

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a fair supply brought into the market on Tuesday. Hay and potatoes were well forward. Quotations:—Oats, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; wheat, 4s 10d to 4s 11d; flour, L10 5s to L11; Cape barley, 5s 3d; English barley, 6s; peas, 5s to 6s 3d; mangel hay, L4 5s to L4 10s; sheaves, L2 7s 6d to L3; straw, L1 5s to L2; potatoes, L2 10s to L2 10s; bono dust, L6 5s to L7; rye grass, 6s to 10s; bran, 1s 2d; pollard, 1s 7d.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, 4s 9d; oats, 4s to 4s 3d; pollard, 1s 6d; bran, 1s 3d; barley, none; maize, none; flour, L11 to L11 5s; potatoes (Warrnambool), L10 10s to L4; ditto, Ballarat, L3; fresh butter, 1s to 1s 1d; ported butter, 10s; hams, 10d to 1s; bacon, 9d to 10d; cheese, 8s to 8 1/2d; eggs, 1s 6d; hay, sheaves, L3 10s; trussol, L4; straw, L2 10s; chaff, 4s 6d; onions, 1s; carrots, 3s.—"Advertiser."

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. HEPBURN, LEONARD, and ROWE report the following sales:—Fat Cattle—65 head good to prime quality. Light weights, for Mr. John Good, Injeimira—bullocks from L2 5s 6d to L10 7s 6d, cows from L4 to L7. Fat Sheep—125 crossed bred ewes for Mr. E. B. Bucknall, Castwood, at from 11s to 25s 3d; 575 crossed bred ewes and ewes for Messrs. J. and W. Adams, St. Enoch's—the former at 12s 6d, the latter at 10s 10d; 116 merino ewes for Mr. Andrew McKay, Joyce's Creek, at from 10s to 11s 9d; 904 crossed bred and merino ewes and ewes for Mr. Isaac Martin, Mount Beckworth; Mr. L. Kirehner, Victoria Valley; and others, to L10 10d. Store Stock—200 full-mouthed merino ewes.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. GEORGE SYMOND and Co. report the following sales:—Fat Cattle—A fair supply; all from other markets. There was a good attendance of buyers, and sales were brisk up to late quotations. Best bullocks sold to L11 7s 6d. Fat Sheep—A full market, and prices lower, with sales difficult to effect. Our sales were for Messrs. Heard, Hope, Haines, and others—90 ewes, at 11s; 87, from Ss 6d to 10s 6d; 207 ewes, at 6s 6d; 54, from Ss 6d to 10s 6d. Store Stock.—The demand is very limited, and no sales of importance to report. We have a few lots of cattle under offer.

For some time past sums of money have been missed from the mission box at Christ Church (Episcopal), Richmond, Va. All efforts to discover the thief proved unavailing till a detective was put on the track, and Washington J. McCreary, a youth of eighteen—and who was looked upon as the most pious and promising attendant at the church—was caught in the act. He confessed to having robbed the box on four occasions.—"X. Y. Herald."

Each man in the German army carries with him into action a piece of lint and surgical bandage, so that any person able to bind up a wound may find the first requisites ready to his hand. Every German soldier also has fastened inside his clothing a ticket with his name in full, his regiment, company, etc., so that if killed or wounded his identity may be at once established.

The following amusing incident is related by the "Lounge" in the "Herald":—It seems almost too good to be original, but it came within my own purview, so with permission of the editor I will tell it. Passing down Lytle Bourke street the other day, I saw, lying prone in a right-of-way, next an hotel, a man whom I presume might have been characterised as drunk as a lord. On the other side of the road there was a well-seasoned, blue-eyed toper, about half seas over. After eyeing his fellow sinner curiously for a moment or so, he staggered over to the door of the hotel, and hailing the landlord, cried out with solemn gravity, "Hi, sir! Your sign-board has fallen down."

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ballarat Courier" has the following:—"Not a bad story illustrative of what in colonial parlance is called 'cheek' was related in my hearing to-day by a former officer of the Railway Department, the date of the occurrence being in the time when C. E. Jones was at the head of that branch of the administration. One of the then 'unemployed,' hailing from the Ballarat district, upon making application for work to C. E., was sent by him with a free pass to Echuca, to assist at the snagging operations being carried on in the Murray; but soon finding the labor rather harder than suited him, the man threw up the job, and obtained a free pass to take him back to Ballarat. On reaching Melbourne, en route for home, he went to the traffic manager, at the Spencer street station, and told him that he had decided to remain in Melbourne, at the same time asking for the amount of the difference in the fare between the whole and the broken journey. Strange to say, Mr. Echon didn't seem to see it."

It is stated that in the Horsham district the eagles have taken to feeding on rabbits instead of young lambs. The rabbit nuisance appears to have one good side to it, at all events.

Wednesday's "Police Gazette" announces that the Government offer a reward of L100 for the discovery of the person or persons who robbed the Hamilton railway station on the 21st of May last.

Damages to the extent of L45 have been obtained by Dr. Black against a contractor on the Sydney road, near Melbourne, for injury sustained by his horse and buggy through the neglect of the defendant in lighting his works.

The remains of the late Mr. Edward Wilson, the senior proprietor of the "Argus," are (says the "Telegraph") on board the Orient steamship Aconagua, which will arrive in Hobson's Bay this week. Arrangements have been made for the interment of the deceased in the Melbourne General Cemetery on Sunday next.

Tuesday's "Age" says:—"A meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday at the office of the Railway Department to consider the lines of railway extensions that should be submitted to Parliament for approval. There was nothing definitely settled, as the discussion on the proposals will be resumed to-morrow. The scheme when matured will most likely embrace the construction of about 1000 miles of railway, and the following are among those that may probably be included:—From Colac via Camperdown, Kerang, Brocksholme, and Casterton to Apolyn, on the South Australian border; St. Arnaud to Wentworth, Bridge-water to Kerang, Geelong to Swan Hill, Inglewood to Charlton and Lake Tyrell, Tallarook to Mansfield, Melbourne to Brunswick, Melbourne to Farnham and Alexandria, Lane-croft road to Lane-croft, Sale to Bainesdale, Caulfield to Hastings."

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Agnew, A. Blackmore, P.; Baker, Junr. J.; Boyd, A.; Barber, Miss. Cameron, A.; Campbell, J. Dunn, J. Hall, F. Johnston, F. W. Lytle, S. Mrs. McIntosh, M. Miss; McDougall, J. Mrs.; McMillan, Margaret Miss; McMillan, E. Nunn, R.; Newall, G. Phillips, V.; Parson, W. Rutherford, J. Wilson, G.; Williams, R.; Wilkins, Mrs. THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster. Beaufort, July 5th, 1876.

THE Riponshire Advocate. Published every Saturday Morning. SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

We dislike to have to do it, and it is most unpleasant always to upbraid our townspeople for their negligence shown in public interest; the least, however, we can say is, that a great want is felt for men amongst us to take the lead in such matters. At different times for the last few years it has been pointed out in this journal, not only the beneficial effect it would have by getting the Beaufort race-course fenced in, but it has also been shown how easily the latter can be obtained if but a few would make up their minds to take it in hand and carry it out. For the exclusive right to the grazing for a few years any farmer would be most willing to do the fencing, and if once enclosed there would be no trouble to get up races. The funds to give away in prizes would be obtained from the sale of booths, and by the charges made for admittance to the ground, and the latter could then, in a like manner, also be utilised for other recreative purposes or public gatherings. It is, however, well known that nothing can be done without the trustees, and as has been pointed out before, there is not one of them remaining here on Beaufort, the others are dead or have left the district. The first thing necessary would be to get trustees appointed, and in this a great neglect has been shown that it has never yet been done. It may be said in defence, that this is not of sufficient public interest, as but a certain number of the population delight in sport; we cannot, however, agree with this. Men have, and we may say most fortunately, not all the same tastes. However, as we live, one upon the other, so we also should live for each other, and it is but right that one should help the other. Nevertheless if an excuse is accepted in this matter, how, may we ask, can a defence be found for the inactivity shown in furthering the education of our young? In that, at least, every right-thinking man should feel an interest, and is anything done in the matter? We can notice enough of dissatisfaction and complaints expressed, and we may say, very justly too; in a township with a population as Beaufort has got, parents should, at all events, be enabled to obtain a good commercial education for their boys without sending them away to other schools. We also maintain that our Beaufort children are fully entitled to extras, viz, instruction in drawing and singing. We know out-of-the-way country schools who enjoy such benefits. Months ago, when the crisis ended, drawing and singing masters were again appointed all over the colony, but here in Beaufort, as yet there is none. If country schools can be accommodated with drawing lessons, where the master is obliged to travel by coach or private vehicle over 20 miles to give these lessons, how much easier would it be for the Department to send one to a railway town? Before the crisis we had a singing master. Why has he not been reappointed, together with the others? Why do the inhabitants not move in the matter? Is not there sufficient reason? Does it occur to no one that we not only pay a certain amount to Government, for which other places receive the benefit instead of us, but also, that we have to pay a considerable amount in addition by having to send our boys to other schools? Is Beaufort so wealthy as to afford all this? We have no doubt but that our local Board of Advice may have tried to procure from the Education Department that what we consider is no more than our due. However, when we notice how Ministers are pestered with petitions and deputations, two and three from one and the same small community in a day, and the population of Beaufort never making a stir, we say, how is it to be wondered at, if the requests of our Board of Advice are disregarded, or, to say the least, not complied with? How, under the present circumstances, can we expect that our local bodies will have any weight with Government, if not backed up by the public? It is quite out of our recollections that a petition from this place went to any Minister of any late Government, which surely cannot be for the reason that we are in want of nothing; and we therefore say, be up and doing! "Ask, and ye shall receive!"

We would again remind our readers that the properties, household and otherwise, of Mr. Charles Connell, of Charlton, will be offered to public competition by Mr. W. Edward Nicks, on Monday next, the sale commencing at noon. This is an excellent opportunity for capitalists, as the property to be offered will be disposed of without reserve.

We have lately received several complaints from subscribers to this journal, residing in the surroundings of Beaufort, with reference to the irregularity with which they receive their paper. The papers are posted in Beaufort, but the parties to whom they are addressed never receive them. We tax no person with pilfering the papers, but say there is something very suspicious about it. An investigation might throw some light on the matter.

We have been requested to announce that Mr. Geer will preach his farewell sermon, in St. John's Church, Beaufort, on Sunday evening the 14th inst., and also that Mr. Herring, the Registrar of the Diocese, has written to the hon. sec. of the church committee to say that a gentleman, now on his way out from England, a candidate for ordination, is to be his successor.

The annual meeting of the Beaufort Fire Brigade was held at the Camp Hotel on Monday evening last, when the annual election of officers took place, with the following result:—Capt. James Prentice; Lieut. J. B. Barnes (re-elected); hose officer, C. Tromp; apparatus officer, H. Tromp; treasurer, B. H. Stuart; hon. secretary, W. G. Stevens; committee, ex-captains Tompkins and Humphreys, and M. Minto. E. Adanth-waite and John Day were admitted as members of the brigade.

The English mail will be despatched from Melbourne on Tuesday, 9th inst. The mails will be closed at the Beaufort post office on Monday, 8th inst., as follows:—Registered letters, 4 p.m.; ordinary letters and newspapers, 4.45 p.m. Money orders will be issued up till 4 p.m. Attention is drawn to the regulations that letters and newspapers for transmission via Brindisi must be so enclosed, and must bear the full rates of postage, viz.: Letters, per half ounce, 8d.; newspapers not exceeding four ounces, 1d.

A meeting of the Beaufort Coursing Club was held at the Golden Age Hotel on Monday evening last, the night appointed for receiving nominations, when it was pointed out by one of the members that as the date of the meet had been altered from the 3rd of July to the 10th the time for nominations should also have been extended, which suggestion was adopted by a resolution being carried to the effect that nominations should be received up to the night of the 8th inst., when the draw will take place.

The Beaufort Ladies' Benevolent Society acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations:—Beaufort Athletic Club, L5; Beaufort Agricultural Society, L2. To the great amusement of the young, a travelling minstrel, a young and able man, all by himself, went yesterday performing from door to door in the street, singing comic songs, beating the time by means of bones, and after each verse, in addition to the rattle of the bones, played the symphony on a mouth-harmonica. Our informant, who thought the only thing wanting to perfect the performance would be that the man at the same time should also eat his bread and butter, however, thinks it a pity that there is no law in existence for local bodies to compel stallers preying upon the public to take a license at each place before being permitted to perform, the fee of such license to go to local charities, which are generally much in want of funds. We may state that to us this is not a new idea, as we know of several countries on the continent of Europe where such a law is in existence.

The first day's coursing for the Ararat All-ages Stakes took place on Thursday, when there was an excellent muster on the ground. The meet took place at Wyatt's Maroonia Hotel. The weather was very cold, but fine, and hares were plentiful, although the first brace of dogs were a long while in the slips before some fur was started. There were twenty-two entries, and the whole of the trials were run off. From the "Ararat Advertiser" we learn the following were the results:—Barb beat Don; Nero beat Red Kail; Patti beat Blue Hat; Ambassador beat Miss Fanny; Herald beat Vesper; Pilot beat General; Lord Raglan beat Sultan; Nimrod beat Alice; Fly Away beat Cast Away; Fleet beat Queen Mab; Neville beat Taragon. The returns of railway revenue for financial year commencing on 1st July, 1876 are (says the "Age") of a most satisfactory character. The departmental estimates for the year just closed was £1,138,000. After a careful calculation this amount was increased by the Commissioner of Railways by £20,000, bringing the estimates up to £1,158,000. Even this sum will be exceeded by £42,524, making the total takings for the year amount to £1,200,524. The revenue of the previous year was £1,078,080, 6s. 5d., showing an excess on the last year of £124,193. In January last the staff was reduced to the extent of between £19,000 and £20,000 per annum in salaries alone, and the business of the department, including the transport of 50,000 persons to the Juvenile Exhibition at Ballarat, has been satisfactorily performed by what has been referred to as the crippled staff. This fact, coupled with the very handsome increase of over £124,000 on the year's work, cannot fail to be gratifying to the public.

RIPONSHIRE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4th, 1876.

Present: Crs. Oldie, president (in the chair), Witherspoon, Lewis, M'Kenzie, Cushing, Beggs, Tompkins, and Adams. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From C. W. Minchin, complaining of the manner in which Mr. B. H. Stuart had laid pipes on to his premises, and asking for reimbursement of police court action taken by Mr. Stewart. The engineer was instructed to make measurements, and if found correct, to recompense Mr. Minchin for the extra laying of pipes, some 15ft. From John Cosgrove, who appeared in person, complaining of water encroaching on his land at Travalla. Referred to North Riding members.

From James Bodger, complaining of a drain having been washed away in front of his premises at Carngaham. Referred to North Riding members. From a number of ratepayers in Raglan, asking the council to carry out provisions of the 382nd section of the Local Government Act. The parties interested to be referred to the reading of another portion of the said act.

From a number of residents at Waterloo, forwarding copy of a resolution carried at a public meeting on water supply scheme. Referred to the engineer to report. From Joseph Frusher, re the site selected for dam at Waterloo. No action taken.

From the Apollo Quartz-mining Company, forwarding plan of road, and asking for permission to mine under same. Referred to Cr. M'Kenzie.

From a number of ratepayers of Beaufort, asking the council to construct a road from the showyards to railway gate No. 23. Held over till next meeting.

From the Treasury, Melbourne, repeating the demand for refunding of the whole of the revenue received from the issue of special temporary licenses, it being held that special temporary licenses are considered as new licenses. Cr. Lewis moved that the sum (£106) be paid under protest, which was carried.

Mr. Topper appeared to complain of a bridge opposite his premises having been washed away by the late floods. Left to the engineer.

From ratepayers of Skipton, re water encroaching on the State school playground at Carngaham, and asking that a certain drain be deepened in order to carry the water away. Referred to engineer.

From John Watson, in the matter of land sold for deviation of road at Stockyard Hill, and requesting that an allowance be made in next year's rate on the area of 400 acres, which has been paid in excess on the Travalla estate. The secretary was instructed to forward a previously received letter re the matter.

From Ballarat Anglers' Association, asking for the council's support in a petition to the Governor-in-Council to prohibit from 1st April to 31st August a close season for English trout and salmon. Complined with.

From Ararat District Hospital, asking for donation for a building fund. Held over.

From Public Works Department, objecting to the Raglan Hotel as a polling booth. It was resolved that the State school be named as a suitable polling booth.

From Shire of Swan Hill, re conference. No action taken.

From John Ball, giving his consent to cut a drain on his land at Raglan. Received.

From John Wilson, stating that his land is being damaged by the water of Lake Good-smith encroaching. No action taken.

From Fitzroy Town Council, re municipal loans. No action taken.

From the Shire of Lexton re Waterloo water supply, and stating that they could not pledge themselves to pay any share of such works. Received.

From Public Works Department, forwarding form of return and plan of shire, and requesting that the closed roads in the shire be marked thereon, also showing the mileage and acreage of closed roads. Received.

Several applications were received asking for remission of rates, and extension of time to pay same, and were complied with.

From East Riding health officer reporting two cases of scarletina and one of bronchitis in his district.

From the North Grenville Quartz-mining Company, Carngaham, asking for permission to mine under a certain road. Referred to Cr. M'Kenzie.

REPORTS.

The engineer reported as follows:—"I have the honor to report that the continual wet weather has made the roads in a soft state, and has greatly increased the cost and work of maintenance, but I do not know of any damage having been done by the late floods. I selected a site for a dam for conserving water for domestic purposes at Waterloo, in a gully close to Mr. J. Minto's, but I believe that the position does not meet with the approval of some of the inhabitants, but I fail to say that they can have any reasonable grounds for objection, as it is very much nearer to the population than any other site, where a reasonable large and deep dam could be constructed for the money available, and where the watershed is clean and free from sludge. With respect to the letter from Mr. John Crawford, of Skipton, calling the council's attention to a stagnant waterhole in the creek in that township, and to the bad drainage of the allotment of land on which the school stands, I have to state that the only way to prevent the water standing in the hole, that has at some period been a head of the creek, would be to fill it up, and drain it at a large cost. The allotment on which the school stands is a low-lying ground; but, although it was wet when I was there, the water standing on it was about 4ft. wide, and I believe could have been cleared off by an hour's work with a spade, but the water would run into a stagnant pool by the blacksmith's shop, which cannot be drained properly unless the old culvert at the foot of the hill was lowered. The approach to the school is very sloppy and wet, and it is very desirable that the footpath should be improved, and a box culvert or drain be put across the road to take off the surface water. When the revenue of the shire is larger now than when I was first appointed engineer, and the quantity of work executed each year has increased in consequence of contracts being taken at a lower rate, and a cheaper kind of work being

executed; and this, of course, increases the work and travelling that your engineer has to do. I have always endeavored to carry on the works in the shire in the most advantageous manner for the interests of the council, and have worked early and late so as to let the bulk of the contracts in the spring and summer, when the work can be done to the best advantage. When first I was appointed the council paid the travelling expenses of the council engineer (but not hotel bills), at a cost of about L80 per year, and to alter this they asked me to provide myself with a horse and buggy, and pay my own expenses, and in consideration of my doing so they increased my salary L50 per year. I fulfilled my part of the agreement, but the council before long repudiated theirs, and took the L50 per year off me again. I therefore beg respectfully to request that you will allow me L50 per year towards paying my travelling expenses, which amount to close on L100 per year, thus reducing my nominal salary by that amount, and making it not more than is paid to an ordinary clerk of works, or an inspector on the railways. I cannot be considered unreasonable in making this request, seeing that there are frequently advertisements in the papers for engineers from shires with a smaller revenue than there is in this shire, and yet offering a larger salary than is paid here. With respect to Mr. Madden's complaint of some deep water channels in the township of Skipton, I have to report that the rain water has cut deep cuts alongside the road below the Ripon hotel. If they are filled up with earth they will soon be cut out again, and to prevent that the road should be widened, and the channel of the watercourse pitched as far as the lower channel."

The collector reported as follows:—"I have the honor to report that L1,660 2s. 4d. have been received and paid to treasurer for general rates since your last meeting. Enclosed is a list of the names of persons whose rates were unpaid on the 10th June last, amounting to L133 0s. 6d. This sum has since been reduced by L42 13s. 6d. The balance of unpaid general rates at this date is L90 7s. and of water rates L22 10s. Legal proceedings have been successfully taken against certain owners of unregistered dogs at Carngaham, Skipton, and Beaufort during the past three months, and with some of those persons summoned further steps will have to be taken." The council's standing counsel's opinion re land tax was enclosed, as also two amendments to be made in the rate-book.

FINANCE.

The following accounts were passed for payment, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee:—Salaries:—£73 6 8 Mrs. Dolan 1 10 0 James Ward 4 9 0 D. McDonald 11 14 6 W. G. Stevens 3 15 0 W. L. 2 14 0 "Evening Post" 8 0 0 R. Gibson 10 0 0 Legal expenses 109 17 0 Surfaces labor 33 6 6 J. F. Watkin 30 0 0 H. Parker 30 0 0 W. Thompson 95 0 0 J. Hehir 35 0 0 J. Sheehan 50 0 0 D. Murehison 20 0 0 G. Murrel and Whitfield 13 0 0 D. Cameron 10 0 0 L. Williams 10 0 0 Expenses of Secretary and Engineer attending Closed Roads Commission 1 10 0

TENDERS.

Contract No. 276.—Clearing, forming, and cutting about 12 chains of road between Raglan and James Grant's farm. W. Thompson £113 16 0 W. C. Pinatlett 123 15 6 D. Murehison and Co. 103 10 0 D. Grosbie 109 18 6 J. F. Watkin 75 10 0

Watkin's tender was recommended for consideration to North Riding members.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Land Tax.—The standing counsel's opinion was read re the valuation of taxed land in the shire. After a good deal of discussion in the matter, it was resolved, on the motion of Cr. Tompkins, that the valuer be ordered to bring up a report as to whether the land had receded in value owing to the working of the land tax, which was carried, Cr. M'Kenzie dissenting.

Closed Roads.—Mr. D. G. Stewart, the shire secretary, referred the council to a paragraph which had appeared in the "Ballarat Courier" effect that the officers of the council had suppressed certain petitions asking for roads to be thrown open while giving their evidence to the Closed Roads Commission. This he denied, and referred the council to the printed report of the proceedings for a ratification of his statement. A motion was carried accepting the secretary's statement as satisfactory.

Cr. Cushing called the attention of the council to the fact of scarlet fever existing in the East Riding, and recommending that the commissioner of police be communicated with in reference to appointing Constable O'Shaughnessy an inspector of nuisances for Skipton and neighborhood. Cr. Adams seconded, and it was carried.

With reference to the engineer's application for an increase of L50 in his salary for travelling expenses, after a short interval Cr. Cushing moved.—That the engineer's application be not entertained. Cr. Oldie stated that what the engineer had stated in reference to the amount of work to be done in the shire was borne out by facts, but at the present time he did not think the council could accede to his request. Ultimately Cr. Cushing withdrew his motion, and the matter dropped without any action being taken.

Cr. M'Kenzie then rose to move, pursuant to notice—"That the engineer's services be dispensed with for three months." He said that from the way in which councillors had dealt with the request made by the engineer in his report he was placed in rather a difficult situation in moving his motion. He considered it was his duty, and in doing one's duty we sometimes have to put up with things which are the reverse of pleasant. He considered that the engineer's services could be dispensed with during the proposed period without any loss to the ratepayers or the council. Mr. Jackson would fill in his time with private

practice. There was no doubt that a retrenchment would have to be made next year, and he thought this would be a commencement in that direction. The motion lapsed for want of a seconder.

The court for the revision of the voters' rolls was appointed to be held on Thursday, the 18th inst., at noon.

Mr. John Humphreys was appointed auditor on behalf of the council for the Beaufort United Common. The council then adjourned.

MELBOURNE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening.

The long-talked-of resignation of Mr. M'Pherson, of the representation of Dundas, in the Legislative Assembly, had not been sent in up to the time of writing; and, consequently, nothing is yet positively settled as to who are to be the candidates for the honor that is to be vacant, as Mr. M'Pherson's friends having positively stated that the resignation will not formally be presented until they have settled amongst themselves who is the most desirable man to succeed him. The bold impertinence of the announcement certainly deserves the resentment of the Liberal party, and in all probability this will be shown by that section of politicians by the resolute manner that the seat will be contested. The electioneering tactics of the Liberals in the past has pretty clearly shown that, as a body, they are not composed of the savory stuff to submit to be jockeyed out of a seat, and this attempt on the part of Mr. M'Pherson's friends to get a start of an opposition candidate looks very much like making an attempt at suicide of the sort. The names of Mr. Sergeant Sleight, and Messrs. Whitman, Sergeant, and Samuel, have been mentioned as probable candidates in the Liberal interest; but of course that number must be reduced for the Liberals to even hope for success.

The retrenchment by rotation of the six members of the Council is now beginning to be talked about, and speculation is rife as to what the result of the elections to fill their seats will be. One thing seems to be tolerably probable, which is, that the result will pretty clearly show whether Liberal politics have gained as much ground amongst that section of voters who hold the franchise for the Council as is the case amongst those who hold it only for the Assembly, as demonstrated in the last general election. The "Argus" tells us that Mr. T. T. Ad-ckett, at present one of the members for the Central Province, and who is amongst the retiring ones, will not, in all probability, seek re-election, and that both Sir James McCulloch and Mr. W. J. Clarke, have been asked to stand, and retuse. Of course, like sensible men, they do not care, figuratively speaking, to put their heads in an oven that may prove too warm for their comfort. I think if I was a man in the position of either of the gentlemen named, I should hardly care about seeking re-election for the Council in its present position. I fancy I should wait for the result of the forthcoming Reform Bill.

It was announced that the "continuous brake," invented by the Hon. John Woods, for railway purposes, would have a series of scientific tests applied to it yesterday; but on the experimenting train arriving at the portion of the Ballarat line where the tests were to be gone through, it was found that the necessary preparation had not been set up, and the train had to return without having accomplished its mission. This morning, however, it made a fresh start at ten o'clock, and accompanying it was a party of gentlemen interested in the success of the invention, and Mr. S. Miris, the locomotive superintendent. The experiments were conducted by Mr. Zwal, C.E., and Mr. A. K. Smith, C.E., M.L.A. The experimental tests were of the most severe character, namely, stopping the train whilst de-cending a gradient at a speed of sometimes fifty miles an hour. The inclines experimented upon ranged from 1 in 176 to 1 in 726. The results were all of an eminently satisfactory character, and all on board the train expressed the opinion that "Woods's continuous brake" was a most valuable invention. The following is an account of the different tests applied up to the train reaching the Werribee. The first trial was when the train was travelling at forty-five miles an hour, and was brought to a standstill in 16 1/2 seconds, the train running 702 feet. In the second trial the train was at a speed of 42 1/2 miles an hour stopped in 745 feet; time 18 1/2 seconds. In the third the speed was 47 1/2, and stopped in 711 feet; time, 20 seconds. The fourth time the speed was 50 miles an hour; distance, 989 feet; time, 21 seconds. The last before reaching the Werribee was not so successful. The speed was 41 1/2; distance 896 feet; and the time 20 1/2 seconds. All these trials satisfactorily proved that the adverse criticism in reference to oscillation and jerking is totally unfounded. About three months since I mentioned in one of my communications the fact of my being present when some experiments were made with the "continuous brake" on the Williamstown line. On the occasion referred to, the train was stopped in 300 feet when travelling at about 30 or 35 miles an hour, but this was on a dead level. The result of the tests applied-to-day demonstrated the power and balance of the brake, even more clearly than the experiments on the first occasion referred to.

An instance of effusive liberality has just occurred here (writes the "Argus" Ararat correspondent) which is worthy of record. A Chinaman, Ah Sak, picked up the other day, on his way home to Mount Cole, a bulky-looking pocketbook, containing bank notes and other valuable securities, and thinking the safest way of finding an owner would be to return to Ararat, he did so, lengthening his journey by some nine miles, and leaving the packet in good hands. On examination it was found that the securities were of the value of rather above L1,000, and as some of the documents bore the names of well-known settlers, a clue was obtained, and the property placed in the owner's hands. A few days afterwards the loser, who is a German, met the Chinese funder, and rewarded him for the trouble taken in the restoration of the property by very liberally asking him to "Come and have a drink." The Chinaman seemed perfectly satisfied that he had done his duty to his neighbor—and there was an end of it.

WALKING ON THE WATER.

It is reported by the "New York Herald" that in the early part of February Captain Stratton, the "aquanaut," accomplished his long-anticipated plan of walking on the water, and demonstrated its practicability by crossing the East River on foot, from Brooklyn to New York. But few persons know of the daring feat that was to be attempted, and consequently the captain was not troubled with many hangers on. The suit which he wore was of rubber, and very similar to that used by Captain Boyton, with this difference however, that it was arranged in such a way that his heaviest portions were around the pedestrian's feet, so that his body should be kept upright in the water. Captain Stratton proceeded by the wharf at Jewell's dock, and there ensconced himself in his strange-looking suit. Then jumping in the water he started for the New York shore. His body was perfectly upright, and he could use his legs to propel himself through the water, although it rose above his knees. He had intended to land at Peck Slip, directly opposite Jewell's Wharf, and thus would have had to cross the track of the Fulton ferry-boats, but the tide proved too strong for him, and he drifted down to a point near pier 10. He had been noticed as soon as he got a few yards from the shore, and the passengers on the different ferry-boats loudly cheered him. As he neared the shore a great crowd gathered on the pier and met him as he landed. The crossing was commenced about half past one, and Captain Stratton landed on the New York side about two o'clock. He had intended to return on foot to Brooklyn, but owing to the strength of the tide he was obliged to abandon this project, and went back by the way of Fulton ferry.

A NEW TRICK IN RAILWAY ROBBERIES.

A novel illustration of the ingenuity of thieves has recently been afforded by an incident reported from the Continent (says "Herald's Railway Journal.") For some time past a North German Railway Company had been suffering from the repeated loss of goods which were sent by luggage train, and which notwithstanding the most careful precautions, continued to disappear in a very mysterious manner. The secret which the inquiries set on foot had failed to discover was at length revealed by a rather amusing accident. A long box, on one side of which were words equivalent to "This side up," had, in disregard of this caution, been set upon end in the goods shed. Some time after the employees were not a little startled to hear a voice, apparently proceeding from the box in question, apparently the heaves to and fro. On opening the lid the railway officials were surprised and amused to find a man inside, standing on his head. In the explanation which followed, the fellow wanted to account for his appearance under such unusual circumstances as due to the result of a wager. But he was given into custody, and it was soon found that the thieves had adopted this method of conveying themselves on to the railway premises, and that during the absence of the railway employees they had let themselves out of the box which they at once filled with any articles they could lay their hands on, re-fastened the lid and then decamped. But for the unfortunate inability of human nature to endure an inverted position for an indefinite period, the ingenious authors of the scheme might have flourished a long time without detection.

THE IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

The regulations which it is proposed by the Government of New South Wales to adopt in view of the discontinuance of the prohibition of the importation of stock from Europe, which prohibition has now expired, have been forwarded to the other colonies. The "South Australian Register" gives the following digest:—"The countries from which stock may be imported under the proposed rules are Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, and the United States, and it is provided that in the event of any infectious or contagious disease not known in Australia existing in any of these countries, no introduction of stock from such places shall take place. A special exception is made in the case of foot-and-mouth disease, but in the event of that malady existing in more than 100 centres in any country that is to be a sufficient ground of prohibition. All cattle or sheep intended for exportation to the colonies must be taken direct to the port of shipment, and are not to be put into any conveyance, stable, or other place where stock have been within the next preceding 60 days. To secure the due observance of this rule it is made incumbent upon the shipper to make a statutory declaration that it has faithfully been adhered to. Prior to shipment such cattle and sheep, as well as any on board for the use of the passengers or crew, shall be carefully inspected by a qualified veterinary surgeon appointed on behalf of the colony, and the exporter must produce to the inspector a certificate that such stock have been in the country for not less than 60 days, that they are free from infection, and that for 60 days next preceding they had not been in contact with infection. For further security it is provided that the local stock inspector shall endorse such certificate. Upon its being shown to the satisfaction of the inspector at the port of shipment that the stock are free from infection, and that the requirements of the act have been complied with, a certificate to this effect will be given by him to the captain of the vessel, together with a certificate given by the seller. A diary is to be kept by the captain of the vessel, in which a daily entry is to be made of the state of the health of all stock on board for delivery to the boarding-officer at the port of debarkation, and the master will also be required to make a declaration that the statements in the diary are correct, and furthermore, that no stock, fodder, fittings, or off-sets are infected or likely to be so. In addition to this, it will be necessary to notify the fact to the inspector of stock for the port, who will forthwith examine the stock on board, together with a veterinary surgeon duly appointed for such purpose, whose business it will be to determine whether or not any of the animals are infected, and to grant a certificate, without which no cattle or sheep can be landed. Any animals

found to be infected shall at once be destroyed, and all those free from infection shall be washed and disinfected and then conveyed by water to the quarantine set apart for their reception. There they will remain for a period of not less than 90 days at the owner's expense, during which time they will be washed and disinfected as the inspector may direct, and no animals shall be allowed to leave until they have been examined and declared free from infection. Furthermore it is provided that any cattle on board vessels for the use of the crew or passengers removed to the quarantine shall remain there until the departure of the vessel, when they may be reshipped. No fodder put on board for the use of stock may be landed, and all fittings used in connection with such stock, and all effects belonging to their attendants, shall be disinfected. The skins of animals dying or slaughtered during the voyage, if not thrown overboard, must be salted and packed away, and shall not be landed."

GENERAL NEWS.

Another of those serious accidents (says the "Creswick Advertiser") which occasionally crop up to warn persons of the danger of the careless use of firearms occurred on Friday morning to a youth named George Clements, aged seventeen years, residing at Spring Hill, who obtained possession of his brother's gun, which had been hung up with a charge in it, for the purpose of having a few hours' shooting. He took the gun and began to blow in the nipple. Finding it stopped up, he placed a cap upon it, and pulled the trigger, holding his left hand on the muzzle, the consequence being that it blew off two of his fingers and a large portion of the palm of his hand. He was at once taken to the Hospital, and his injuries attended to by the resident surgeon.

We ("Telegraph") understand that on Saturday about £5,000 out of the £20,000 prospecting vote was placed in the local banks in several of the goldfields towns to the credit of the companies which have been recommended for a share of the grant. This has been done under the authority of the regulation gazetted during last week. Though the money has been passed beyond the control of the Treasurer, it is still within the control of the Mining Department, as it cannot be drawn against without the joint signatures of the Secretary for Mines and the managers of the companies to whose credit it is placed.

A gentleman in Adelaide, well informed, and a careful observer, writes as follows to a friend in Melbourne:—"I know that numbers of Victorians, ex-civil servants, engineers, artisans, and others, have found their way here lately, and the majority of them have had no difficulty in finding work. We over here are looking with grim satisfaction at your political doings which are working together for the good of your neighbors. Barry and his coadjutors are the couriers of King Canute redivivus. They think to reverse the irresistible current of economic laws, to drive back the tide of natural progress. They are strong enough to intercept it and disturb its operation, but it is at the expense of a terrible loss to the community, not only at the present, but in the future. Victoria will throw off the incubus eventually, but the process will be tedious, and the punishment for its heresies will be that its neighbors will in the meanwhile forge ahead of it in the race of advancement. Heavily Victorian affairs give so much food for reflection, point a moral so forcibly, and adorn a tale so effectively, that outsiders cannot neglect an opportunity of letting you know how we feel about the matter."

A painfully sad death (says the "Telegraph") from lock-jaw came under the notice of the coroner on Saturday, upon his holding an inquest at the Melbourne hospital upon the body of a man named William Delsy, the deceased was a boundary-rider, forty years of age, in the employ of Mr. Clark, of Sunbury. On the 30th May, whilst engaged making holes for trees, he ran a splinter under the nail of the left thumb. He pulled the splinter out, and thought no more of it, until his thumb began to swell. Then he used poultices, but as he could get no relief from them, he went into the hospital. He was admitted into the institution on the morning of the 4th ultimo, and at that time symptoms of lock-jaw were present. These in a slight degree gradually became more marked. Under treatment he rallied somewhat until about five days ago, when his strength began to fail, and he sank and died on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo. After hearing evidence to the above effect, a verdict in the case was returned by the jury that deceased died from lock-jaw. The unfortunate man has left a wife and five young children.

We sometimes meet big men in the colonies, but not any two of those we have yet seen could make up the proportions or weight of Mr. Campbell, a Scottish giant, now exhibiting in the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Campbell is a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he has a hotel. The following measurements will give some idea of his proportions:—Circumference of chest, 74 1/2 inches; waist 76 1/2 inches; thigh, 47 inches; calf, 36 1/2 inches. He is 6ft 4 inches in height, and though only twenty-three years old weighs 52 stone, or within two pounds of the famous Daniel Lambert.

The receipts on the Victorian Railways for the week which ended 27th June were £18,174 7s. 1d. The amount received in the corresponding period of last year was £19,804 0s. 9d. The "Geelong Advertiser" says:—"Some interesting relics of the ill-fated ship Loch Ard have been brought from the scene of the disaster by Mr. E. F. Haworth, who has left them at the Prince of Wales hotel, where they may be inspected by those curious in the matter; among other things, a carving in oak wood (the flag of the Glasgow Shipping Company being one of the emblems), the painting of which was the work of Miss Carmichael's sister, who was one of those drowned. The other articles consist of the life-belt worn by Miss E. Carmichael when she was rescued from the surf by Tom Pearce, about 3 feet of the spar to which she clung so tenaciously, and a circular life-belt of the ordinary kind used by the Royal Humane Society."

The next sitting of the Land Tax Commission will be held (says the "Age") at Colac. The date has not been fixed, but it is likely that it will take place in about ten days.

Three boys were sent to the Sandhurst lock-up on Monday for using shanganas. The police there are determined to put down the nuisance. The transmigration of souls is the distinctive tenet of French spiritualists. A married woman named Mary Borsley, living at Port Augusta, South Australia, was sentenced on the 27th ult. by Judge Stow to six months imprisonment for grossly abusing her daughter, a child of 10 years of age, in chaining her to a bed-post in a nearly naked condition, and keeping her there for three days without food. The prisoner pleaded that she did it for her daughter's good. Where do you live?—In a salubrious locality, or in a region the atmosphere of which is periodically tainted with malaria? If in the latter, it is not unreasonable to suppose that when the regular time for the development of miasma arrives every year, you are just as regularly shaken up with Fever and Ague. Let us hope not, but if you are, lose no time in procuring Udothol's Scleridam Aromatic Schnapps, which, if used regularly, will protect you from the next visitation. Advice to Mothers!—Aro broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1d. per bottle. Manufactured at 493 Oxford-street, London.

GARDENING FOR JULY.

The excessive rainfall of last month will have thrown most garden operations in arrears, so that, should settled fine weather prevail during the present month, nothing but close application will meet the present wants of every department. No season could so well illustrate the importance of drainage, as also its economy. In well drained soils the ground may be worked with freedom after a single day's sun, and seeds and plants put in such soil will thrive with a robustness of growth which will defy the drought of summer. In badly drained land, however, it is almost hopeless to either plant or sow seed, for the ground is so tenacious of moisture that no healthy root growth can commence. The plants will therefore linger for a month or two, and, having no hold of the soil, the first hot wind of summer will cut them down, or, should they survive the season, there is no advance, and stagnation in plant growth is but another term for death. The present season, so unlike the last seven winters, has charged the soil with water, and we predict many orchards and plantations of shrubs will suffer severely from this water cannot get away from the roots. Pines and evergreens will soon assume a rusty or yellowish color, while orchard trees will remain dormant, or be but scantily clothed with small foliage. If therefore, the work has not been done, let this now be undertaken at once. Cut an open channel of sufficient depth clean through the wet part, and with a clear fall for the water. Do not trouble to spread the soil so taken out, but leave it in a ridge, and see that no more is done till fine weather permits the ground to be walked on without its being worked up into a puddle. Then let pipes be laid, if the expense can be afforded; if not, let the soil taken out in forming the channel be spread evenly over the ridges of the adjoining beds, or, if of too cold and clayey a nature, let it be wheeled off the ground and the drains be neatly sloped, such an inclination being given to the sides as will prevent their slipping down into the bed of the channel. At the risk of being wearisome, we have again dwelt on this subject of drainage, and we have done so from the most perfect conviction that fully half the failures and non-success of planters is due to the rotteness of plants being killed by stagnant water during the cold season. Of first importance, we call attention to the necessity of all fruit trees being planted without delay on soils which admit of being worked freely. It is quite probable that, in an exceptional season like the present, late planting will not be so injurious as in an average season. For, even should the next summer be dry, it will be found that the ground has soaked so much moisture that trees will be so powerful a root growth that they will be sustained throughout a trying summer. If, therefore, it be found that the land is wet and heavy, trees will be all the better if left till next month before planting, and it will be a good plan, should the trees have been purchased, to lay them in by the roots in a little loose soil on a warm border, so that they may not suffer from exposure, taking the first favorable opportunity for getting them in their permanent positions. It must, however, be understood that in recommending later planting this season, we hold that the proper months for the work are May, June, and July. If the weather will permit, the first month is the best, as at that time the soil is warmer and most conducive to the growth of roots; but after May the temperature of soil gradually decreases till it reaches its minimum in July or August, when it then rises again towards its summer maximum. The work of pruning should now be completed, and no better opportunity can be offered for the work than the occasional fine days following rain, when the soil is too wet for other work. Continue, after pruning is finished (and the trees carefully dressed where blight or red spider are discernible), to dig the seeds under, leaving the surface as rough as possible, so that the air may penetrate freely. In the Kitchener Gardens light sowings may now be made of Peas, Beans, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, and Spinach, reserving the main crop for next month. In the Flower Garden keep down weeds, but do not venture on another sowing of flowering plants until somewhat milder weather prevails, when the young plants from previous sowings may also be put out into their blooming positions in the border. Take special care that slugs and grubs do not attack the young shoots of bulbous plants, and so ruin the blooms for the season. To obviate this, place a ring of soot round the plant, and the same process may be employed to protect the patches of annuals.—"Austral News."

English Mail. Due at Melbourne— July 23 Tuesday ... August 20 Tuesday ... September 17 Tuesday ... October 15 Tuesday ... November 12 Tuesday ... December 10 Tuesday Leaves Melbourne— July 9 Tuesday ... August 6 Tuesday ... September 3 Tuesday ... October 31 Thursday ... November 28 Thursday ... December 26 Tuesday

Victorian Railways. TIME TABLE.

FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL LEAVE Melbourne 6.30 a.m., 11.0 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7 p.m. ARRIVE Stawell 8.37 a.m., 1.12 a.m., 6.59 p.m., 8.59 p.m. FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE LEAVE Stawell 6.45 a.m., 10.25 a.m., 3 p.m., 8.50 p.m. ARRIVE Melbourne 8.39 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 5.1 p.m., 9.59 p.m. FROM MELBOURNE TO HAMILTON AND PORTLAND LEAVE Melbourne 6.30 a.m., 11.0 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7 p.m. ARRIVE Hamilton 7.39 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 5.1 p.m., 9.59 p.m. ARRIVE Portland 8.59 a.m., 1.12 a.m., 6.59 p.m., 8.59 p.m. FROM HAMILTON AND PORTLAND TO MELBOURNE LEAVE Hamilton 5.10 p.m. ARRIVE Melbourne 7.15 a.m. LEAVE Portland 7.15 a.m. ARRIVE Melbourne 9.12 a.m. FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL LEAVE Melbourne 6.30 a.m., 11.0 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7 p.m. ARRIVE Stawell 8.37 a.m., 1.12 a.m., 6.59 p.m., 8.59 p.m.

Beaufort Post Office. TIME TABLE, 1878.

Post Town Mails arrive at Beaufort Mails leave at Beaufort Melbourne... 6 a.m. 12.10 p.m. 10 p.m. Geelong... 10 p.m. Ditto Ditto Ballarat... 10 p.m. Ditto Ditto Traralgon... 4.15 p.m. 8 a.m. Raglan... 4.15 p.m. Ditto Ditto Charlton... 4.15 p.m. Ditto Ditto Waterloo... 4.15 p.m. Ditto Ditto Main Lead... 4.15 p.m. Ditto Ditto Sailor's Gully... 4.15 p.m. Ditto Ditto Stockyard Hill... 4.15 p.m. Ditto Ditto Ararat... 9.31 a.m. 5.20 p.m. 11.55 a.m. 9.20 p.m. Burrough... 4.30 p.m. Ditto Ditto Erambeem... 4.30 p.m. 1 p.m. Shirley... 4.30 p.m. Ditto Ditto

The mails for Ararat, Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, Burrough, and Traralgon are despatched twice daily. Mails for Shirley, and Erambeem 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.

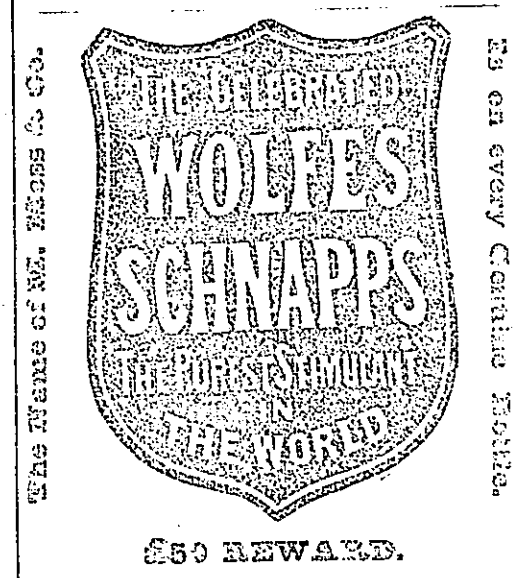
NOTE.—Why should I be without a PRAXO or ORGAS, when I can get my choice of a splendid assortment, at FAR LESS than Melbourne prices, and pay for them by monthly instalments, or, if preferring a liberal discount, for cash at R. H. Sutton and Co's. new Pianoforte and Organ Warehouse, 31 Sturt-street, Ballarat. ESQUIRE RUE FAZ.—[Advt.] Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1d. 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 attached to each box.—Manufactured by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

OXGEN 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, Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new cases of Phosphodyne (Oxigen), which at once restores the system to its normal condition, and 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. See that the words "Bright's Phosphodyne" are on the wrapper of each bottle, and that the name of the proprietor, Dr. J. C. Bright, is on the wrapper of each bottle. Beware of cheap imitations. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphodyne not perfectly soluble in water.

Flourine!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Flourine" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, 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 Flourine," 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. Gullip, 493 Oxford-street, London. If your hair is turning grey, 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. Gullip, 493 Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

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 some resemblance to my Pills and Ointment, but which I do not allow my Travellers to sell 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; let they be duped into buying villainous 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 List is the address, 533, Oxford-street, London, where alone they are Manufactured. Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY London, February 15th, 1878.

THE GENUINE WOLF'S BRAND. It having come to our knowledge that certain unprincipled persons in Melbourne and the interior of the colony are retailing under the name of Wolf'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.



SOLE AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: M. MOSS & CO., MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY. Holloways 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 is so salutary than its action on the body both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment rubbed around the part affected enters the pores as salt particles meet. It quickly penetrates to the source of evil, and drives it from the system. It is a most valuable remedy for the following ailments:—Brucellosis, Lymphatic Glands, Sore Throat, and Shortness of Breath. Relaxed and congested bowels elongated, unwell ulcerated or torpid tendons, whooping cough, or any disease from accumulated mucus, and other difficult cases of respiration also palpitation, stiffness, 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 Ulcerated Sores, Stiff Joints, and Diseases of the Skin. This invaluable ointment has greater power over heat and inflammation 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 sores and pains are remediable in the same manner.

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

Dr. L. L. Smith is the only legally qualified medical man who has been in Melbourne 22 years in full practice on Victoria's shores. Loss of Power and Debility, Syphilis, Diseases, Weakness of Constitution, 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 proprietor, at the office, Lawrence-street Beaufort, Victoria.

Piles, Fistulas, and Eruptions. The cure which this Ointment effects in healing these eruptions of long standing, after they have resisted other applications, has been so countless and notorious throughout the world that any effort to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be vain. It is sufficient to know that the Ointment has never proved inefficient. In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel. The Ointment is a sovereign remedy for the gravel rubbed twice a day into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, into which will gradually penetrate, and into the kidneys, into which will gradually penetrate, and into the kidneys, into which will gradually penetrate. This Ointment has been used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys. Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:—Bad Legs, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Swelling of the Throat, Ulcers, Scalds, Burns, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throats, Childbirth, Lumbago, Stomachic Disorders, Constipation, and Sore Nipples. The Ointment and Pills are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; or at nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Boxes and Pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four boxes and the smallest Pot Ointment ounces. 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.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS. The family should be without these Pills. Their long and tried efficacy in curing 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 longer continuance cures a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards this purifying and revivifying medicine with the certainty of obtaining relief. How to Enjoy Life. Is not known when the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order. The only safe and certain method of enjoying all the pleasures of life is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleaning the blood from all its noxious impurities, and thus restoring that purity and vigor which is the source of all our pleasures. You are not old, and you are not a weakling, and you are not a sufferer from any of the ailments of the system. You are in the prime of your life, and you are in the enjoyment of all the pleasures of life. You are in the enjoyment of all the pleasures of life, and you are in the enjoyment of all the pleasures of life.

Our Mothers and Daughters. The first natural irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably cured without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all disorders of the female system, and most prevalent at the period of life, or when ascending to womanhood. Debilitated Constitutions—Bad Complexion. In general debility, mental depression, and nervous depression, there is no medicine which operates so efficaciously as these famous Pills. They soothe and strengthen the nerves and system generally, and give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and direct power to the patient's system of a total and most delightful resolution in his various system. Thousands of persons have testified that, by their use, they have been restored to health and all other means have proved unsuccessful. Indigestion and the Cure. Indigestion with impurity of the liver is the base of thousands of ailments, which pass each day by a constant succession, all of which may be cured by taking these Pills, according to the accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate the system, and give tone to the stomach, and thus restore the system to its normal condition, and thus restore the system to its normal condition.

GENERAL NEWS.

We take the following from the "Stawell Chronicle"—"There are very grave rumors afloat in reference to the action which the Riverina squatters are taking in consequence of the action of the Victorian Premier in putting a tax upon sheep crossing the Victorian border from that district. A gentleman just returned from that district informs us that all the squatters residing there, with but very few exceptions, have resolved upon withdrawing all their capital from Victoria and lodging it in the Sydney banks, and that already no less than £250,000 has been transferred to Sydney. A number of flock-masters have commenced to send their wool to Sydney port, and this practice will become general if the Victorian railway tariff be not altered to secure the traffic for the colony.

Soundreism.—Irresponsible speculators are again at work endeavouring to deceive the public with imported and domestic un-medicated drams, by representing them to be the same as or equal to Udolpho Wolfe's Schiadam Aromatic Schnapps. The real article bears on its label the signature and address of the proprietor, and its name is embossed on the bottle. Ask for it and take no other.

As illustrating the magnificent returns netted by some of the most fortunate mine-owners at Stawell (the "P. C. News" mentions that since the crushing of the Oriental Company's last kiln of quartz two shareholders in the claim, who are partners, received a sum exceeding by a little £4,000 as their quota for a few weeks' produce of the mine.

It is not generally known that the native wild turkey is an enemy to snakes, yet such appears to be a fact (says the "Castlemaine Representative.") A turkey was shot at Durham Ox early last week, from the gizzard of which was taken a snake of about a foot in length. The turkey, a fine bird, weighed 20lb., and measured 7 feet from tip to tip.

A letter from the Rev. Timothy Richard, of the Baptist Missionary Society, appears in the "Celestial Empire," stating that in the province of Shan the distress is so terrible that children were, at the time he wrote, being boiled and eaten. He himself saw men carrying little girls eight or nine years old in baskets for sale. He met a Chinaman, staying at the same inn with himself, who had bought two sisters and a brother, ranging from nine to eleven years, for (900) cash (3s) and another girl of 15 for (800) cash (2s 6d). He saw also people dying and dead by the roadside; in some cases the corpses were being devoured by the dogs. Strenuous efforts were being made in Shanghai to raise money for the relief of the sufferers when the mail left. The distributors of all the funds raised by Europeans are missionaries—Roman Catholics and Protestant—who either reside in the interior of the country or have gone there temporarily for the purpose of relieving the distress.

Mr. W. Lang, an owner of racehorses, on Monday sent the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company for money paid to them under protest as freight for two horses, and also damages caused by detention of the said horses. A short time ago (says the "Argus") the plaintiff went to Tasmania with the horses Adelaide and Barmida, and they were taken over by the defendant company on the usual terms, that if they were not winners they should be brought back to Victoria free of freight. While in Tasmania one of the horses obtained £200 as second money in a race, and the other took £20 for third money in another race, and when they were brought back again the defendants demanded £6 6s. for their freight, on the ground that they were winners. Mr. Quinlan, for the plaintiff, submitted that horses which only took second and third money were not winners. On the other hand, Mr. Hood for the defendants, submitted that the animals were winners, and his Honor Judge Cope held with that view, and gave a verdict for the defendants.

As there was no money obtainable at the Treasury on Saturday (says Tuesday's "Telegraph"), the shipwrights employed in effecting repairs to H.M.V.S. Nelson were not paid as usual. They did not go to work yesterday in consequence, but as they were paid in the afternoon those men whose services have been retained will resume work this (Tuesday) morning.

Mr. W. J. Clarke, of Sunbury, paid the tax levied on his large landed properties on Saturday. He handed over a cheque for about £5,600.

The following circular relative to the sale of books by State school teachers has been issued by the Department of Education:—"I have the honor to inform you that the Minister of Public Instruction considers it undesirable that teachers of State schools should compete with the trade in the sale of reading books and other school requisites, and that he has accordingly ordered that after the 1st July, in localities where school-books and requisites can be purchased from tradesmen at rates not exceeding those at which the teacher could supply them, the sale of such articles by teachers shall be strictly prohibited. If, however, it is found that the scholars do not purchase suitable copy books, the Minister will permit the sale of these as heretofore. I am further to state that whenever, owing to the absence of other adequate means of supply, it becomes necessary for teachers to keep a stock of school requisites for sale, the prices charged to the scholars must not be more than sufficient to cover the original cost with the expense of carriage added, and a list of such prices must be kept conspicuously exhibited on the wall of the schoolroom.—I have, &c., C. Wilson Brown, Secretary."

Mr. Adolphus Oppenheimer, trading as Oppenheimer and Co., of Melbourne and London, has filed his schedule, with liabilities £23,445, and assets £12,431. The causes of insolvency are losses on goods shipped to Melbourne, and from mismanagement by his partner in London.

Holloway's Pills.—Any dyspeptic sufferer aware of the purifying, regulating, and gently aperient powers of these Pills, should permit no one to cloud his judgment or wray his course. With a box of Holloway's Pills, and attention to its accompanying directions, he may feel thoroughly satisfied that he can safely and effectually release himself from his miseries without impairing his appetite or distressing his digestion. By aiding natural nutrition, this excellent medicine raises the bodily strength to its extreme limits, and banishes a thousand annoying forms of nervous complaints. An occasional resort to Holloway's remedy will prove highly salutary to all persons, whether well or ill, whose digestion is slow or imperfect, a condition usually evidenced by weariness, listlessness, and despondency.

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

GARDENING FOR JULY.

The excessive rainfall of last month will have thrown most garden operations in arrear, so that, should settled fine weather prevail during the present month, nothing but close application will meet the present wants of every department. No season could so well illustrate the importance of drainage, as also its economy. In well drained soils the ground may be worked with freedom after a single day's sun, and seeds and plants put in such soil will thrive with a robustness of growth which will defy the drought of summer. In badly drained land, however, it is almost hopeless to either plant or sow seed, for the ground is so tenacious of moisture that no healthy root growth can commence. The plants will therefore linger for a month or two, and having no help of the soil, the first hot wind of summer will cut them down, or should they survive the season, there is no advance, and stagnation in plant growth is but another term for death.

The present season, so unlike the last seven winters, has charged the soil with water, and we predict many orchards and plantations of shrubs will suffer severely where this water cannot get away from the roots. Pines and evergreens will soon assume a rusty or yellowish color, while orchard trees will remain dormant, or be but scantily clothed with small foliage. If therefore, the work has not been done, let this now be undertaken at once. Cut an open channel of sufficient depth clean through the wet part, and with a clear fall for the water. Do not trouble to spread the soil so taken out, but leave it in a ridge, and see that no more is done till fine weather permits the ground to be walked on without its being worked up into a puddle. Then let pipes be laid, if the expense can be afforded; if not, let the soil taken out in forming the channel be spread evenly over the ridges of the adjoining beds, or, if of too cold and clayey a nature, let it be wheeled off the ground and the drains be neatly shuped, such an inclination being given to the sides as will prevent their slipping down into the bed of the channel.

At the risk of being wearisome, we have again dealt on this subject of drainage, and we have done so from the most perfect conviction that fully half the failures and non-success of planters is due to the rootlets of plants being killed by stagnant water, during the cold season.

Of first importance, we call attention to the necessity of all fruit trees being planted without delay on soils which admit of being worked freely. It is quite probable that, in an exceptional season like the present, late planting will not be so injurious as in an average season. For, even should the next summer be dry, it will be found that the ground has absorbed so much moisture that trees will make so powerful a root growth that they will be sustained throughout a trying summer. If, therefore, it be found that the land is wet and heavy, trees will be all the better if left till next month before planting, and it will be a good plan, should the trees have been purchased, to lay them in by the roots in a little loose soil on a warm border, so that they may not suffer from exposure, taking the first favorable opportunity for getting them in their permanent positions. It must, however, be understood that in recommending later planting this season, we hold that the proper months for the work are May, June, and July. If the weather will permit, the first month is the best, as at that time the soil is warmer and most conducive to the growth of roots; but after May the temperature of soil gradually decreases till it reaches its minimum in July or August, when it then rises again towards its summer maximum.

The work of pruning should now be completed, and no better opportunity can be offered for the work than the occasional fine days following rain, when the soil is too wet for other work.

Continue, after pruning is finished (and the trees carefully dressed where blight or red spider are discernible), to dig the seeds under, leaving the surface as rough as possible, so that the air may penetrate freely.

In the KITCHEN GARDEN light sowings may now be made of Peas, Beans, Carrots, Parsnips, O.ions, and Spinach, reserving the main crop for next month. In the FLOWER GARDEN keep down weeds, but do not venture on another sowing of flowering plants until somewhat milder weather prevails, when the young plants from previous sowings may also be put out into their blooming positions in the border. Take special care that slugs and snails do not attack the young shoots of bulbous plants, and to ruin the blooms for the season. To obviate this, place a ring of root round the plant, and the same process may be employed to protect the patches of annuals.—"Australasian News."

POPULAR, SAFE,

AND

EFFICACIOUS.

DR. D JAYNE'S

STANDARD

FAMILY MEDICINES.

EXPECTORANT

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain palliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, in action freeing the Lungs and Bronchial tubes of irritating and obstructing matters, and healing the ulcerated surfaces.

TONIC VERMIFUGE

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is a remedy especially adapted to cure many of the ordinary ailments of Children, and to save them from much suffering. It utterly destroys Worms, the great pests of children, and purges the system of them. Its valuable tonic properties remove General Debility, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, restoring a good tone to the system, and strengthening the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture an unfailing Curative for Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and all complaints of a like nature. It breaks up the chills, and assists in restoring the Liver and Digestive organs to a healthy condition; it also exercises a tranquillizing effect on the nerves and has a most excellent tonic properties which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, to eradicate the disease.

SANATIVE PILLS

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are known all over the world as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaints, and all Bilious affections, Headache, Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases and Diseases of the skin. In small doses they are aperient and gently laxative, in large doses actively cathartic.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the Colonies,

WHOLESALE AGENT:

W. FORD AND CO.,

67 SWANSTON STREET,

MELBOURNE.

English Mail.

Table with columns: Due at Melbourne, Date, Day. Includes entries for Tuesday, August 23, September 17, October 15, November 12, December 10.

Victorian Railways.

Table with columns: FROM MELBOURNE TO STAWELL, FROM STAWELL TO MELBOURNE, FROM MELBOURNE TO GEELONG, FROM GEELONG TO MELBOURNE, FROM MELBOURNE TO BALLARAT, FROM BALLARAT TO MELBOURNE, FROM MELBOURNE TO HAMILTON AND PORTLAND, FROM HAMILTON AND PORTLAND TO MELBOURNE, FROM MELBOURNE TO WICKHAM, FROM WICKHAM TO MELBOURNE.

Table with columns: FARE S., Destination, First-class, Second-class. Includes destinations like Beaufort, Traralgon, Geelong, Ballarat, Melbourne, Bunagar, Ararat, Armstrong, Great Western, Stawell.

Beaufort Post Office.

Table with columns: Post Town, Mails arrive at Beaufort, Mails leave at Beaufort. Includes entries for Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Traralgon, Raglan, Charlton, Waterloo, Main Lead, Sailor's Gully, Stockyard Hill, Ararat, Bunagar, Erambeec, Shirley.

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

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

NOTE.—Why should I be without a PRAXO 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. ESQUIRE THE FACT.—[Adv.]

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1/4 per box. People troubled with a "lacking 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.

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 Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the exhausted constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these heretofore incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout the globe. CAUTION.—Phosphodyne is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form of Phosphodyne is the genuine article, and that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Flourine!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Flourine" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, 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 Flourine," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case 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.

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 their trade mark thus—whilst on other labels of this trade it is omitted, the better to deceive you, but the words "New York" are retained. Much of this filthy 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 villainous counterfeits of 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.

THE WORMS OF THE WORLD. \$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 WOLFE'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: M. MOSS & CO., MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

Holloways 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 the 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 penetrates meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of evil, and drives it from the system. Brachitis, Diphtheria, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat and Shortness of Breath. Relaxed and congested throats, obstructed and torpid tonsils, whooping cough, croup, wheezing from accumulated mucus, and other difficult cases of respiratory affections, and shortness of breath, cure with certainty by early use of this healing Ointment over the chest and back for at least half an hour twice a day assisted by appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills. For Glandular Swellings, Stiff Joints and Diseases of the Skin. This invaluable ointment has greater power over gonit 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 directions attached to each pot. All such aches and pains are remediable in the same manner. Gout and Rheumatism. There is no preparation for Sclerotic affections comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts 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 Eruptions. The cure which this Ointment effects in healing piles and fistulas of long standing, after they have resisted other applications, have been so common and notorious throughout the world that no effort to give an elaborate 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's assiduous 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 generally penetrate, and it almost every case give immediate relief. Whenever this Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy in all disorders of the kidneys.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:— Bad Legs, Gout, Sore Throats, Bad Breasts, Fistulas, Skin Diseases, Burns, Glandular Swell, Scalds, Bruises, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Stiff Limbs, Chills, Lumbago, Cancers, Chapped Hands, Piles, Leucorrhoea, Corns (Soft), Rheumatism, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Stiff Joints, Stiff Limbs. The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford-street, London; also by every respectable Vendor of Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Boxes and Pots. The smallest box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Pot of Ointment one ounce.

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

HOLLOWAYS PILLS.

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

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 impurities which impair its purity, and thereby purify and invigorate and give general tone to the system. Young and old, robust or delicate, may alike experience their beneficial effects. Myriads affirm that these Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying and regulating the fluids, and strengthening the solids.

Our Mothers and Daughters. The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all disorders, from childhood to old age, and most precious at the time 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, excite the spirits, and in this manner the patient recovers from a total and most deplorable 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 ailments, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and effect a cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary they support and conserve the vital principle by a complete purification of the blood.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the relief of the following ailments:— Ague, Piles, Rheumatism, Bilious Complaints, Relaxation of Uterus, Disorders of the Brain, Spasmodic, or King's Evil, Bowel Complaints, Stomach and General Debility, Secondary Syphilis, Female Irregularities, The Gravel, Fever and all kinds of Venereal Affections, Headache, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

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

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

"Is there no hope? the sick man said; The silent doctor shook his head; "While there is life there's hope, be bold," Eyroto, 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 columns, those excesses which we have indulged in "hot youth" tell upon us with fearful interest. Our regrets are useless, our repinings fruitless. The sole aid should be the chance we possess of remedying the ills we already have, or combating the evils they threaten. Hele as he may, put on as good a countenance as he can, still is the victim conscious that he is ailing; and that sooner or later his views will discover him to the world. Our motto, therefore, is, "Be early, be 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 experience, or respectability, 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 subscriber repeatedly 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. Let a Quack that so many are drawn to, be confined in health, and be bankrupt in spirits, hope and money? Have I not already hinted to you that Dr. L. L. Smith, the only legally qualified medical man advertising in the colonies? Have I not also presented, at my own expense, these very queries, and answered the various inquiries they are entitled to make as Physicians, Essence of Life, &c., and had them analysed and found them to consist of "Bran Sugar and flavoring matter," and the certificates I have given to be all forgery. It is for this reason that I step out of the ethics of the profession and advertise to give those who require the services of my branch an opportunity of knowing they can consult a legally qualified man, and one, moreover, who has made this his special study.

Dr. L. L. Smith is the only legally qualified medical man advertising, and he has been in Melbourne 24 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 BARBER for the proprietors, at the office, Lawrence-street, Beaufort, Victoria.

The Riponshire Advocate.

No. 216.]

BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 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 messengers 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, &c., 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 inserted or extended periods, will be charged on a reduced scale, in proportion to the number of insertions.

"The Weekly Times"

Which 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 the latest and intelligible agricultural news; and special attention is paid to carefully-compiled market reports.

Every Gardener should subscribe. It is the gardener's chronic, 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 Sportsman 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, Sporting, Commercial, and General News, will be found in "The Weekly Times."

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

Price THREEPENCE in any Town in Victoria Per post, 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 4-lb. and 1-lb. packets and tins (not damageable in tins), labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

46 Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly,

Works Euston Road and Carleton Town, London.

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. Bowen, K.G.U.M.G.

STEVENSON & ELLIOT

Invite inspection of THE LARGEST STOCK

of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & WAGGONS

IN THE COLONIES.

MANUFACTURE & SHOWROOMS,

177, 179, and 181 King-street,

MELBOURNE.

H. P. HENNINGSEN,

BOOKSELLER,

STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,

HAVELOCK-STREET BEAUFORT.

A. T. THOMPSON,

WATCHMAKER,

MAIN ROAD, BALLARAT,

FEW DOORS FROM ROFF'S 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

SLATES.

BEST BANGOR SLATES, ALL SIZES, ON SALE.

J. & J. M'DONALD,

SLATERS & SLATE IMPORTERS,

Sturt Street, near "Star" Office.

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.

Notice.

To Selectors in Gippsland.

J. F. G. MOONEY,

LATE SURVEYOR'S 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.

The "Riponshire Advocate,"

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

CIRCULATES in the following districts:—Beaufort, Stockyard Hill, Lake Goldsmith, Salter's Gully, Main Lead, Radou, Clifton, Waterloo, Errambone, Bunzong, Middle Creek, Shirley, Travalla, Burnambout, Learmouth, Streatham, Skipj, and Carrington.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BALL TICKETS & PROGRAMMES,

ADDRESS & BUSINESS CARDS,

MINING SCHEMES, 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,

PRINTED ON FINE TONED PAPER AND EN-

BELLISHED WITH THE MOST HIGHLY

FINISHED ENGRAVINGS,

Combining Literary Excellence with Artistic Beauty

Copies on sale by

MR. HENNINGSEN.

European Merchandise.

AN English Firm, of good standing and long ex-

perience, exporting to all parts of the world

English and European Merchandise, of every description,

and Manufacturing in Twelve Departments of Birming-

ham Goods, will execute Orders with care and despatch,

at lowest English prices. Direct Orders must be

accompanied with all or no 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's" Office.

THE GREATEST "SEWING MACHINE."

TRUMPET OF THE AGE

We respectfully ask the public not to be misled by the

pull 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 or was

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 many prizes.

If any further proof is required of the superiority

of the Wheeler and Wilson, it is found in the

fact that the 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.

F. De BAERE,

WATCHMAKER,

SOLE AGENT FOR BEAUFORT.

MELBOURNE AGENTS

FOR THE

RIPONSHIRE ADVOCATE

MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH

85 COLLINS STREET WEST.

RENEWAL OF LEASE

AND EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS

Having been decided upon,

A. CRAWFORD,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,

STURT-STREET,

Will Submit the Whole of his Present Stock to

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS,

So that the building operations may begin early in

August, and be completed within three

months. The addition, when made, will form

one of the Most Magnificent Business Premises

in the Southern Hemisphere, and capable of

doing one of the largest trades of any up-

country drapery establishment in the Australian

colonies.

In Silks and Dress Stuffs,

The goods which are likely to suffer most from

the line and dust of building operations,

THE REDUCTIONS

WILL BE

On a Scale of Unprecedented Magnitude,

As they must be cleared out. Black Lustrous,

Russell Cord, Persian Cord, Black French

Merinoes, Farrowstuffs, Barutches, Australian

Crapes, and all black goods of whatever kind,

must be disposed of, and sacrificed made of a

much more than ordinary kind, to ensure a

quick sale.

It would be impossible to convey a description

of the stock and give a complete list of prices

in an advertisement, but every line

will be sold at prices which would

be ridiculous at any other time; it

being imperative, however, to dispose of the

Stock,

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

Will be made in

All kinds of Silks and Dress Stuffs.

A first-class silk dress for 37s 6d, worth 70s.

A splendid line of fancy dress stuffs 43d, worth

103d per yard. Great bargains in Satin Cloths,

black and colored, 103d, cheap at 1s 9d.

The Immense Stock, and Important Reduc-

tions which have been made in the

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,

ought to make it during the next few weeks a

grand scene of bustle and business, as the

immense bargains which will be offered in Hats,

Bonnets, Millinery, Ornaments, Trimmings,

and Underclothing, must prove a most power-

ful attraction to every lady and householder in

Ballarat and the district. The reductions in

this department will be from the humble but

very useful school hat, to the most expensive

and artistically finished Paris models; Flowers,

Feathers, Plumes; Jet, Bead, Pearl, Gold, and

Silver Ornaments; Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks,

Velvets, Plushes, Chamoises, &c., &c.; all about

one-third the usual price.

Ladies' and Children's Stays and Under-

clothing at about half the regular price.

The Stock of Fancy Goods, Gloves, Laces,

Cuffs, and Collars, Muslin Edgings and

Insertions, Umbrellas, Buttons, Woollen

Fancy Goods, and Hosiery

Will be submitted to the public at about one-

half the regular price, and must prove an

infinite source of attraction.

Still Further Reductions in Costumes, Shawls,

Jackets, Mantles, and Furs.

The Stock, which is a large one, and of a

superior kind, must be cleared out forthwith.

IN MANCHESTER GOODS

The bargains will be numerous and tempting,

every article which enters into the daily con-

sumption of all classes will be offered at prices

which would be considered cheap in England.

All-wool Flannels, 103d, 1s, 123d, 1s 23d,

1s 43d, and 1s 63d, very superior makes, and

is quite as much by the bale. Very superior

quality 72-inch Grey Twill Sheetting, 99d, worth

1s 43d. Great bargains in Castlemaine Flannel,

Shirtings, White and Grey Calicoes, various

makes, less than cost price. All other lines

equally cheap.

Blankets, Carpets, and Furnishings.

These being bulky goods, occupying a large

amount of space, must be cleared out; the

reductions have therefore been made in a most

extensive manner, and will prove as welcome to

the public as the goods will be convincingly

cheap. White Blankets from 5s 11d per pair;

a splendid family Blanket, 12s 6d and 15s 11d;

extra-sized family Blanket, 10lb weight, 17s 11d

per pair; worth 30s; grey Blankets, 3s 11d per

pair; blue and scarlet Blankets, from 12s 6d

per pair; Rugs, Quilts, and Counterpanes

greatly reduced.

A splendid assortment of Tapestry Carpets

from 2s 11d per yard; Brussels Carpets, mag-

nificent designs, 4s 11d per yard. Remnants

of Brussels Carpets at half the regular price—

over 500 to select from. Floorcloths and

Linoleums, all widths, at reduced rates.

Mattings of all kinds, at less than cost price.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

There was a good general supply of produce brought into the market on Tuesday. The following are the quotations:—Oats, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; wheat, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; flour, L10 10s.; Cape barley, 7s. to 7s. 3d.; mangel, 12s. 6d.; straw, L2 10s.; sheaves, L2 17s. 6d. to L3; straw, L2 10s. to L2 5s.; potatoes, L3 to L3 2s.; bran-dust, L5 5s. to L7; rye grass, 5s. to 7s.; bone-meal, 15s.; pollard, 1s. 7d.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

The spasmodic improvement which characterized our local trade a week ago is no longer noticeable, and business has subsided into its usual condition; a decline has taken place in wheat, which is now quoted at 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d., while our highest quotation for flour is L11. Potatoes are still advancing, and Ballarat are quoted at L4 per ton, while of Warrnambool market is entirely bare. In the produce market there is a little or no alteration upon last week's rates. Wheat, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.; oats, 4s. 6d.; pollard, 1s. 6d.; bran, 1s. 2d.; barley, none; maize, none; flour, L11; potatoes, Ballarat, 4s.; fresh butter, 1s. 2d.; potting butter, 9d. to 10d.; hams, 10d. to 1s.; bacon, 9d.; cheese, 7d. to 9d.; eggs, 1s. 6d.; hay, sheaves, L3 15s.; trussed, L4; straw, L2 10s.; chaff, 4s. 6d.; onions, 20s.; carrots, 3s. 6d.—"Advertiser."

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. HEPBURN, LEONARD, and ROWE report the following sales:—Fat Sheep—42 crossbred wethers for Mr. A. Hermiston, Evansford, to 12s., averaging 17s. 9d.; 352 crossbred wethers and ewes for Messrs. S. and M. H. Baird, Glenrowan, the former to 12s. 9d., the latter to 12s. 6d.; 427 crossbred wethers for Mr. L. A. Grant, Mount Cameron, to 12s. 6d., averaging 12s.; 145 wethers for Mr. C. M' Rae, Ascot, crossbreds to 12s. 6d., merinos to 11s.; 3269 crossbred and merino wethers and ewes for Messrs. J. and J. Beveridge, Middle Creek; John M'Kerrow, Learmonth; G. and J. Carr, Donald; G. Keith, Amphitheatre; James Hill, Elmhurst; and others, at market rates.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. GEORGE SYMOND and CO. report the following sales:—Sheepskins.—We offered 6429 skins to a numerous assemblage of buyers. Biddings were brisk up to a certain point, but we had to submit to a slight reduction upon last week's rates. We sold nearly all to hand as follows:—Marino skins to 32s. each; medium, to 42s.; best crossbreds, to 64s.; some extra large ones realising 70d.; medium, to 48s.; lamb-skins, to 45d.; dry skins, to 6d. per pound. Hides.—We had a large supply on Tuesday, and quote prices firm.—We sold heavies, to 43d. per lb.; wet salted, to 33d. per lb.; calveskins, 3d. per lb. Tallow.—We sold all to hand to the local consumers at satisfactory prices.

THE IMPOUNDING ACT.

The following decision, given by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barry, on the 13th inst., in the Supreme Court, in the case of Perce v. Smith, will be interesting to farmers and selectors:—"This is a special case stated for the opinion of the court by the justices at Bangaree. The proceedings were instituted against the defendant for having failed to comply with the provisions of the Impounding Act, which provides that where cattle are seized for trespass for the purpose of impounding, if the owner of the cattle tender to the person in charge shall give them up to the person tendering said rates. It is therefore obvious that what is meant is the trespass rates provided under the act. The defendant impounded certain cattle—two cows and three horses—the property of the plaintiff. The plaintiff sent his son to tender the trespass rates and demand the cattle. He asked what rates were due, and the defendant said 3d. per head. The son, according to his statement, then tendered 1s. 6d., which would have been more than sufficient. That, according to the plaintiff's version, was refused, and the boy then, anxious to get the cows, offered 6d., and ultimately the cattle were obtained next day on payment of 1s. 3d. They were impounded from stubble land, and the proper rate was 1d. per head. Therefore, if 5d. had been tendered it would have been sufficient. The justices found that the sum of 1s. 3d. had never been offered on the first day, and it is unnecessary to determine whether the justices were right or wrong in so finding. If there is any evidence to justify the finding, they are the judges of it. It was difficult to discover evidence on which to rest the finding, but it is unnecessary to determine that, because the section under which the defendant is sued is for failing to comply with, or committing any offence against, this act. It must appear a rather severe proceeding, because it is possible that the owner of the land may really have made a mistake, and supposed that 3d. per head was the charge. The magistrates found that the trespass rates, as agreed, were 1s. 3d. But that was not the question. The question they had to decide was to the trespass rates prescribed by law—the trespass rates provided under the act. The case comes clearly within the words of the Act of Parliament; but what amount of penalty it is right for the justices to impose it is not for us to suggest. They were erroneous in saying that the trespass rates, as provided by the act had not been demanded, therefore the appeal will be allowed in the usual way, and the case remitted to the justices with an intimation that the trespass rates to be tendered are those provided for by the act, not to those upon which the parties are supposed to have agreed."

A Vehicle of Health.—A pure stimulant possessed of tonic properties has ever been regarded as the great desideratum for diseases which drain the system of its vital power, for overcoming the debility which follows sickness, and for remedying constitutional weakness. Knowing its absolute purity, its powerfully invigorating and corrective action, and its value as an antispasmodic and diuretic, it is no wonder that physicians so frequently prescribe Udolpho Wolfe's Sclidian Aromatic Schnapps. Holloway's Pills.—Any dyspepsia sufferer aware of the purifying, regulating, and gently aperient powers of these Pills should permit no one to cloud his judgement or warp his course. With a box of Holloway's Pills, and attention to its accompanying directions, he may feel thoroughly satisfied that he can safely and effectually release himself from his miseries without impairing his digestion. By aiding natural nutrition, this excellent medicine raises the bodily strength to its extreme limits, and banishes a thousand annoying forms of nervous complaints. An occasional resort to Holloway's remedy will prove highly salutary to all persons, whether well or ill, whose digestion is slow or imperfect, a condition usually evidenced by weariness, listlessness, and despondency.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Blackmore, P.; Bygraves, J.; Ball, G.; Baird, J.; Cameron, A.; Callagan, M.; Cummings, A.; Dutton, Mr.; Fallon, W.; Forbes, R.; Flavell, J.; Griggs, F.; Gray, F.; Hall, F.; Johnson, F. W.; Lees, Mr.; Lines, P.; Lytle, F. and J.; Miller, H. (Registered Letter); McMillan, Margaret; McMillan, E.; Newall, G.; Nunn, R.; Phillips, J.; Rutherford, J.; Tomson, William; Todd, W.; Topper, Mr.; Wilkins, Mr.

THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster. Beaufort, July 19th, 1878.

THE Riponshire Advocate.

Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878.

Some few weeks since we referred in our leading columns to the utter stagnation of trade in Beaufort, and to the falling off in the mining and farming interests, but we did not assign any particular cause for such depression. As we pointed out the two staple industries of the colony are now fast declining in this district, but not only does this apply to our own immediate neighborhood, but to the greater part of the colony. The mineral statistics published a week or so since prove this but too plainly. We have no hesitation in saying that the one great source from which this evil springs is the ruinous protective tariff, established by the Government. The farmer, with his few acres, has to pay a tax on every implement which he uses, and even on the boots, shoes, and clothing required by him and his family, which nearly doubles the price of the article. The consequence is patent. His land is now getting worked out, and he cannot afford to lay fallow any portion of his farm, and he must either look for "fields and pastures new," or starve. He has a family growing up around him, over whose future destiny he must have a care. Some means must be devised for them to obtain a livelihood. He struggles on, groaning under the heavy burden imposed upon him by the State, until at last, driven to a matter of necessity, he must look for some more land. He advertises his farm, etc., for sale, makes a clear acre, and a blank is made in the population. This has been the case in innumerable instances in this district during the past two or three years. The idea was that protection would be the means of new industries springing up in the colony, and thereby giving employment to the sons and daughters of Australia. What a fallacy. Instead of fostering trade it has made an indelible blot on the prosperity of the colony. Where are the many new industries it has been the means of inaugurating? Where are the thousands of young people who were to be taught trades, and afforded a means of earning a decent livelihood, through the working of the protective tariff? In answer to the last query we may say that in this district they are to be found in the bush cutting wood for a mere existence, or fossicking about the old diggings, and others are tramping the country with their swags on their backs. Now let us glance at the working of protection as applied to mining. Has not the miner got to pay a tax on machinery, and on every tool and other requisite necessary to the carrying out of his calling? We answer yes, even to his pick-handle and candles. How can it be supposed that miners can live, when they have to pay such extortionate prices for their tools. Take the duty of such things as these; let the miner and the farmer have such implements as they require for carrying on their industries at as cheap a rate as possible, and there may then be some chance of success. When this ruinous policy was first adopted, the country was in a much more prosperous condition than it is now. More gold was being got it is true, but why not render the means of obtaining the precious and somewhat scarce metal as expeditious as possible, and not fetter the poor miner with levying such an extortionate duty on every article he uses. To this cause more than anything else must any thinking individual assign the dullness in trade, the decrease in the farming and mining population, and the general declining state of the country. To put duties on the working population's necessities of every-day life is ruin to the country. Help the working man to procure them at the lowest rate possible, and universal success and prosperity will be the result.

There are two candidates in the field for the seat in the North Riding of the Riponshire Council rendered vacant by the effluxion of Mr. Tompkins's term of office, viz., Mr. W. C. Thomas, miller, of Beaufort, and Mr. Donald McDonald, farmer, of Middle Creek. Of the gentlemen's politics we know nothing, but the former has proved himself a valuable townsman in aiding any charitable movement, or in furthering the interests of the township. Mr. McDonald is also well spoken of by the residents of Middle Creek, and those who have come in immediate contact with him in matters of public interest. Both aspirants are members of the School Board of Advice for the North Riding of Riponshire. It is more than probable that the seat will be left to these gentlemen to be contested for, as we have not heard of a third party putting in an appearance. The contest will undoubtedly be a close and interesting one.

A licensing court was held at the local court-house on Thursday, before Mr. J. H. Alley, when the publican's license for a house situated at Charlton was transferred from C. Connell to C. Loft.

Mr. J. H. Alley presided at the Warden's Court on Thursday, when the application of W. Ballantine, for 30 acres of land, at Waterloo, for mining purposes, was recommended.

At the revision court, for revising the supplementary electoral rolls, held at the Beaufort court-house, on Thursday, before Mr. J. H. Alley, the name of Mr. David Evans was struck out.

Mr. W. E. Nickols will hold a sale by auction, at the Golden Age hotel, on Monday, the 29th inst., when he will offer some valuable agricultural land to public competition. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

The Presbyterian Church committee held a meeting at the shire offices on Thursday last, when there were present—The Moderator, and Messrs. Lewis, of Stoneleigh; H. H. Jackson, James Cathie, and W. R. Nicoll, hon. sec. The object of the meeting was to devise some method of clearing off the debt at present on the church and manse, and effecting some necessary repairs. After some discussion it was agreed to hold a "Sale of Gifts" on next Boxing Day, the 25th December, in the Societies' Hall, and that the ladies of the congregation be asked to assist by forming themselves into a committee, and occasionally meeting with the church committee between this and Boxing Day, so that their united action would bring the affair to a successful issue. It was also stated that a "bee" was likely to be held in a few days, and this sort of industry would probably occupy the ladies' time on winter evenings. Liberal promises had also been received from persons in the district in aid of the object contemplated. Mr. James Cathie was appointed to make arrangements for the musical portion of the entertainment during the day of the sale.

A party of miners, working at Break o' Day, near Sealsdale, unearthed a nugget weighing 180oz. on Thursday morning last.

Children being proverbial at this season of the year, it will be gratifying to parents to know that one ounce of kerosene oil added to one grain of morphine, is a great alleviating antidote. It is also beneficial in the case of burns.

A sad accident (says the "Geelong Advertiser") happened at Darriwil, on Saturday afternoon, by which a boy named Martin Bolger, nearly eleven years of age, lost his life. He was engaged sailing a toy boat in a water-holser near his parents' residence, when the little craft, so it is surmised, got further away from the bank of the hole than the boy wished, and young Bolger, whilst endeavoring to recover the toy, overbalanced himself and fell into the water, which was 5 feet in depth. He was unable to swim, and was drowned. He was suddenly missed from the edge of the hole, and on search being made for him, his lifeless body was discovered in the water.

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Ballarat Star," writing on Tuesday, says:—"It would not be difficult to write a tolerably lengthy calendar of accidents and offences from to-day's records alone. Leaving the Criminal Sessions out of the narrative, we have in the proceedings of the petty courts sufficient material for an interesting pamphlet on episodes of Melbourne life. A woman, destitute and drunken, found sitting dead from exposure and cold in a deserted house; an old man, quietly wending his way home before midnight, knocked down and robbed by ruffians in one of the principal streets of West Melbourne; a seaman belonging to the pilot service, garrotted and robbed in Sandridge about the same hour; a child overboard by his mother, it is mercifully concluded, accidentally, buried at the expense of the Government because the mother is too poor to perform the office most dear to her; an ex-policeman suffering from delirium tremens charged first with attempting suicide, and subsequently convicted of petty theft; a milkwoman dead with her pail in hand while her cow stood in the ball awaiting her; a forger of twenty-eight charged with larceny, while other accusations of forgery hang over his head; and, finally, a virtuously indignant paragraph in a morning journal on the continuing increase of prostitution open and undisguised in the streets. And this is Australia Felix."

A short time ago (remarks the "Age") the ship Leota, under the command of Captain Steel, left Sydney, bound for Shanghai, with a valuable cargo of coals. On the voyage the ship was found to be leaking to an alarming extent, and the Captain ultimately bore up for Societies' Islands, and beached the ship on the Isle of Rottnah. The crew had their suspicions aroused by the manner in which the vessel had made water so rapidly, and after she had run ashore they found a number of auger holes in her stern. The men were taken to Fiji by a trading schooner, and an official enquiry was subsequently held at Lovina, at which many suspicious facts were discovered. The captain disappeared directly after the wreck, but the matter was placed in the hands of the authorities here, and Detectives Mackay and Ebleston on Sunday succeeded in arresting in Melbourne the captain of the vessel and the carpenter, Thomas Newlands, upon the charge of wilfully casting away the ship. The Leota was owned by Messrs Alfred Wooley and Co., and was heavily insured.

The "Telegraph" says that the Supply Bill for £900,000 for the Government service was passed through all its stages in both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday evening.

A SAD CASE.

It is not so very long ago since we noticed leading articles and letters in the Morning-borough papers containing comments, to say the least, not very creditable to the officers of their local hospital, and we much regret, not only for the sympathy felt for the sufferer in this case, but likewise with a view to assist in preventing a recurrence, that we have now to chronicle a case occurring in a hospital of a town only an hour's ride by rail separated from our own, which, if not actually showing neglect on the part of the authorities of that institution, very little can be said in favour of their principles of humanity. A young girl named Jane Quinlan, servant to Mr. Troy, of this town, was taken seriously ill with bilious fever, and no convenience and facility for proper attendance being available, on the recommendation of Dr. Johnston, who was attending the patient, she was on Wednesday sent in charge of her mother, by the mid-day train, to the Ararat Hospital, where she was taken in and kept till the following morning, when she was sent off again by the first train for Beaufort, arriving here unexpectedly in the morning at 9 o'clock in an unconscious state, the reason given for acting so being that the hospital had no fever ward. Arrived here at the railway station, the mother, who is in very poor circumstances, did not know where to take her. She, however, was assisted in removing her to the waiting-room, where she had to remain from then till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Johnston being almost continually in attendance upon her during that time, and even had to perform a delicate operation to relieve the sufferer, which seems to have been taken no notice of when the patient was in the hospital. It was fortunate that the Shire Council was just meeting that day to sit as a revision court, as they at once, when made acquainted with the distressing case, took the matter in hand, and after ascertaining from the Ballarat Hospital officials by means of the telegraph that the patient would be admitted there, got her at once off by the goods train. That the poor girl, considered the weak condition she was in, arrived there alive is almost a wonder to those who had seen and helped to attend on her while she had been journeying from one place to another in the cold morning air, and five or six hours' stoppage in an uncomfortable waiting room before arriving in Ballarat, in all about 90 miles, which she should think quite sufficient to kill a patient in her state. In our opinion, whatever the disease of the poor girl may be even if contagious, it certainly was wrong for the authorities in the Ararat Hospital, after once admitting her, to send her off again in the precarious state she was in; more especially as the institution, if perhaps not so much by private subscriptions from here, at all events receives its share of the annual donations made by this Shire Council for charitable purposes. It is to be hoped that we are correctly informed that the disease from which the poor girl is suffering is not to be feared as contagious; otherwise, by placing her for hours in a public waiting-room, and by coming in contact with other travellers on the railway, might have a most disastrous effect on the public.

THE PROSPECTING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,—Referring to the paragraph in your last week's issue on the proposed mammoth prospecting company, in 20,000 scrip, of 6d. each, I think the idea is a very good one, and I don't know of a better opportunity now existing than taking up the claim on the market square, and giving it a fair trial, as there is an engine on the ground, and shaft sunk, and all well secured. We all know the digger is not in a position to do it single-handed, and so two heads are better than one. I propose eighty scrip-books with 250 scrip in each, and let every business person have a book, and forward every Monday morning the amount he has collected to the secretary, let it be ever so small a sum. I don't know of any person better suited to fill the office of secretary than Mr. George Mannas, of the Commercial Hotel, as he is well up in mining affairs. When we get in full working order, tenders should be called for a manager, and the lowest offer accepted. Before a fortnight every scrip may be worth £1, and should the venture succeed, then start the Standard, down by the dog house, on the same plan. One gentleman in the town said he would take 100 scrip. Another said the thing would not answer, as all the farmers had gone away; but I informed him that we lived before the farmers came, and could again. For those indeed were merry days, the merry days of old.

Yours, etc., AN OLD DIGGER. Beaufort, 18th July, 1878.

THE RETIRING MEMBER.

To the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate. Sir,—I saw a paragraph in your issue of Saturday last, stating that it was not the intention of Mr. Tompkins to again offer himself as a candidate for the North Riding of this shire, and from your well-known veracity I accept the statement as a fact. I would suggest that a grand fete be organised by the ratepayers in celebration of this event, and a benefit should be got up in support of some of our languishing institutions, at which I have no doubt but one of our medics and chiefs would gladly appear and perform a heroic and victorious war-dance. I am sure they would be hailed as our deliverers from an incubus that has effected us for the last twenty years financially, politically, and socially. I shall be most happy to assist if called upon to do so.

Yours, etc., C.

In reply to a denunciation yesterday, Mr. Woods (says the "Herald") said that it was the desire of the Government to keep intact, as it were, the people on the lands; and, added he warmly:—"We intend to show that the boast of an exorbitant usurer, which I heard last night, ejecting the selectors from the Western District at the rate of thirty per month, will be rendered abortive." The Minister also declared that the land of the people should not, if he could help it, be flouted by these "three tall men."

DOINGS IN GENERAL.

By "SPLITTER."

So our old friend Joel has thrown up the sponge. Well, like all the rest of us, he has his faults, but I fancy we might go further and fare worse in getting a councillor to represent us. People talk, and they will talk to the end of the chapter, and many harsh things have been said of Mr. Tompkins, but had he offered himself for re-election, I would have no hesitation in laying my lucky old hat against a decent new one that he would have gone in, hands down, against all comers. He has been our representative now for a good number of years, and, although not an advocate of public exhibitions, yet I do really think the thanks of the electors of the North Riding of Riponshire should be given to Mr. Tompkins for the time and trouble he has given on their behalf; and that their gratitude should take some tangible form. Many much more unworthy men than Mr. Tompkins have been lauded to the echo for their services. I could point to many lasting services conferred on this neighborhood by the gentleman in question, but they would be superfluous, as the general public know as much about it as I do myself, and perhaps more. There is one question, however, I would like to ask, viz., Was it not through the untiring efforts of Mr. Tompkins that the shire offices are where they are, and Beaufort made the central position in the shire? If Mr. Tompkins's successor confers as much good on the community he will represent as he has done, then the ratepayers will have no cause for complaint.

It is rather a curious thing, considering the time the institution has been in existence, that no fever ward has been attached to the Ararat Hospital. What a heart-rending case is that of poor Miss Quinlan, who, after being removed in a half-dead state in a jolting train from Beaufort to Ararat, was refused admittance to the hospital. The next morning to be turned back over the same journey, jolting and shaking, and then to be taken to the waiting-room at the Beaufort railway station, from 9 a.m. till half-past 3 p.m., and then to undergo another shaking to Ballarat. And all this time the poor creature thoroughly unconscious, and in awful agony through the working of a deadly fever on her prostrate power. No blame can be attached to an infectious fever. It is with the Hospital committee that the blame lays. Of what use is a hospital if urgent cases of this sort cannot be admitted? Surely this is a matter worthy of their consideration, and the sooner some remedy is devised the better it will be for the credit of the institution and the convenience of the public.

The election of a councillor to fill Mr. Tompkins's place is coming on, and there are two gentlemen aspiring to the office—a jolly miller and a starchy farmer. I don't know very much about either of them, but I think they are both made of the right stuff. I don't suppose we shall have any free fights and all that sort of thing, but everything will pass off quietly, and I hope the best man will get in. However, I'm going to knock about on the day, and will be prepared to shout and fight for the man that pays me best.

I paid a visit to the fortnightly quadrille assemblies last week, and really, Mr. Editor, I felt quite young again. Mrs. Splitter was awfully against it, but after a little persuasion she gave in. I entered rather late, and there were about sixteen couples of young people waltzing away, their happy faces denoting that they were thoroughly enjoying themselves. I, of course, walked up to a young lady, and asked her if she would favor me with a dance, to which she immediately said "Yes, I don't mind." She then clasped my right arm, and in a few minutes we were off into a world of delight, in the invigorating maze of the magic waltz, entirely forgetting Mrs. S. and the young splitters at home. But, Mr. Editor, were it not for affairs of this kind the young people of Beaufort would get rusty for the want of some amusement. The music is not so good as it might be, but will improve, I have no doubt, with practice.

MELBOURNE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening.

The scene in the Assembly on Thursday last cannot be regarded with a feeling of regret by every genuine friend and partizan of the present Government, as the circumstance will doubtless be regarded by opponents, from the nature of some portion of it, as a certain indication of that internal weakness in the Ministry which arises from a want of unanimity and friendliness amongst the different members comprising it; and in all probability the idea that this internal weakness exists will be acted upon by adversaries to their embarrassment and disadvantage. Some portion of the facts of the case have already been published in this journal, but there are a few circumstances in connection with the affair that may perhaps make a few words of comment, even now, not out of place. It is, of course, too much to expect that a kick-up should take place in the House without Mr. Gausson distinguishing himself. It would be just about as reasonable to expect a fight to take place between the big dogs in a neighborhood without the smallest cur in the canine community of the district barking his odium at them; and this we know could never take place. Mr. Gausson is not unfrequently most successful in taking, not only his foes by surprise, but those likewise who are generally supposed to be his friends. There is no doubt that on the occasion at present under comment, he achieved the fact of taking both by surprise at one and the same time. Just imagine, if it be possible, a member of Parliament sitting behind a Ministry, and getting upon his legs, not only emphatically to condemn an act of a member of that Ministry, but to do so coupled with the most gross, insulting language and innuendo, and the utter falseness and dishonesty of which innuendo, no one amongst those who know Mr. Woods is better acquainted with than Mr. Gausson. I wonder whether after this Mr. Gausson will possess one solitary political friend on the whole face of the earth who will trust him. Judging from my own feeling in the matter, I should think not. This achievement of Mr. Gausson's strongly reminded me of a circumstance that I was the amusee witness of in the house of an old friend a month or

REVISION COURT.

A court for revising the ratepayers' rolls of the Shire of Ripon was held at the shire offices, on Thursday, when all claims for insertion of names in the said rolls were considered, and all objections thereto. Present—Cts. Wotherspoon (in the chair), Tompkins, Beggs, and Lewis.

The main defence of Mr. Woods, on this memorable occasion, by Mr. A. K. Smith, in reference to the insulting innuendoes of Mr. Gausson, stands out in bright contrast to nearly all that was said and done in the course of the scene, and this was especially so, coming from a political opponent. Mr. Smith's explanation of the circumstance of turning the pipes in the Malmshury water works ought to be sufficient to silence all but the most dishonest and meanest of the opponents of the Commissioner of Railways.

The applications of Zudok Porter, parish of Eurumbene, and J. P. Gilloch, parish of Beaufort, to have their names inserted in the rolls were complied with.

The application of Mr. D. G. Stewart, as secretary of the Beaufort Agricultural Society, for his name to be inserted as occupier of the society's show-yards, in the parish of Beaufort, was also approved of.

The application of Patrick Walsh, West Riding, was complied with.

That of W. C. Thomas, parish of Beaufort, was disallowed, owing to his neglecting to pay his water rates before the 10th June.

The only objection raised was that by Mr. Hugh Cushing against the names of Donald and Catherine Cameron being placed on the roll as occupiers of certain property in the West Riding, on the ground that they were neither owners nor occupiers. He proposed on oath the service of notices on those objected to, but neither party put in an appearance. The objector desired the court to summon the parties whose names he objected to, to which the council would not grant, as such could not be done without adjourning the court, and there would be a difficulty in obtaining a quorum at another time. The court being of opinion that as the names had been put on the roll by resolution of the full council, Mr. J. H. Cameron having satisfied them that the parties whose names were objected to were joint occupiers, it was resolved to dismiss the objections.

The name of William Tanner was placed on the separate voters' list, and the following names of persons deceased were struck off the North Riding roll:—Joseph Armstrong, John Howe, and John Bell.

IMPOUNDINGS.

IMPOUNDED at Beaufort, on 15th June.—35 sheep, 1 branded like [1], near ear slit; 25 goats, various colors and mixed sexes. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on July 20. Impounded daily.—1 red heifer, off ear slit, f of shoulder; 1 red steer, no visible brand; 1 red and white steer, top of near ear, like speckle brand near rump; 1 red and white steer, top of near ear, black near back; 1 red pony, steer, top of near ear, like JG. If not claimed and expenses paid, to be sold on 27th July. W. G. STEVENS, pound-keeper.

WATERLOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Waterloo, 19th July. The mission meeting held here was not what I expected, but still it was very good, considering the weather. The collections amounted to £2 1s. 6d.

After the meeting the committee appointed to get up the testimonial for Mr. C. Rankin presented him with a purse containing £10. Mr. Rankin thanked the committee in a few appropriate words for their kindness towards him in presenting him with the testimonial in recognition of his services in connection with the church.

The New Victoria Company seem to have got on the gold again, as they obtained 52oz. 12dw. during the first five days of this week.

BEAUFORT POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY, JULY 18TH.

(Before J. H. Alley, Esq., P.M.) C. Connell v. West, goods sold and delivered, £4 13s. 1d.—No appearance of either party.

Managers of the Beaufort, etc. Common v. R. Sands, jun., and R. Sands, sen.—Settled. Mahoney v. Tambridge, £39 11s. 7d., wages due.—Struck out on account of complainant having tampered with the summons.

W. Welsh v. Same, £18 18s. 8d., wages due.—Order for amount.

P. De Baeto v. E. Adamthwaite, £1, for attendance on and feeding certain cattle.—Order for amount, and 5s. costs.

J. Keeble v. D. Dunn, £3 15s., rent.—Order for amount, and 5s. costs. The Court then adjourned.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

TUESDAY, 16th JULY.

The President took the chair at half-past four. The President intimated that he received an intimation from Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, to the effect that it was his Excellency's intention to visit the Council Chamber that evening to witness the proceedings.

Mr. Cutbert moved—"That his Excellency should be allowed a seat within the precincts of the House," and at a later stage Sir Arthur Gordon, having been introduced, took a seat on the left of the President.

Mr. T. T. A'Beckett brought up the address in reply to the Governor's speech, which, as usual, was a reflex of the speech itself. The hon. member, in moving the adoption of the address, touched briefly on the various topics in it. Alluding to the report on the closed roads, which had been promised, he said the country would look to it with great interest, and he did not believe that there was a substantial difference between the Houses on the subject.

As to the report on the operation of the Land Act, it appeared to him that our administration had been a gigantic failure, and he trusted that the enquiry which had been held would result in great mistakes being rectified. The extension of railways he strongly approved of, and might mention that in New Zealand wonderful progress had been brought about by railways.

An hon. member—And immigration. Mr. A'Beckett said he was in favor of a system of assisted immigration. Relative to constitutional reform, he believed that the power of purse, as to the expenditure incurred in carrying on the business of the country, should be vested in one House alone, but in other matters he thought the Council to be a mere registration body as he wished it to be a power in the State. (Hear.)

Mr. R. D. Reid in seconding the motion remarked that the question if constitutional reform, was the question of questions. He was inclined to support the measure brought in by Sir Charles Sladen, but was strongly in favor of the assembly alone having power to carry financial measures. He thought it would be a good thing if the closed roads were handed over to the shire councils. And in respect to the Land Act, he believed that it would be a good thing if all the regulations under the Act were burned, as they quite superseded the Act. He approved of the purchase of the Hobson's Bay railway, and also of the proposed new lines with the exception of that to Wentworth.

Sir Charles Sladen said it seemed to him that there were some uncalculated for in the speech; and one of these was relative to the introduction of constitutional reform into the country, which, he thought, was designed to entrap hon. members. After alluding to the peaceful termination of matters, owing to the firm policy of Great Britain, he said he believed in the extension of railways, so long as the country could pay for them; but he thought it was unwise to keep on making new railways, unless the population to support them continued to improve. It seemed to him bad policy to borrow money and load the country with debt for the purpose of erecting public buildings, and carrying out other unproductive works. He had expected that there would have been some reference to immigration in the speech. It might be said that the country did not want immigration, on account of there being so many persons unemployed; but he thought that the cause of that unsatisfactory state of things was in a great measure owing to the want of immigration.

The motion was then agreed to. Mr. Fraser moved—"That a return be laid on the table of this House, showing the number of free passes issued from the Railway Department between the 1st day of July, 1877, and the present date; also the names of those to whom they were issued; also the distance by rail and the amount of money represented by such passes, and the purposes and period for which they were issued."

Mr. Cutbert feared it would be impossible to furnish a return showing the purposes for which passes were issued, but he should not object to the motion otherwise. After some discussion, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Fraser—"That is the pith of the motion. Mr. Cutbert—Then I can tell the hon. gentleman that he won't get the information. It's an impossibility."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. TUESDAY, 16th JULY. The Speaker took the chair at half-past four, and announced that he had presented to the Governor the address in reply to his Excellency's speech, and that his Excellency

had replied, thanking the House for the same. The Speaker laid on the table his warrant for the appointment of the Elections and Qualifications Committee.

Mr. Berry gave notice that on Thursday he would move—"That the House resolve itself into committee to consider a motion affirming and approving of the purchase of the Hobson's Bay Railway, on the terms contained in the agreement."

Mr. Pearson asked the hon. the Minister of Mines whether he cannot see his way to suspending the collection of water-rates upon unoccupied houses in the gold-mining districts; and further, to limiting the rate upon occupied houses so that it may not exceed the municipal rate, until such time as the whole question of water-rates can be brought before Parliament.

Major Smith was understood to reply in the affirmative as regarded the first portion of the question, and to say that he would consider the second part of it, and answer it on a future occasion.

Mr. Gannson asked the hon. the Commissioner of Customs when the report of the board on the Stevenson case will be laid before the House.

Mr. Lalor replied that the matter was *sub judice*, and that it would therefore be inadvisable at present to make any explanation on the subject.

Mr. Service contended that the duties in question ought not to have been imposed without previous full enquiry.

Mr. L. L. Smith referred to a large deputation of tanners and others, at whose request the wattle bark duty had been imposed, and intimated that such duty would be of great use to various industries.

After a few remarks from Mr. F. L. Smyth, Mr. McIntyre rose to contradict the statement of the Chief Secretary that the export duty had been generally approved of by the House.

He found, referring to *Hansard*, that they had not been supported by any member on that side of the House.

Mr. Lalor replied, justifying the action of the Government in the matter, and remarking that the effect of the red gum duty had been to compel the Government of New South Wales to relax their regulations.

After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to, and the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

The House having gone into committee of supply, Mr. Berry moved—"That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1878-9, the sum of £900,000." (A list was at the same time distributed, showing the distribution of the sum asked for.)

After some further discussion, Mr. Finlham, in reference to the item £29546, prospecting for goldfields, said that after the promises made by the Government in reference to the prospecting vote, he considered it would be a breach of faith not to pay the money at once.

Mr. Berry said he should be prepared to pay the money immediately on the vote being approved of by the House.

Mr. Francis asked the treasurer whether he really required an advance of so much as £100,000 for the use of the next two or three months.

Mr. Berry, in reply, referred to the memorandum from the Under-Treasurer to the effect that the sum asked for was required for the payment of arrears, and for the supply of the next three months.

In reply to some remarks from Mr. Service, Mr. Berry said that he was desirous of increasing the loans to local bodies for water supply purposes to such an extent as would be required to carry out such works efficiently.

The House adjourned at a quarter to ten, until Wednesday.

The Legislative Assembly was engrossed on Wednesday with the constitution Act Amendment Bill. Mr. Berry submitted the measure in a speech of nearly two hours' duration. His argument was, that in matters of finance the House of Commons is, under the British Constitution, without doubt supreme, and that the intention of the founders of the Constitution of Victoria was to give the Assembly the powers of the House of Commons, and that the Assembly had, from the first, never wavered in asserting its claims to those powers. The Chief Secretary quoted from speeches delivered in the old Legislative Council on the subject, and reviewed the history of the various deadlocks in support of these propositions. The reform of 1868, which widened the basis of the Council, he described as a failure, for the attitude of the Council had been more aggravating and obstructive since that date than before. The climax was reached last year, when the Appropriation Bill was then thrown out on account of the payment of members' item, and consequences which Mr. Berry dreads to think about were narrowly averted. He called upon hon. members not to act in any party spirit, but to join with the Government in an effort to obtain the same supremacy over money matters and the same power to pass general bills which the House of Commons exercises. The conclusion of the speech was an invective against the Chambers which had "driven a Governor to the grave, and robbed the people of the gold in the soil and of the land that God had given them." Mr. Service replied on behalf of the Opposition, and expressed his regret that the Chief Secretary, who had commenced as though he were in the forum, should have ended as though he were on the stump. Mr. Service confessed his willingness to endorse two propositions, first, that the calm, well-considered wish of the country must become law; and, secondly, that Appropriation Bills must cease to be thrown out, but he objected to the way in which the Ministry proposed to attain their ends. This bill would decapitate the Council and put its head upon a pole. Mr. Service denied that a strong case had been made against the Council. The only measure to which the Chief Secretary seemed able to allude as having been repeatedly rejected was the Mining or Private Property Bill, while, on the other hand, the Council had often been appealed to by the people for protection from the Assembly, and had also rejected bills of which the Assembly had afterwards disapproved. Mr. Service intimated in the prophecy that when the Secretary of State learned from Victorian delegates that the Legislative Assembly already possessed more power than almost any Lower House in the world, they would be laughed at for their pains.

The debate was concluded by Mr. Gannson, who is in favor of a nominee Chamber. Leave was given to introduce the bill, which was read a first time and the second reading was appointed for Tuesday week. There was a full House, and the hon. members who spoke were listened to with a marked and unusual attention; worthy of the occasion.—"Argus."

Cable News.

(FROM THE AGENCIES.)

LONDON, July 16.

The reception of the Prime Minister and Lord Salisbury at Dover and in London on their return from the Berlin Congress was of the heartiest description.

A despatch of Lord Salisbury's which has been published, states that the treaty which has been entered into between England and Turkey is Turkey's last chance.

The Eurydice which foundered off Dunnoe, Isle of Wight, has been raised after many previous failures.

PARIS, July 17.

The president of the jury at the Paris Exhibition recommends that a gold medal be awarded to Mr. Pitts, and a silver medal to Mr. Crossier, of South Australia, for wools.

The grand prix is awarded to South Australia, for wheat.

A Maitland telegram states that on Monday afternoon a shocking tragedy occurred at Farley, about two miles from Maitland. It appears that two well-to-do farmers—Percy Hungerford, and Michael McGrath—residing there had been quarrelling some time past, which brought about an assault case at the police court yesterday, resulting in McGrath being fined. McGrath did not seem satisfied and is reported to have used threatening language towards Hungerford when leaving the court, which induced the latter to purchase a revolver and ammunition, and to take them home with him, as he avers, to protect himself if anything occurred. Both parties reached home, when the quarrel was resumed at a gate dividing the farms. McGrath attacked Hungerford with a huge stone, when the latter, after cautioning McGrath that he was armed, fired, as he alleges, in self defence. The shot took effect in the region of the heart, and death appears to have been instantaneous. Hungerford rode in immediately to Maitland, sent out Dr. Pierce, and surrendered himself to the police. The affair has cast a gloom over the whole town. Hungerford has a wife and three children, and McGrath leaves a wife and seven children.

Why is a gardener the most extraordinary man in the world? Because no man has more business on earth, and because he always chooses good ground for what he does. He commands his thyme, is master of the mint, and raises his celery every year. It is a bad year that he will not produce a plum. He needs more bought than a member of Parliament. He makes raking his business, as many fine gentlemen do; but he makes it an advantage, both in his health and fortune, which is seldom the case; and gives hearts ease to whom he pleases, and though he is plain in his own dress with his bachelor's buttons, yet he encourages coxcombs, and greatly admires prince's feathers and London pride. He with pleasure beholds his love lies bleeding under a weeping willow. He is also a great antiquarian, having in his possession Adam's needle, Solomon's seal, and Jacob's ladder, the tree of life, the holy thorn, and Venus's looking glass.

To the Ratepayers of the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon.

ADJUDGES and GENTLEMEN.—The time has arrived when you are called upon to elect one to represent you in the council of the above-named shire, and being asked by a few to allow myself to be nominated, I have consented to do so.

During my residence in this district I have avoided all houses and parties, and intend to still follow this course; and beg to say that, in the event of my being returned, I will do my best to meet you justly, deal equitably to all, and practice economy with discretion.

I therefore respectfully solicit your vote and interest to secure my return.

Yours obediently, W. C. THOMAS.

[REQUISITION.]

TO DONALD McDONALD, Esq., of Middle Creek.

Dear Sir,—As the annual election of one member for the North Riding of the Shire of Ripon takes place on the 8th August next, caused by the retirement of Mr. Tompkins, we the undersigned ratepayers in the North Riding would most respectfully ask you to allow yourself to be nominated for the vacant seat, and we, whose signatures are here annexed, pledge ourselves to vote for you, and to use our utmost exertions to secure your return.

We have the honour to be, Dear Sir, Your most obedient Servants, WILLIAM SMITH, WILLIAM WATTS, JAMES M'LEOD, JOHN BALL, and a number of other ratepayers in the North Riding.

[REPLY.]

To WILLIAM SMITH, WILLIAM WATTS, JAMES M'LEOD, JOHN BALL, and the Other Gentlemen signing the above Requisition.

GENTLEMEN.—I have much pleasure in complying with your request to allow myself to be nominated as a candidate for the North Riding of Riponshire at the ensuing election; and should I be elected to a seat in the Council I will endeavor, by every means in my power, to look carefully after the interests of the ratepayers.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully, DONALD McDONALD.

JUST ARRIVED. AN ASSORTMENT OF ROYAL READERS, Specially compiled for the use of State Schools.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Bibles and Prayer Books, And also

JUVENILE BOOKS.

H. P. HENNINGSEN, Bookseller and Stationer, HAVELOCK STREET, BEAUFORT.

BEAUFORT. MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1878.

SALE BY AUCTION.

At the Golden Age Hotel, Beaufort. EDWARD NICKOLS, instructed by Mr. Henry Ramsay, will sell by Public Auction, as above.

All that LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, being allotment 135c, in the parish of Raglan, county of Ripon, containing 40 acres, or thereabouts. This land adjoins Mr. A. Gillman's, is well supplied with water, and substantially fenced. There is also a cottage erected on the property. A quantity of posts now lying on the allotment will be sold after the above. Sale at 10 o'clock noon. Terms at sale.

Auctioneers' Offices: Queen street, Ararat; and Havelock street, Beaufort.

A GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT.

In aid of the LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Will be held at the SOCIETIES' HALL, BEAUFORT, On WEDNESDAY, 7th AUGUST, 1878, Commencing at 8 p.m. Admission: Reserved seats, 3s.; front seats, 2s.; back seats, 1s. THOS. LEWIS, Hon. Sec.

To Let by Tender, A BRASS BAND DRUM. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up till WEDNESDAY, 31st JULY. ALEX. CUMMING, Hon. Sec. Beaufort Juvenile Rifle and Drum Band.

Wanted, POSTS and RAILS and other timber for the Horsham Railway. Apply to JOEL TOMPKINS, Camp Hotel, Beaufort.

Wanted, MINING TIMBER, delivered at the Beaufort Railway Station. For particulars apply to Mr. J. TOMPKINS, Camp Hotel, or to A. CAMPBELL, Haddon. May 30th, 1878.

SINGING CLASS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BEGINNERS. THE SYSTEM TAUGHT will be the *Tonic Sol Fa*. The Adult Class meets every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 p.m. Juvenile Class meets on the same evenings, at half-past 6. Terms on application to JOHN JACKSON.

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.

MISS FRANCES MIECHEL, TEACHER OF MUSIC.

Neill street, Beaufort. Terms: From £1 1s. upwards per quarter.

SELLING-OFF.

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

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

PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING. Estimates for General Repairs. Experienced Workmen Sent to all Parts of the Colony.

THE WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINES.

ALL PERSONS desirous of seeing an illustration of the Wonderful Improvement which modern science is making in machinery are respectfully invited to inspect the LATEST, and by far the BEST SEWING MACHINE ever manufactured, viz.—

The Wertheim.

THE WERTHEIM is acknowledged the most Superior Machine ever introduced, and for beautiful and ingeniously simple contrivances certainly distances all competitors.

FOR which the undersigned is AGENT, can be consulted to do all the works usually done by ordinary machines, and in addition several varieties impossible to be accomplished by ordinary machines.

ALL THE Wertheim Machines.

PATENT LOOSE WINDING WHEEL, Which, by the mere turn of a screw, becomes disconnected from the Machine, and revolving alone, allows the Operator to fill the Bobbin while the Machine itself remains at rest.

EXTRA ACCESSORIES (Including Adjustable Hammer, Adjustable Binder, Collar Table, &c.) are supplied with each WERTHEIM, without any Extra Charge.

Illustrated Price Lists on Application. INSTRUCTIONS FREE. PRICES FROM £4 10s. EASY TERMS.

TRUSTED AGENT, BEAUFORT.

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

American shoving boards. Do lumber do. 6 x 12 and 6 Scotch flooring. 6 x 4 do do flooring. 6 x 3 do do flooring. American and Baltic deals, all sizes. 4 cent pine weatherboards. 6 do do. American clear pine. 4 in, 4 1/2 in, 5 in, cedar wide and narrow boards. Color table top, all sizes. French casements, doors, sashes. Mouldings, architraves, skirtings. Broad palings and slatting. A stock of all sizes of hardware always on hand. Also, GEORGE LIME. NEXT TO POLICE STATION.

ARRIVAL OF WINTER SHIPMENTS FROM EUROPE.

EX LOCHNESS AND LOCH SLOY.

45 CASES OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRAPERY GOODS AND NOVELTIES!!!

FIRST GRAND SHOW OF THE SEASON AT WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO'S.

W. B. and Co. have much pleasure in advising the arrival of their Winter Shipments of New and Fashionable Drapery Goods, bought most advantageously, on account of the depressed state of trade in the home markets. Also the undermentioned goods, bought at auction 25 per cent Under Melbourne wholesale prices:—

- 6 Cases of American Calicoes, well worth the attention of buyers. 3 Bales of 10-4 White Blankets, slightly damaged, 12s 6d. and 15s. 6d.; regular prices, 16s. 6d. and 21s. 6d. 50 Pieces Check Wineys, 44d. per yard. 75 " New Snowflake Wineys, 6d. per yard. 150 " New Fancy Dress Stuffs, 6d. per yard.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO., IMPORTERS.

IRON STORE, NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

BENJAMIN MOORE,

DEGS to thank his friends and customers for the liberal support hitherto accorded him, and would take this opportunity of informing them that he is now opening some special lines of WINTER GOODS, of excellent quality, and which will be offered at very reasonable prices, in order to effect a thorough clearance. All kinds of Drapery and Groceries at proportionally low rates.

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.

GROCERIES.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Of the Best Brands at Lowest Prices.

CROCKERY, LAMPS, GLASSWARE, OILMEN'S STORES.

THE TIMBER YARD

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

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

To Meet the Times. J. P. GILLOCH

DEGS 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.

VICTORIA HOTEL, NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.

EDWARD INGRAM

IN intimation 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!!

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 HAY 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 Farmer in and around Beaufort with the Best Bone Dust at the following REDUCED PRICES, and on Terms— For Cash ... £3 0 0 per ton. Four months' credit ... 6 5 0 " Eight " ... 8 10 0 " Twelve " ... 9 15 0 " A further reduction of 5s. per ton allowed on a parcel of ten tons and upwards.

Address— JOHN LITTLE, ARARAT.

SADDLERY! SADDLERY!

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

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

OFFERS & REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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 seat in 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 vouching a really first-class article, to merit a continuance of that support so graciously 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.

COMMERCIAL.

BALLARAT PRODUCE MARKET. There was not a very large supply of produce brought into the market on Wednesday.

ARARAT PRODUCE MARKET.

Business is still quiet, the only transactions of note being in flour, L10 10s. per ton moving speculatively to purchase freely.

BALLARAT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. HERRN, LEONARD, and ROVE report the following sales:—Fat Cattle—72 cows for Mr. C. B. Fisher, Jancourt, to 17 5s.; 21 head for Messrs. M'Donnell Brothers, Kapanup, and others, at market rates.

GEELONG LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. GEORGE SYNNOT and Co. report the following sales:—Fat Cattle—40 short supply, only 20 prime cattle in the yards, which were extremely good, and sold up to 12 7s. 6d.

THE BELFAST CORRESPONDENT OF THE "HAMILTON SPECTATOR"

writes:—In the advertising columns of our local journal, the following matrimonial notice appeared in February last:—"Wanted a respectable wife. If this should meet the eyes of a respectable, good-looking young woman, who wishes to join her affections with a married life (and who can milk three or four cows), to a respectable young man who resides near Orford. For further requirements, apply to J. A., Orford, near the Post Office."

THE "HERALD" HAS BEEN INFORMED THAT THERE IS AT PRESENT A LARGE AMOUNT OF COUNTERFEIT COIN IN CIRCULATION.

The Education Act, according to the Minister of Education, will, unless it be kept within bounds, break down by its own weight. This is the hon. gentleman's plea in favor of the reductions in the salaries of the teachers which were gazetted on Friday, which reductions have, according to the Minister, been greatly overstated.

IT SEEMS THAT THE CHINESE CAN LAY CLAIM TO THE INVENTION OF THE TELEPHONE, FOR CHIN HOO, WRITING IN THE "PEKIN GAZETTE," SAYS THAT KING-FU-WING INVENTED THE TELEPHONE, OR THUNDERING, IN THE YEAR 978—PROBABLY THE STRING TELEPHONE, WHICH IS CERTAINLY VERY OLD, BUT IS ALSO CERTAINLY VERY DIFFERENT TO PROFESSOR BELL'S.

AN ENGLISH PAPER SAYS:—"A NEW MODE OF PLANTING POTATOES IS RECOMMENDED BY MR. COLLIERE. HE ARGUES THAT AS THE POTATO COMES ORIGINALLY FROM A WARM CLIMATE, IT IS A MISTAKE TO PUT THE SETS AT BOTTOM OF A TRENCH WHERE THEY GET THE MINIMUM OF HEAT AND AIR.

"AZLES" IN THE AUSTRALASIAN, HAS THE FOLLOWING:—"THERE WAS A RAILWAY CELEBRATION AT JUNICE IN HONOR OF THE COMPLETION OF A FURTHER SECTION OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES LINES."

THE CASE OF ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT PROFFERED BY HARRIET ELIZA BRETT AGAINST HER HUSBAND, HENRY SEYMOUR BRETT, AN OFFICIAL IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, CAME BEFORE THE CITY BENCH ON THURSDAY MORNING FOR THE THIRD TIME, AND WAS AGAIN ADJOURNED FOR SEVEN DAYS.

THE MELBOURNE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "ARARAT ADVERTISER" SAYS:—"ONE OF THE GREATEST CAUSES OF DISCONTENT SEEM TO BE THE FAVOR GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO THE IRISH CATHOLIC SECTION OF THE ASSEMBLY. IT IS BOLDLY STATED THAT SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, SIR BRYAN O'LOGHLIN, AND MR. DWYER HAVE MONOPOLISED NEARLY ALL THE APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT. THIS IS A BITTER PILL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY WHO HAVE APPLIED FOR BILLETS AND HAVE BEEN PERSENTLY REFUSED."

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UNCLAIMED LETTERS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Blackmore, P.; Bygraves, J. Cameron, A. Dunn, J.; Dutton, Mr. Gray, F. Hall, E. H. Johnston, F. W. Lees, M.; Lines, P. W.; Lytle, J. McMillan, M. Miss. Todd, W.; Thompson, W. Ward, J. E.; Williams, R. THOMAS LEWIS, Postmaster. Beaufort, July 26th, 1878.

THE Riponshire Advocate. Published every Saturday Morning.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1878.

From some unaccountable cause our Melbourne correspondent's letter had not reached us up to the time of our going to press.

The New Victoria Company, Waterloo, obtained 55oz. 5dwt. of gold during the first five days of this week.

The unfortunate girl Jane Quinlan, to whose inhuman treatment we referred last week, expired in the Ballarat Hospital on Sunday night last.

Our readers' attention is directed to a number of election notices in our advertising columns.

Those interested are reminded of the auction sale to be held at the Golden Age Hotel on Monday next by Mr. W. E. Nickola.

The usual monthly meeting of the Riponshire Council will be held on Thursday next, the 1st August.

The balance sheet of the Beaufort Juvenile Fife and Drum Band has been published in pamphlet form, and from it we learn that the committee are now in debt to the extent of £16 1s. 7d.

The next County Court and Court of Mines will be held at Beaufort on 5th September. The 16th August is the last day on which summonses can be issued, and 19th August last day for serving same.

The courting meeting, in connection with the Ballarat Coursing Club, for the Fraxella and Langi-Kal-Kal Stakes, was commenced at Trawalla on Thursday. There was a good number of visitors, but hares were scarce, only nine trials being run off.

Last week we inadvertently omitted to record an accident which would have resulted fatally had not help been near at hand.

The party of miners working at the head of the old reservoir have bottomed their second shaft, and obtained a fair prospect.

We have received from Mr. M. L. Hutchinson, publisher, Melbourne, a copy of the new series of the "Presbyterian Review and Missionary Record."

Intelligence reached Melbourne on Wednesday of another wreck, with, it is supposed, great loss of life.

A daring feat (the "Geelong Times" states) was performed by Mr. Robt. Miller, master of the schooner Aquila, on Sunday night last.

The King of Tonga has had manufactured in Sydney a gold crown. It weighs (says the "Evening News") 60oz. of pure gold, and is arranged in the form and somewhat after the pattern of that worn by the Emperor of Russia.

The case of alleged ill-treatment proffered by Harriet Eliza Brett against her husband, Henry Seymour Brett, an official in the General Post Office, came before the City Bench on Thursday morning for the third time, and was again adjourned for seven days.

It was understood, however, that the parties had agreed to a judicial separation, and were only awaiting the settlement of the necessary legal matters.—"Argus."

DOINGS IN GENERAL.

By "SPITTER." I do like to record actions that deserve notice, and consequently must state the following facts:—A thriving tradesman in our township contracted with an orphan who has a large family of children depending on her for their daily bread to do his washing, payable quarterly.

I would call the attention of the railway authorities to the dangerous state of the foot-crossings at the Lawrence street railway gates. A new line of rails has been laid down, and they are left totally unprotected.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I would call the attention of our surface engineer to a puddle-hole directly opposite and adjacent to the gate at our post office.

Everybody is aware that our Clerk of Petty Sessions is not a fast man, and another exemplification of the fact was given to me the other day when I went to procure a wood-splitting license.

A comparatively novel and a very interesting operation in surgery, known as skin-grafting, has been most successfully performed, the "Stawell Chronicle" states, "on a boy of seven years of age, called Bartholomew Harris, who when attending the State school some weeks ago, stood with his back to one of the fires so closely that the portion of his trousers covering the calves of his legs took fire.

The New Caledonian blackfellows have been making matters uncomfortable for the white settlers. But you can't blame them. Savages though they are, they have feelings, and it is only natural they will revolt against a wrong inflicted on any of their own kindred, especially if the one wronged is a woman, as it was in the case of the late massacre.

The cricket match Australians v. Cambridge University resulted in the latter winning in one innings, and 72 runs to spare.

The "Geelong Advertiser" understands that the school teachers of the town and district, feeling aggrieved at the recent reductions in their salaries, intend taking steps to confer upon and ventilate the subject, and decide as to whether it is advisable to endeavor to induce the Minister of Education to reconsider his decision.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE BEAUFORT, ETC. UNITED COMMON. (Per favor of the Editor of the Riponshire Advocate.)

Srs.—I depasture a few cattle on your common, and such entitles me to ask you a few questions with reference to the working of the said common.

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MISTAKES IN HEALTH.

A Lecture on the subject of "Mistakes in Health" was delivered on Monday by Dr. Moloney, at the Mechanics Institute, Emerald Hill. There was a large attendance, and the chair was taken by Major Shepherd. Dr. Moloney prefaced his lecture by announcing his intention to address himself to the task of correcting the errors most commonly committed by educated and intelligent people, and in illustration of this subject, he would review the daily routine of the average man.

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Cable News.

Mr. Sullivan moves in the House of Commons on Tuesday (23rd), that a new writ be issued for Clare in the room of Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, who has failed to take his seat since his election. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach confirmed the fact of Sir Bryan being still in Victoria, but expressed no opinion.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has been invested with the Order of the Garter by the Queen at Osborne.

Orders have been issued from the Horse Guards for the demobilisation of the army reserves which were recently called out.

The Marquis of Salisbury has been appointed a Knight of the Garter.

The question of the Clare election has been referred, on the motion of Sir S. Northcote, to a select committee.

Both Houses of Parliament are invited to make provision for the Duke of Connaught's marriage with the Princess Louise of Germany.

KANAKA OUTRAGE IN QUEENSLAND.

The "Peak Downs Telegram" supplies the following account of a serious outrage committed on June 28 by two Kanakas, on the Wolfang run. It appears that Patrick Dalton, an overseer, had charge of a band of Kanaka laborers on the Salt Springs. They had been making a dam, and finished work about 5 o'clock. The overseer, who had been out in quest of a turkey, left his gun loaded with duck shot, in his tent, and went down to the creek to wash himself. In about 10 minutes he returned, put aside the curtain in front, and was stooping to enter, when he saw a Kanaka named Jack kneeling inside, and pointing a gun at him. The fellow instantly fired, the charge taking effect in the overseer's right arm, just above the elbow joint, breaking the bone and passing through the fleshy part of the arm, and finally inflicting a wound little below the stomach. It transpired that the Kanaka, not satisfied with the duck shot, had added a leaden bullet, which he found on the shelf in the tent. The overseer started back, and the savage rushed out of the tent, but was back immediately and commenced reloading, with the intention probably of finishing his work. The discharge of the gun was the signal for another murderous assault, for a Kanaka named Bob, on hearing the report, struck the Chinese cook on the back of the head with an axe, felling him to the ground. Dalton, whose arm was dangling at his side, commenced to run in the direction of the four-mile hut, which he eventually reached with the assistance of the other Kanakas, who were fortunately friendly. The wounded men were brought to the hospital, but Jack and Bob had escaped.

The Borough Council on Wednesday evening (says the "Ararat Advertiser") proceeded to deal with the report adopted by the Council when in committee, and which provided for the dismissal of all the officers, as stated by Councillor Tobin at a recent public meeting. The Council evidently thought the Hon. Graham Barry's action with regard to the civil servants was worthy of imitation, so they resolved to have a "Black Wednesday" in miniature on their own account. Councillors certainly dealt very mercifully with their officers than they, as they made provisions for a three months' notice. Two of the condemned ones escaped; one the town clerk, by death; the other, the turncock and water rate collector, by resigning. Dealing with the treasurer'ship was held in abeyance for a fortnight; three months' notice was ordered to be given to the inspector and lamp-lighter; while the other servants, like Pharaoh's chief butler, were restored to their respective offices. The proceedings were some what irregular, which indeed, has frequently been the case of late, and the meeting was consequently prolonged till nearly midnight.

A great deal of dissatisfaction exists in the Rochester district in consequence of the action of the Minister of Lands in not allowing storekeepers and others to obtain leases for selectors, who, in many instances, have to travel a distance of thirty miles to do that which could be done very satisfactorily by their agent. This is regarded as a great hardship by the selectors.

Holloway's Pills.—The Female's Friend.—So soon as the functions are disturbed steps should be taken to rectify them. It is a hopeless delusion to leave the body to its course. A few appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. They arrest all morbid influences, and affecting other parts of the system. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. Their secondary action is to strengthen the nervous centres. No drug can be once a ore harmless and yet equally antagonistic to disorders affecting the female. The most perfect reliance may be placed upon their purifying, regulating, and renovating virtues. They may be safely taken by females of any age.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

TUESDAY, 23RD JULY.

A bill authorising the construction of the Goulburn Valley line of railway was received from the Legislative Assembly, read a first time, and its second reading made an order of the day for Tuesday next.

A message from his Excellency the Governor, announcing that he had assented to a supply bill for £900,000, was received.

Mr. Fitzgerald gave notice that when the Council Constitution Bill was in committee he would move the repeal of the 56th section of the Constitution Act, with a view to insert a clause giving the Governor power to declare the seats of some members of the Council vacant in the event of a rejection by it of a money bill.

Mr. C. Shaden moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Constitution Act. He said it was intended to repeal the 56th section of the Constitution Act, and insert in its stead a clause providing that all appropriations bills and bills to impose a tax should originate in the Legislative Assembly. The bill was introduced, read a first time, and the second reading made an order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. C. Shaden moved that the Constitution of the Council Bill be read a second time. He deprecated the reduction of the size of the provinces. He would much rather see them enlarged. The reduction of the size was calculated to produce localism, which was the bane of this country. The Council had not received that sympathy from the masses in the country during the recent crisis which it was entitled to.

Mr. Robertson supported the idea of the Government having two representatives in the Council.

Mr. Cuthbert moved the adjournment of the debate till to-morrow, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH JULY.

Mr. Jenner gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the Postmaster-General whether or not the Land Tax Commissioners would sit at Ballarat and other large centres of population, to hear appeals against the valuation of lands by the classifiers.

The debate on the second reading of the Constitution of the Council Bill was resumed by Mr. Cuthbert, who generally agreed with the provisions of the bill, but seemed to think it did not go far enough. He thought the omission of reference to the division of the provinces was a serious blot. The gentleman who had recently been elected to the House must be aware that their constituents were in favor of a reduction in the size of the provinces. It was a remarkable circumstance that the Central Province, with 9242 voters, was represented by the same number as another province which contained only 2289 voters. That was not representation according to population.

Mr. Dobson said it was idle to say the Council was not a representative body, and admitting that it was such, it was only just that it should have power to alter money bills. He thought the proper time for the election of members of this House was for two Parliaments. He deprecated the idea that, for the sake of "consistency," members should never, during their long term of office, change their opinions—gain nothing by experience, and ignore history. The reduction of the franchise proposed would only allow the owner of a shanty at the end of Collins street to vote. He expressed himself as opposed to the reduction in the size of the provinces. The State of New York, the largest in the United States, sent the same number of members to the Senate as the State of Rhode Island, the smallest. He was willing in committee to consider the total abolition of provinces.

Mr. A. Beckett said that frequently leaseholders possessed interests much superior to a freeholder of £250 a year. If the holders of leases not having less than 20 or 30 years to run were admitted to the franchise, there would be a very fair test of qualification.

The second reading of the Constitutional Reform Bill was passed, and the bill was committed *pro forma*. The House adjourned till Tuesday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, 23RD JULY.

Mr. Richardson, without notice, asked the Minister of Education whether he intended putting in force the reductions as they appeared in the "Government Gazette" of last Friday.

Major Smith replied that there appeared to be great misapprehension in the matter. The reductions only interfered with teachers whose salaries were above £150 a year. The reductions only amounted to £2535, and only about 900 teachers were affected. The reductions were very small indeed, and in many cases amounted amongst the higher paid officials to as little as £2 15s. per annum. The scheme was not a part emanating from Professor Pearson's report, as he had promised the House not to deal with this report until he had put the House in possession of the facts connected with it.

Mr. Cooper asked the Minister of Mines when the prospecting vote would be available.

Mr. Barry replied that he would be willing to pay the amounts awarded by the board as soon as the House had passed the estimates, or even before if the House did not object.

Mr. Cooper asked the Minister of Lands whether the Government, during the present session, proposed to introduce a bill to prevent the alienation of any more Crown lands in fee simple, and provide that all such lands in future be leased only.

Mr. Longmore replied that it was not the intention of the Government to bring in a bill for that purpose, neither did he think it would be wise to forestall the action of the Legislature in the direction indicated.

The House went into committee with respect to the proposed purchase of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway. The debate was resumed by Mr. Barry, who gave some additional particulars as to the profits of the line for the last six years. On the basis of the profits of the line for the last three and a half years, it was found that the purchase at £80 per share, was at the rate of sixteen years, while for six and a half years the purchase would be equivalent to a return of 20 per cent.

Major Smith remarked that, before the boards were abolished some other machinery would have to be provided. Personally he favored the motion; but he suggested that the motion stand over for a week, so as to give mining boards an opportunity to reply. He moved the adjournment, which was agreed to.

The debate on the purchase of the Hobson's Bay Railway was resumed by Mr. Dwyer, who supported the motion. Mr. Nimmo quoted figures in favor of the Government, and got laughed at.

Mr. Gaunson, in a lengthy speech, opposed the purchase as being injudicious, and not likely to pay the State for the outlay. He twitted Major Smith with turning his coat, and challenged him to risk his seat on the question of purchase.

Major Smith accepted the challenge. (Cheers.) Mr. Gaunson was glad the challenge was accepted, and he would be ready to contest Ballarat in the event of Major Smith resigning on the present question.

Further discussion ensued. Mr. O'Shanessy supported the proposition. Mr. Clark (Williamstown) stated that he had received the resignation of Mr. Gaunson, but as he believed that Mr. Gaunson had acted in temper, he would tear it up, which he did.

Mr. Barry said that Major Smith had placed his resignation in his hands, but as both parties had acted intemperately he thought he would follow the example of Mr. Clark, and tear the resignation up, which he accordingly did.

Mr. Gaunson and Major Smith thereupon apologized and became friends. Mr. Finchem opposed the line on commercial grounds. A division was taken on Mr. A. T. Clark's amendment, to the effect that the question of reform decided before the resolution for the purchase of the line be considered, resulting as follows:—Ayes, 11; noes, 53. The original motion was then put, resulting thus:—Ayes, 53; noes, 9; majority for the Government, 44.

whilst for six years the price would be £104, so that the mean between the two prices would be £94.

Mr. Lyell continued the debate, and in doing so rebuked the hon. member who called the negotiation a job. Let him say who the jobbers were. For his part he might say that he had nothing to do with the job if such it were.

By the purchase the Government obtained a very large quantity of land, which some years ago was valued at £86,000, and he thought the value at present would be found to be much larger.

Mr. Munro defended the aspersions cast upon him with reference to his receiving any bonus for the share he had borne in bringing about the late negotiations. He had not received a letter of thanks from the company. (Hear Hear.) The hon. member spoke in favor of the proposed purchase.

Mr. Orr expressed hostility against the purchase, and again twitted Messrs. Lyell and Munro with receiving commission (which both denied), and deprecated the idea of the proposition being held out as a bait to the country representatives to vote for the purchase of the Hobson's Bay line, hoping that loans might be floated for the construction of new lines.

Mr. Mirams was averse to the purchase, as the country had not expressed itself in favor of the increased taxation which would have to be raised for the purchase. His constituents had not stated their desire to alter the intention not to buy the line. The Government was not warranted in making the purchase.

Mr. A. T. Clark said that the Government had stultified themselves, and disagreed with the proposition. He thought it only a dodge to break up the liberal party, and was convinced it would injure the party in the estimation of the country. He proposed an amendment, affirming that it was advisable to push the Reform Bill through the House before attempting to buy the Hobson's Bay line.

Mr. Bent was assured the amendment was out of order, inasmuch as the question of reform was not involved in the motion before the chair.

The amendment was therefore virtually disallowed, and the debate was continued by Mr. Francis, who said he was convinced that the company would obtain more for the purchase of the line than it was commercially worth at present, but he considered the purchase under all the circumstances expedient, having in view the connecting of Gippsland with Melbourne. He denied, however, that the shares would be purchased at £80, considering all the liabilities the Government had accepted with the purchase. He could not shut his eyes to the fact that the State, under all considerations, was getting a sorry return for the outlay.

Progress was then reported, on the motion of Mr. Dwyer, on the understanding that a division would be taken next day.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH JULY.

Mr. Nimmo asked the Minister of Public Instruction what pressing necessity had induced him to reduce salaries of the teachers in State Schools; and if a promise was not given last session to the effect that no alteration would be made in the salaries of teachers until Parliament had been furnished with an opportunity of considering the whole matter in connection with Professor Pearson's report.

Major Smith replied that he had promised before the resolutions were made he would give Parliament the opportunity of discussing the matter. He would add that the scheme was being worked out, and the printed matter would be shortly distributed amongst hon. members.

Mr. Pearson presented a petition from a number of working men of Baneup, praying the House to abolish the Upper House and other matters, amongst which was a provision for making it penal for members of Parliament to act as land agents. He moved that the petition be read.

The motion and the subject-matter of the petition were received with roars of laughter. The petition was read by the clerk, who was frequently interrupted by bursts of merriment. The prayer of the petition, in addition to other subjects, was for the introduction of a progressive land tax, the opening of closed roads, a free breakfast-table, the furnishing of capital to working-men to settle upon the lands, &c. The petitioners were against the Hobson's Bay Railway and pensions being granted to retiring civil servants.

Mr. Bowman asked the Chief Secretary if he would take such actions as will have the result, which is below the fire heat test of 110 deg., condemned as dangerous to life.

Mr. Lalor, in reply, acknowledged that the question was a most important one, affecting as it did the lives of the people. It was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill dealing with the subject next week.

Mr. MacBain asked the Chief Secretary when the Land Tax Commissioners would be prepared to hear the appeals made against the land tax classifications.

Mr. Barry thought that the appeals would be heard in a few days' time. It was considered that it would be more convenient to hear the appeals in Melbourne than up country, and this course would be adopted.

Mr. R. Clark (Sandhurst) moved that this House will, on Wednesday, 24th instant, resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting an address to his Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will cause to be placed on the estimates for 1878 the sum of £600 towards defraying the cost of printing a mining report and diagrams, compiled by Mr. Thureau, on the latest discoveries of mining appliances. The cost he thought would be about £600. He thought that the work could be done in the Government printing-office. He considered that the work would prove of incalculable value to all mining managers and others connected with mining matters.

Mr. McIntyre seconded the motion, as the book would be an invaluable work of reference and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Gaunson moved that in the opinion of this House it is desirable to abolish mining boards. The boards had done their work in their day, but now they were worse than useless. Voters for the election of members were transferred to persons, and could be used to secure the return of any candidate. It was notorious that the members of the boards throughout the colony could be intimidated to a great extent.

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ARRIVAL OF WINTER SHIPMENTS EX LOCH NESS AND LOCH SLOY, FROM EUROPE.

45 CASES OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRAPERY GOODS AND NOVELTIES!!!

FIRST GRAND SHOW OF THE SEASON AT WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO'S.

W. B. and Co. have much pleasure in advising the arrival of their Winter Shipments of New and Fashionable Drapery Goods, bought most advantageously, on account of the depressed state of trade in the home markets. Also the undermentioned goods, bought at auction 25 per cent Under Melbourne wholesale prices:—

- 6 Cases of American Calicoes, well worth the attention of buyers.
3 Bales of 10-4 White Blankets, slightly damaged, 12s 6d. and 15s. 6d.; regular prices, 16s. 6d. and 21s. 6d.
50 Pieces Check Winceys, 4 1/2d. per yard.
75 " New Snowflake Winceys, 6d. per yard.
150 " New Fancy Dress Stuffs, 6d. per yard.

WOTHERSPOON BROS. & CO., IMPORTERS.

IRON STORE, NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT. BENJAMIN MOORE,

DEGS to thank his friends and customers for the liberal support hitherto accorded him, and would take this opportunity of informing them that he is now opening some special lines of WINTER GOODS, of excellent quality, and which will be offered at very reasonable prices, in order to effect a thorough clearance. All kinds of Drapery and Groceries at proportionately low rates.

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, HOISERY, 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 GROCERIES. WINES AND SPIRITS Of the Best Brands at Lowest Prices.

GROCERY, LAMPS, GLASSWARE, GILMEN'S STORES. THE TIMBER YARD

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

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

To Meet the Times. J. P. GILLOCH

DEGS to inform the inhabitants of Beaufort and surrounding district, that he has opened a RESTAURANT at the corner of Neill and Lawrence streets, where a good meal can be obtained for 6d. Board, per week, 15s.; board and residence, 15s. 6d.

STABLE FREE. VICTORIA HOTEL, NEILL-STREET, BEAUFORT.</

ANOTHER "MEDIUM" EXPOSED.

L. E. Jennings, a "medium" who has been approved as a genuine one by the "Banner of Light" and the "Religio-Philosophical Journal," one of them calling him the "mediumistic marvel of the age," was badly exposed at a séance in St. Louis last Tuesday (says the "Alta California"), 11th May, by a party of gentlemen who forced him to change his clothes in their presence before he summoned his spirits. Nevertheless, inside of the darkened cabinet where Jennings was sitting music was played and finally a man, and afterwards seemed to be a woman, and then a man and small girl came out. The test was pronounced entirely satisfactory, and the manifestations, no one could doubt. But an incredulous Mr. Jackson turned up the light, and insisted that the medium should be examined again. The medium demurred, and said his nervous condition was not such as to permit of further excitement. The committee, however, insisted that Mr. Jennings should undress in the cabinet. He took off his pants, but declined to remove his shirt. Mr. Jackson tore open the shirt, and exposed to view a roll of white muslin gauze, and other material, wrapped closely about the man's waist. This was examined, and inside the gauze were found two pieces of red mosquito bar, a small French harp, and a tinsed gut band. With the gauze and mosquito bar Mr. Jennings had draped his materialized spirits; with the harp he had produced the mysterious music, and the gut band had answered for a bracelet. As soon as Jennings saw he was exposed, he said—"You have caught me good, and I own up." He explained that, when he was taken to one side to be examined by a committee, he managed, while changing pants, to slip the gauze from the pair he was pulling off to the pair he was putting on. Then, if it was desired to examine the pants last put on, he slipped the bundle from the pants under his shirt. The spirit-girl trick he performed by appearing at the cabinet door with one end of the gauze so arranged with a piece of red gauze as to appear like the misty form of a girl.

TOWN OF CUA DESTROYED AND 300 PERSONS KILLED.

A passenger who arrived from Puerto Cabello in the barque Rocket gives some additional particulars of the great earthquake in Venezuela last month. This gentleman was at Valencia at the time, and says that, although severe shocks were felt everywhere, no loss of life was reported, except in the valley of the River Tuy. This valley lies between two ranges of mountains near the coast of the Caribbean Sea, and is very fertile, being used chiefly for growing sugar. The town of Cua, about thirty-five miles southwest of Caracas, was entirely destroyed on the 14th. A terrible shock was suddenly felt at about half-past eight in the evening. The ground seemed to roll like sea waves, throwing down the walls of the houses, crushing many, and entangling others in the debris. The roofs were made of light material, which caught fire from the lamps, which were overturned, and a general conflagration ensued. In vain the poor unfortunates who had escaped the falling walls had endeavored to gain open ground. The flames spread rapidly, and the people on the outskirts of the village were unable to offer any assistance. The shrieks of the dying were to be heard for a long time above the crackling of the flames. Fully 300 lives were lost at Cua that night. The town of Ocumare, about twenty miles east of Cua, and in the same valley, suffered extremely the houses were wrecked, and a number of serious accidents occurred, but the number of persons killed or injured had not been ascertained when the barque left. The business of the country was at a standstill, and the greatest terror prevailed whenever telegrams prophesying the approach of a heavy shock were received. The people in the towns on such occasions would remain in the streets during the greater part of the night.

The following account of an interview in Paris between the Prince of Wales and Mr. J. J. Casey is given by the "New York Weekly Tribune":—"All the people in Paris who have seen or heard of the Prince of Wales appear to be captivated by his courtesy and amiability. Shortly after the opening of the exhibition he made an appointment with the hon. Mr. Casey, president of the Victoria Commission, to visit his section and taste the Australian wines. The weather turning out inclement and the glass promising no amelioration, the Prince the night before sent an apology. Mr. Casey wrote to express his regret at the rain having prevented his again seeing his Royal Highness, as at the end of the week legislative business obliged him to return to Melbourne. He, however, was glad that a fellow-colonist would replace him whenever it might suit the Prince to inspect the Victoria section. Two or three days after Mr. Casey was surprised by a visit from the Prince, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, to all of whom Mr. Casey was presented. The Prince of Wales said: 'As you are going away so soon, we have got out of our engagements to spend a morning with you.' The party adjourned to the log hut in the garden, and sat down at a round table. They tested a variety of Australian wines. At the end of a long visit the Prince said to Mr. Casey: 'Pray convey to the colony the interest I feel in its progress, and the pride I take in its greatness. Also have the goodness to say that whenever the Australians want me to do anything for them they must not hesitate to ask me.' A gentleman present said: 'His Royal Highness is so affable and unaffected that he never makes one feel his high rank, and yet he so comports himself that you cannot forget he is a Prince.'

A Vitalizing Elixir.—Nervous, weakly persons frequently dose themselves for imaginary diseases, when all they require is wholesome invigoration. Thousands have recovered robust health by substituting for unwholesome drugs a pure and agreeable and Vitalizing Elixir which soothes the nerves, overcomes digestive and other functional weakness or disorders, and is prescribed by four thousand intelligent physicians. We allude to Dolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

A curious case (says the "Bendigo Advertiser") has been placed in the hands of the detective for investigation, the facts of which briefly are that a well known mining manager had been to his company's office on Friday, and received the fortnight's wages to pay over to the miners working under him. The total sum amounted to £148, and was enclosed in a small canvas bag. The manager met some friends and a director of his company, who, together, indulged more profusely in the social glass than was good for them. Proceeding homewards several halts were made at wayside hotels, and at one of these two strangers joined the group. A quarrel ensued between the manager, who had by this time been left by his boon companions, and one of the strangers. The manager drew his coat off to engage in a fight. He threw the coat carelessly on the ground, forgetting that it contained £150, or perhaps thinking it quite safe. In the struggle, he got much the worst of the hard blows, but in addition to this discovered that the money had been abstracted from his coat.

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, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 13d. per bottle. Manufactured at 493 Oxford-street, London.

GARDENING FOR JULY.

The excessive rainfall of last month will have thrown most garden operations in arrear, so that, should settled fine weather prevail during the present month, nothing but close application will meet the present wants of every department. No season could so well illustrate the importance of drainage, as also its economy. In well drained soils the ground may be worked with freedom after a single day's sun, and seeds and plants put in such soil will thrive with a robustness of growth which will defy the drought of summer. In badly drained land, however, it is almost hopeless to either plant or sow seed, for the ground is so tenacious of moisture that no healthy root growth can commence. The plants will therefore linger for a month or two, and, having no hold of the soil, the first hot wind of summer will cut them down, or, should they survive the season, there is no advance, and stagnation in plant growth is but another term for death. The present season, so unlike the last seven winters, has charged the soil with water, and we predict many orchards and plantations of shrubs will suffer severely where this water cannot get away from the roots. Pines and evergreens will soon assume a rusty or yellowish color, while orchard trees will remain dormant, or be but scantily clothed with small foliage. If therefore, the work has not been done, let this now be undertaken at once. Cut an open channel of sufficient depth clear through the wet part, and with a clear fall for the water. Do not trouble to spread the soil so taken out, but leave it in a ridge, and so that no more is done till fine weather permits the ground to be walked on without its being worked up into a puddle. Then let pipes be laid, if the expense can be afforded; if not, let the soil taken out in forming the channel be spread evenly over the ridges of the adjoining beds, or, if of too cold and clayey a nature, let it be wheeled off the ground and the drains be neatly shrouded, such an inclination being given to the sides as will prevent their slipping down into the bed of the channel. At the risk of being wearisome, we have again dwelt on this subject of drainage, and we have done so from the most perfect conviction that fully half the failures and non-success of planters is due to the rootlets of plants being killed by stagnant water during the cold season. Of first importance, we call attention to the necessity of all fruit trees being planted without delay on soils which admit of being worked freely. It is quite probable that, in an exceptional season like the present, late planting will not be so injurious as in an average season. For, even should the next summer be dry, it will be found that the ground has absorbed so much moisture that trees will make so powerful a root growth that they will be sustained throughout a trying summer. If, therefore, it be found that the land is wet and heavy, trees will be all the better if left till next month before planting, and it will be a good plan, should the trees have been purchased, to lay them in by the roots in a little loose soil on a warm border, so that they may not suffer from exposure, taking the first favorable opportunity for getting them in their permanent positions. It must, however, be understood that in recommending later planting this season, we hold that the proper months for the work are May, June, and July. If the weather will permit, the first month is the best, as at that time the soil is warmer and most conducive to the growth of roots; but after May the temperature of soil gradually decreases till it reaches its minimum in July or August, when it then rises again towards its summer maximum. The work of pruning should now be completed, and no better opportunity can be offered for the work than the occasional fine days following rain, when the soil is too wet for other work. Continue, after pruning is finished (and the trees carefully dressed where blight or red spider are discernible), to dig the seeds under, leaving the surface as rough as possible, so that the air may penetrate freely. In the KITCHEN GARDEN light sowings may now be made of Peas, Beans, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, and Spinach, reserving the main crop for next month. In the FLOWER GARDEN keep down weeds, but do not venture on another sowing of flowering plants until somewhat milder weather prevails, when the young plants from previous sowings may also be put out into their blooming positions in the border. Take special care that slugs and grubs do not attack the young shoots of bulbous plants, and to ruin the blooms for the season. To obviate this, place a ring of soot round the plant, and the same process may be employed to protect the patches of annuals.—"Australian News."

POPULAR, SAFE,

EFFICACIOUS.

DR. D JAYNE'S

STANDARD

FAMILY MEDICINES.

EXPECTORANT

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throats, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Pleurisy; is a prompt and certain palliative in Consumption, and all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, in action freeing the Lungs and Bronchial tubes of irritating and obstructing matters, and healing the ulcerated surfaces.

TONIC VERMIFUGE

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is a remedy especially adapted to cure many of the ordinary ailments of Children, and to save them from much suffering. It utterly destroys Worms, the great pests of children, and purges the system of them. Its valuable tonic properties remove General Debility, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, restoring a good tone to the system, and strengthening the Stomach and Digestive organs.

AGUE MIXTURE

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture an unfailing Curative for Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and all complaints of a like nature. It breaks up the chills, and assists in restoring the Liver and Digestive organs to a healthy condition; it also exercises a tranquillizing effect on the nerves and has a most excellent tonic properties which enable it when taken in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, to eradicate the disease.

SANATIVE PILLS

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are known all over the world as a mild, prompt and effective purgative of established efficacy in Liver Complaints, and all Bilious affections, Headache, Disordered Stomach, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases and Diseases of the skin. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, in large doses actively cathartic.

WHOLESALE AGENT:

W. FORD AND CO.,

67 SWANSTON STREET,

MELBOURNE.

English Mail.

Table with columns: Day, Date, Time. Includes entries for Thursday, Tuesday, Monday, Sunday, etc., with corresponding dates and times.

Victorian Railways.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns: From, To, Time. Lists routes between Melbourne, Stawell, Ararat, Hamilton, and Portland with departure and arrival times.

Beaufort Post Office.

TIME TABLE, 1878.

Table with columns: Post Town, Mails arrive at Beaufort, Mails close at Beaufort. Lists times for Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Traralgon, etc.

NOTE THIS.—Why should I be without a FRASCO or OREOX, 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. II. Sutton and Co's. new Pianoforte and Organ Warehouse, 31 Sturt-street, Ballarat. Enquire THE FACT.—[Adv't.]

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Trochies." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 13d. 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 Trochies" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

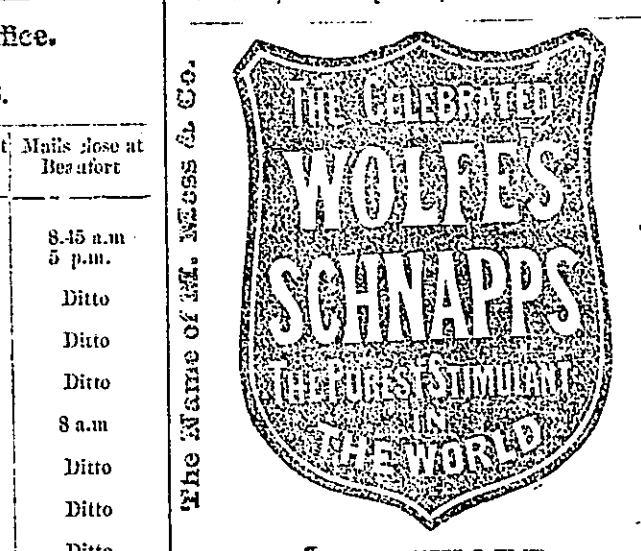
OREOX is LEE.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.

—Multitudes of people are laboring suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Tenuity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose names admit of a permanent cure by the use of the remedy, Phosphodyne (Oreox), 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. Beware of cheap imitations. Phosphodyne is composed of pure Phosphorus in combination with the most valuable medicinal substances. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any form of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

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 solvent of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London. Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning gray or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair to its original color, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 6s. 6d. per bottle.

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 labels of this trash they omit, but the words "New York" are retained. Much of this nefarious 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 any 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, in denouncing this shameful American Fraud, by cautioning their friends lest they be duped into buying villainous compounds styled "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" with any "New York" label thereon. Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London" engraved thereon. On the label is the address, 533, Oxford-street, London, where alone they are manufactured. Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY, London, February 15th, 1876.

THE NAME OF THE WOLF BRAND IS ON EVERY BOTTLE OF THE PUREST SCHNAPPS.



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 attempt 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.

Solo Agents for Australia and New Zealand: M. MOSS & CO., MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

Holloways 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 removal 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 rubs around the part affected, enters the pores as salt permeates it. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil, and drives it from the system. The above Ointment is especially adapted for the cure of "Ulcers of the Breast," "Ulcers of the Groin," "Ulcers of the Throat," "Ulcers of the Neck," "Ulcers of the Face," "Ulcers of the Arms," "Ulcers of the Legs," "Ulcers of the Feet," "Ulcers of the Hands," "Ulcers of the Mouth," "Ulcers of the Nose," "Ulcers of the Ears," "Ulcers of the Eyes," "Ulcers of the Throat," "Ulcers of the Neck," "Ulcers of the Face," "Ulcers of the Arms," "Ulcers of the Legs," "Ulcers of the Feet," "Ulcers of the Hands," "Ulcers of the Mouth," "Ulcers of the Nose," "Ulcers of the Ears," "Ulcers of the Eyes." This invaluable ointment has greater power over gent 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 salutory effects comparable to this remedy. It should be well rubbed over the affected parts after their due fomentation with warm water. It acts by stimulating the absorbents to increased activity, by preventing congestion and promoting a free and copious circulation in the parts affected, thence speedily and effectually it cures a...

Piles, Fistulas, and Erysipelas. The cure which this Ointment affords in healing piles and fistulas of long standing, after they have resisted 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 inefficient.

In Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone, and Gravel. The Ointment is an ever-ready 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 used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the only and most powerful in all disorders of the kidneys.

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

Table with columns: Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Blisters, Bruises, Chapped Hands, Corns (Soft), Contracted and Stiff Joints. Lists ailments treated by the ointment and pills.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS.

NO family should be without these Pills. Their long-continued 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. Few drugs produce so prompt, a short continuance effects a complete cure. Invalids may look forward towards this reviving and purifying 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 render it impure, and thereby purify and invigorate and give general tone to the system. Young and old, robust or delicate, may alike experience their beneficial effects. Myriads affirm that these Pills possess a marvellous power in securing those 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 with pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and purest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages, and most precious at the turn of life, or when entering into womanhood. Debilitated Constitutions.—Bad Coughs. In general debility, mental depression, and nervous depression, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They soothe and strengthen the nerves and system generally, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and in fact render the patient sensible of a total and most delightful revivification in his whole system. Thousands of persons have testified that, by their use alone, they have been restored to health after all other means have proved unsuccessful.

Indigestion and its Cure.

Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the bane of thousands, who pass each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking these Pills according to the accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion, and exert a cure without debilitating or enfeebling the system; on the contrary, they purify 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:—

Table with columns: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Bowel Complaints, Debility, Dropsy, Female Irregularities, Fetters of all kinds, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scalding of the King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Syphilis, Trichobachia, Venereal Affections, Warts of all kinds, Weakness of the Feet, whatever Liver Complaints, Catarrh, &c., &c.

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

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

"Is there no hope? The sick man said; 'The silent doctor shook his head.' 'While there is life there's hope, he cried.' 'Ergoto, dan, animas, est, spes est.'"

Dr. L. L. SMITH,

(The only legally-qualified medical man advertising) CONSULTS—

On all affections of the Nervous System, (no matter how weak or strong),

On all broken-down constitutions,

On all diseases arising from early indiscretions,

On Gout,

On Rheumatism

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

Our regrets are useless, our penitence futile. The sole reliance should be the efforts of a course of remedying the evils we already have, or counteracting the effects likely to result. Hide it as we may, put on as good an exterior as we can, still is the victim conscious that he is a living lie, and that sooner or later his vice will discover him to the world. Our faith, our obligations to society at large, the welfare of our future offspring, and the duty we owe to ourselves, forbid 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 his 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 particular business he consults him upon. Strongly to say, however, in the selection of a medical man, the admirably frequent omits these necessary precautions, and without regard to fitness, qualification, experience, and ability for the particular ailment requiring treatment, he consults the nearest man, whose experience and practice, perhaps, lies in quite an opposite direction.

It is astonishing that so many individuals are neglected in health, and are bankrupt in spirits, hope and money? Have I not forewarned pointed out to them that I, Dr. L. L. Smith, am the only legally qualified medical man advertising in the colonies? Have I not also presented, at my own expense, these very queries, and expressed the various mistakes 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 certificate I have procured to be all forgery. It is for this reason that I step out of the shells of the profession, and advertise to give those who require the services of my branch an opportunity of knowing they can consult a legally qualified man, and one, moreover, who has made this his special study.

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

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

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

Dr. L. L. SMITH, 122 Collins street east, (Late the Residence of the Governor), MELBOURNE.

Printed and published by HENRY BARNS for the proprietors, at the office, Lawrence-street, Deacons' Alley, Victoria.