# Melbourne Newspapers and Journals 1853-1859 Printed and published by William H. Williams (1831-1910) 

The Diggers' Advocate, Printed and Published Hough, Heath \& Williams - November 10, 1853.
Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, Vol. 1 No. 14, London, Saturday April, 1 1854. First Australian edition Printed and Published by Slater, Williams \& Hodgson - September 23, 1854.

Collingwood and Richmond Observer, printed and published by William H. Williams - Saturday
September 12, 1857.
A Journal of Australasia, including 'What I saw at Snaggerack'. Made in Melbourne, George Slater, 94
Bourke St East, Melbourne; and Pall Mall, Sandhurst - June to December, 1856.

The News Letter of Australasia or Narrative of Events: A Letter to send to Friends. George Slater, 94 Bourke St East, Melbourne; and Pall Mall, Sandhurst - Number VI, December, 1856.

The News Letter of Australasia or Narrative of Events: A Letter to send to Friends. George Slater, 94 Bourke St East, Melbourne; and Pall Mall, Sandhurst - Number VIII, February, 1857.

The News Letter of Australasia or Narrative of Events: A Letter to send to Friends. George Slater,
Publisher, 94 Bourke St East, Melbourne - Number XIII, July, 1857. (W.H. Williams, Printer, Melbourne)
The News Letter of Australasia or Narrative of Events: A Letter to send to Friends. Melbourne: Published for the Proprietors by John P. Brown, 120, Elizabeth Street - Number XXIII, May, 1858.

The News Letter of Australasia or Narrative of Events: A Letter to send to Friends: Melbourne: Published for the Proprietors by John P. Brown, 120, Elizabeth Street - Number XXI, March, 1858.
(Walker May \& Co, Printers)
The News Letter of Australasia, George Slater, Publisher, Melbourne and Sandhurst. W.H. William, Printer, 94 Bourke St East, Melbourne - January 1857.

The News Letter of Australasia. A Narrative to send to Friends. Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at "The Herald" Office, 9 Bourke Street East, Melbourne. No. 39, Nov., 1859.

## Large collection of historical Australian Books in Lounge Room Cedar Bookcases, c1860, including:

Last Days of Hitler - Hugh Trevor-Roper, 1947
Memoir of Mrs Eliza Fox - Editored and Published by Franklin Fox, Florance Fox \& Eliza Bridell Fox, née Eliza Florance Fox, 1869
An Historical Journal on Port Jackson and Norfolk Island - Post Captain John Hunter, 1793
The Voyage of Governor Phillip, Port Jackson \& Norfolk Island - 1799
The Chronicles of Early Melbourne 1835-1852 - Garryown by Edmund Finn 1888
His Natural Life - Marcus Clarke, 1886
Victoria and Its Metropolis, Past and Present - Alexander Sutherland, 1888
The Colonial Journals, Ken Gelder \& Michael Weaver, 2014, Pages 354-356 - The Chinese Puzzle, Melbourne Monthly Magazine, May 1855

THE DIGGERS AND THE LEASE.
We have expressed our opinion before to the diggers that the license question was not the only greivance they would be required to fight against, and cevery day-proves mod and more the truth of that opinion. Now soonet is the license question settled than a greater evil arise-namely, the leasing out the gold fields to private companies. This is a question of great moment to the mining community, and determined steps should at once be ts'en, or the digger will find himself at the mercy of a few wealthy companies, who will be not only ready but willing to buy the very earth from ander his feet ; and, for aught the Government and the squatters will care, the digger may go and do the best he can for himself in bushing

We have kept our eyes and ears open since we have been in town, and we know that the diggers, in the eyes of the "fat and greasy citizens of Melbourne," are but " $a$ class of men up the country who get their living by digging or gold and opposing the Government"-and that is all. And they talk of the gold fields to buy and sell to the highest bidder, and straightway they sit down and map it out. But they must be made to understand that pends upon the social and political condition of the mining community.
We extract the following letter from on friend and best supporter, the "Herald." In fields," the witer says:-
and thome of prtvate diggers, we gather that some degree of excitement prevails at the gold folds on account of a supposition that certain blocks of land, now in the occupation of dig. ging parties, are to be leased to one or more
gold-mining companies. We are extremely anxious to receive further information upon this subject. It is at Fryer's Creek that the chief encroachment upon the diggers' riphts is said to be contemplated. We are told that thore a square mile of country has been, or is perations will necessitate the expulsion of a arge number of diggers now actively engaged in their ordinary occupations.
"Such a proceeding as the one here de-
seribed would be so flagrant a breach of law o say nothing of justice, that we cannot but think there must be some error about the statements which have reached us. It is so distinctly laid down by law that only those ands are to be leased to companies which have without any excessive reverence for our present government, we are persuaded, if any cases of occupied land have been issued, this and a nistake.

That such should be the case seems the more probable to us, because even we, who have no polloy to serve, no. pets to provide for -have been so assailed with contradictory statements upon the subject, that we feel in considerable conlut as to how the trutalies. One day we receive a communication, imforming us that the compry from therfering with will, by draining ther adiacent gullies, too, and enable hundreds of digers to operate where they camot get now and will not turn off a single party, for the simple reason that the land proposed to be occupied contains no parties to turn off. The written by people who, having experimented last scason upon the Fryer's Creek fats, and having been driven off by the rain, have now returned, and been waiting for weeks until the weather should permit them to go to work peets suddenly thes, ed to a compary the monopoly grantthat the lands thiey seek to occupy pretence worked out and abandoned. If we find ourselves so embarrassed between contradictory statements, we can well supiose that the Go-vernment-so much less likely to be well and impartially informed-so much more exposed to party persons-may be oompletely, at frult, and without the slightest desire to lipure the dig gers may, from wrong ind
of an irreparable blunder rested map, in a pacifie but unmie
ner, let the world know how matters stand, -
may inform us whether it is may inform us whether it is proposed to grant a lease of land that has, or of land that has not been abandoned. Upon this the whole the diggers have worked and abandoned, would be an act as just and beneficial as it would be unjust and injurious to turn diggers off the ground for the sake of promoting the interests

"We do not doubt that, in many respecta, twould be an important cconomy of labour if our gold-fields were to be worked in an or ganised and methodical manner, rather than as the lancies, ignorance, or capprice of a thou-
sand different porsons may dictate. But in practically regulating the affirs of the world, the laws of distribution are even more wrork, ant than the laws of production. It is better that a thousand men should make in a weelk a thousand ounces of gold, and shonld so divide the treasure that thie wants of cach person
should be supplied, than that a few should should be supplied, than that a few should
have the opportunity of squandering a larger amount. For these reasons, and becanse we Would rather that our Colony should reap the
benefits of the gold-field thain that these benefits of the gold-fields than that these
should go to swell the profits of absentee capishould go to swell the profits of absentee capi-
talists, we do not cate to enquire too closely whether the present system of working the gold-fields is or is not the most remumerative of all possible modes. We would rather that the diggers should scramble on ns they now do, wasting their labour often, indulging in with zeal and hearty good-will that working shame our hired road makers and other public wielders of the piek and shovel;-we
would rather that the dirger shonld work would rather that the digger should work
harder and make less, but have the privileg harddr and make less, but have the privilege
of doing as he thinks fit with the produce of of doing as he thimks fit with the produce of
his own labour, than that this last shonld be exacted to raise a much larger portion for a set cxacted to raise a much larger portion for a set
of upkown shaxelaileters in scmic phatio vompany. The laws regulating the production of highest importance; but those that regulate the distribution, we repeat, are yet more important ; and for this reason we feel that it is unnecessary to show at length why, so long as
individual diggers are prepared to work a tract individual diggors are prepared to work a tract
of land, it would be in the ligest degree dan of land, it would be in the higest degree dan
gerous and impolitic to grant a lease of that and to a compnny

The law has recoguised this ; and it is it but for reasons we have already stat pon beceuse the Government is doubly likely to be perplexed by contradictory statements, that earnestly itecrested people in dout-we would pportunitics of asserting the truth, and letting it loe known whether the proposed leases
of mineral lands at Pryer's Creek will, or will not, interfere with the digging intercst-will, the present hav.

## NEWS OF THE DIGGINGS.

## Bendigo.

(Fram our owa Corregpondent.)
Brydio0, Novembor 7th, 1853. Your paper arrived here in good time on Saterrented a great many from obtaining copies that, preeager to have done zo. The heading has been umiversally mamired, mud not so moch disappointment espressed as regards the size an I anticipated. The
publie indulgenco must not, however, bo ahnsed your excases alsout mquire fithes won't do long, for song that was to be led for a penay at heue I do not mean anything finvidions, but you mast
rive it to us in length and breadth, anit we will give it to us in length and brendth, anil we will now as one of the public, your Specinl Reporter rendering it unnecessary for me to tronble tho publue any longer with my dikcussive remm
men and manners and things in general.
The news of this week savore very strong man found in the Eaik Crook, his skull alowing of cilded symptoms of foul play. There was a report
eirculuted that a troopor had beon shot dead by a bushranger, the object of the secundrel being to olstain the poor follow's horse, but it turns out notr to is quitele so bad as reported. The man was shot, but
is state. I have not heard whether the ruftian has been taken yot, but I fear not, n )thing but his cont The boden identifiel.
The body of a still-born child was found behind Captain Harrison's store, and some atir was mude There is to the another paner gon the hend report. Aliortly is the prectipe time is not yet known; but thin
 tion upon you very
busizese not mine.

I shanl be ghad when yoo havo got your devil in
the court taking notes, for it will Hot bo before it whated, some of the proceedings leing clarracterised The yield of rold up here presunts no fresh feature. All, I think, aro doing something, and Com missioners' Flat is riming in
places havo still their adniners.
Mhace havo still their adminers Mont Maluga has fallen into disromata the la fow days, and a good many are returning hore to their old grounds, mentally resolving not to bo ngnin tompted, which, of cours, they'll keop till the noxt

Eagle Hawk Guliv, 29th Oet-Litle doing in this quarter, and as the wator gets dearco Mount Maligan aro occupying mome attention, thoun very uro occupying mo le lition ceived from thence to-dny and yesteriny. Som are doing well at the Sydney flat, and the population there is slightly on the incrense. A fer and New Zealmend gullies, have taken plnce, luu Wilkinson's atore and large stock of goods, sold on Wednosday and Thursdey by Mespris. MncFhersoa and Ce, realized fair prices,-The Wesleyan complizes that hody, have buili a very neat and capaci ous Chapel, of canvass, on a substantial frame, al performed, morning and afternoon, every Sunday I haliare it is intended
nexion with the chapel.
Several robberies have taken place about here land gully was robbed of some money nud a gun Saupicion fall upon a man named Lancaster, who wis approhended and disoharged. On obtaining his release he returned to his work; but the yetterday went to his (Lancaster's) tent, looked an, and fiuding him out, went to where ho was A tratifelwarelled gun, retursed to the gully and coliberately fired on Lancnstar, lodging th second shot for the unfortumate man's lirenet, bui Was happily prevented by the byetanders, who
seized him; he however effected hia escape before the police arived on the grouk
yot heard of his apprehension.
The Police have not been round this distriet yet they will find few, if any+ unprovided with the requisite document. The first number of your paper is impstiently awaited about here.

## Forest Creck.

Forest Crease, Nov. 7th.
1 have but little to communicate of general inte reat this week. Alus ! for the good old times of the pamikin, and poundsweight filled the mouth of mon, in plave of the ounce nnd yengywight of
those degenernte times. Then there was eomething invigorating even in the seratch of a pen that chrolisis way into the realms of Plutug, and turned out the long hiddden treasure. Yes; now tho romance of the thing has in a great measure departed, lanyfiring benergy ony the succoss that waita upon untiring energy und unflagging labour. You will
think from my straln thint I am in the dolofuls, bat no such thing, although I admit that my four last "shicarr" have not at all lmproved my tempers.
Well, but I'm not will the world, you'll my, nad What are others doing? Well, Ill bell you. They
are working up the old gromd, right munfully, where the water will admit of it; end coentionaliy poot, and a rush of course in the consequence. But When a dividend is declared on tho estate the I don't asy the place is bankrupt, for I betieve that the summar will turn up nomothing yel. Barker's Creek looks promising, and there are a good many is every prospect, na far as outward rupearance Conld you pat a fellow up to the way of dohng this square mile businses? Egnd, I got into a row the othor day nhout a squand foot; but then I have no
friends at count, so it is no usio telling me that

## dolge.

There is to be a cattle poand here, and who $d$ you think is to be the kequer? Why, a lawyer
So now, you see, tho parchnent will be holdor of the steals [beof?, as well as Mastor of the 1wolls. We had a moeting at the Chapel on Troodsy last, appenred fully ut home on the subject : old acquint nnce any thing to 'do with it, think? I can't say myself. The subject not wery popular, judging
from the attendance-I should nay aboat fifty, at a rongh 1 anco 1 ap rough gruess, They drew up a petion, fut know it, as no one
mentionad.
Don't be
of your papor for eirgulation, Mras gata worn o
before it half done with rotud about

## Ballarat

Wo (Fron our ous Cormpandent.)
Wo are jogging along protty quietly here at
present. There secms to be n good foelig existng between the authoritios and tho diggers. An ocestional akirmith takes pluee about a claim Lut fter each party has " mid his say," and the comiasioner decidea, thcy generally retire, the winner plessed - the lostor grumlining until he commences nothor hopedror-pras, which is not long in being astonto operation, - Mue price of frebh ment here is
antingly high: mutton, hindquaters fos. and Dos, forequarters 6s. 6d. to 74 ;- beof 9it. por pound, und expected to rise. The butchers not
unfrequently have to give od. per lb , for heef, nud s high as 25s, nnd 27 a . for shoep; which, when ou consider their size and quality, is not a profit
Sle speculation.
Some fow dnys sintu a report wes provalont that huglinnd, that ho had cat her hend off, and thrown fitho a " ahicer." People went no far as to earch the delris of old fires in hopes of ascertaingg somid ciue to the murder, hut whon a greal commotion had taken place and thicy had uetually acoedted in hading saino old and charred bonos he lost sheep returned and a bearicy for Dr. Carr claded the farce of tha diggors in search of a wife. Io the nstanishm at erve the man who fell down the hundred feet hole has recovered, and ow as hoand us over, with the expgntion of hein little bruised. A rumour has ran like wild-fir this evening thas in 301 lis. nugget hos been taken vouch tor the nceuracy of it, not having will no as yet to enquiro into the rarticulars - New line are opening up here overy day. Thie diggurs ar doing well in Now Chums' Gally in sixty foo inking3 nid "to Builors' Gulty is still givha Gr Great disatisfaction has been exprotsed in all oto for Mr. Fawkner's notion for assensmot to tock. Tho diggers aro perfeotly willing to pay mentioned could bers having taken spirits out of bond, that they intended ts place a high daty upon, has elicted nothing but a folling of universh contempt and disgast. Whan men in their position desend to
such beckdoor wsys of making menoy, which alsuch beckdoor ways of making monoy, which al-
most amonts to swiudling, how con it high mornl most amounts to swinding, how can a high mornl
tone le expected to pervade the genoral mats of the community.
Mr. Jones Circus, in Princo Megent's Gully, liturally, and not undcservingly, for a kinder or bread.
The Melboarne Nagget is veritally a "black
dinmond," of the wory first wator, on horselinck he is "suil peneris," liaviag no comperitor.-The weather still continues fine, but ne yot wo have
nothing that you maty call summer weather.

During the week accounts linve reachrd Mal hourne from the Coluc of tha discovary of a work-
able gold-field in that lacality, bat oa yet this deends on the assertion of a single individual, ani ho refuges to divulge the precist pluco, although E300, natseribed tor that purposo by tha inhath ints of the Colac. Thesofose, whore thero lis bean in this matter so many groundless reports,
the affisir at best must be ounsidured very douluffit. the affijr at best mast be ounsidared very doulbefut.
It is anid to be on tha const sidन of tho Colnc, and it is said to be on the const sidn of tho Colnc, and in a quartar which
likely gold region.
Anothen Bushranoing Muader. - Two onnted troopers arrived express from Bondigo nt a late hour on Friday night (Nov, 4), oto give
information to the police in Melbourne of meat cold-blooded murder. At an carly hour on Friday morning a trooper was riding near Menhorse, daliburately thot the trooper as he was riding nlong. The shot took affuct, and the trooper nd immediately rodo off. Unforcunstaly thore fo no other "dascription of the ruffinn, except that he ore al light drab coat. Ho is said followed ind tracel along the road to vary nes
the Lady of the Lake, and appeared to Le the making towards Melbourne.
Ambinoa is liess than Four Days.-We are enalled to announce that by a new and much feotly preeticahle to of vecomplish the woyege pur ween the United States and the United Kioglom,
in considerally les than four dyys; in fict in and a half, the ports connecting th way. Thi is no sorlds being Halifax grounded on experiments wh
leen mpde to tust the ailling on onstructed ou the naw principle

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hetween 耳allfu end Galuay and 
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vessels in three days and ahalf wore the passage of Grgat Brinin will vitaally heomu
Soll

THE DIGGERS＇ADVOCATE，THURSDAY，NOV．10， 1853.
（1）pen Council．




 fore entering Mrelbourne，to chargo several pistols to
the muzze，and to carry a howie－kuife gromid p to
 not appear to induce a love for man－shootang；nor，
an fur as I have yet experienced，sis there any ylling
in the water consumed by the inhalitants of Mel． in the water consumed by the inhahitiants of Mel－
bourne which；is likely to produce a desere to cut
Having landed with．the intention of proceeding
＂the discings，＂my first step was to inguire for

 cllectect 1 mem information to nenv comerss In suw a great deal abont Bendigo and Forest Creek，
 the digytings，and for soine notion of the expenso of
the jonruy．Do you not think，sir，that you would
 gage if you were to pive a few plani straight－for
ward directions as to the mauner of proceding to the diggings，and the neessisies sor the journey？
Trusting you will take this suggestion into con．
sideration，I remain yours truly H．R．Nichours．
［The surgestions mate by our new friend shall




## 7th White Hill，Bendidgo，

 Geatlemen，－－Thare just got holld of the first num Genteenen，－Mare fast got hold of the first number of the＂Diggrers Adocnte，and thought it is
but＂smanl，it is great．＂It is great，because it is the advocate of a community，who upto this momen
was without a voice in this Colony，and a politiea oxistence．Your paper gives us both，and we already
feel ourselves freer and more independent．Ouly few days ago we had no meins of tringing ous grievances beforoe etha authoritites，or advocating our thiese adruntages，and that too by the exertions of yourselves；a a digger I feel grateful，and trust
that all my fellow workers will do their best for the the stpporting of the＂Diggers＂Advocate．＂Some we sorry it is not larger，but they seem to for be，is to put their shoulder to the wheel，for the
greateat city in the world was once a villare． conclusion，I，with mauy of my mates，wish yo every success
an Oti Friend and Diagin．
 expression of so very eminentut man，＂in this super ennuous infinitit reaility of which all phenomena are
butit the gloons and echoos．＂And yon are aetuall at the starting post among your brother bloods to run the race of ititenature oin the golden soil of Aus
tratia．I fancy you must have a heary dash of the old Peter Fint blood，to carry you successfluly
through the dir and mire of Colonial l through tho dirt and mire of Colonial journalisun pluck；do not stait，，my gentle editiorn，yau the youl gamity a dirty gold－digger，a boweller of the earth at groper among the dirk thingo of to－daiy and by
gonc ages ；thiul you ti tis of wisdom，nay，say ranther of filthy unexe．Well I I wish yom，nevery，suy
cess，and that I feel you will have at Ballurut． 1 Ian，gentlemen，$\frac{\operatorname{Er} \text { rt }}{}$ $\stackrel{\text { Converted Follower．}}{\text { Cont }}$
THB POST ORACE AND TmB NEWSEAPBRS．
（To the Editons of the Diggers Advocate，） Gentiemen，－－Among the statistics of ain
paper，I have just mict with the following：－
 II it is fact，gentilenci，I wish to tass the Post
master Gencural of Mrelbourne what becoines of all the newspapers which are Cdelivered in the course of for whiom they are directed？Or are they burntion
theiri arrival at the Gencoral Poste Office？I lave been toid by clorks in that offtio，that the paper
ofiener＂so to blazes＂tlan to the letter－carrier． When I let Eupland，eigiteen months ago，Heft With an wuderstaxaitg wintyy triends to send mo
 that mot onty fonr but a great many other
papers have been sent aceepriuug to promise．
My brother tells me also that three nevespapers
werc sent to mie by last Mnay＇s mai，announcing

 Important a public trust？The samer zect of news paper purloining segins connetted with all poit yol askk in vain for newspayars，and 1 am not the
onlyaze．
 nand in the pest
ail we stil weiug
when $I$ ask at the window－and 1 have but lately
asked－I ant told＂We have no newspapers for you， adid Inot tell you so the other dyys．：And away the geintleman goes，forgettin
hhat I did not believe him
This state of postal business still exists，with all so boasted mprovenents，but so long as it remains，
 bourne is worth the money expended on it．The same
places．

## MISSING FRIENDS

## Meg

Registry applying at Newman＇s be hearry，of by ap ap where a reristry of the same is kept，and thei 1 －ing Mr．Felix Fifld．Address Albote \＆ Co Birning
Flat．
1 ML sons of the hate Mr．John Ross，of Cape 1 Breton I Thmads，are requesteal to counnumicate
 McRaie，of New Loudon，Prince Eltward＇s Island．
William king and henry trimarer， write to your olll mate Nell，at the office of

教
$L^{\text {DMIUND BARTON }}$ nis requested to commn－ this naper，Benaligo．
P Wrico．－THOMAS HARVEY，of Chester．
B
T Mr．G．PORSON，hate of Gristona，shoold 1 see this Notice，ha is requested to send his ad－ dress to＂Diggers＂Advocate＂，Box 870 ，Post－office，
Melbounne．Mr．H．R．Nicholls has letters for
him

F this should meet the eye of the Rev．EBE－
NEZER SYME，from London，Mr．H．Holy－ oalke would be glad to hear from bin．Hin．Hirect to
the Cond ＂Diggerss＇Advocate＂Box，Post－office，Melloourne．

## Dragras Adtocatr＂Office，

Nizabeth Street，Melbourne．
The Editors of the＂Digamin＂respect fully direct your attiention to the following regu－
lations，which they have adopted for the manage－ lations，which they have adopted for the manage－
ment of their Paper，more especially the Adver－ tising departmont．
rstly．All Advertisements will be classifed，and
printed muder separate heads printed under separate heals，according to the
nature of the business advertised． econdly．The Advertiser can choose
of advertisement．Illustrations，and hurge lined type will be charged for according to the space Chiciply．For the finst and hirdly，For the first and second lines，sixpence
euch，and threepance per line aftewards．Pay－
ment will not be yeguted defore twe dof ment will
Hication．
ourthily．Alvertisements to be at the office not
later than 6 ．im on Twestow
later than 6 p．m．on Thesday．
Fifthly．A discount of 20 per vertisements continued for a month，and 30 per cent．on those contimued for a quarte

Gentlemen who have stores in town；and business with the gold mines，will find the＂Digaris＇
ADvocary＂a valuable advertising medium，it being the only newspaper devoted entirely to the
social aud connminercial interests of the digging comnunity．Besides which，it possesses adrana tagesely，a weelly circulation on all the colld mines of Australia．The Propicitors s are ebile to inform
thair friends，with much satisfaction，that so soon thaid friendis，with menuch sataistaction，that so soon
as the neeessary arrangements shall have leenn completed，tilie＂Diggeers，Advocate＂will be se－
cond to none as a conninercial and politieal orgen

All advertisements and business communications to
be forwarded to Mr．HUNTRE，Publisher，se． Queen＇s Arcade．



 orvarded at five per
ire of the corriage．
でhe mbucate． THE TRANCHISE：
＂Tour conmittee would recominend that several become annual licensces．They consider it reason－ to this class．But as any bill pussed by your Honor Decon hous for this purpose nuust，previously to its meant for thinty days prior to reciviving the royal
ssent，and an no time would be gained by introdu－ ing a separate meesstre for this object，your com－ mittiee would recamnend that the necessary pro－
vision should be made in the new constitution，the rour A 品
 by obtwinig a yeurly liceesse，afford a guppantee for
thieir setticrenent in，and attacliment to，the colony， ave not entitilided to be betrusted with so important


Prefixed to our remarks upon this subject is the report of the Gold Fields Committee upon the same question；a question so intimately affecting the future of this Colony，that at ought not to be passed over lightly，either by the press or the public．It is the first symp tom of the animus of the Council relative to the new Constitution，and an endeavour on their part to perpectrate the limited constitu－ encies and class legislation，with，of course，al system．The attempt，however，will prove an abortive one．The English pulbic have learnt to look upon the question in a very dif－ terent light chay the last ferv years．The for some time merging towards the onc point of universal suffrage，and however distasteful may be to some parties in this Colony，it is conceded．It is，then，folly to look at the past history of home politics，in search of arguments
in fivour of such a thesis．Government com－ nenced there when mankind never contem－ plated representative power at all，and the in－
evitable resslt was，that the iron grasp of the monarch，and the mailed hand of the noble，mo－ nopolized the exercise of authority，which was scarcely seated on the strong hold of feuddity， when the contest for popularrights commenced and has been stadily maintained ever since， and although marked by occasional retrogres－ sions towards individual class despotism，the tendency throughout has been unmistakeable， and the Constitutional monarchy differs only in
name from republican principles，legislative name fion republican principles，legislative
power resting alone on the broad basis of po－ pular will．Such is the past history and pre－ sent position of this question in the mother for the exclusion of the class comprising labour and labour only，is the protection of the property and vested interests．But these ex－ ike this，where be alleged in a new conter are in embryo．Labour alone is in maturity the parent alike of wealth and civilization，and whose prescriptive right to consideration must never be lost sight of．It is enough that a
man labours，and thereby enriches society，to man labours，and thereby enriches society，to
constitute his right to be consulted in the constitute his right to be consulted in the funds he contributes to the coffers of the stote We have no hesitation in denouncing the notion of parties affording a guarantee for their settlement in or attachment to the Colony by paying five pounds all at once，as perfectly tarcical，and only calculated to facilitate bribery and corruption，and will in no way conduce to the permanent settlement of the country，
The consideration of so small a sum would never influence a man disposed to leave whereas the existence of popular institutions
wuuld go for to induce him toremain ；and we are utterly at $a$ loss to see what is to be gained by the provision．Why，the very men who recommend it may leave the Colony the day after，for any guarantee they afford the public to the contrary，and so may the licensee for Colony，the day after he has recorded his vote but what if he does？Men don＇t make bad laws out of sheer mischis，and there is greater safety in migrative intellect，without a six of millions．The only fear of impolitic legis－ hation and unjust laws，is when classs self ense of right，leave all men the right，after certain residence in the country，of taking a omers will produce but little effect upon its policy．The very coming and going，to which hey object，has been more the result of the
class legistation and monopoly which was stablished here，than from any dislike to the Colony itself，as witness the numbers who and，and who would have remained here bad the same facilities been afforded them of ac guiring land that exist in those Colonies． From our recollection of the discussion the House of Commons as to the framing of its being left to the Colonists themselves，we are fally convinced that it must be a compre
hensive and liberal one，and the public har Lensive and liberal one，and the public har
only to represent their case to the Home Go vernment to get inmediate attention paid to hem；therefo we advise the Council to kee motives as they posibly can，for they may rely upon it，it won＇t do．

LICENSED HOUSES AT THE IGgings．
A meeting was held at the Temperance the propriety of petitioning the to consider not to sanction any bill having for its object the establishnent of public－houses at the vas thelds．Edivard
The Chairman，in opening the business of the evening，announced it as a tolierably well－
known fact，that it was the intention of the committee now enquiring into the manage nent of the gold fields，to recommend localities．The speaker next entered at some length into the objects of the meeting，and dant upon the establishment of public－houses at the diggnys．He also stated that，in the preliminary arangements of the meeting，
had been deided upon taking，seriatim，a
restations，the various patagraphs in the
following draft of a petition，which reg
lemenould be spoken to by several gen－
to the honorable mit legislative ＂The petition of a meeting of the Citizens of Melbourne，and other inhabitants of this
colony，at the Temperance Hall，Mel－ bourne，on Tuesday，the 25 th day of
October， 1853 ，convened by the Night Worshipful the Mayor of Melbourne，

## Humbly showeth

．That your petitioners have heard that Honse a measure for licensing the public Holuse a measure for intoxicating drinks at the cold－fields of the colony．
＂2．That your petitioners have for a long which attend the establislon and social evils honses，wherever licensed；and that in no degree whateyer do such cstablishments mi－ tigate the mischief of the illicit manufacture

That，on strong religious grounds， Lequislature giving sanction to a measure so antagonistic to true piety，and opposed to the principles and character of the Gospel of Christ
lubitable your petitioners can produce in－ mainly originates in drunkenness and its ass－ sociations；and they protest against the in－
justice of sober people being made to bear the burdens brought upon society by such unnatural and unrighteous mean． sons urged in favour of the licensing of pub－ lic－houses，your petitioners beg of your hono－ of coffee－houses and the gold－fields，and along the approaches thereto，and so take away all occasion for the licensed public－houses，as well as all induce－ ment for the surreptitious sale of liquors， Whether drugged or otherwise．
persuasion that such measures as a strong ventured to surgest wonle be as they have nant with the wishes of the population at the diggings than the measures which your peti－ your honorable House to bestow the most earnest consideration upon their prayer．＂ D．Ifla，after referring to the pernicious effects of intemperance，and the demoraising
consequences of what was intended to be done，proposed the adoption of the first two paragraphs．The motion was secouided by energy，endeavoured to show the fallacy of supposing that the licensing of houses at the check vice，or possibly have any tendency to he contended that all experience proved quite the contrary．

## THE DIGGER＇s INCOME

Sir，－Your remarks on＂Nemo＇s＂letter render annecessary to reply to it．However，I wish to soil？And if a body of meu go sealk for it find it， and work hard to get it out，and bring it in circu－ lation for the benefit of the country，me they not curvent rate？The rate of wages paid for hard labour during the past months is about \＆14 per soarcely amount to two produce of and the diggers per month，say worth about $£ 97 \mathrm{~s}$ ． 6 d ．，and exposed to many privations；consequently the diarers as mass，sacrifice much time and labour to get out the gold now obtamable for the benefit of the Colony－
nalue more than \＆per month．Surely，then， o one should begrudge the reduction of the license wood and water they consume at the dialins th smuch as with all these apparent advantages the pay dear for what they get．The diggings are not them，and correct his figures and conclusions． An Old Drgam．
leasis of gom mining mand．
Sir，－By the＂Herald＂I learn that companies to organize Goda－Mnd leased to them by the Govern ment．I wish to be informed whether every share holder will be required to take out the usual license and whether the workmen employed on the groun Mre to pay for their permission to search for gold， by the persous digging for gold，or otherwise em－ our miners may have a claim 24 by 24 ，or 376 squar rett，＂beyond which no greater area will be allowe y saying one company has au lease of a square mile？ I what your correspondent says is true，please let，
ne know where I can get two or three cases of Colt＇s me know where $I$ can get two or three cases of Colt＇s
revolvers，for they will immediately be in great de． revad，as well as powder，lead，and percussion caps．
Yours，\＆c．，
HERMIT of FEYER＇s CiEEK． ［We take the above letters from the＂Morning Herald＂of Tuesday the 8th．The question of the Lease shall receive our attention next week．－Eds．

Emigration reom Liverpool．The num－ ber of emigrants who sailed from all the ports of was nat less than $115 ; 59$ ．Of these 74,616 gailed from Livergool， 10,619 from Liondon， 3,722 from Gouthampton， 2,095 from Plymouth， 7,884 from of Ireland．Liverpool has thus considsorts more than half the emigration of the United Kingdon．The countries to which the emigrants sailed，during the last quartor，were：$-J$ nited
States， 8,200 ，Britigh Noeth America， 20,107 ： the Acstraliun colonies， 17,152 ；and
fully direct your attention to the following regu-
lations, which they have adopted for the manage-
ment of their Paper, more especially the Adver-
tising department.
irstly. All Advertisements will be classified, and
printed under separate heads, according to the
nature of the business advertised.
econdly. The Advertiser can choose his own form
of advertisement. Illustrations, and iarge lined
type will be charged for according to the space
occupied in the column.
hirdly. For the first and second lines, sixpence
each, and threepence per line afterwards. Pay-
ment will not be required before the day of pub-
lication.
ourthly. Advertisoments to be at the office not
later than 6 p.m. on Tuesday.
ifthly. A discount of 20 per cent. allowed on ad-
vertisements continued for a month, and 30 per
cent. on those continued for a quarter.
 with the gold mines, will find the "Diggers" Advocatss" a valunble advertising mediam, it
being the only newspaper devoted entirely to the being the only newspaper devoted entirely to the
social and commercial interests of the digging community. Besides which, it possesses advan-


 as the necessary arrangements shall have been

 fields." the writer anvs:- leases at the gold









 rights before the Government. Now, we have all these advantages, and that too by the exertions of


 the supporting of the "Diggors it is not lnrger, but they seem to forget


 every success, and what we can do to push your
อน7



 old Peter Finn biood, to carry you successfully




 rather of filthy lucre. Well, I wish you every cess, and that I feel you will have at Ballarat.

## ©ouncild.

(To the Editors of the Diggers' Adrocate.)


 u! 7 \%or appearance of the streets. The idea prevalary, before entoring Melbourne, to charge several pistols to the muzzle, and to carry a bowie-knife ground up to


 bourne which is likely to produce a desire to cut my neighbour's throat.
 to "the diggings," my first step was to inquire







 be conferring a great benefit upon those unfortunates who are landed on the wharf amidst bales of luggage, if you were to give a few plain straight-forward directions as to the manner of proceeding to the diggings, and the necessities for the journey ?
Trusting you will take this suggestion into con-
Kutur

## THE DIGGERS' ADVOCATE, THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1853.

TO THE AUTHORITIES OF THE GOLD
FIELDS OF VICTORIA
Letter II.

Gentlemen,- It was my intention to have confined myself this week to the consideration
of the claims of the Gold Diggers, and the position they have a right to occupy in this colony, being the class which produces the
greatest wealth, and, therefore, of the greatest value to this young and rising colony. But a letter signed an another course. The lette to which I allude was printed in the last number of this paper, and which, in my opinion,
illustrates the kind of policy and official practice which ever destroys the confidence of the people in a Government and its servants. The but seeks to reflect discredit upon the leader of the agitation at Saindhurst. When 1 stoo diggers, my determination was, to use no per-
sonalities towards opponents, but relying on sona justice of our cause, I waited without fear the issue of the contest. Now, that I stand before the people as a journalist, my policy
will be the same, and it matters not to me whether it be a colonel or a private soldier who questions the sincerity of my motives, I shal battle-come what may. I see no reason why ohis own picture ; but lie has no right to sa "the objectionable parts " and dark shadows reffect the character of the men whom he in-
troduces into his painting, when those charac ers belong to the people and not his own party He has no right to use hard names and stig-
matise the leaders of that movement as "i designing few who led the diggers on to the destruction to them ; ind but for the timely aid of a proclamation" they would have tipped For my own part, Ilike exceedingly to see the
For saddle upon the right horse, and for the credit
or discredit to be placed to the account of the or discredit to be placed to the account of the may, perhaps, find that the Governor and the ho the digrers on the designing few precipice down whose stecps the people of
Victoria were just as likcly to fall as the miners thersesves. Mind gentlemen, I do
not mean to say that the diggers would have pushed them over, but merely for you to undangerous experiment for Col. Valiant, witl one hundred and twenty soldiers, to have tried
the like experiment with twenty thousand dig If you, the authoritics of the gold-ficlds, know anything at all of the history of the must know well the firsts step the diggers took
mo to gain a reduction in the license tax was to bourue and presented the gold-diggers' peti tion, signed by twelve thousind diggers, and praying him to take their petition into conso. He said "he was sorry that he could not comply with the request of the diggers;
neither could he say when it should be laid before the Legisslative Council ; besides which he did not believe such grievances existed on
the gold fields as were set forth in the petithe gold-fields as were set forth in the peti-
tion; but there was one thing he saw in the prayer of the gold-diggers that would militate aghe Gerrnan poople which he saw appended thereto." Now, had His Excellency played thereto. Now, haal vacillating policy, upon
any other than wean
that occasion, the license agitation on the Ben. digo would have passed away with the presen-
tation of the petition. The diggers felt themtation of the petition. The diggers felt them remark that His Excellency made during the were other interests in the colony of more imortance to be cons Were they to sit down silently and be contented with a grievance that was oppressing them appoint another set of delegates, draw up
another petition, and forward it to His Excelanother petition, and forward it to His. Excel-
lency, and with baited breath and whispering ur first petition on the first of Aluyust Ano her time you said there were interests mor important than ours to be first considered; and when we left your threshold, it was with out hope of redress from you tesies we bring you asecond petition and pray to you agaiu like stranger curs." No, and the same honour which would prompt rue soldier to die rather than crouch a coward slave betore a brainless tyrant, animates the
heart of the true digger, whether English, heart of the true digger, whethe
The diggers, as I said before, had nothing It was not till then the truth of the old adar ushed into their minds, "God helps those who helps themselves." But how was the next ternative which Mr. LA limose had leftintheir hands-by relying on the strength of their own numbers, and by torming an orgaaization for housand diers on the Bendio hat wer into a ormpact with other gold fields, to carry the object of their petition, in defiance, not of
the law, but of those who had turned a deaf ear to their prayer. The governor had told the law, at any risk ;" but the diggers, stronger and more determined than thoaster declared that they would resist it, by moral
foree, as long as they could, and if that tailed hey would still resist it. The Governor and they had made, and felt their own inability to resist the claims of the diggers, and what they were compelled to grant Now that we have put the saddle on the right horse, the question what "designing knave", was it who "forced the ", to the diggers, but to the peace, law, and order of this Colony ?
sight! Know ye not that

I think I have made it somewhat plain to he presentation of the petition was induced by your own ignorance, and fermented by your answer another remark which occurs in the same letter. The writer says :-On my arrival
at Sandiurst, I found all appearance of dis turbance had ranished, owing to a very judi-
cious proclamation issued by the Chie commissioner of the gold fields, by direction of the Colunial Secretary
In the first place, the tranquillity which pre the Bendigo, when Colonel alian mation issued by the Chief Commissioner of the gold ficlds, but owing to the steps we,
ourselves, had taken on reciving the informaourselves, had taken on receiving the informa Council had reduced the license fee to 13s. 4d. per month, and which also called a local meeting, and informed the diggers that their committee was satisfied with hose terms for the next three months, until
nch tine as the Government could meet and settle finally the rate of taxation. But the most amusing part of the letter is that which says,
"The proclamation served two important pur-poses.". True, it did; but those purposes were the public believe. In the first place it serve or merriment to the diggers, and disgust to those who had supported the Government throughout the contest ; for, be it remem issied before that. The first was from the Governor, which declared the license should
not be enforced. The second was from the Government, which declared the license should se enforced. The third dectared that "1oya and peaceable subjects" might pay the license
but that the diggers might do as they pleased The last mentioned parties, thinking they knew the value of a "shicoer" too well, de-
clined the honour of an interview with check taker on the camp. The public would imagine from the tone of the Colonel's letter, that any
proclamation issuing from the camp, fell like proclamation issung from the camp, fell like Gold License Agitation. It is true, the battle which were anything but pleasing to ourselves out we had commenced the works, and were determined to carry them through, and had it conducted the movement, the consequiences might have been serions, both to themselves
and to the Colony. But with that, as with all other reforms, there is unpleasantness, misunderstanding, and jealous feelings on all sides
Gowever, it was a consolation to feel and know


A descendant and namesake of the great philopuzzled a modern man of science by asking him in he had read "D. Von Shienmy cher's Treatise on the Cause of Lumacy in Fleas p" "No," replied
the hoaxee, "but it is a very interesting sillject, and it is curious to trace. the disease among the
lower insect tribe. But," added he, after a solem pause, "Lhow has it been ascertained that fleas are iable to insanity 9 " "Ohi, very easily,","
$\mathrm{B}-$ "since so many of them die cracked."
Man's Last Friend is the Tax-catimberHis wife may leave him, his family disown hin, his best friends and worst acquaintances avoid hing, but the tax-gatherer follows him wherever he goes, even Englishman's pride, that poor as he mayy be, he has always one friend that takes care of hin, and who
will call without the smallest ceremony and share his last penny loaf. Solitude and selfishness camino exist in England, for no man can live independent
of the tax- - atherer. His existence is of the tax-gatherer. Hise existence is a partnership himself, in which the former takes what it likes and the latter gives more than he likes. In short, dows-his own genuine true-born shadow, and the Government presentation shadow; but there is this
difference between the two-that whereas his own shadow merely walks after him, the Governneent it runs after him.
A Grear Comaribotal Face. - "Time is noney," said a debtor to a croditor, "and, there-
fore, if you will give me time, it is just the same hing as if I gave you money.

## A Hins say "Dye."

A man has started a paper in Mainc, to be issued
occasionally, which is a $a$ great deal oftenert than the the
editior thinks he shall be able to get paid for

THE GOLD FIRLDS.
The gola fields must be maintained in their in tegrity, and that cannot be, if companies ard hen to notify to the digging community that th hen to notify
hing is done.
Our presper
prosperity of the is owing to the diggers, and the he participates in the gross results of his labout instead
of wage.
If companies engross the occupation of our gold the riches whereof are the developments of men inclemency of weather and the hardest privations, years before these companies were thought of, then
wages will be paid, and diggers be turned into
ourneyman.
When the
When the time of wages comes, individual en terprise slackens; the proceeds of our gold fields
instead of being diffused amongst the many, wil become concentrated in the hands of the few. nust
offer.
e see the results of independent labour, under hiilt themselves houses, purchased their lititle free holds, and have virtually sat down independent.
hidenendent labour hoss built Clisilwell, Newtown, Litte Scotland, Ashby, and made lands in the

Would it be wise to allow a system fraught with such overwhelming good, to be coolly set gaile, and the community be sacrificed to an interested few
Would we be content to be despoiled of riches, fo the sake of filling the pockets of a few English and yains, nad cole out wages in return?
hough to oppose it, we deserve to lose our creld enough to oppose it, we deserve to lose our gold,
nad see the best partto of Ballarat parcelled out
amongst a few wealthy adventurers, who may anongst a few weathy adventurers, who ma
have sufficient of backstairs influence to smuggle
themselves into possessinn of and themseves into possession of a section or two or
the Buninyong Range, and exclude the diggers fom the Euraka Tiers, who may be coolly inform that the land is leased to some auriferous cormo.
rant associntion, with its tail in Collins Street, and rant association, with
its bead in Cheapside
It will be a asry day for Victoria, when her in
 rigntes through a thousand channels, fertilising everywhere. Concentrate that wealth-and b
companies it will be concentrated and the result wil be fortunes to a few, and a subsistence to the vould starve ; and all that would be left to Vic for getting through her fingers, and be fobbed by foraig capitulists.-Argus.

MONTHLY RETURN OF THE VICTORIA


The monthly yield of Ballarat, is compared with corresponding pariod of October, 1852, gives an The monthly yield of Mount Alexander, as comhows the amazing decrease of 232,426 ounces. The M. IVor gold field has suplied 6,211
ounces, published escort returns, nand one escort
anntity not yet known and the Ovens 9,729 quantity not yet known; and the Ovens 9,729 The total yield of the Viectorin Gold Ficllds
Juring Octoleer, 1852, was 365,172 ounces. The during Octoler, 1852, was 365,172 ounces. The
total yield forr the past month, as shown alhove, is 156, , 66 ounces
239,006 ounces.
It will be seen that Ballarat is the only improv-
ing gold field. With the addition of two new gold
elds, there is terrible defiecy ou the norther
side. The discovery of geld on the Avoca is likely to add consideratly to the western diggings; and the
intelligence from the Wardy Yallock; recorded in our last issur, will be read with great interest being the first fruite of the opening up a large
tract of country extending from Ballarat down to the Cape Otway Ranges, intersecting the Colac dis rict, where gold has been lately dis

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The ficarrs Apyocats, - We have received romising incications is it strictly considering un the difficulties connected with the press in the present circumstances of the colony. We sincerely wish
well to our new contemporary, and hope to see him mprove as he proceeds.-"Argus," November 4.
NEw PApra. -We have received the furst uumber of the Dtgemrs' Adrooines, and although it issues from the printing office of the publishers of our fapealkinc no less faryourably of the ensemble of the paper, than of the general character of the articles well entitiled to a journal to themselves, but we fear
the present temper of the Council vill leave it for grievances to coimplain of, few concessions to
demand.
We wish our contemporary cess, and shall watch his progress with interest.-
The "Banne?", The "Banner," November 3
[Advertisement.] - Bexprico Drearras.-notice:-"On Bendigo Flat will be found (iflooked
for and wanted) a Hair-cutting Establishment, called 'The Shampooing and Shaving Saloon.' The littings up of this establisishinent are so tasteful, and pietlecy takes the shine out of anything of the pletlely takes the shine ous."
kind at any other diggings."

THE LICENSE QUESTION. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE. The labours of the Gold Fields Committee have printed, by order of the House.
We extract the important faatures for the bene our readers. Commencing with the vexcd ques-
oin of the license fee, which to our minds has bee olerably well arrainged, allhouggh we should hav een bether sanishd wha a less differencece betwo month and the whole year. The proposed new W. is $\mathscr{l} 1$ for a single month, $£ 2$ for three month for six months, and $£ 5$ for twelve months. nonths lice suge slould be allowed to cultivate carde round without additional charge, subject to sucl egulations as will not interfere with the sale o Gricultural or the working of aurirerous hasition
The Committee likewise recommend the impositi of an aninual charge upon all parties engaged in dause affecting the establishmentof companies, which is thought advisable,
he individual miner. They likewise urge that in every possible manne esidents on the gold fieds, as elsewhere, unles where circumstances render it impracticable, o pedient.
The Comittec are of opinion that the sule of fer nentect and spirituons liquors should be pernitted Chere should be some simple law, relative to mining tants of the miningu districts.
apen the advisability of enWe ling prosiecting parties, the report close Wranchise, because we hitere a word or two to say
the comintere of tife tate anti-gond Gentlemen,-We, the diggers of Golden Gull nd its vicinity, beg to retunn yon our grateful
thanks, for the untiring industry, disinterested eal, indomitable perseverance, and great morat cou age which you displayed in conducting our lat struggle again hbours, for, however numerous, resolute, and stou of heart we may have been, we were as an army he tax is only an instalment of the grievances se forth in our Petition, we could not have achieved
even that without your guidance. epresented by professin tized as "lawless and disaffected," because you sympathized with us in our sufferings; but when
did an oppressed people carry on a vigorous agita tion against bad laws out having similar opprobrious e
the devoted heads of their leaders
You were accused of " inciting us against the law.
Does modern history furnish no precedent for the ourse we alopted. Do our accusers forget the nature of the machinery by which the Reform Bil
was extorted firm the House of Iovds? In 183a called King's taxes, should be paid for the house in which the London "Weekly Dispatch" was published. caused a placard to be posted on the outside of that words printed in large type: "No thases will be paid
or this house until the Bill, the whole Bill, and no thing but the Bill, shall be passed into a law,"
But how should our calumniators be qualified to act as judges over us on such a quiestion as the late ob work during four or five months for a pemnyweight
 another Monster Meeting, they would join with us,
heart and head, in registering, before the face of
High Heaven, a vow such as that witneosed by n Saturday; the 27th of August, at View Point, Bendigo
Again, geutlemen, we thank you most cordially late movement on our behalf.


## THE DIGGERS' ADVOCATE, THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1853.

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL

## Booking offices amd Stores.

 FOR THE GARRIAGE, STORAGE, SALE OF ALL KINDS OF GERCHANDISE.Blossoms Fard, Melloourne. Front entrance, for Parcels, Incegage, and General Information,
GReat Lonsdale street,
(Nearly opposite the Catholic Church.)
Back entrance, for Drays and Heavy Merchandi
LITYLE BOURKE STREET EAST,
(Adjining the Victaria Brewery.)
DANIEL and GEORGE FORD, Proprietors, (The original and well-known Eng

## $T_{\text {bave }}$

THE Proprieters beg to inform the pablic they establishment for the reception of all kinds of mer-
chandise and passengers' luggagg for storage or sale
 into varioas separate departments, suitable to show
 system of Booxing through all packages ander ter feet square to every town in England, Ireland,
Scothand, Wales, Guerasey, and Jersey, at one freight, oommissions, dock, wharf, and pier dues lighterage, cartage, and ral charges of poth dount
tries, which their general knowlectge of the trade, pondents in the principal cities and mannufoertures and punetunlity
For the greate
goods requiring special care, sach an removin
 Which can be had onapplication at tha o olice.

## the city

hotels and boarding will call daily at the principal
 facilitate the transit of goods to and from the Colon ta increased immicration renders most import whic to thousands anarquainted with the formatily and ex-
penses of shipping such goods themselvos; and for hiording greater local accommodation than has solicit the patronage of the mercantile commanity add the public jn gsaeral, with the assurance that ail goods consigned to then shull be carefally and
promptiy attended to. Partio
office,

## BENDIGO JEWELLERY MART

 Weits Himl FlatM
SSRS. DOUGLAS, HISLOP, \& Co. beg that they have at present in stock a quantity of ilso Clocks and Theriesese of vary superior quanity, Accordions, Flutiias, and Musical-boxes.
article belonging to to the trade, in .their newwest and richeest patterns.
Spectucles and
silver, and steel frames.
or Pistols and Cut
lery. Donglas takes this opportunity of tendering his thanks for the patronage he has experienced
since commencing business here, and since the recent alteratious in the concern; ;it gives him much pleasure to be enabled with the gerienced tradesmen
The Watch Repairing department is superin tended by Mr. Hislop, who, by stindying punctiality and a
The Jewellery Department is superintended by Mr. Laing, whose experience as a manufacturer at home prompts him to assure the public that any
work left under his charge will be executed in a work whit under his charge will be executed in a
style which for elegance of workmanship or pattern annot be surpassed in Victoria
plied with Gens aud Stones of order can be sup At present on hand, a parcel of Diamonds, Eme ralds, and Rubies of very superb lustre, suitable for rings, \&c., to which inspection is invited of those
desirous of having jewellery manufactured of their Omi gold.
style and variety.
Gold bought in any quantity.

## Medical Notice

A MERIOAN REMEDIES, and, Scientific manent cure of siphylis, gonorrhcea, urethral discharges, gleet, stricture, seminal. weakness, impo-
tency, sterility, whites, periodical aftections of fermales, rheumatism, ciseases of the back an loins, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys ruppture, hydrocele, cancers, ulcers, and the various
diseases of the skin ;also consumption, dyspepsia, sore eyes, chronic dysentery, diarrhcea, liver complaint, scurry, piles, constitutional debility, and the catalogue of nervous affections,
Can be had of Dr.J. FLATTERY, who is the only regularly-educated surgeon in the city of Melbourne, giving a specified portion of his time strictly
$\circ$ or Dr. Ftattery is, therefore, prepared to say to the the ordinary pursuits of life, and without injury to the constitutiten, he will warrant a curr of any of
the above diseases, however serious and inveterate the above disease
J. Hattery, M.D., American Surgeon, from New York, can be consulted at his office daily on Xenerial and Chronic Diseases, from 7 till $120^{\circ}$ olock in the morning; gratuitously cor the poo, site Town Hal corner of Collins and Swarstonstreets, Melbourne.
N.B. Persons living at a distance, thoroughly describing their diseases in a letter, shail have
fit medicines sent them, with directions for ue.

J AMES BOONE, $\overline{\mathrm{M} . \mathrm{D}_{3}, \text { Physician, Accoucheur, }}$
J and Surgeon, respeetfully informs the pablic hat he may be consulted daily at his office, Ben
digo Flat, directly opposite the Commissiner' digo Flat, directly opposite the Commissioner
Camp. Office hours from 8 to 10 , morning ; 12 to 2 , mididay; and 6 to 8 , evening.
$J$ AMES TIBBETT, Pastrycoook and Confectioner Point, near the Camp
TAMES MOORE, Watch and Clock Maker:. Re pund pairs neatly exeel

Messrs. Bedson and Steel,
GENERAL STORE,
Robinson Crusge Gully, where the Digger can be
supplied with everything suitable for the Digginga STOREKEEPERS and others can be supplied at Newman's Librarx, Booking, Registry, Bullion Offices, View Point, Bendigo.
J. E. EDWARDS, Auctioneer, Bendigo, holds Bazaar, Golden-square, every Monday and Thursday at 12 o'clock, where horses cau be booked; also a
Eagle Hawk Gully, on Wedneslays mand Saturday it 3 o'clock p.m. Horses booked at the Californian

The Robinson Crusoe Store,
BROWN \& CO
the old original store
(Branch Office of the Alien,
(Branch Office of the Digaers's Abrocater,)

To Diggers coming to the Bendigo. Come to Farrisg Tha and Compie Room, C where you will find Confort combined with
Home Convenience, at Moderate Charges, with all Information of the Best Localities.
fiew Point, near the Commissioner's.
The Diggers of Victoria and Parties Visiting the Bendigo
$\mathbf{W}^{\text {ILL }}$ find a clean, comfortable home, with every accommodation, at
W. GUNN'S COFFEE ROOMS,
Kangaroo Flat, entrance to the Great Bendigo,
With modorate charges, and a grood dinner, bed,
Whe proprietor will do his utunost to gain the con-
fidence and patronage of the community.
Branch office of the Drear's
Branch office of the Drgarn's ADvocite. Orders received, passengers booked, and cormmi
ions executed with despatch and punctuality Kangaroo Flat, Bendigo, 21st Oct., 1853.
The Natiomal Readhing Reonn
MR. ARUBE CIGAR DIVAN (late member of the Anti-Gold orming his friends on the Bendigo, that he has
opened the above room, with the intention of makug a social evening for his friends and supporters, which he has so frequently found amongst hi
numerouss friends on the Bendigo.

To the Diggers of Kangaroo Flat and Neighbourhood.

D
UNCAN \& MORRISON beg to tender their which thanks for the share of patronage and hope by civility, integrity, and attention fo purchasers, that they may secure a portion of the Diggers' favours, who will fad that they will get a
cood value for their money as in any establishmen on Bendigo.

## ve! GEELONG, STOR t the foot of Kangaroo Gully.

## AUCMION HOOIIS,

GENERAL AGENCY, \& REGISTRY OFFICE Star Flag, 17 Auction Street, BENDIGO.
CAPTATN HARRISON begs to acquaint the Gold Diggers, Storekeepers, \&c., of Bendigo,
that he has opened the above Offce, where he will that he has opened the above ofnce, where he will
carry on business (under the firm of $J$. Hararson \& Co .), and hopes that the great pecuniary sacrifico he has made, and the services he has rendered to their patronage aid support.
N.B.
N.B.-Pastoral, Domestic, and other Servants obtained for Settiers and Storekeepers. es Stored, or Sold
Private Contract.

## BEARD \& CD.

WHOLESALE \& RETAIL CONFECTIONERS, And Syrup Manufacturers
From one of the first houses in Tondo
BEG to inform their Friends and the Public, and Parties with every kinc of Article in the Stores branches, at Moderate Charges, and upon the with Expedition and Exactness
Wemonge \& Christengre Caths namays on hand Near Commissioner's Flat, Bendigo.

Paper.

## JOIRN WOOD, Of the firm of JOHN WOOD \& Co. (Bakers), Kan

TNTMATMS gatoo Hat, Benclige
TMIDMATES to his Friends and the Digging with his late Partner, and that all Debts and Do mands will in future be recelyed and paid by him or the tib . returns his hitho and begs to assure them that no exertion on his part will be wanted to ensure their future patro
age.
JOHN WOOD. Bendigo, Oct. 20th.

Dost thon seek the treasures hid
Within earth's rocky bed,
Gems for the queenly head?
Tis not on the dewy surface
That they their rays unfold,
But far in in tistant hollows ung
Dig deep to find the gold.
Heed not how long it takes ye,
This the present, not the past
This the present, not the pas
Must find the gold at lnst.
Dost thou long thy filds should brighten And thy pastures yield in verdure Rich for coming years?
Then dream not, that while you linger Earth's bounty you'll tehold ; Dig deep to find the gold.
It may be after days of sorrow, But he who dig bright hopes ara pas But he who diggeth steadily,
Must find the gold at last.
Dost thou sigh for wealth of knowledge, And o'er the bright world And oer the bright world of science,
Thy longing glances cast $?$ With love and zeal undaunted Seek for the wealth untold, In the soul-lit mines of genius Dig deep to find that gold.
'Tis the noblest work of nations-
The cowvard man the same ;
The coward digs and leaves But the brave one works the claim
Melbourne, Nov. $7 \mathrm{th}, 1853$.

THE MARKETS.
MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICE Tnvoices but littie in demand.
calising good per centages, together with tinware and stationery.
Beer, per hhd
Porter
Porter
Coffee
Apples, dried
Currants
Figs
Tigs
Arain:
Aner
Oats
Hay, per ton
Hops, per lb
Provisions: Cheese, Eng.
Dutch and A
Butter, Cork

Rice, per ewt
pirits : Brandy, por gal.,
Do. per case,
Old Tom, per doz.
Rum, pe

## Whiskey Sundries:


Isinglass Sperm
Isinglass ${ }_{\text {D }}$ Y, D. L... $\ldots$
Do. English,
Soda, carbong per cwt. ..
Acid, tartaric, per 1 lb .
Cea: Congou, per
Hyson

## Manilla, No. 2, per 1000 No. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ Negrohead Cavendish

Wines: Champagne p. doz.
Claret Claret
Port
Sherry

MELDOURNE HORSE MARKET
Dranght cattle are still very much in request,
great. The following are the latest prices:-- very Inferio
Small draught, first class,
Light harness inferior,
Do. superior
Superior hacks,
Bullocks ni teams of eight
45 to 60
45 to
30
65 to
45
30 to
25
25
15
110 to
10

- Bendigo Wholesate Prici Current-Flour, h., 6d. to $7 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{c}$ coffee, per 1 b .1 s . Iod. to 2 s . tea, per chest, Black, E9; Manilas, per thousana, No. 2 , £6 10 s. t tobaceo, per lb., 5s. 6d.; butter, Cork, 2s. 6d.
to 3s.; raisins, 1s. 3d per 1b.; currants, 2s. do.; hops, 3s. 6d. do-; picklos scarce.

LIST OFGGENT\&FOR THE
Abborm \& Co., Central Office, Bendigo Flat:
Mr W. Dexite
Mr. T. Jacksons, (Near Daw's Store, Tiew Point. Mr Dinavans, (Top of the Hill,) Golden Square.
Mr. Aitins, between Golden Square end Kangaroo Mr. Drxoss, head of Eagle Hawk Gally, (on th Mr: McKenzine, near the Finst White Hill.
Mr: McKenzif, near the First White Hill.
Dr. Kive, Long Gully, (crossing the main line of road to Bendigo.)

## Mr. GTNY, Kangaroo Flat.

Mr. Roarrs, (Vietoria Saloon,) Back Creek
Duncen \& Monkiteon's Store, Robinson Crasoe
Mr. Grube, National Reading Room, opposite the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Oct. 28th.-Dundee, Jamieson, 305 tons, from Newceastle, N. S. W., 2 passengers ; Viola, Shackelford, 495 tons, New York, 13 pass, ; Polar
Star, Walker, 535 tons, London, 4 pass.; Royal Stewart, Goble, 837 tons, London, 158 pass.; Jan
Janpietezoon, Koon-Fellope 603 tors pass. ; Valliant, Watson, 140 tons, Sealer's Cove 3 pass.; ${ }^{2}$ alliant, Watson, 140 tons, Sealer's Cove,
21 passs. Aurora, Crosbie, 293 tons, New York, 21 pass. Oct. 29th.-Fireffy, Evans, 170 tons, from Liverpool, 11 pass.; Eliza Bowren, Richards, 171 tons, 87 tons, Launceston, 2 passengers; Louisa, Brown, Woon, 185 tons, Adelaide, 4 passengengers; Seaton, Risley, 292 tons, New York, 40 passe. ; Margaret, Doran, 231 tons, Portland, 17 passengers; Cygnet,
McLean, 50 tons, Sydney, no pass. ; California, LeLeen, 50 tons, Sydney, no pass.; California,
Leslie, 624 tons, London, 119 pass.; Bellona, Ritchie, 302 tons, Newcastle, N. S. Wass., no pass. Remean, Englehons-Grange, 105 tons, London, 4
pass. $O$.t. 30 th.-Rio de Janeiro, Nesclke, 270 tans, from Valparaiso, no passengers ; Allerton, Bulford, Hut tons, Glasgow, 16 pass.; Sophia, steamer, Clarke, Breckeus, 180 tons, Adelaide, 3 pass. Henry William, O'Haigan, 194 tons, Adelaide, no pass.; Louisa, English, I4l tons, Adelaide, 15
pass.; Mary Emmin, Peargon, 165 tons, London, no pass, ; Nanchester steamer, Harrison. Laun-
ceston, is pass.; Goldseeker, Diekey, 80 Sivan River, 33 pass. Oct. 31 st.- Sir John Harvey steamer, Maillor,
rom Sydney, 103 passengers; Yarra Yarra steamer, Gilmore, Launceston, 64 pass, ; Jessie,
Anderson, 115 tons, Adelaide, 6 pass.; Rebeca, Anderson, 115 tons, Adelaide, 6 pass.; Rebecca,
Sayers, 189 tons, Adelaide, 67 passs.
Nov, Ist. Adelaide, 3 passengers.
Nov. $2 d$ - Wrve, Dixon, 198 tons, from River Nov. 2d.-Wave, Dixon, 198 tons, from River
Mersey and Circular Head, 6 passengers; ShamNock steamer, Warner, Sydney, 9 pass.
Nov. 3d.- Eucnlyptus, Blackhurn
from Holart Town, 28 passengers; Cohen, 147 tons, Hlobart Town, 1 pass.
Nov. 4th.-Laurita, Moreton, 135 , Sydney and Twolold Bay, 4 passengers; Delmar, Thayer, 238 tons, Auckland, N. Z., 3 pass.

Oct. 3 Lst-Sussek, Scanlan, 960 tons, for Cal-
cutta 3 passengers; Envoy, Ward, 146 tons, for cutta, 3 passengers; Envoy, Ward, 146 tons, for
Adelaide, no passengers; Chilian, Grayson, 196 ons, for Adelaide, no pass.; Don Pedro the 2nd, Eustice, 166 tons, for Adelaide, no passengers;
Sarah Bell, Hart, 146 tons, for Sydney, no
passengers; Tamar, Ellis, 19 tons, for Luunceston, 6 pass. ; Harriet Hope, Bannerman, 250
tons, for Hobart Town, 2 passengers ; Castiv $\%$, Groves, 999 tons, for Callao, 1 passenger.
Nov, lst -Sydney, Nov. 1st.-Sydney, stermer, S. Y. Askey, 735
tons, for Sydaney, 10 passengers; Commodore, Woodward, 200 tons, for Adelaide, no passengors; 33 pass.; Bonanza, Barnett, 343 tons, for Ceylon, no pass, ; Dreadnonght, lowrie, 338 tons, for
Adelaide, no pass.; Gazelle, McDonald, 131 tons, no passengers; Wanderer, Robbins, 173 tons, for
Auckland, 5 pass.; Eclipse, Cross, 168 tons, for Sydney, 19 pass.
Nov. 2d. - Ann, Irving, 286 tons, for Adelaide, N. pass.; Indus, Prole, 368 tons, for Newcastla, for Adelaide, no pass.; Creole, Griggs, 144 tons, for Hobart Town, 52 pass. ; Wellington, Snewart,
478 tona, for Porthand, no pass.; Christina, Rees, lock, 320 to
Now. 3d.-Shamrock, steamer, Warner, for
Sydney, 6 pass.; Pryde, Rae, 205 tons, for Hobars Sydney, 6 pass.; Pryde, Rae, 205 tons, for Hobart
Town, no pass.; Qeorgiana, Coombes, 172 tons,
for Mauritius, 15 pass.; Medora, Kirkus, 222 for Mauritius, 15 pass.; Medora, Kirkus, 222
tons, for Newcastle, N. S. W., no pass.; Oceun, Cain, 181 tons, for Auckland, 16 pass.
Nov, 4th.-Sir John Harvey, steamer, Mailler, for Sydney, 45 passengers; Gold Finder, Stewart,
1380 tons, for Callao, no passengcrs; Yarra Yarra, steamer, Gillmore, for Launreston, 69 passengers; Go Forward, Lewis, 101 tons, for
Hobart Town, no pais.; Imaum, Walters, 275 Nons, for Geelong, no pass.
Nov: 5th.-Ballarat, Jones, 721 tons, for London, 50 pass.

RXPORTS.
In the Sussex, for Calcutta, 3591 oz. 16 dwts. In the Ballarat, for London, 671 bales of wool and $90,361 \mathrm{oz}$. gold.

## REVIEW.

The Arx-CHaMr.-This week we received the tenth number of the "Arm-Chair," which we gladly
introduce to the notice of our fellow-diggers, as a publication which does as much credit to the people
of Melbourne, as the author. Many of its joles are forcibly made. We hope ere long to see a good staff of Writers in commection with M. Butterfield, as comio literature requires great versatility of
talent, and we should be sorry to see the interest
the "A the "Arm-Chait" has already created fail for the
want of it. The "Arm-Chair" would prove a welcome and merry companion to the fireside of many a lone tent. As a specimen, of its ability and hu-
mour, we quote the joke upon our friend Gumn: - Ararrai., The following is from yesterday's Argus. We oject to pryng a gentleman who voluntarily advances his claims to notoriety cannot complain if we gratuitously give him the benefit of our assistance
'Birth, Arrival of a real Diggers' Advocate.-At Kahgaroo Flat, Bendigo, on the 26th October, Mrs. Wiliam Gumn, late of Glasgow, of a son, both
well:'- Whatever nay be the pecaliar claims of this young gentleman to the office he aspires to, our peaceably inclined to choose as their advocate a son We are
To the recent battle at sandhurst, never, "went off," but was "all there," it wanted, We have also has to pay double for his advertisement, as a Gunn has to pay double for his
ought to be well charged.

## THE DIGGERS' ADVOCATE, THURSDAY, NOV. $10,1853$.






thiz oun, it inpaca, existst immenditaty on the



















stean commoncation.
No thoughtful person can cast his eye over the anware that Melbourne is destinind to be the future metropolis of these colonies. Two coucurrent con-
ditions indicate this obvious result. First, the geographical position of that rising city asserts for xiority- Nearly equidistant from all the other Ans with each and all of them. From the centrial point of Melbourne radiate the various lines of civilization northerly of Sydney, southernly of Laumceston Each of these cities are isolated from of Acl othor by commands a near vicinity to each, and must enjo with evary one an extensive intercolonial trade. If
matters, therefore, were now, as respects Mellowric, no more than in the sameposition as they presente be justifed in anticipating the future metropolitical phical position alone would point to her future pro-
eminence. But how muoh more unequivocaly is this end being precipitabed by the amazing prodigality of gold wealth which has been discovered
within the limits of our Victorian neighbour : of excellent land waiting for the plough open th way to sure and rapid asechdancy, There are darle
sides to the picture, coubtless, but upon thess it is sides to the picture, doubtless, but upon these it is
not now relevant to divell. We are only concern ing ourselves at present to set forth a case for in-
mediate application to orr own practical good. We upon tha thoughtfful attention of orur statesmen, our poilitical thinkers, our enterprising merchants,
our diligent and intelligent landholders, that no possible means should be neglected, no ties unwhich may tend to bring us into the most intimate connection with the neighbouring Colony. In her In her prosperity we prosper; in her retardation Ve languish. Every political good that elevates in ens whereby inutual intercourse is increased and facilitated should be unsparingly and energetically promoted. The telegraphic system by electric wir \& eam communcation should be actively pressed
forward. Trade creates trade. One steam enterInse enlarges the beneficial prospects of another ve bearing upon these markets, it is impossible to ver-estimate the importance of commercial inter effeaciously destroy past prejudices, and hasten the ruge upon our merchants the erilargement of ony
steam fleet, as between the ports of Melbourne and Hobart Town. We are satisfied that prosperity will attend such enterprise, and that a great socia hope that by this and other means such an intimate
xelationslip. will have soon grown up between the relationship. will have soon growin up between the
two countries as will result in the immense adancement of Tasmania, morally, politically, an
econonically.-Hobart Town Courier.

The Bija Exchuvak-The seamon from the portion of yesterday in picking up goods from the wreck of the above vessel. mainboom, fore-top-gallant yard, stunp of foremast main gaff, main trysail mast, topmast stiuddingsail boom, spritsail yard, topsails and courses, jibs and clundise, several bales hops, and sundry smalle articles. At nine o'clock yesterday marning her
stern fell ont, and shortly after she partad amid ships. But very little of the wreck remained las terday afternoon. The wreck of the Erichange wa
prreliased yosterday by $M x$, Bainbridge for 10 . Syrtiney Herald.

SxyNEX, 6th November.- The constitutional agitation is still carried on, withe the same results. at winch a peitition was adopted, containing protests there was aloo a considerable novelity in the slappe
of a sugrestion that the constitutions of all the Australian colonies ought to be uniform, and that hene Goverinor-General should invite the 1heu
teanant-Governors of Tasmania, Victorin, and South Australia, with delegates from each Council, to
conference in Sydmey to prevere one constitution for Austalasia, to bo sulmitted to the imporial parliament and the Quxen in Council.
Intelligence from Valparaiso has been received,
out nothing of any inmediate interestin a political but nothing of any inmmediate interestin a political
or commercial sense. Catherine Heyes was deighting the Chilenos with her melodious voice, and hams slocoady received in Californina. There is a project o. fort for establishing a line of American
steumers from Inumana to Valparaiso. At Panvema, they were talking of gettiug Chiness labourers for
the railway Reports from Buenos Ayres to the 22nd Jume had bean received in valpaxaiso, stating thazit the the Buenos Ayreans, and the besieging arny had
tollowed thenir example. The "Deario," of Yapa-
raiso, discredts this report, on account of tis monsraiss,
trosit
Capttan Sir Everard Home, Barte, senior naval oficor on tivis station, died a few days since, on
boarrl the Criliope. All the vessels in harbour hoisted their flagss half-mast high.
Besman or 2as firywood, was brought cown yestercany Octaler Prince stenner. This prisoner stands chargect with
several instances of horse stealing, and latterly with s sting five to the hoves of a settlor. He was ap.
precended for these offences, and confined in
 the prison at the Condamine. Ho soon maurged to release liniself fiom the latter place, and wis a
third thet taken, io the fistriet of Gration. Fhis
time the police anthoritios weremore fortunate, and time the police anthorities were more fortunate, and
took the prisoner in security to the stemner, from Whence he was yesterday morniug convayed to session of the Central Criminal Court. A Fennate
prisoner was brought down not lodged at Darining prisoner was brought down and lodged at Darling. det, and seastenced to tovelve inontis inprisonmont, Both prisaners were convered here
constable Grady.-Sydney Empire.
Avorhizr Murder by this Blatiss.- Mr. the aboriginal natives at Jonbuen, blacks with whom he had been on terms of kindness and familiarity.
The full particulurs of the murder had not yet come to had. It has caused greatt excitement, and every
means are being talken by his friends to bring the olfenders to justice. Judying fiom the many murders lately taken place of the same mature, ome to revenge themselves upon the whitite settlers of
the interior.-From a Correspondent at Moreton Bay.
Natrvx Sinkirimps.-The Bathurst Free Press mentions thie following instance of shephlerding by
the Aborigines :-"It has been wsual at Mr. Crovthe Aborigines :- "It has been usual at Mr. Crowr
der's station, neur tho Waw-waw Creek, on the Downs, to employ blacks for shephlerds, as being
 since, the MrIntyre River backs being bellicossely
inclined, the pastoral darkies at Mr. Crowder's sta inclined, the pastoral darkies at Mr. Crowder's stathe result was that, haying aside the crook of the
 Crowder's station, quittting their arcodian parsaits
for the more exaiting business of war, and leaving 8,000 sheep without shepherds, to be tulken care of Gbest might 1
Godibunn--Houser-roon.-It is next to impostible to procure even a very humbla class of
cottage in Goulburn. So great lias been the derand for hoose-room, that rents have risen in some cases more than 150 par cent., and premiums
are given of from fl 100 to $£ 200$ for good willa In Auburn trreet $22^{2}$ a week has been offered for a shop without any apartments; small shops there
with three roome let at that rate; nud $u$ decent
Gur-roomed cotiane wil Your-roomed cotitage evill fech from 2 s. to 20 s. a
week. Of course this is not so high as the rents in Sydney, but they are extravagant, considering
that Goulburn is situated so far awny from the metropolis, and communication with it by drays is

Steam berwery New Zeatand, Ausmbatia being the Zealand visiteci hy a mercantile steuner. On Sunlay morning hast, the screw steemer Amu, seyen
 extenting their alrieany estalilished dine of counmuand that the present voyage of the Anaw was a pro-
aminiry sten liminiary step (if suitably encouraged) to a m monthly
communication between Syduey and this colonv, to be eventually carried on by the Chassan and shangorn ports, two splendid vessels of 750 tons each, now engaged in running betweon the Australlian colonies and Singapore, but which are to give place
to larger vessels as soon as they can be obtuined onr England.-Neteon Examiner

 named Mary Jane Fenton, and the victim is her own child, a littie girl aged four nonthis. The
wretched woinan wasi imnectiately arrested and conveyed to the Swarnston-strect watch-1iouse. Her
appearance cioes not betoken insantity, but her con Versationat oner proves her to be of masound mind wards, andia appeared ibsorbed in grief An maguest was to be held nezt day

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Goin Esconrs have brought into Town



Trif Nipw Govamaor.-We have much pleasure in reporting the expected arrival of the new Go
vernor, Lord Mircus Hill; a mann, if we mistake no his antucecedents, admirably monts of the Colonists, and calculated to farsify the old Scotch proverb, "that when a bado ono ogoes,
$a$ worse one cones." $A$ difficulty, we adduit, in our case, unness. the gemtileman in black hinsself were to pay us a visit.
Sir
Wrimin
which we give as we reeeive it, thate a new raftics is to be created in England, in consequence of the Director General of Convict Discipline for the
United Kinglom, and that Sir William Derison is
 he Gralong Advertiser of Monday) nibout ninse Coe cock, a gentlonam xiding by the botanical gardens
heard the report of a pistol, and turning round in
 fill, and imnediately rode up te hin, when he dis-
covered that tho attemptad sucide hadd disclarged
a pistol at his head. The enenteman promply rode
of to Dr. Wallh, who went to the spot inminediate ly, and found the man about forty yards off fronn
where he had heen left. Dr. Walsh examined tha woud, and ordered the nama to be taken to the
hospital, where he was an ounce convegce. A bullet



 ded the scull, hat has taken a piece of the lone awny
 Lend stopping at the Clare Hotel forsome time past
and appers to lave been drinkuing. heevily. It is
and gaid hat ine was to have been manied on Wechess
day list, but was disapointed, which is stated to have been the cause of his having comnmitted the
rash nact.-Liter particulars state, thatt How wha
conseions wher conscious When hee was conveyed to the Hospital,

 reason for attempting, his life, ho suid, "sol, it was
ail through some girl." No money was found wpon him, but a quantity of buillets and powder.
Accidentral Deatio- Dr. Cuapbell, the
coroner for Bourke held an inquest lusi week. a Mr. Conolly', at Upper Pralrin, on tho boedy o
Owen Dunohue. The deceased wws dwing bullock-dray, when he, from some uaknown ciuse or accident, fell from the dray, and one of it
wheel spot. tilhe verdict was in accordance will these
facts.
 Campbenl, thin County Coroner held a an inquest on
the 5th ingt, on the body of Stephea Pay ne, whose deanh by lightning was mantioned in our last,
Froin the evidence of Thomas Stokes, a butcher appeared that on Friday evening he was in company with the deceased, near Pruhran, when they
were both employed in driving stock for Mr Wedge. A terrific storm was raging at the time,
accompanied by thunder and lightuing. In order to olvtain a temporary shelter, Payne and. Stokes stppped and leaned their backs against a gum-
tree, -the deceased while in that pusition conimuing to hold the stock whip in one hand and the
bridle-rein of lis horse in the other. Stokes leecume fearful that the tree might hes. struck, and be so, asecond and very loud peal of thunder was amid which deceased's dog howled bideoualy Stokes looked around to whore the dog was, and
then baw doceased's horse fall down dead, whide then baw deceased harse full down doad, while
the deeeesed contiinued lenniag against the trea On going to him Stokes discovered that he wa dead , and hiat, corpse as he wial so matantaveous
had been his death, that he sill continued holding on to the stockwhip and bridle-rein, and held jurors returned a verdict that "HThe deccased
ounte to his denth through being struck by lightnine to his denth the dats Murderous atrack. - With re
Tue ferane to the shooting of an trooper nean Bendigo,
we may mention that intelligigence bas reached towu we may mention that noteligence has rachede uown
that the trooper is not dead, no fatally wounded, and he may be expected in Melbourne in the
course of the week. Nothing farther has bean eard of
The J.b.Millay hus been chartered by the $F_{\text {rench }}$ Gorernment fur the puppose of procuring sppplics
for the thation lately established on New Caledopiculs becthe-le-mer, 75 bitained in trade about 330 1 chest, tortoishell. These goods are not intended to be landed here consequently they are not given
as inuports. Two French office eriers and Awset, have come in charge of the Frasich
mission for supplies, sce. The Fred
 23rd Septamber, and took furmal posession of thy
is land on the 2 th. . The French Adminal of Pacific, M. Feborier des Pointes, is on board the
Pheque. The, J. M. Millay lrings a report of gold haring been found on the fisland ly Captain Eid-
wards of the Marian Watson (luelonging to this port). Captain Grandell has soen the specinets of
guld procured, buti cannot give farther information respecting the wo
H. M. S. Calliope has returned from a cruise, naving been alssant elght nrootlis. Slie eailed lience

 mude the passage in seven days the queckest in re
cord. From Hobart Town he proselged to 2 ars

Arthur, Nelson, Yort Havy, and Wellington,
arriving there on sth July and sailing ganain for
Ardelaid was strucke by al heary sen which carried nuwy hear nud port foreastile bulwarks and other wise injureed
ier. Sue arived at Auchland on 28 sth July Wilhe there, the Galatea, barque, drove from her wuchors, tud got foul uf the Calliope, carrying atway
the jibboom and cathead, besides cuusing other seievers domange.
Coromandel, former place. Her last portof departure is Kawau,
which port side left on the 17th instant. On the
pussage to Syduey, on 20th instant, she was stritck
 opssil was blowa cleau out of the boll-rope. A
ootinuation of bad weather has prevailed through-


 Thelbourrie Herald," in which that individual leased to say that "' two sordid Pigighishunen, numed friends the sum of $\mathfrak{E t 0 0 \text { for aiding in lis esempe to }}$
Talitit." $A s$ part owncr of the above entiters 1 deny, ted with liuisiseff or friends for such a passage ning further deny dicety or indirecty, for way stuel passtge neen-- an, sir, wc., Thomas Dawson, parb Timprarcir at Nrw Catrdonid-The Eng Sin schencs for convorting New Caledonia into
onvict settlenenent are now cutt shrut in a wray Whidn never entered into the calcultaions of somu
form eerrumists. Thue French Ailmiral stationied
 crial master; and tha first intimation the Austra hartered slip in the watery of their principal port
to ultain supplies for Louis Nurpolcon's new naval tation. New Calecornia is not ofly tho nomrest country to the Australian const of the great Poly:has been visited ullumsst exclusively by Euglish slip. ng; and some of the Syduey sliphuwners at this is shores, Upon what pretest the Frewh flag is no means differentit to understand the designs of Thir Fuxtru.-We are not quite sure the large anded pronpietoris of Tasmanian rightly y understanil
their position. Wool growing must cease to be hein nisive agriculturists. heyy minst remit the task to others, sed profit by
incely incomes in the slape of reuts. The suquat.
 pically small in inportance. Shepherds caunct bs
cund for the flocks on terms lize those ofterel hy cecupastit of extensive cractio of ecouttry. Mhe no

 will yot toil. A revolution in the relation of $1 \Omega$. bour and capital has ocenared, and it is the policy whati is ingvitable. The syitem of past years had been changed-operations once facile have cassed to
be practicalte. The wan of tlousands of acres
 He has largely profted lyg the discovery of the gold felds and could dispose of his propery aty aprico ence does, not expronit lim to latye the advautug both ways- inereased value of land and cheap la-
bour. If he desire to participate in future prosperity ho unust sluype his emrrse to the tines ; ex pend his surplus uppital in buikting houses, barns, haudired acess, and announce the farms to let, and
on fair terns,- Launcestora Examener.
 which papier machee was known to be applicable, that has been atteunpted and carried out wises: yee cess by the Messrs. Bielefeld, ut their works nea
the Staines station of the south-Western Railway where may now be seen several neat cottages, com-
modious stores, and handsome villas; the wiole, with the exseption of the frameworl, tha doors, ad the tlooring, which are of wood, are composed
of papier macheo. These houses, which contain and rear to ten roons each, can be taken dow, hours, so that immediately ypon landing in his new
hone, the emigrant unay find hinuself in a contortise residence, relieved from heary rent or the is duriable as breather. The undestand wioses, which are litte hey will, ere long, be adopted lor sumacr house acks, to $n 11$ of whol statrons, and moveable bar adapted. The houses nre all male with holloiv adies and other andee, which they wrill not the entirely of papie: fits poisonous natiore-Daily News.
Srivedare Deatr.-A man named Andres grants leaving Galway hast week, being refused a mitance at the railsay terminas, pas rowal y traing his brother once monore, hat, on obserxing the


# THE DIGGERS' ADVOCATE, THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1853. 

We have reccived NIEW, We have received No. 2 of Mr. Kennedy' "Land Giuide and Commercial Gazette," for
November, which contains much useful inforNovember, which contains much useful infor
mation both for people on the diggings as well mation both for people on the diggings as
ns in town. We extract the following:-
"Trax Reverce,-The Auditor-General has compiled one of the most complecte returns we caur reto the public that the department under his charge must to kept in 2 most efficient state, and one thint,
under the difticulties in procuring and retaining in under the difficulties in procuring and retaining in
service a conpptent staff of officers and cerks, re service a competent stant of ofilit.
flects ou hin the lighest eredit.
uarters ended 30 th September,
1852.
1853. Ordinary revenua
Territorial vevenue

Totals | $£ 190,606$ | $\begin{array}{r}1385,032 \\ 271,733 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| ---: | ---: | Total increase on

ber, $1853, £ 283,990$.
£452,340 £736,330
Years ended 30th
September,
1.853.
Ordinary revenue
£565,324 £1,469,885
Totals
Total in
$\overline{£ 1,123,825} \overline{£ 2,725,226}$
for, $1853, £ 1,601,401$."
Watermen's Farbs.-Wimitanstown--To or from any vessels within the line of red buoys marking the fair way, and with
red' buoy to the Lighthouse -

For one person
Three, or more, exch
To or from the North Shore, or Sandridge Jetty or any vessel without the line of fair way buoys, and within a line from
buoy off St. Kilda-

For one person
Two ditto, each
To Three, or more, eac To or from any vessel beyond the fore-named
limits, and to any customary anchorace within the
limits of the port, or above Spotswood's Ferry on the Yarra Yarra-

## For one person Two ditto, each <br> Three, on more, eacl

"Cartars" Rames and Fares by Distance, For Licensed Carters and Porters, for the convey
ance of goords and other articles within the city, and ance of goorss and other aricies withince to which such Licensed Carters and Porters respectively shall be liable to go, as fixed
ruder bye-law No. 3 , of the Council of the City of Melbourne,-For every load of goods conveyed from the Queen's Wharf to any part of Lonsdale Ward,
north of the river Yarra, and east of Spencer-street, north of the river Yarra, and east of Spencer-street,
and south of La Trobe-street, 4 s : to any part and south of La Trobe-street, 4s. : to any part
Gipps Ward, south of La Trobe-street, and west o Spring-street, 4s. : to any part of La Trobe Ward nort. of any part of the city, west of Spring-striceet,
4s. to
and north of the river Yarra, not included in these boundaries, 5 s .: from any strect in any Ward to
another street in the same Ward, within the above another street in the same limits, 3s.: fiom any part of Flinders-lane, and anys street in Bourke, Gipps, or La Trobe Wards,
within the above limits, the same fare as from the within the above limits; the same fare as from the fifty yards, 4.5 s ; from any adireet in Lonsdale in Bourke, Gipps, or La Trobe Wards, to any stree
in any other Ward, excepting Fitzoy Ward, no exceeding two hondred and fifty ynyrds, 3s.; ex "Straw Varsos No the beds are not beds here, they are opossum rugs -I never saw yet a sheet-its not colonial. - No pound; but its only a Crosus that can sleep on a
bit of straw - a gold-dust mattress is, comparatively speaking, dirt cheap. The The old say, ' I don't
care a straw' is blown up here-I don't care a nuggete' is the proper substitute. A man of straw is a gentleman of no smail importance- a man on
gold neans nothind or a dirty digger-Rev
Mackenzie, in his wo on Australia, as admirable Mackenzie, in his wom on Australia, as admirable
es it is truthful, told you as how the Sydney people fatten pigs withapeaches and apricots-here, cows on tanliflowers, our sheep on asparagus
Great, cepectations are entertained fon this su perior quality of provender, as well as from the in structions 'to Flock Owners' by the
ncdy, in his clebrated 'Land Guide.

## THE MAINE LANW.

To the Editor of the "Geolory Advertiser," Sir,-The "main law" is No. I. I pay great a
tention to it, and worship it. I am a believer tention to it, and worship it.
spirits, and am called by brother-teetotalists a Bot
tle Tmp. Port is the haven of my happiness, and because I avoid water they call me a "mad dog," whereas I am only a merry one. Did they confine
thenselves to precept and practice, instead of at themselves to precept and practice, instead of tempting to confne me thould not grumble. But I do complain o one part of the community trying to coerce the three other parts of the conmumity, and forn themsolves into an unconstitutional Anti-Nobbler League
of Hydropathists. Bonded stores, I maintain, sir are not bottomless pits, nor are merchants clovenfootod, or endowed with candal appendages, nor are
bonded spirits synonymous with the "souls of the the teapot and willow pattern to speak of as as they
do. So far do they abominate ardent spivits, that the other day a matrimonial engagement, entered upon by one devoted to love and potent libations that, sir! Phosplorus and brimstone united in other. What I want to impress is this-that as I have no objection to my neighbour suiting his par Jute, he ouglit not to interdict me suiting mine,
but, if he attenpts to stoj the importation of but, if he attempts to stoj the importation of my
leyorase, IAl rote for the interdiction of tee-totalheyora
isia.

## VARIETIES.

He who can implant courage in the human It is its best physician.
It is merit, and not title, which gives inwhich makes the world happy. How frequently does the human heart
struggle with its better feelings, and laugh in struggle with its better feelings, and laugh in
public at that which has made it bleed in private.
What animal has the greatest quantity of brains? It being proved on a trial at Guildhall that a "I see," said the judge, "the old proverb is verified in this, man, who being allowed an Inch, has taken
Dr. Percy, of Birmingham, recommends in certain cases, the use of bread made of wood. Super-
ficial persons may deride the notion of wooden ficial persons may deride the notion of wooden that it is the fh.
staiff of life with.
A maimed soldier, who was refused relief by an overseer because he did not belong to that particu-
lar parish, said, "Ah, sir, I lost my limb fighting for lar parish, said, "
all the parishes."
Nelson and Wehlinaton.-A very curiuus little book has just appeared, called "the Royal Descent of Nelson and Wellington." It has been
compiled by Mr. George Russell French, and the compiled by Mr. George Russell French, and the
ohject of it is to trace through genealogical tables the descent of the two great heroes from Edward
the First, King of England. We do not pretend to such a knowledge of the art of tracing pedigrees as would enable us to form a critical opinion of the accuracy of Mr. French's investigations, but we
can vouch for their interest, and see no reason the name of the Frenchman who some years a go published a singularly erudite work on geneaolgy,
by which he proved that if we could only obtain the right clues, it might be established beyond doubt that everybody in the world was related to everybody else; and considering how the popula-
tion of England has increased and scattered since the time of Edward the First, there would be nothing wonderful in the discovery that tens of nothing wonderful in the ciscovery that tens of
thousands of people who have not the slightest
suspicion of the royal blood that is flowing in their suspicion of the royal blood that is flowing in their
veins, are directly descended from that patriarchal veins, are directly descended from that patriarchal
monarch. The families through which Nelson and Wellington are traced back to Edward, who was himself descended from Egbert, are here given
with a scrupulous simplici'y, which looks as like a sound piece of heraldry as any genealogical tree
we have ever seen; and among other interesting we have ever seen; and among other interesting
points thrown wp to the surface in the progress of points thrown up to the surface in the progress of
the pedigree is the fuct that Sir John Suckling, the pedigyee is the fuct that Sir John Suckling,
thas also descended from Edward the irst. To all the families, whose royal origin is forts, Spencers, Careys, Wodehouses, Sucklings,
Audicys, \&c., the volume presents considerable attractions, while the public in general must fee more or less curiosity about the new dignities in
the way of blood wiich it confers on a favorite

## IWNNY Destrative:- ion of our revters $t$

ion of our retters that some months ago Lorid which waited ppon him in reference to an ocean penny postage, that if any of their body, connected with the shipping interest, were desirous of under-
taking the conveyance of letters at the proposed taking the conveyance of letters at the proposed
fourpenny rate between England and her colonies Tourpenny rate between England and her colonies
the post office was prepared to entertain the offerv. announced the intention of Government to pords to private competition the conveyance of the mails to some of the colonies. It appears that these views and intentions of the Government having
reached the United States, were extensively published there, and have produced from a new Steam paeket Company in New Yoris a proposal, ad-
dressed to Mr. Elihu Burritt, to enter into an arrangement with the British and American Governments to carry any quantity of mail-bags at the rate of one penny sterling per letter. This offer
at least shows that there are practical men who at east shows that there are practical men who
think that letters between America and England may be profitably transmitted at the rate of on penny ocean postage. But in the present state of
the Company it is not likely to be zecepted, a they do not as yet possess the means of carrying it
into effect. They have only ons packet on the line, making an average passage of between 12
and 14 days. They announce, however, that a second vessel is building, which is expected to perfurm the passage in 36 or 48 hours less. She
will not be ready for sea till February next. Two more vessels are alout to be contracted for, and
when the four are in regular course of service the Company propose to maintain fortnightly commu aication from coast to coast. Should the Company enaw the offer under such circumstances, we may
probably, look for the experiment of an ocean penny po
The Founder of Ragaed schools. - Who English Ragred Schools in the person of a cripple cobbler of Portsmouth? -one apparently, the meanest of human beings. laboring in the most
humble vacation, in a dingy little weather-boarded workshop, in one of the poorest streets of hi and noble impulses;-for such was John Pounds fact, that it nor even high intellect, wnich determines a man' berieficial influence in the world, so much as bis moral purpose, the trueness of his aims, and the undertaken to do. The life of John Pounds ha tains no striking incidents ; spent as it was at his cobbler's stool, at work amongst his little ragged
cliildren. He was the son of poor parents, his father being a workman in the Portsmouth Duckyrards. At fifteen, he met with an accident which of a cobbler. When he carried on business upon his own account, he lived for the most part in a
small boarded tenement, in St. Mary street, Ports mouth, his workshop measuring about sis feet
eighteen; and here he might be seen, day after
d ly, seated on his stool, mending shoes, and administering his humble instructions to the crowd of ragged children clustered around him, filling
his ititle stall to the very door. Indeed the canhis little stall to the very door. Indeed the can-
didates for admission to John Pounds' shop were sIways very numerous, more than could be admitgenerally choosing the poorest and worst among generaly choosing the poorest and wo the litfle Dlackguards," as he called
them. "then, in the course of his strolls about them. When, in the course of his strolls about
the streets, fie chianced to meet with somie ore more destitute or profligate than ordinary, he would use all his efforts with such a one to induce him to
come to his school. He would follow him to the quay, and hold out the bribe of a "nice roasted potato" to tempt him ; and if he succeeded, was not John Pounds then a more than usually happy
This humane and gencrous-hearted individual was first induced to set up his "Free School" by a
happy kind of accident of providence. In early life he adopted a young nephew of his own, whom he thought he could educate better with a companion so he enlisted in his service the son of a neighbour-
ing poor woman. Another, and another poor child was added, until John found himself engaged in a great work, though perlaps he knew it not. It
was the duty and the work nearest to him, and he
did it Here was the true life of the man less, there are free schools so called, in Portsmouth as there are in nearly all our great towns-schools
formed by the pious benevolence of rood men and formed by the pious benevolence of good men and
women of past times, intended by them to teach poor children; but, perverted from the will of their than so many useless institutions, to furnish fat livings for idle "learned" men, while the children of the poor may go untaught and untrained, but
for the active and truly Christian heroism of such men as John Pounds
John Pounds established his nephew comfortably in the woild, out of his slender moans, and went
on adding to his school until it became famous.Many a poor child did he rescue from vice, and educate into usefulness. He watched with anxious interest the progress of his pupils through life, and
helped them when he could. Many useful and industrious citizens, who otherwise might have been outcasts and beggars, does England owe to thi
humble man. He was a prent to the destitute he was the father who bound them to society. Hi labours at his stool earned him bread enough for
his wants; but his labours on the minds and hearts his wants; but his labours on the minds and hearts
of his little pupils-that was the great work of his of his little pupils-that was the great work of his
life, the value of which can scarcely be over-cstilife, the
mated.

THERE IS SOMETHING YE MAY DO: Brethren, in this life's existence, Let not fear upbuild resistance,
To the dictates of your hearts.
Fear: of ridicule and scorning,
Of oppression's tlualling band;
Of oppression's thralling band
For a better time is dawning,
Come they fast, or come they slowly,
If depends alone on you;
There is something ye may do
Something while one tithre of grieving
Througly the land its shadows cests, While one burden wants relieving, While one hungry being fasts.
While there is one spirit striviry While there is one spirit striviug
Truth's propression to resist, Or a varnish'd cheat is living, Or a blazon'd wrong exist.
Single hand would move but slowly, Many are begot of few;
Though ye are but somewhat lowly
There is something ye may do.
Something, if your hand is willing, While they robe fair Truth in shame, While Oppression's wholesale killing Taints and blots a nation's name Waves combined create an ocean
Forests are but single leaves Gather'd winds a tempest's motion, Single ears make harvest's sheaves.
Thus each deed shall prove-though slo Thus each deed shall prove-though slow
Time may give its work to view, Thus, in fellowships though lowly, Every little act is telling Every little act is telling,
In the giant scaile of time Kind, however smanll, is swelking High each bulwark against crime. In its moving, still, to prove The all-linkiug, all-defending Power and majesty of Love.
Syeed ye thien! and let the holy Zeal for right, each deed imbue,
Ye shall be, however lowly, Ye shall be, however lowly,
Working good in what ye do Fredertck Enoci.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

Nov, 4th. - Waratah, from Sydney ; Red Rover
from Hobart Town; New Forest, do.; Margare
Nicol, do.; Agnes, dor; Flora Bella, do.; Ar-
genhi, do.; Agnes, do.; Flora Bella, do.; Ar Ana Dixan, from Ade
aide; Elizabeth, from Aucliland; Fettercairn steamer, from Sydney ; Sporting Lass, do. ;
from Hobart Tovn ; Swift, from Lameeston. Nov. 5 th.-Iron Tasmania, from Hobart Torn;
Thomas Worthington, from Neweastle ; Franklyn from Mauritius; Adele, from Sydney; Worthing Bay, Urica Hoar Mown; Zone, from Moreton Town ; Maria, from Sydney; Chicora, from Newcastle; Flying Cloud, from Sydney; Clarence, steamer, from Launceston; Spitfire, from Sydney;
Hellespont, steamer, do.; Joshua, from London.
Nov. 6th.-Waverley, from Glasgow; Invin-
cible, from Auckland; Wee Tottie, from Hobart able, from Auckland; Wee Tottie, from Hobart
Town; George, from Adelaide; Zodiac, from Singapore ; Maraquita, from Warnambool ; SwordGlance, from Geolong; Acis, from Hobart Town ; Blackwall, from London.

A LI Advertisements and Letters of Businests in A Town, to be forvarded, posit free, to the ofice
of our Town Agent, Mri Joun HTMTRE, Fublisher, . Queen's Arcade:
 Jont Howrrr, Bookseller \&Stationer, Queen's
$\mathrm{A}_{\text {missio }}^{\mathrm{D}}$ VOCATE OFFICEE-Branh Ofife for R. Iission
Office.
 Senciro and many be consslted at all hours.

## 





in connection with this paper.
W. Warburton respectifly informs tho Forest Creek that he has taken the Contract for the Carriage of lis having the fastest and most punctual convey-
ance on the road. He would likewise remark, as a claim upon the patronage of the public, that HIS ic the any cos a weakly communication with town throughout the winter
W. Warburton feels that he is too well known upon the road to need any comment as to the ma--
nagement of his vehicles, but would remind the nagement of his vehicles, but would remind the
public that an accident was never known either in public that an accident was never known either in
connexion with himself or his passengers. Booking Offices on the Bendigo-the Centra Office of this Paper ; and in Melbourne, at the CriN.B. Four-horse Conveyances start every Thursday morning, from Town, at 10 oclock, reaching
Bendigo early on Saturday, and returning from Bendigo early on Saturday, and returning from
Bendigo on the following Monday.

## Cnited States Coffee Shop,

APTAIN W. T. WATT, Sole Propriotor

## B

LH OF FARE FOR EACH DAY son, shon, roast beef, beefsteak pie, currie, rice, apple and plum pudding
pickles, cheese, tea and coffee. pickles, cheese, tea and coffee.
Mondays.
Soup, roast beef and potatoes, beans and bacon, currie
8.

Soup, roast beef, TUuspars. pie, currie rice, apple pudding, tea and coffee, \&c.

Soup, roast beef and potatoes,
ie rice, plum pudding, tea, coffee, \&o
Soup, roast beef, do. mutton;
ie rice, sweet pudding, tea, coffee, \&c. peas, cur
Soup, roast beef and potatoes, beefsteak pies. currie rice, apple pudding, sweet pudding, tea
coffee, \&c. Saturdats.
Soup, roast beef, do. mutton, potatoes, beefstente. ie, currie rice, plum pudding, tea, coffee, \&c. Supper, $3 \mathrm{~s} . ; 3$ Beds, 2 s .6 d . Bendigo, Oct. 24th, 1853

## MAILS ON THE DIGGINGS

endigo, Mondey ard
Castlemaine, do. do. ....
Ballarat and Buninyong, Tuesday and
Friday
Burn Bank, Tuesday
Marden's Punt
Ovens, Tuesday and Friday
Bendigo, Wednesday and Saturday
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Castlemaine, do. } & \text { do. } \\ \text { Ballarat and Buninyong } & \text { do. }\end{array}$
Ballarat and Buninyo
Burn Bank, Monday
M'Ivor, do.
Mardens, Monday and Thursday
COUNTRYMAILS
Monday
Thurdays
${ }_{5.10}^{5.10}$ p.m.
MELBOURNE POST OFFLCE.
CHARGES FOR LETTERS.
Not exseeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Exceeding toz- and not exceeding …
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Exceeding loz, and not exceeding 2ozs. ... } & \text { 2s. } \\ \text { And so on, is }\end{array}$ And so on, increasing two shillings for each ounce,
or fraction of an ounce. Newspapers two-pence each.
THE MAILLS.
Great Britain, for Liverpool - to close Dec. 3rd.
Mails closed:-Baharat, for Liverpool, Nov.2nd; Nautilus, for Mauritius, Nov. 3rd; Osmanli, for


## Dr. Howlett.

In my next I will give you an accurate account of the defalcation of a government officer to a very serious amount. $\Lambda$ warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

The heat, on Wedneslny last, was intense. At two o'clock the glass stood at 98 degs. in the shade at Forest Oreek. Thurehhy, 11 a.m., it was 101 degs., and yesterday it was down as low as 52 degs!

The Tarrangower Diggings spoken of in very flatteriug terms. The labours of the diggors there are said to be very remuerative, and we now and thon hear of large prizes being gainel. The roads are constantly filled with drays and other vehicles proceeding there and this place, Forest Creek, scems to bear some reacmblance to Goldsmith's Deserted Village in consequence of the rush.

The "new diggins" describel by the Aryus correspondent as being without shicers have not yet been discovered, and the statement is altogether a hoox. It would bo well if correspondents examinel well the evidence upon which their statements are made, for otherwive they may mislead the public fuarfully.

The price of gold at Castlemaine is $£ 316$

## BENDIGO.

(from our ows conarspondert.)
Dr3 Owens and Wall, the late delegates, have now returned to the Bendigo, their mission being fulfilled. The result has beon already laid bofore the public through the public prints They not retire into their social position, attending to their own private interests. Certainly, we hear rumours of a something in the shape of a public breakfast to the gentlemen for the great interest they have taken in the affuirs of the diggers,-but a poor compensation, we must admit, for all they have done; but, as servants of the public, of course they will feel proud of any proper cxhibition of gratitude that the public may think fit to afford them. At the same time a question arises in our mind as to whether the matter is to rest here or no, after the remarks of a certain journal on one gentleman who took a lirely and disinterested part in this movement, we can well apprehend that both Dr. Owens and Dr. Wall would feel a delicacy in
ments for leaving Eindhurst early in the morning, he should not be able to do himself the pleasure Private business had called him hore, and his legislative and other duties demanded his immediate return. He must express surprise at the flourishing state in which he fund this gold 6idf, and that the Government luad not doue more to assast in establishing a township on so eligitle a site as this presented. He promised to give his attertion to roads, sstating that the road between here and Melbonrne would, if not this winter, before the next, be as good as any in England. He should do his best to socure the enfranchisement of the diggers, feeling certain it would be the only means of bringing to a termination the long struggle between the Goveriment and the diggers. After a lengthy speech from Dr. Wall, who returned thanks to all those gentlener who had voted for Dr. Oweas anl himself being heard at the bar of the hous to enter the diggers' protest against the New Constitution Bill, amonget whom was Mr. Miller, the depatation retirel.

Parsaytentans. - Undet the encrgetio care of Dr. Allison, this body is now anking amouds for its hitherta apathetic claracter bere, and the rapility of their movements is deserving of notice. Preliminary mectings were callel by Dr. Allisun in the Hospital and other plares, and subecriptions set on foot which have been well responded to; a temporary tent has been obtained for service on Suadays, and funds are fast raising to build a permanent church, on obtaining a grant of land from the Govermment for that purpose. Dr. Allison holds services twice each Sunday till the arrival of a clergyman from the Melbourne presbytery, and we learn schools are about to be established in connexion with this movemeat.

Tue Prise. - I see by an advertisement in the Badigo Tryes, that a press is about to be started in connexion with that paper at Tarrangower, where one of the proprietors of that journal vill for the future remain. The Benligo Allecrizer is, we hear, hourly expecting the arrival of a press of its orn, when we may anticipate socing that little sheet increase

Criceet. - The Albion Cricket Club is, I learn, proparing to play a farewell match with the Bendigo Clinb, on the cocasion of Mr. McPherson leaving here for England. At a meet-
since the robbery scems to warrant
his having been apprehended, he was on Saturday remanded till Mr. Howard's retarn, which took place on Saturday evening.

SANDIURST POLICE VOURT. Monlay, 13th Pobrasry, 18it.
After the nsual list ef drunkanls had been disynasad of, Henry Carter was placed at the bar, eharged with havitug neol threntening latugage to one Dr. Camile with intent to provoke a lireach of the peace. It appeared some misunderstandiag had arisen between these two parties ou anomint of a cart borrowed by the doctor from the defendant. Complainant being unable, however, to awsar to the exact wonds, His Worship dismissed the case.
Elizalieth Carter, wife of the former defendant, was then brought up, charged with having on Smotay mornint 16 at asanted Dr. Caudles whilet cojoying a palk in company with his Laughter, with stotier, threatening to kaock his (Dr. Caudle's) brains out. The Bench ordered her to be bound over with har husbasd-in the sum of E20 to kocp the peace for threo months.

Tussiay, February 14 th.
James Stevens a policeman, was fined ins, or in default fourtecn dayi iunjoisoament for druakenases and neglect of duty.

Gange Chambers was fined Os. Ior bsing drank, and 45 or foarteca day: for vecupying Crown lande without a liesacc.

James M•Donald brought up on a charge of firing a gun in the public atreet, was dismised with a caution, there not being evileace to prove that he actually discharged the gun found in his possession.

Willian Hughea was then placed at the bar, clarged with entting and wonading one George Lamput, on the Sth Febrasy lut, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The fllowing are the particalara clicited in this examination. Hughes, Lampat, and a man name 1 Bailey, were mate, digging togsther in Californisn Gully. on the day above-named the two former went tozether to the store of a jerson named Phillips, for the purpose of havitg a glass of beer, when there Mrs Phillipu asked tham to drink the health of a friend of hers hately confined, giving than some lrandy for that parpose, once commenced they contintred to pay attentions to the brandy for some two hours, during which time Mra, Dailey and anothor female arrived; Hughos after some conversation made improper overtares to Mrs. Bailey, attempting to drag her to the back part of the tent, not suceceding in this, he gave hor a
the careful attention of our agenis in pmotually remitting the proceeds. will make tho Diggers' onen Journal a great fact! I trust that I may ventars to appeal to all who know me that nothing shanll to wanting on my jart, or on the part of those associated with $m e$, to place the journal in the front rank as a jonrnal of character and ability. I may mention to my friunds that I have made nuch arraugemouts for conducting my busincas at the Ovens an will enable me to give my nudivided attontion to the establishment of this paper. With the zealone co-operation of the Digsers to support their own jonrnal, its success will be complete.
gEORGE BLACK.
Uffice of the Diggeri' Adrocate,
Melhourne, Feb. 18, 1854.

## TILE <br> Gou! Diggera' 2lumate.

THE RHHONU, IF ANY, AHE MY OWN; I Have (ASD whic Have) so mas's pnoxy., "

## MELBOUHNE, FHIDAY, FEDHUABY 24

FUEL FOR THE FIRE.
During the last week the Legislative Council has been doing its best to prepare materials for the future agitation of this Colony. Sedulously has it barred up every avenue of eseape, and placed all the impediments at its command to prevent the political derelopment of Vietoria. "Thus far," it exclaims, "shalt thon go, and no further ;" "Your progress shall be bounded by our conception of political rights, and not one step beyond the narrow circle of our philosophy shall the growing Colony of Victoria advance." The Council is rowing hard against the stream of liberalism, and, for a time, appears to hold its own. It has cut out its political garments to fit a child, and has no idea that these garments may be far too narrow for the full-grown man, who (despite the real official cut) may burst them into tatters.

Clause xli of the constitution, which provides that any alteration in the said constitution shall be passed "with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Legislative Council and the House of
tained material sufficient to embroil this colony for ycars. This legislating for the fature, by men who cannot legislate adequately for the present, is a fine example of the vanity of the little who would ape the great. Our Legislative Council counts upon the apathy of the digger, and thinks that he will always be as unwilling to scek his political rights as he is at present. No doubt it is fine fun to provoke the lion, but beware when he is provoked. When the storm of political agitation shall arise, as arise it will, then will there be no hope of escape, for the Council has done its best to stop up every avenue, and to annihilate every means of safety.

The New Constitation has beeu framed without the consent of the mining population; their delegates have been refused a hearing, and they are delivered orer to the tender mercies of men, whose only qualifieation to legislate is the fact of their possesving so many sheep, or such a portion of land. Let our legislators look to the future. The diggere may seem apathetic for a while, but the progress of this colony will surely develop the political instinets of the Saxon race, and the evils that a wise and liberal course of legislation might have prevented, will be brought to a climax by the narrow and selfish views of a few party-blinded menThey have laid the train, and lighted the match; they have prepared material for the future conflagration; they have forgotten history, and cast aside experience, and in the rery edifice which they have been building up with so much care, have they placed the clement which, unless it be modified, will, one day, be the destruction of the whole.

## " MEN OF THE MILLER <br> STAMP." STAMP."

 STAMP."}The way to make a political reputation is to go to Bendigo and get a public breakfast, luncheon, or dinner from some of the storekeepers or professional gentlemen who there administer the hospitalities and patronage
of the digrers. The Colonial Secre-
sentatires, in both the begisnative
Council and Legislative Assembly. Council nd Legislative Assembly.
Does Mr. Miller believe or advocate this? Does he wish them to have any representatives in the Legislative Council? It is within our knowledge that when Mr Fawkner proposed that the diggers should have a vote for members of the Legislative Council under the New Constitution, Mr. Miller soted againat the proposition! The occasion was rather noticeable. The Colonial Secretary proposed that the squatters should have a vote. Mr. Fawkner, thinking that now was his chance, proposel that the diggers also should have a vote. When the House divided on the former, Mr. Miller voted for the squatters. When it divided on the latter, be voted ngaiust the diggers! There were but three in favour of the diggers, namely, Messrs Fawkner, Myles, and Charlton. There were twentyeight against them, and among the twenty-eight was Mr Miller !

Again: when the subject of property qualification for members of the Legislative Assembly was brought up, Mr Miller was in favour of the proferty qualification. And not only so: but when Mr. Fawkner proposel that it should be fixed at $£ 500$ worth of frechold property, and though the Colonial Secretary went no higher than $£ 1000, \mathrm{Mr}$. Miller moved that it should be $£ 2000$. The result was that Mr. Miller's motion was carriel. How did this affect the diggers? Did this show a desire to have them reqresented in either House?

Again : when Mr. O'Shanassy advocatel equal Electoral Districts, the "liberal" Mr Miller denounced this as "involving the very worst features of English chartism," - a charge so offensive to the "liberal" Mr. O'Shanassy that "a regular row" took place between the two gentlemen, which required the Cou cil to take steps to prevent its endigg in a duel! On the division about the equal eloctoral districts, Mr. Miller went with the majority of 22 squatters and nominees against that proposition, which had only 10 votes in favor of it.

We shall not trace his acts of friendship to the diggers farther back, but what we have referred to, is not a month old. In fact, he must have gone to Bendigo and paradel himself as the friend of the iliggers the same week that he voted against them in the Council. It is true, as Dr. Wall


## Vol. I.-No. 14.$]$

THE ARCTIC CRUSOE: A TALE OF THE POLAR SEAS.
By PEBCY B. ST, JOHN,
Author of "Paul Peaboly," so.
BOOR THE THIRD,-THE VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

## CHAPTER IV.

mintren-tie esqumaex.
Ten long and dazziling day, which with little intermission had now lasted three months-I find from habit I often use the words Gay and night, though night really did not exist-was just wee should bave a night to counterbalance this long light, even more wearisome with its consinual larkness than the unchanging brightness of the sun. We had, however, some little time to prepare for this, as the long night lasts from November to February, and we now wanted nearly six weeks of that time. Snow began to fall, the sea began to lose its waving motion, and with extraordinary rapidity the winter came upon us. We were pretty well propared for the severe season, both as to provisions, fuel, and lodging.
During the leisure hours which we could spare from hunting, fishing, and laying in coals and wood, we had prepared the cave
for our reception. The fissure in the roof had beon partly
up, and the rest built over, so that the snow might not come in, and yet that the smoke might escape that way.
The birds soon began flying over our island from the north, but without stopping, as if they had been too far behindhand to have a minute to waste. It was painful to see those happy creatures flying away from this cold and inhospitable region toward the pleasant south, where sun and food awaited them, while we wer sibility of our passing through the rigours and diffeulties of Arctio winter.
"Don't be down now, guv'ner," would Ston say; "it's nothing Them birds is lucky, I know. But cheer up, captain, wo ain' going to lay our bones here neither. We ain't no Rubinson Crusoes to stop thirty years in this blessed plece. No. We'1 start in the spring, that we will."
"I hope so, Stop ; your courage and hope is equal to your devotion and generosity; and I should not murmur when I have been so inexpressibly blessed. But tis ssd to feel that for so many months we shall be utterly shut up in that care.
"Not shat up. I expect we'll have a run or two on the snow and perhaps we'll have a bear-hunt to make us lively. "I don't fancy you want any more bear hunting," said I, laugbing.
"Don't I though; let 'em come. With this place for a fort. I An't care for the biggest among 'em. We'd outflank him.'
our time. We were busily engaged in filing up our winter quarters all the while.
In our interior cave we had placed the deer, though we alrealy began to fear that we should be unable to support them through the winter. We hal laid in a very large stock of hay, considering he difficulties of the labour, and we had left the animals to shift riven into iner Ther worl
They were won ill a very short time, and this made us very unwilling to put one of them to death, as we origially proposed.
5 knowing-it does - as much said Stop; "that brute lools at me me, and ron must keep me'-so we must lat them live as long We can" " With nil tay heot."
Our temperate and humane conduct in this particular was amply rewarded by the companionship they afterwards proved to 15. Wo found in them a constant and everlasting amusement, simply because they were a change from the monotony of the ife we were compelled to live. Other considerations, however, drove these thoughta from our mind for the present.
There were many things to be thought of, besides amusement, by two sued hermits as we were, with such a prospect as we had

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ILIUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER.

## A VISIT TO MADAME TUSSAUD'S.

Durive a late sojourn in London, ono of my first expeatitions DURive a late sojourn in London, onc of ny from to Tiadame Tussaud's, a placo that ererybody sees, or has sovn, but which, nevertheless, it is the faskion in London to laugh at, as being the delight and resort of all tho
howser-loring country bumpkins who vicit town.
IEsny years have elapsed since $I$, a littlo girl frech from the NEsny years have elapsed since $I$, a littlo ginl freeh from the
solitules of -shire, whose ideas of wax figures were ontirely limited to personages of the size and appearance of my great doll, wras taken for the first time to Madame Tussaud's. Now, having, unlike most children, a soveroigu contempt for
alls of all sorts, wax, wooden, or jointed, my expectations of dolls of all sorts, wax, wooden, or jointed, my expectations of pleasure from what I supposed to be a collection of them, was anything but great ; and I remember looking upon the proposed visit as rather an insult, as treating me thectly the feeling of sup. pressed indignation with which I descended the step of my grandfather's carriage, and followed him upstairs to the exhibition. I was a very litile child-littic I mean of my age-and no surer
way to affiont me could bo found than for people to judge me by way to affiont me could bo found than for people of ody tastes to
my height, and adapt theie converstion and ideas
it. What throes, therefore, my dignity suffered that day, when my aunt proposed "to take the child to see the wax-work," may bo imagined. I remember them no
As stately as my insignificance would permit, I marched after
my grandfather, and stood magaificently indifferent, while, with my grandfather, and stood magnificently indifferent, while, with
the hight-bred courtesy of the old selool, he addressed some graceful words of compliment to Madame herself, who, according to her custom, sat nowe the entranc
A minute after I stood bewildered, almost frightened, wilhin the saloon, gazing from side to side in utter perplexity-wonder-
ing where I was, who were all those magnificont people, and by ing where I was, who were oll those
Amused at my puzzlement, which they had purposely drawn Amused at my puzzloment, which they had purposely drawn
aside to watch, my companions separated, and mingled with the aside to watch, my
figures, so that 1 , looking eagerly round, could see none but
strangers. Never before was I so impressed with a sense of my liftleness;
stren among those tailingly creep into a corner, and hide myself; and when at last I wentured to speak to a mild-featured old gentleman, who, with snuff-box in hand, and hat on head, sat looking at a party of grandees before him, I was profoundly humb
gesture with which ho turned his head aside.
gesture with which ho turned his head aside
Nervons and abashed, I crept away, and directly after, to my
intense delight, met my grandfather, whose proud soldierly bearintense and aristocratic figure, always objects of my great admiration, were just now ospecially valuable, because under his wing I felt
that I mighit venture to look about boldly, and that, as belonging to him, Ineed not feel ashamed.
"Well, my dear," said he, smiling, "how do you like the waxwork ? first impulse was to say that I had not scen it ; the next, cansed by my grandfather's pecuilinr smile, to glance eagerly at the
face of the grandly robed lady beside us, and to discover, to my complete mortification, that slee and all her compamons, of wnom
I had felt such awe, were the identical wax-figures I had come 80 I had felt such awe, were the identical wax-figures I had come so
contemptuously to see. Since that day I have ocome to the figures, and knowing then positions almost well enough to find my way to any individual I may wish to see, I never enter the room without something o
my childish feeling coming over me. Nothing that art and taste can do to hicighten the illusion of
the scene is omitted. The lofty, well-proportioned saloon is the scene is omitted. The lofty, well-proportioned saloon is walls, and form a most artistic background for the figures. Daylight is admitted by means of a very large and handsome skylight,
aud in the evening the rooms are illuminated by beautiful gas chandeliers, Over the entrance is the music gallery, where somo
of the most popuar airs of the day are being continually played. of the most popuiar airs of the day are becing conith groups, repre-
The centre of the great room is occupied The centre of the great room is occupied wes, and court; her
senting Henry the Eighth, his children, wive prosent Majesty, Princo Albert, the roynl family, and principal
officers of the state and houschold. At the head of the first group stands burly Hary, in a s suit of armour, the girdle part of which must have been especialy uncomben face is too expressionless for
son, the good young Edward, whos
lis character. Below him is Elizabeth-opposito to her Mary. Right and left are the six unhappy ladies upon whom the blight of Henry's lave (?) foll. Of these certainly the most ill-1ooking is not Amne of Cleves. The dresses of all are extremely hand-

But first
Broup of Quecn Victoria, her husband, and chilidren. Of the Totter the Prince of Wales is by far the handsomest; about his caick, intolligent countenance, there is somethe fore to dwell on the calm penetrating eyes of atm who at some far-distant day may be our ruler. The figure if her Majesty is the least happy of the group; the face is sweet,
but lacks the dignity of the beloved original. Prince Albert is yery like; so is Lord Hardinge. Noother bofore which my companion and I stood long. It consists of
Napoleon, Murat, Ney, and the Mamcluke onone side - the EmPperors of
fhe other.
On the extreme left of the platform stands Alexander, with his round good-tempered face; slightly in advance is seated Francis of Austria, looking meagre, worm, and undignilied ; behind are
Blucher and Frederick William of Prussia. Opposite, his right arm extended to the eagle, the left resting upon his sword-hilt, grame instinct with life, is Napolcon. The figure nlmost seems to speak, and, apeaking, to say those
which rocked Europe to its centre
which rocked Europe to its centre, hadsome Murat; behind
To the emperor's right is the hand stands Ney, and nea fhe group, legitimney shows but meanly.
the chise the
On the other side of the saloon, nearly at the top, are Louis On the othor side of the saloon, nearly at the top, are Louis
Napoleon and his cmpress. The beauty of the lady's dress is, I think, hes only claim to admiration
an inimitable figure of Iiston, us Paul Pry-one equally bad of of tho pausage) is an immense figure of the Russinn ginht, whose
good-humourad face somewhat reliores one from the torros glimpse of his huge frame would inspire.
But I have rin on too fast, and arived at the top of the roon bofore desoribing all the attractions of tho bottom. First of these
is a figure of the late Madame Tussaud herself, so cxactly nilike, that, although one might come strighth to it from talking to her
in the lobby, it always seemed impposible not to believe that somekow she had contrived to enter frot, and, in her veritable
black silk cloak and bomnet, atood thero to play the credulous This. representation of Mndimo Tussaud stands at the head of
The sleoping figure of the beautiful Mardames St. Amaruathe, ond
 couch, with one gracoful arm thrown over hier heal; her enlm
breathing is adnirably simulatod by some internil machinery,
which causes tho chest to licave as in life, and alds considerably

a touching group of poor Mary of Scots and her unmanly per-
ecoutors; Commissionor Lin and his tiny-footed wifo : Abd-clKador, aremarkably handsome, intelligent- -looking littlo man, with othing Eutorn about him cxsept his complexion and his fez; The next room is digniaed by the name of the Fial of Kingse
 protty infants, protected by glass cases. One is a child which, pretty itants, protected
rescued from a flod caused by the overlow of the Scoine, became the proteg.
Tussauds.s.
Tho Robe Room is devoted to a figure of "the first gentleman in Europe" and liis belongings; the former looking so coarse, so ling at the excess of loyalty which could see anything worthy of damiration in so bulky and conceited a personage. Time, howbeen an Adonis in the remote period of his infancy. It is dif ficult now to believe that tho cumbersome velvet robes worn by the "irst gentheman a
embroidery and dirty ermino, could ever, even in thoss extravagant times, havo deserved the conormous price they are sibbe during the ceremony of coronation.
After nil theso lessen sights comes hele greatest of all, the NaIn the fums which aro ilicd wilh relics
In the which he died; the mattress and pillow aro the same apon which his last breath was drawn, and covering him is thrown
 expressibly painfulal and frectetng in this solemn representarion. impress orts wither solution, surrounded as they are with the speechless, though cloquent, memorials of former greatness and subscquent ill-treatment, sond a strange thriil
through me. Gazing on the solemn deathbed, I feel as if I had been a sharer in the petty wrongs which fretted that great life away, and with leaping pulses and a burning brain I turn nside. dead face of the hero comes between them and the beholder, and he passes on. All that seems to bring Napoleon's glory more
vividly before the mind adds to a true heart's shame and mortfication. In this mind adds to a true hear bjects of miterest, the principal of wheh is the sword worn by the emperor during the Egyptian campaign. Round the apartment are several prctures
of value, portraits, and busts, ns woll as gass cases contanmg relics, among which are some artucles of wearing apparel, and a relics, among which are some artuces an econ's blood.
counterpang, said to be stanind with Napol the
Near the entrance is Isaley's celebrated porcelain table of the French marshals.
In an adjoining chamber are the carriages, conspicuous among the Russian campiign, and captured at Waterloo. It is a heary,
 be expected, remembering its contents. Near to it aro two othel equipages-one the stato carringe, built for the emperor's corona
lion at Milan, and the second that used by him durng his cxile at St. Helena, and the list he erer entered.
There arc also chairs and other articles of furniture from Long. son, and a currous dressing box, given to her husband by Morno Louise, and plundered by the Prussinns at Waterloo whien they eized the carriage. Here also, protected by ylass, is the celcobrateal
ti-colour flog. which tho emperor presented to tho National Guard of Elba, and which aterwards accompanicd hum or his French guard at tho mportant meeting which took piace a slort
tume before Waterloo, and, being used by them there, was capp Nured by th the figurue of Napoleon on his bed of death, this flag is
Nes the grestest object of interest in the collection. Could it speak,
 burning latect word
what a solemn talo would bo unfolded, and how the listeners
hearts would throb with sensations, of which nearly forty years of hearts would throb with sensations, of wich
peaco have almost extinguished the memory.
Out of the Napoleon Rooms proceeds that popularly known as on extraordinary power of attraction, and that at certain times 1 is thronged with visitors; but what particular abominations lend their charms to the seene 1 do not know. 1 Inve agrcat aversion
to revolting sights under any circumstances, and 1 do not think to revolting sights under any circumstances, and dontenanco as Na poleon's, one's mind is at all likely to bo in a fit mood tor enjo
ing (?) such objects as the "Chamber of Horrors" presents. With hasty stops, thercfore, I passed through it on my way to
the guillotine and Count de Lorge's dungoon in the Bastile. Both ne melncholoy sigiths, and the poor little mouse on the priseners table andaugh the exxibitition, we were shown into a
Returing thro small chamber near thio entrance, where a figure of Wellington,
habited in a feld-marshal's uniform, and wearing the cloak of the garter, lies under a handsome canopy. Upon the walls are siines
bearing the names of his battles. There are nloo two glass cascs, one containing articles of wearing apparel, an umbr
the otber fac-similes of his various orders and badque
E. J. B.

## MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

Tue Spaniarda talked of an El Dorado, and the ancients dreamed of a lost $\Lambda$ talantis; and when Columbus disoovered America it realised, and the new land to be all that the ent thusiast could
desite or the wildest imagination conceive desire, or the wildest imagination conceive. But although
 out, a land of greater wealth than ever Peru boasted or Mexico known. At a very early period, the Chinese were sequninted with the existence of northern Australia, Between 1520 and
1600 , the Spaniard group. In 1605, Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, end Esperito Santa, now known as tho New Hebrides. The Dutch made soveral
 enterprise and industry. Between 1772 and 1777 tur west line of en thaty posession of by Captain Cook. But as late as
forme year 1834, Victoria or Port Pbillip-now ono of the most imEurant patst Scin airs and whalers talked soont tho sppt, but it wa Meckor bo of muxh account. People thought not of the gold in its
mountain ridges aid tieer saids-thought rot of the worth of thos

 this, undreamed of twrenty jears ngo, has come to pass, nitesting
the colonising vigour of the Lgiliat people.

Fort Plililip; in 1802 Flindors sailed into Port Phillip Bay. In
 had no desire to form the colony, seeking rather to satho in Van Dieman's Land; so the deeign was auaade the castern ehore a
notes that the oflicers of his fhip found on the stream of water, "the bed of the stream covered with foicacious
mich, which the people at firat conceived to be gold-dust." Perbaps it was gold-dust after all ; at the presant day we cannot be so sure which failed-to found colony. In 1834 Meessrs. Henty, engaged in the whaling trade at Launceston, Van Dieman's Land, formed a branch establisisment at Portland Bay; in the same year flock-
Whan owners
Phillip.
In the following year a party of settlers formed themselves ostate in Port Phillip; this was not done, however, without some hish disputing with a Mr. John Batman, who, for "a considera
tion," pamely, blankets and tomahawk, had induced the aboricion," namely, biankets and tomahasks,
gines to cousign to him half a million of ncres. But all the dieputes, end threats, and ap sweeping back the Aliantic ; on rolled the tide of emigrating adventurers to foll timber and build houses, and on the swamp and desert land rear up the now and
splendid city of Melbourne, a city which in 1822 obtained a munieipal corparation. Richard Bourke visited the colonv of Port Phillip, and gave directions for laying out the townof of Miolbourne on top, hills, Einst and West Hill, ellosing down to the bunk of the
Yarro Y .

 which the valley of Melbourne is formed, may be ween Moun Mavedon, the crowning mointain open forests, and the richest vegetation of $A$ ustralia. Thenc miny be viewed the richest mountain in the world, the Mount Byng of its discoverer Mitchell, the Mount Alexander in golddigg.ing records. 10 the north of Mount inderander is Mount
Hope, from the sumpit of which the eye is gladdened by the the Hope, from the summit of whic
sylvan glories of Australa Felix.
One thing which strikes the stranger in Port Phillip more than the rest is the vast number of houses which are contunually being erected. They never seem to leave ofr building in Mobourne houses just completed, half completed, scarcely begun, hero with
oniy the foundations laid there wating only for a fimshing coat ony the fore there constructing; on every hand inoreasing dwel-
of linga, giving an air of business to the place which 18 quite surprising, and then in the port, vessels are constantly arrivmg conveying people from all parts of the world, and giving to the mind an idea of vast commercual importance. The new emigrants diegorged
from the weather-beaten ships, crowd and hustle on the wherfs from duays, putting one in mind of Hungerford-pier and the penny and quaye, putting on European cast over everything; the houses,
boats. There is an the people, the ships, are all suggestive of the old country; and though the palm and the oak, the potato and the yan, the orange and the apple, the wheat and the Indian con- - the products
of the southern and temperate latitudes-grow side by side, there is something which reminde one of "home, sweet home,
is There are two modes of getung to Melbourne, the firat by water, the second by land. Every day a steamer goes up the river from tho port, but the banks of the stream present no
piotureeque objects on which the eye may rest-nothing but piotureeque equaidid huts - the eair is is infected with noxious gases; and
miserale, equ
and rrom its Dan to its Beersbeba, tivems a pleasing variety of hill
hand is far more preferable, giving a nd dale, and conveging a far better notion of the resources of tiver can possibly preesent.
You enter Meibourne by crossing a a tone bridge- the lion of the city-called Prince's Brage (See Engraxing, p. 116). One arch, oo
ite same size as the centre arch at London Bridee, spans tho stream, and cost an enoromous sum of money. The principal
 The foot-paths are, in general. gravel, with lirb-stones, Here and there are great gaps of building-lanc, where are to be found roresentative 1nvestments maco years ago y speculators who nave gone to the diggings; and here ard retureare pathes of a cannumerous: independently of alitile Catholic Chapel, , ssnaggige, soveral chapels belonging one there are two handsome churches, one at the entrance or the S near the bridge, and decicat Market-sguare. Some idea of the general appearance of this Market-square may bo obtained by a glance at our engraving (p. 116). Another church is in course buildings, a custom-house, two banks, a postoffice, a court-house, a mad-houee.
The population of Melbourne consists of two distinct classes the city, and transact their daily business, as if there were no such things as gold mines and gola diggings in either the olas courr como from the east, and the weat, and the north, and the eouth, to play at the old game of Tom Tidder's Ground, and to piek up gold and silver. Most of the first chass are e ephle re" as the
England, who have made Melbourne as much like "home can. and are striving cvery day to make it morre and more Eng iss
and the second belong everywhere and nowhere-brrd of per exlibiiing a magnifcent collection of heads for the study of the
 of Americans, ehoals of Gormans, French, and Itaians brought together, huetling, pushing, driving, brawling, rocking
crades, dyling, and effting, to find the precious metal, and to call it their own.
It would require more than a volume to convey an idea of the curious manners of this conglomeration of men, made up of
elements the most heterogeneous. But one point there is on which elements the moat heterogeneous. But one point there is on which men or
common, namelys , gotism-egotism without limit, but egotism
wich is whict affetations of philanthropical hypoorisy. Every man for himseaf is the one great motto of the cuony, tho beginning ond
the ending of the settler's creed - to this hie is always faitloult When the "a wash-bowl on his knoe", equat at the digginge, hi
or, with
ho but bis own eneryy wad




 ane up to thous kerp off, plea c,", cecompunying the paife inif


THE PEINCE'S DRIDGE, CITY OF MELBUERNE, PORT HHILLIP.
hazard of a night promenade is sensibly diminished. This desirable consummation has been brought about by the establishment of an efficient body of policemen, foot and horse. The first strongly resemble their English colleagues, but the others wear a costume more
special and more elegant. This bcdy of men have been found immensely useful in the local government of the colony:
The hot-beds of vice, immorality, and crime are the public-houses-wine-booths and beershops are starting up in every direction and doing a roaring trade. They are the great
curse of Melbourne. In them nearly all the gold found by succesfful diggers is prodigally spent, and there nine-tenths of the crime of
the city is committed. Returning from the city is committed. Returning from Mount Alexander or Forest Creek, with lumps or nuggets of precious metal, the
miner betakes himself to one of these dens. miner betakes himself to one of these dens.
Nothing else has a charm for him. There he spends what it has cost him so much bodily exertion to obtain-puts an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains-tipples pale
ale, and English porter, and French wine, and American cobblers, till-paying of course most extravagant price for everything - he has not a penny left, and with an empty pouch and an aching head, resorts to the hardest
labour in the city, or wends his way once more to the diggings, to delve, and wash, and sift, and spend the second harvest as he spent the first.
The environs of the town of Melbourne are covered with tents, which look like the en-
campment of an hostile army. In this city of canvas the newly-arrived emigrants generally find shelter. The city is crowded, glutted with people-sometimes six thousand rive in a week.
In March, 1851 , the population of Melpresent moment that city and its outskirts cannot contain fewer than 85,000 inhabitante. Two years since the town of Geelong numbered about 8,000 souls; at present it can-
not, certainly, have less than 20,000 . The not, certainly, have less than 20,000 . The toria, in 1851, comprised 669 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 126,000 tons; in 1852 the number of vessels had increased to 1,657 ,
with an aggregate tomnage of 408,000 tons with an aggregate tonnage of 408,000 tons
-an increase of about 325 per cent. in a single year! In the same period the value and extent of the imports and exports to and from Victoria had increased in like proportion. In 1851 the impotts were valued at $£ 1,056,000$; in 1852 they had increased to $£ 4,044,000$. The exports for the same Jears were-in 1851, $£ 1,424,000$; in $1852, £ 7,452,000$ ! But in regard to this latter item, the exports for the year 1852 may be considered as greatly understated when given as $£ 7,500,000$; for, large as the sum
may appear, it has been ascertained to be very far short of the actual truth. Gold is the may appear, it has been ascertained to be very far short of the actual truth, Gold is the
principal article of export from the colony of Victoria; and the probability is, that almost every prinecpal who left the diggings for Europe or America took with him a large quantity of the

yfora of ide welbothne policemen.
precious metal, which would not necessarily come into the official records. In 1852 the customs returns gave $1,975,000$ ounces as the quanty exported, but $1,000,00$ been traced as having been exported from the neighbouring colonies, or otherwise brough and valuing the precious metal at its now ascertainable worth, it appears that gold to the value of upwards of $£ 15,000,000$ sterling-twice the amount given in the customs returnshas been dug from the bowels of the cart, washed from the sands of the rivers, or discovered
"The country round Melbourne" ecent writer, "is pleasant. The town stand on a fine eminence, around a good part of
which the Yarra winds. At this time of the year the grass is green, and the gum-trees scattered over it give it a park-iike appearance. trees are covered with bunches of small white blossoms, while the shiack, with its broomlike foliage, and the yellow mimosa, now in full blossom, vary in some degree the monotony, but do not present the vivid and tender the swamps and watery river-flats are filled with mimosa and tea-scrub, green and olive;
they are like low woods of cyprus, arbor they are like low woods of cyprus, arbor vitre, and juniper, with here and there a tall above them. neighburhood. same park-like look, the same erection of houses of all kinds, from the gentleman's
country-villa-differing in no respect from the same class of houses in England-down to the little wooden hut, with tents pitched round for accomadan which the house is to small to afford.
"About a mile from the town, in the vale pass over the hills under those seattered, pass over the and a fine valley lies open at Your feet; the opposite side of it is conered
with wood which conceals the river, and these with wood which conceals the river, and these
masses of trees appear mountain ranges. But the scene that demands your attention lies in the valley, under your feet. It is that of the valley, under your feet. It is that of only one story high; these extend as far as the eye can command the vale, which is for about two
miles. Here is a population equal to that of Melbourne itself. The place is called Collingwood, miles. Here is a population equal to that of Melbourne itself. The place is called Collingwood,
and has sprung up from the rapid influx of immigrants, and from the prohibition by the town council of wooden buildings in the city. It is one of the first things which has impressed on me the rapidly running stream of immigration. Here is a new settlement in all its newness ! The houses are some of them complete, others are just erecting. Wood and rubbish are lying aboutwith pigs, hens, geese, and goats, but not a trace of-or even the idea of-a garden amongst the
whole of them. No! this is too busy, too excited a generation to have any time for gardens."


## JOURNAL

## AUSTRALASIA, NCLHDISG

## WHAT I SAW AT SNAGGERACK.

\author{

- MADE LI MELBOURNE, JUNE TO DECEMBER 1856 .
}


## GRORGB SLATER,

of, BOURKE STBEET EAST, MBLBOURNK

## JOURNAL

of

# A U S T R A L A S I A, 

INCLUDING
WHAT I SAW AT SNAGGERACK.

MADE IN MELbOURNE, JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1856.

GE0RGE SLATER,
94 bourke street east, melbourne;

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## THE

## JOURNAL OF AUSTRALASIA.

## THE SETTLEMENT OF JOHN BATMAN IN PORT PHLLLIP.

## FROM IIIS OWN JOURSAL

1885. 

May 10.-Sunday. Arrived aboard of the "Rebecca" at half-past twelve, noon, in company with Mr. Sands, who remained on board for half an hour. The "Rebecca" had mado about four miles down the river Tamar wheh that gentleman took his departure. We passed the "Jeannette" aground, and this tide reached Roserears, where I went on shore for the space of an hour.

The "Rebecca" was again got under weigh at $11 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$, and the tide took us down to Middle Island. My Sydney natives have behaved handsomely, and worked well; indeed, it was greatly owing to their cheerful and willingly-offered services that we have succeeded in reaching this distance: their behavionr on this occasion was gratifying, as a good augury of their future services during the continnance of the object which I have in view, viz, that of secretly ascertaining the general character and capabilities of Port Phillip, as a grazing and agrienltural district.

May 11.-The anchor was heaved by $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., and a light, agrecable breezo carried us into a small, well-sheltered bay, near George Town. The banks of the country in the vicinity abounded in wood, of which a quantity was collected and taken aboard, for the purpose of fuel for the ship's use.

Captain Harwood and I walked over the narrow neck of land to George Town. At the time of our leaving the veasel ( 12 o'clock) the wind was fair, and it was our intention to have been again under weigh without loss of time, but, about 2 p. m. , the wind veered to due west, and a violent hurricane, accompanied with large hailstones and rain, took place.

Fortunately, the vessel weathered the point, and, eventually, although with difficulty, found safe anchorage in the cove of George Town, where she was, shortly afterwards, joined by the government sloop, " 0 possum." That vessel had started for the heads, but was compelled to retreat to the cove, for shelter, in consequence of the fury of the storm of wind, rain, and hail. Our crew, both whites and blacks, got thoroughly wet through. I took up my quarters at Wilson's Inn.

May 12.-The heavy storm of the preceding evening continued to rage throughout the night. By $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. the weather cleared up, and there

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

A pontrox of the Journal rill be devoted to the prirpose of facilitating inquiry into all branches of knowledgr, by means of Queries and Memoninds on all subjects likely to be usefal or interesting to our reeders. We shall, with plewsure, endeavour to answer, or procare answers to all questions of a rational natire, stitably ennunciated; and hope that our roaders will themselses both test and contribute to this portion of the wrork.

Plarisut.-As far as we are amrare, the metal platinum his not yet been found in Vietoris. We have seen many minerils mistaken by the finders for this interesting metal, but they were, for the most part, either varietion of iron pyrites, specnlar iron, or a native alloy of gold and sifrer. Platinum, although scarce and vahable, is by no means so costly as many penons imagine. Its value in London, when wrought, is about 25 s to 50 s . per ounce. The crude ametal is worth less than half that price. The cost of platisum vesmels is dae to the diffenify of working, as the metat recists all ontinary means of fasion, apd is only wrought by being pressed into a mould when in the state of a molst powiter and forgel at a red beat.

Locurr.-Thls inseot, popalerly so called, is not a locust, but a clesde. The true locust is of the grasshopper fumily, and may frequently bo seen daring the summer month.

Fexivnole-The French thestre, Le Fummbule, takes its name from the latin word funamblue (funif, amadius), a rope daneer. Terence makes frequent reference to this lind of amusement.

Timarne-Ftymologically, the necentation of this wond is on the it, thealtre, from its derivation (theibron, Greek). This worl afforls a singular exumple of a corruption, not a vulgorisn, being a retnm to the correet pronuncintion, of perhaps a perpetnation of it unaltered by the chagges of fashion.

Comme-This tisefal point is so far misused, that the liberal manner in which some writers and jrinters employ it is frequently fiul to sense. As a general rule, it always indicates parenthetiesl or Clliptical construetion; and the correctnest of pumetantion may be frequently tested by reaioring the parenthesis, or filling up the ellipise. The common use of a comma after the subjeet to a verb is harbarous in the extrome.
"Fres by decrees and beautifilly less" is from Prior, and oecurs in his poem, "Henry shid Emmas.- The wond ruall is offer erroneoasly substituted for fowe.

Ionme CoLons- The fugitive character of the pigments into which ioding cuters as a compobent is owring to the feeble afflity of that metal for the bases with which it combines. Thi fodides of mercury and tad fonm a brillinit scarlet ani jellow respectirely, but they soon becomie decomposed.

Zooztyras-The best monograph on this subjeet is Johnston's History of the British Zooplates, pablishal by Highley, London, 11 10. The same writer has published works on the allied branches of natumal history, ta the sponge and lithophytes, Sco.
flesu Gaez-The ruali grab (spharis) is not, as many bave supposed, a link letveen the animal and vegetable lingdons. This natural ecriosity arises from the Insect, the larve of a kind of ephymi, taling the spores of the fungus with its food. The spores then sornuinate, and, by their growth kill tbe animal, whose body afforls genial soil for the root, and, whea dried, in shich state it is generally found, the grab presents very much the spprananceof a part of the plant. Diesection sed microscople examination readily render apperent the distinetion betwoen the antmal ani vegetable organisms.

## JOURNAL OF AUSTRALASIA.

## OUR BUILDINGS.

We are a practical people; and we make it our boast that we are no. We have little affection for the ideal and the imaginative; and we are also rather prond of this defect in our national character. It results from these two facts that we are the most zcalous believers in, and the moat orthodox worshippers of ugliness, of any race in the civilized world. It is the only croed for which we are content to snffer martyrdom ; it is the only institution which appears to be incapable of change. Our affection for it accompanies us into new lands; it experiences no diminution by the lapse of time ; is not modified by change of climate; and is not affected by the death of an individual or of a generation. Your true Briton-who has drawn his infant breath in the ngliest of cradles ; sat upon the ugliest of chairs, at the ugliest of tables, in a room decorated with the ugliest of papers and the ugliest of hangings; who has taken his daily meals off the ugliest of plates, and imbibed his post-prandial wine out of the uglient of glasses; who has clothed himself in the ugliest of garments, and crowned his head with the ugliest of hats; who has offered up his Sunday prayera in the ugliest of pews ; and who has epent the greater part of his existence surrounded by the ugliest of inanimate objects-is consistent to the last. He departs out of this world upon the ugliest of bedsteads; is screwed down in the ugliest of coffins; and his last resting place is surmounted by the ugliest of monuments.

Will it not, therefore, be reputed a heresy, if I own my disbelief in ugliness? And may I hope for an andience for anything so andacious, as a protest against the universal application of this principle to the Architecture of Victoria, and more particularly to that of its chief city?

Under shelter of my anonym, I will take conrage and promnlgate my heretical opinions, even though I should stand in a non-conforming minority of one.

I will suppose that I have just landed in the Colony-that I am fresh from the continental cities of Europe; and that, with recollections of these still lingering in my mind, and connecting themselves with powerful impressions of the wealth of Victoria, I traverse the city of Melbourne from end to end. I am neither an architect nor an artist: I simply regard what I see with an eye that has been educated by observation, and a mind that instinctively revolts ngainst ugliness; and what do I find? "A city of magnificent intentions," so far as its site is concerned; but upon which every man has crected a temple to uglinees, after the devices of lis own

Nthliam Ulark Hainfs in among the oldest members of the Victorian Legislature, having been appointed to a nominee seat in November, 1851. Dissatisfied with this dubious position, he resigned this post in October, 1852, not, however, before he had manifested the ability and straightforwardness which at once gained him a seat as a representative of the County of Grant, and which have always procured for him, even tbrough ministerial unpopularity, the good feeling and respect of the House. On the abdication of Mr. Foster, in December, 1854, he was appointed by Sir Charles Hotham to the office of Colonial Secretary. In the skirmisbing on the ballot question, whioh measure was strongly opposed by the official members, he thought proper to accept a release from office: only, bowever, to resume it when the pen-


WILLIAM CLARK HATNES.
sion question had been adjusted, and when Mr. Nicholson, his opponent. had given $u$ in despair the task of forming a ministry. In the new. Parliament Mr. Haines occupies a seat in the Legislative Assembly for South Grant, where he is a large landholder, and has been long en. gaged in agriculture. Mr. Haines is an Englishman, of middle age and rolust figure, attached to the Anglican Church, and upholds the principle that it is obligatory on the state to aid in the support of religious institutions. His motions and votes have generally been of an enlightened and progressive character, save when he was hampered by his connexion. with an arbitrary government. From this difficulty he is now liberated, being the responsible premier: an office which, as far as we are enabled to atagur, he is likely long to hold.


VIEW ON THE YARRA.--THE WILLOWS.

To the Willows many a pleasure party has been indebted for friendly shade from the noonday sun; and none can have at any time passed the place without being struck by the scene. Opposite a rugged bank, clothed with tangled verdure, and shaded by gum trees that have escaped the woodman's axe, it long group of drooping Willows bends gracefully over the river, while their slender branches dip into the mid-stream, and wave gracefully with every ripple. A full view of these trees, which are on the estate of E. B. Norton, Esq., is gained by the pedestrian, as, having crossed Hodgson's punt from Melbourne, he walks over the opposite hill, and descends toward the adjacent bend, which, owing to the sinuosities of the Yarra, is immediately opposite to the ferry he has but just left. M. Ohevalier has selected this point of view in the above picture, which Mr. Grosse's burin has rendered with remarkable delicacy.

## THE

## NETS LETTER OF LOSTRALSAS:

narrative of events: a letter to send to friends.


The snbject of our illustration this month is the long-estahlished crossing of the Yarra, Hodgson's Punt, communicating between the suhu Collingwoor and Boroondara, abont two and a-half miles from the city. It is situated at a most picturesque part of the river, where a high rugged bank on one side fronts richly stoeked gardens on the other. "The Willows," which formed the subject of an engraving in a rega "News Letter," are ahont a mile lower down, on the same side as those of St. Heliers and Abbotsford in the present view.
sentence for the murder of his mate, whom he killed and decapitated with an axe, afterwards burning the body. Horrible as the crime is, it is difficult to account for the fact that the mutilation of the dead body excites more poblic indignation than the murder itself, and that in all such cases there appears to be more sympathy with the treatment of a corpse than with the sufferiage of many $n$ living being. More than one instance bas occurred lately of burglers being shot in this act of breaking into premises. A femate réfuge for Magdalenes has lately been established in Prahran. Some brutes lately made three small boys drunk with rum by way of amusement, and afterwards left them to their fate in a gutter, where they were found in an insensible state. A few philanthropists are projecting an industrial institution for outcast children. The plant of the Gymnastic Institution has been purchased
 during certaim hours.
A new order in Courncil bias fust been jssued for the payment of witressed at the Courts. The following fiberal genk is awarded to non of chicial witnesses:- to those resident within tBree triles, 2s, Ba, per ary of actual attendance; within five nilles, Bs. Wd. pot day; befond that Mistance, fs. per any; for travelhing expenses; the sum actually paid, not exceeding 18. 0dं. per trille, सith 7s. 日筑. per day for necessary absence from home prios to attendance at lite cotirt: to meatical witnesses, A1 per day for attendance. The receipt to be attended with an liygeríonsiy connrived amourt of trouble and delay. Chn lit be wondered thit people will stiffer injury rather then seek Yedress, aria will withbold from assisting in the prosecution of justice? A return of the business transacted in the Cotthty Couitt of Boarke during the quatter just ended sbows hiat 505 'actions, invol fing $£ 21,250$, Jave been bronght during tiat time. Les's ban hidf' of these were defetieded ; the test may be presumed to be, for the most part, cases in which wrong bas been attempted in the hote that the injurfed pirty woula pitt at with the loss rinther thin go to law to seek redress. Perliapt it is not too much to sky tinat ive tiave fardly तinctither finstitation of so great pablic utility, and but few so well administered as this Connty Court.
The Mayor of Melbōitne, Mr. Dadis, hias just got himself inito a rafher awkwhrd bobble. Refertithg to a wifness before him at the Pofice Coirt, he sait, "Oh, no othe would believe that Jew fellow." A's the ruagistrate sitting next fimm, to whom the remark was haff 'Adäressed, was Himself' a Jew, he matter his been ntuch canvikssed, and Mr: Devis has lodt the fruction of pőpuilnrity thitt wis ldft to him ifter his
 ctimposed of pribliciehs. The Critporativn has spent all its funds, and is in debt $£ 11,000$, besides fhe'Gabfielli lon, having cointrived to spend no less than $£ 55,695$ during the harf-yeari'; itcidding the suburban quoti of iriterest on bomis. Of this sum about $£ 12,000$ is for interest of the Gabrielli loans end only $£ 36,000$ for public
works. Everything is wating works. Everything is wanting, and the general answer to every inquiry about an unsupplièd want dr it defective work is, "Oh, it's $a$ " cobrporatition afflir." "When things come to the worst they tilust mend," hats been often enonglr quoted; the question now $t u$ be solved 'is, "when the worst is artived at." "IIt's awfus a muddle," as Stephen Blackpool would sny.
There are ten enclocsures of park lands, covering an area of 8123 actes. Most of them are in a state of nature, or rather in such a state as they hatd been reduced to by traffic and rabbish shooting before they were enclosed, but efforts have been lately made to commence tie improvement of somie of them. The number of briildings in Melboturne is 10,273 , assessed at $\mathfrak{L} \$ 81,188$ : in 1848 there wete only 1095, with sh assessment of 886,817 : the fatter quotation finclides the subarbs, which aire now detached from the city.
Several new churehes have lately been founded in ratiotis parts, some of them accepting the aid of public funds, and dthers relying entirely on private sabscription: and somie have held their ctistomary anniversary and ofher meetings. The cerémony of admitting a niovice âtneng the Sisters of Mefcy was lately performed at the' Roman Gathofio Ohincis.
Two balls have teen beld at the Exhibition Building, one by the Masonic body, and the other by sabseription; both twere in aid of putblic charities.

## JOURNAL OF SOIENGE AND INDUSTRXY.

Tur interesting subject of an Exposition of Colonial Art nuil Indistry bas jtist been brought before the public by Mr. J:G. Kinitht, the arofitect of the Houses of Parlia-
ment, \&c., and Presidenit of the Insitur trent, \&c., and Presidentit of the Institute of Arehhitects. As be jastly remarks, ${ }^{d}$ In this stage of our colony's comparative infancy, ouir progressive fimprotement cannot be too forcibly illustrated. The past three yenrs Have an important history, and the
changes effected in thiti finterval are, in many restifects, greater than occur to some changes effected in that interval are, in manly res̈fects, greater than occur to some
countries in the course of a whole zenéritlon." The colliection displayed nt the countries in the course of a whole genëritlon." The colliection displayed nt the
istail exhibition of sdefteties addressint themselves to special branches of industry
 duced to us nith of sciínce and bdadicifitismeri whose ekiff cannot bht reflect credit
on the colony and did in its fürther progress. It is fori the common good that he exist ence in our midst of suech fiids be made known, tad in toc better way can this be accomplisbed than by the exhibition not merely of their braininisy work, But of what they are hble to do when called on. The circumstance of such an opportunity
 tage theirskibrand the apphatices at their boriffigitid. Moreover, valuable natural products liave lately been fodnd in vinffous parts of the colony, and unless, they be
 before they ate renduried avillible for pïrposeés $Q^{p}$ geteral dtility: Branches of indastry now to the cotony are siptuliging ap on evety sfde, and need to be brought into notice; the refned-wints' exciped by our dudance in the whis of civilization need to be enozuraged and suppifed, und hiew soirices of profit to all need to be openet. The advaitage that must ncerve froin industrial expositions of a miere dxtended, permatent, and genierally 'attrantive chnracter, than can be got ap for
 thrown out will meet with support. We h8ped that some kind of permanence
would have been given to the Exhfbition of 1854 by the allotment of space for all
such articles as would have been left by their owners as contributions toward an Industrial Museum, and we believe that, if such nn invitation had been made, it would have met with ready response. Something of the kind may be done now.
The Institute of Architects held a very pleasant conversazione at St. Patrick's Hall. There was a goodly show of interesting otjects, chiefly of a professional character, end several usefn papers on the allied arto were read. Of the latter there wis nit cmburras, and the thing was overdone, but the assembly, which was numerous, and at once intellectual and fashionable, was higbly gratified.
The Show of the Earticultural Society was not as extensive in its choice as might have been expected. There was a fine display of flowers, but the fruitand vegetables were few and of no note, and the accompodation was very defective. It was arranged that none of the committee should compete for prizae.
At the last meetings of the Philosophical Society, Mr. Verdon's useful motion for a conmmituee to onganise combined aetion amolig scientifio societies and merihanies' institutions throughont the colony was oarried; some, bowever, of the members appear, from their speeohes, to have been unable to see the peal good it was designed to effeot, and only to bave been actnated by the sordid motive of wisbing to cheapen teoturers. It was resolved to apply to the Goternmem for the establisbment of an Obsorvatory, on an extensive scale, and to the University for the use of speoimens to ithastrate papeds. Dr. anteller read d paper on "The introduction of useful phents into aire colony;" Mr. Stambridge on the "Myythology of the Aborigines," and Mr. Jacksonion " Anatway Censtruction."
A meeting was lately convened for the purpose of formitig what its projectors called an Ornithologien society, and the title Zoologieal was afterwards adopted on the motion of some who really desirefl to see some good done; bat we fear that both they and the pubhic will be disappentel, for both titles are misnomers, as the designi of the promditers sans metrely to put up poulry shows, to which object the introduetion of song berds is now to be added. The assumption, then, of the title, Zoological Society is an injury to science, and an affront to those who would otherwiss brive ultped the mevement. It is imenided to apply to Govermment for land between Brince's Bridge ithd the Betarieal Gardens; if thtis be obtained, and those members who are in eathest in the pirsuit-of noological soience will exert themselves, muoly may be done: otherwlse a pseudo-zeologicalaseciety will ouly stand in tbe way of a real one:
The Victorian Industrial Socigty amouboes an Exhibition of Live Stook, Implements, and Produoe, to be hell at the Junction of the St. Kilda and Gardiner's Creek Roads, on the 10 th and 11 th of November. The Builders and Contractors' Associationis nduressing irself to the remedy of tho evils caused by operative strikes.
The Partimmentary Gommittee on Codl-Fields strongly recommends the further exploration of the field already discovered at Cape Patterson, having arrived at the conchussion that no other has ydt been found whieh holds out such encouraging prospects. Borings at Lake Connewarre are also recommenced.
Galena has been famid at Boggy Greek, in Gipps Land. It is sndd to occur in a sandstone fornation riot:far from limestone, with iron and coal at no great distance. Nothing more has yet been done toward the formation of a company to prosecute the cosl sinkings in Mrs. Thomas's estate on the Barrabool Hills. The shaft has already been sunk to a depth of between 400 and 500 feet, and has cost Mrs. Thomas more than \& 7000 . Roofing slate found at Bendigo is being brought into ase in that locality. We have before us a sample of eapital flagsione from Castlemaine.
The otd Post--Affice is in course of demolition, a temipozary building haying been ereeted for the transiction of businiess. Compatition designs are to be invited for the nev structare. Mri Lanktree, the seeretary to the Water Commission, has been dismissed for 'irregularities.' Mr. F. J. Berry is appointed to the post. In consequence of the wastefnl experfature of water from the spouts in front of publicheruses, the supply to them has been eat off. The Board will not undertike the watering of the streets until the commonication with Yan Xean is complete, the present works being inadequate for the purpose.
The Geflong Railway stands a moumment of mismanagement. It is thought by many that the gaarnntee of five per cent, which the Government made the mistuke of giving, makes the direetors careless. Be that as it may, the line is defective from one end to the ather, attl Blunders appear thronghout. Accidents are of almost daily ocourterte. In one serious case the dirreoters endeavored to insinunte that an obstrixetion had been placed upon the line, although none was found. The Government is going to interfere in the matter, and people do not choose to risk their-lives unnecessarily. The coaches to Ballaarat have been resumed, and steatiners continue tórun between Melbbitue and Geelong: The direct route to Ballaarat ( 78 miles) is performed in the same time as, if not in less than, the round about jourrey via Geeblond riilway ( 107 miles), ytt, if the new railway plans be carried out, the edoption of the lattertoute will be compulsory on travellers. The Hobson's Bay Company lately tret to arrange for raising ${ }^{36150,000, \text { pardy by shares and paftly by loau. The }}$ people of Dandenong are agitating for a line to their district. The Suburban Railway project is in stuth quo, we may ad ante bellum; for there is an interested oppostrion.
The thole of Cobb and Co's strid, eonsisting of 600 horses , is said to be under offer to Col. Fobins, the agent of the Indiling Goverument. It is also in contempiation to sendall the borlies, etd., for tratsit purposes. The Government has, it is reported, expressed willingriess to spire all the horses belonging to the mounted police fir the equiphivent of tilie Indiary iriny; this issatter all, only yobbing Peter to pay Puul; life and prbipepty are duite umble enongh alrendy; of course the bushrangers like the prospect very well. Cobb's line, okzwhich almbst'all tbe idfand traffic of the colony depends, has lately changed hands, haviing been purchased from the trustees of Messrs Bavies find Co. by Messrs. Watson and Fewitt. The bridge over the Yarra, between Richmond sha Pratirni, is finished, as far as tegatds the buidaing itself, and an ugly cluiúsy tffair it is; but it is inaccessible for waht of approaches; in fact, it is. imipregurble, being securely fortified by precipitous cuttings on each sides
The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce has Temoved to the New Exchange building. The last report takes bognizanee of the following subjeets:-Internal communication,
lighternge, the discharging of vessels, postage, liarbor trust, \&ce.; It also adopted $n$ petition for a magnetie observatory. From the same document we gain information as to the progress of the telegraph lines in New South Wales. The work between Sydueyand Liverpool is progressing favorably, and is expected to be completed shordly. The completion of the line between Liverpool and Albury was fixed for 1 st June, 1858, but the progress of this part of the work was considered to be so unsatisfactory as to call for the especial attention of the Department of Land and Works.
The following ere the official estimates of the projected trunk railways:-

Geelong to Ballarrat
Melbourne to Gastlemaine
Castlemaine to Hareourt
21,580,325
2,903,304
Heteourt to Sandhurst
The linte from Melbourne to Ballaarat direct would cost $£ 2,545,845$, and would supply the wants of a large agricuitural district.
We gather from our dinify contemporaries the following notes concerning the progress of the Gold-Fields. The yield of the last quarter has exceeded that of the corresponding quarter, 1856, by sixty thousand ounces.
At Ballaathit the workz are being actively prosecuted, and yielding paying quantities, but the rich gutters rid teads of the olden time are for the present wanting. A new quartz reef has been discovered, but the locality is not yet disclosed. The publlication of the teport of the discovery of silver ore on the banks of the Leigh has brought forward several parties with specimens. The place at which these were discovered is near to the Black Lead, and a vigorous sench is now being made for a paying silvet-mine: Maryborough is gradunlly increasing in popnlation, end the niners appear to be aoing well. Large numbers are settling down at New Town, at the White Hifl end of the lean, close to the Carrisbrook road, and mnov bive met with considerable success. The reports from the Alma, Sandy Creek, Back Creek, and the other smaller fields in this neighborbood, are favorable, without presenting any new features. The wet lend at Datiolly is creating much attention, atid a very rich result
is expected. At Mofigul a new gully has been opened. The ofier Bendico pold is expected. At Mofignil a new gully has been opened. The ofider Bendiaro gold districts are very qui.t just now. A new reef has been struck about 200 yards from the old Nelson reef, and n good surface-working is being prosecuted in the same neighborhood. The new workings on Myrtle Creek. near the Colibnn, fre being worked in carnest ; and, in addition to the alluvial sinkings, a quartz reef has been discovered. The Kilmore difgings are now thorongily established; one quartzcrushing machine is already in operation, and rrrangements are being made for others. Some gold and black sand bave been taken out in encouraging quantities on the Goulburn, near Darcy's Station. There have been several movements on the Ovens district. A rush in the neighborhood of the Nine-Mile has turned out well, and another at the Woolshed. The E1 Dorado Flat is the scepe of renewed activity, At Yackandandah the whole of the creek for fifteen miles is being worked, and some new ground has been opened up on Kirby's Flat, which is yielding well. There is nothing new from the Omeo. Ararat contribated the exuraordinary quantity of
32,043 ounces in one fortnight. Washing is being actively pushed both at Ararit and Pleasant Creek, and the next escort is likely to be a very valuable one. A new field has been opened up in this district, at Phillips' Flat, about half way botween Mount Ararat and Mount William, and the reports thence are very favorable as to the probable yield. The new reef at Steiglitz is turning out richer than at first anticipated. Two nuggets, of 370 cunces and 71 ounces, respectively, have been taken out at Kingower. The late rains have set the miners busily to work on the Whipstick, wasking up. At M•Ivor, always famous for ntiggets, an extersive flat, hitherto untried, has been taken up by the miners, in consequence of a 75 ounce nugget baving rewarded the proprietors. At Tarrengower, on the Mia Mia, and the Porcupine Flat, there has been great activity lately, notwithstanding that many have left this field for the foot of the Snowy Mountnins.
The following are among the town properties that have been lately sold:- Thirtyeight feet eight inches to Bourke street, Melbourne, by one hundred aud twenty feet, together with the bnilding erected thereon, comprising two first-class three-story briek and stone houses, let at $£ 800$ per annum, for $£ 6350$; nineteen feet four inches to Bourke street, Melbourne, by one handred and twenty feet, and premises erected thereon, let at $£ 180$ per annum, for $£ 208710$ s. ; twenty-six feet frontage to William street, Melbourne, by one huudred feet, having erected thereon the building known as Cooper's Bonded Stcres, for E1004; two haff-dcre allotments at Kew, parish of Boroondara, for $£ 200$; seventy-two feet frontige to Church street, Richmond, by one hundred and twenty feet, for £144; balf an acre, being corner allotment, Spencer and Fittle Lonstale streets, for $£ 6000$.

With reference to the dredging of the Yarra, we leirn that, since the commencement of the work in December hast, a chaninel has been formed on the middle bar of 100 feet in width, the depth of which is increased from 7 feet to 9 feet at low water. At Raleigh's bar, where the dredge is now working, a thantel has been formed 85 feet wide, for a distance of 11 chains, whith has been deepened from 7 feet to 94 feet at low water, leaving abotut is bliains to cut through before opening into the sture depth of water on the other side of the bar.
A commission bas, been appointed to select a site for the proposed suites of Government Offices. The new Audit. Board consists of Messrs, Symons, Jones, and Agg , with $£ 1,000$ a-year each for life..
During four dnys' land sales just beld in.Melbourne, 8339 rcres bave been nlienated from the Crown, producing to the revenue the sum of $£ 18,880$. We quote a few average prices:-Emerald Hill, 20 perches for $£ 310$; Frankston, Mpunt Eliana, two roods for $£ 10$; Schnapper Point, about $£ 6$ per rood; North Melbourne, from $\mathscr{5} 90$ to $£ 810$ per rood; Northcote, $£ 39$ per rood; Footscray, $£ 48$ per rood; מear Bacohns Marsh, £3 10s. per acre ; Osborne, Port Phillip Bay, about £10 per rood; Werribee River, near the railway, $£ 1.5 \mathrm{~s}$. to $£ 3$ per sere; Caulfield, $£ 20$ per sere; Dandenong, $£ 3$ to $£ 10$ per rood. These quotations can only give a rough 1 dea of the prices of the land, as differences of position of course modified the rates, so that scarcely three lots in the same sale realised the same amount. The following sales
country lots at Bung Bong; at Ballaarat, on the 20th, $1 \theta$ town lots at Skipton, and 20 cotintry lots at the same place ; at Beechworth, on the 24th and 25th, 54 town and 27 conntry lots; at Geelong, on the 20 th, 43 country lots, at Struan, Etsick, and Gnarket; at Sandhurst, on the 20th, six towí and seven sutarban lots, at White Hills, Lockwood, and Nerring; at Wangaratta, Oveus River, on the 27 th and 28 tb, 77 town and three subarban lots, at Ovens River and South Wangaratta; at Warrnambool, on the 2tth and 25 th, 56 country lots at Tandarook, Ettrick, etc.; at Mel. bourne on the 25th, 26th, and 27 th, 147 town lots, at North Melbourne; at Hamilton, Grange Burn, on the 2 th, 00 town and five suburban lots; at the same place, on the 2 bth, 20 suburban and 18 conntry lots.
There is little doing in flour, the tendency being rather downward. Horse feed still rules high, and hay is scarce; though prices cannot long be maintained, as the crops, which are hienvy, will soon be broughit to market. Much more land is under eorn and oats than litst season, and the reports are generally favorable. The Farmers' Society offers a preminu for ant essey on the introduction of clovers and ryegrasses: This bociety had an excellent show last month of cattle, implements, and produce. A similar ahow was held by the Geelong Agriedtural Society. The Industrial Society held a plougbing match on the Moonee Ponds, at which 29 ploughs were produced.

## JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The oratorio 'Elijah,' announced by the Philharmonic Society, is indefinitely postponed, a difficulty Baving been found in filling the principal parts, those singers who were engaged being unable to attend. A miscellaneous concert, in which Mr. Párquharson wlli assist, is announced for the Brd November. The Messiuh will be produced about Chiristmhs. Mr. Siede, the finutist, assisted by the German lifedertafel, gave a snceessfuil concert at the Oriterion. The North Melbourne Choral Society performed à selection of vocal musle nuder the direction of Mr. G. L. Allan. The batid of the 40th regiment performs in the Botanical Gardens on Saturday afternoon. Tri addition to these musial entertainments our streets are enlivened by severril German bands, two of which deserve especial praise for the taste and accuracy of their performatice.
The Prinees' Theatre Company has been reorganised, the Misses Gougenheim having retired, we hope, only for a time. They hate succeeded where every one else failed, in establsbing a second theatre in Melbourne, and the produced a class of pieces, viz., comedy and burlesque, for which, their talents alone would almost guarantee success. Their conctudting berefit was a decided ovation; and this was the more to be remarked, as the play they selected, "The Court and Stage," was that in which they were said to have failed when they appeared surrounded by every adverse circumstrnce, some months since. Miss Mary Provest is now the star at the house, but she has not yet appeared; liaving unfortmately been atracked by serious illness at the very time she was to have made ber débat. The great attraction at the Royal is 'Sardanapains,' wlieh is very creditnbly produced, except as regards the neting, when we consider that the shortrm of a piece.here will not justify, even if means at command admittedit, the outlay and labor of preparation which might be expended in an old country.
The Leetures at tive Mechanicg' Institution have not of late been successful; this is partly due to the weather, but errors of mismanagement are apparent, not the lenst of which is the practice of liboriously puffing one or two sutr lecturers, to the disparagemext of others: another fanit is the attempt to raise fundis by gratuitous levituring, which is always unsatisfactory, alike to lecturers, andiences, anid directors.
The Geelong Times has failed through lack of suppork, and this, too, in a place which, whlle it clatms to be the comtnércial metropolis. has onty one daily paper, aud has always been cryldg out for some one to start another. The Courier of the Mines is for sale under an insolvency. A new advertising sheet for gratailous distribution is announced at Beeobworth.

## AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

Nrw South Wales,-There is little or no political intelligence of any interest from Sydney: Mf. Martin, the new attorney, hies wílked over the course for Cook and Westmoreland. Froth bine of his speeches we gather the policy of the new administration with reference to the larids: a bill will be brought in with the following principal features :-
"The faximum quantity of land put ap for sale in one lot to be 640 acres. Every squatter or occupier of Crown lands, who may wish to do so, may restore such lands, or any part theredf, to the Government, on conditions to be stated. Then, with regard to the sale of Crown hands, we propose the lands to be classified and a minimum price fixed on each. Thus, the very fertite lands of the coleny, the rich allarial solls on or near the banks of the navigable rivers, whifl sen convey their produce to available markets, will bave their prlce fixed. The second class will be lands fit for agricultural purposes, but not to the same extent, or not possessing the same locul advantages as the previous elhse, endellirese will be fixed at a lower rate. The third cinss will consist of lands entirely unfitteed for agrioulture, and which, in many insturices, might be worth little or nothing, and the price of these lands might be fixed at five shillings, perbaps at less. There will also be a class of subnrtan lands, fit for the occupation of the market gardener, and perhaps on these the bighest price of all will be fixed."

The revenue returns for the quarter, enied the 80th September, show that the receipts for that period, on account of ordimary revenue, were $£ 337,215$.
The aggregate of the irems of decrease is $230,34528.3 \mathrm{~d}$., but, 25 this is more than couriterbalaneed by an increase of $£ 89,73110 \mathrm{~s}$. on other accounts, there is a clear- increase on the wiole of £50,986 \%s. 9d. for the quatter.
The gold revenue shows an increabe of about $£ 2000$. The esoort returns show a yield of about 35,000 ounces for the quarter just ended, ns against 25,000 ounces for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The license fees at $£ 1$ a head yielded little more than $£ 7000$ for the quarter, while the miner's rigbts, at ten shillings a head, yielded- nearly $£ 35,000$.

The new Administration met Parliament on the 21st.
The Customs duties on spirits sbow a decrease of more than $£ 13,000$, but this is compensated by an increase of the duties paid on sugar and molasses, much of which has been used for distillation.

Soutir Avistualu.- On the afternoon of the 20th ult. the following list of another new Cabinet was submitted to His Excellency the Governor, and approved by him:Mr. Hanson, Attorney-General and Premier; Mr. Younghusbana, Chief Secretary; Mr. Hart, Treasurer ; Mr. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Warks; Mr. Datton, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Inmigration. A seat in the Cahinet, withont office, will be offered to Mr. Morphett. Mr. Finnis had been named for the office of Clieef Secretary, but he voluntarily withdrew from the propased Ministry, not wishing that its strength might be impaired by any uupopnlarity that might attach to himself. It is said that it is the intertion of the Ministry to introduce a bill for the creation of the offece of Solicitor-General, and to offer the appointment ts Mr. Gwynne, should he be willing to accept it, so that two responsible Ministers may have seats in the Legislative Council. The Ministry has promise of tolerably general support, the people being tired of the war of faction. It is contemplated to tuke measures for law reform, for leasing waste lands, for reconstituting the roadboard and for pushing on public works, for establishing circuit courts, and for abolishing primpgeniture. The distillation laws will not be touched this session.
The rail way policy of the previous Goverument is to be carried out. The impigraThe railway policy of the previous Government is to be carried out. The impnigration bill was passed, and the monthly postal bill was under discussion in committee. The Gawler Town railway was opened throughout on the 5th October. This line is twenty-five miles in length, aud, as engineering difficulties scarcely existed, the country being paturally almost a dead level, it has been covsstructed at comparatively a slight cost. The House of Assembly, on the 22nd, agreed to anthorise the borrowing of £180,000 for constructing a railway between Gawler Town and Knpunda. In the original clause prepared by the Government the sum of $£ 250,000$ was inserted, but of this amount only $£ 180,000$ was for the Gawler Extension line, the remainder being wanted for the Port line, and forcompleting the line between Adelaide and Gavier Town. The Goyder discoveries turn out to be fallacious allogether, the navigable lake proving to be a sheet of water six inches in depth, and the fine country described by that gentleman non-existent-the whole, in fact, mirage. Mr. Stephen Hack. nnother explorer, reports fayorably of the results of his expedition to the north. and it is to be hoped that he is not also the dupe of appearances. Dissatisfaction is expressed at the ealy abandonment of bis exploration by Captain Freelivg, who huil been fully equipped at grent expense in the hope of valunble discoveries.

Judge Boothby's disparagement of juries has given rise to a bill for preserving the jury system.

Tabsanis.-The anmals of the Casmanian Legislature present a melanchois picture. Scemes of the most diggraceful character are constantly occurring in the Conncil, and the papers teem with libels. Parliament was opened on the 13thult. The leading features of the policy of the new Ministry, as foreshadowed by the opening speoch of the Governor, were these:-An equalisation of the reyenue and expenditure, the promotion of the exploration and settlement of the waste lands of the colony, the establishment of municipal institutions in the rural distriots, an umendment of the electoral act, an improvement in the system of administering justice, the establishment of county courts, and amendment of the law of libel. The objecl of the framers of the new land bill was stated to be that of "mikking the lands of the colony available as rapirlly as possible, either for occupution as pasturelands, or for sale in small lots upon conditions favorable to those who desire to become bona fide occopiers and cultivafors." The Governor's speech at the opening of Darliament has been a good deal criticised and censured on the ground of bombast. The gratifying fact is announced that coal, in quantities amounting to several tons, has recently been dug out of the mine on Mount Nioholas, adjoining Killymoon. The seam is said to be sixteen feet thiok.
An extensive bed of lime has been recently discovered on land belonging to Mr. D. L. Murray, contiguons to the Casendes rond.

The carpenters, being oflered 12s. per day, hive struck for 13s.
The Port Cygnet gold turns out to be brass. The line of telegraph between Mount Nelson and Hobart Town is complete. Two committees, appointed at public weetings held in Hobart Town and Laanceston rospeetively, bave presented their reparts, embodying the systems which they recommend should be adopted in dealing with the waste lands of Tasmania. The Hobart Town committee advocate the division of the lends into tirst, second, and third olass. The first, consisting of town and subarban allotments only, to be sold by auction as heretofore : the seconid class so be disposed of by section, in sections not exceeding one hundred acres, at five shillings per acre, on ten years' aredit without interest; and the third olass lands to be let for tive years, for grazing purposes ouly, in blocks not exceeding 5,000 ecres, at a rental of Et 10 per 1,000 acres. The Launceston committee recommend the division of the lands iuto three ciasses also : town iands, to be sold by anction as heretefore; country lands, to be sold by private contract at ten shilings per acre, in sections of 00 to 610 neres, nud to be lensed at twenty shillings for every 100 acres: and unsettled lands, to be leased only at five shillings for every 100 acres, leaseholders having a pre-emptive right over 640 acres, as a homestend, at the upset price of the second-elass inuds.

The exploded and benighted practice of making dissection a part of a capital satfence was revived in the case of a convicted murderer.
$\Lambda$ recent Government land sale realised $£ 6,879$.
A challenge lias been received from Mr. T. W. Field, of Launceston, in which that gentlemau offers to run any horse in Victoria, or New South. Wailes, three miles, for one thousund nguinst eight handred pounds, The matok to be run on the Launone thousand nguinst eight handied pounds, manes and geldings allowed 3ib..
A new and liberal libel law, based on Lord Campbell's Aot, is talked of. Its priucipnl feature is, that it makes truth nud public benefit the ohief tests required to justify a libel, and admits apology and explanation in mitigation of damages.

New Zeatasd.-The Wellington papers record further gold discoveries in the colony, and although the quantities which have yet been oblained are comparatively small, still gold-digging seems to be a remunerative employment for the numbers engaged in it. The accounts from the Aorere gold-field, in the province of Nelson, are contradictory, but the good news preponderates over the bad. Thn natives in the Taranaki district have agreed to sell to the Provincial Gavernment a block of 20,000 aores of land, a fact upon which the local paper congratulates the colonists. In the Canterbury province there has of late been more than usual stir and excitement on aceount of the opening of the Sumner road. The anti-Chinese immigration committee at Nelson have petitioned the Governor nud thre Superintendent of the Province to prohibit Chinese immigration. Public feeling, at the Bay of Islands, about the sudden witbdrawal of the troops, is manifesting itself more and more strongly. Two meetings have been held upon the subject ; the first, owing to local jealonsies, proved abortive; the second was productive of result. The friendly natives are tuking up the question; Waka Nene, we understand, has announced his intention of shortly coming down to Anckland, to urge the propriety of a sufficient foree being. located in that distriot.
Hopes are entertained that the native flax problem is approncining towaris solution. Baron de Thierry is very confient of the complete sucoess of his system. Mr. Whytiaw has for some months been shipping flax of his manufnoture, and, I believe, with very satisfactory, results. Other experimenters are not less sanguine. Cattle shows which for some yeurs past had fallen to the ground in Aucklamd, are again shout to he resuscifated, and under mueh more hopefil auspices than heretofore. The stock of the country is more numerous, and its agricultare much more extensive. The show is appointed to take place on the 12th November.
New Zealand, at the moment, is without any Judge to attend to the administration of the law. Not long since, owing to the illness of the Judge at Wellington, Mr. Justice Stephen was under the necessity of going the Southern Gircuit ; and latterly he has been incapacitated from attending to bis duties,
A new export, called grass-tree gum, is talked of. It is an aromatic resin, and is recommended for varnishes.
The summary of the census returns caken on the 31st March, states that the European population of the Province of Auckinnd numbers 15,518 souls, exclusive of the military, being an increase oyer the total of 1851 of 6038 .
The Gazetta containg a notificntion of instractions from the Queen, enlarging the Legislative Chamber-the nominee House-from fiffeen lo twenty. A despatch is Legisatatisha confirming to the retiring pensions of two-thirds salary, voted on the introduction of responsible government.

## TRADE AND LABOR.

The money market is still remarkably tight. Large imports have necessitated realising in many instances, and even this is difficult. Government debentures, to the amount of $£ 33,000$ have been withdrawn from sale for want of bidders. Trade is dull.
Trade is dull.
The butchers have taken the extrnordinary step of forming a society to fix a tariff of very high prices (amounting, as is calculated, to a profit of cent. per cent. on realy money trade), and to compel the napoption of the scale by bouncing all who will not join the uninn, refusing to deal with slaughterers and cattle brokers Who will not join the umin, retusid
who supply the more modernte tradesmen. If this lasts mucb longer, no doubt the consumers will take the matter into their own hands, and bring the butchers to their seuses by forming a company, as was done with the bakers some years ago.
We know instances of needlewomen being engaged, by so-called first-class houses at Bs , and 10 s . per week, without meals or lodging. Those who toke tea only have to work two hours longer in the day. Sempstresses have been edvertised for at 10 s . per week!
The labor market presents the anomaly of strikes and union tyranny, while there is distress from want of employment. Under such circumstances a seale of rates can be only approximate, and many of the quotations must be considered nominal. The following rates are nominally quoted:-


Water (per load of 150 galls.)

## NETS LETTER 0R 10 STRALISIA;

 NARRATIVE OF EVENTS: A LETTER TO SEND T0 FRIENDS.

BRIDGE OVER TIIE FARRA AT BTCHMOND
 has fuming a communteation between the suburbs of Collingwood and Richmond on the north, and Prahran, Windsor, and st, Kilua, on the suath side oit thenta


NARRATIVE
or
EVENTS:

THE ITYRE BIRD.

She Mevura Supfrba or Lyre Bird, $s$ it is popularly known here, is renarkable for the peculiar and eleantly formed tail, whence it derives ts name. The bird was at one time houglit to be rare, and to be confined o the far interior, or to the Sydney ide, but it is now known to inhabit he forests within a short distance of telbourne. The lyre-formed tail durns only the male bird, the hen aving instead a rich tuft of a blackish ronze color. These adornments are of developed until the birds arrive at


THE MALE LYRE BIRD, WITH NEST AND EGG.

## LETTER

TO SEND
TO FRIENDS.
matmity. The nest is curiously formed of grass roots and small twigs, and is lined with down. The form is such, that the hen sitting in it is sheltered from the weather by the canopy above, constructed of the same material as the nest.

The Mentera is also remarkable for being a mocking bird. It imitates with facility and exactness the notes of other birds by which it is surrounded in the forests, and appears to enjoy their discomfiture, when, attracted by its call, they flock to meet their supposed mates, and find none but the m ocker.

# THE NEWS LETTER OF AUSTRALASIA. 

JANUARY, 1857.

## yOURNAL OF POLITICS.

PARLMAMENTARY usage is the catchword of the day. Our Parliament has consented to set oat in the race of progress with its feet tied. "May" is the Alpha and Omega. Howrs and days are wasted, confusion allowed to arise, blunders made, and inconveniences tolerated-because the House of Commons has laid down for its own gridance rules inapplicable to our wants and conditions ; or because bad rules once made are then persevered in with a conservation essentially British. The rudeness of wearing hats in an assembly is tolerated because it has descended from days when the early English assemblies met in places where the practice of sitting covered was essential to confort. The election of a Chairman of Committees cannot be conducted in a decent manner, because balloting papers are not in vogue at St. Stephen's. And confusions and bickerings are the frequent consequence of a slavish adherence to defective hut time-honored modes of procedure. When will Englishmen be content to think for themselves, and to act as occasion requires, without a constant recurrence to the ways of their forefathers? We remember the case of a deliberative body here, which, having started by determining to follow "May's Practice," without considering whether it was aither necessary or convenient, spent a whole morning in discussing how "the previons question" was to be moved, when a straightforward resolntion, fitted to the case, would have settled the matter in three minutes. But Precedent is the Englishman's rule of conduct; and, although collected from all the corners of the earth, we are sufficiently English in the main to inherit the national weakness.
Among the formal practices of Parliament is that of opening proceedings with prayer, which, having been rejected in years past by the old Legislatnre, and now by the Assembly, has been adopted by the Conncil on the shallow majority of a casting vote. That it is right and necessary to seek the Divine blessing upon our every ant no right-minded man will dispute, and the obligation has increased force when the welfare of a whole people is dependent upon the undertaking in hand. But the reading of a form of prayer and praying have no necessary connection one with the other, and experience teaches us that, in nine cases out of ten, the adherence to a set-form, however good that form may be, sadly weakens the spirit. This we see every day, in secular as well as religious matters. The parallel case of the House of Commons is an example of the disregard into which an intended act of worship falls when it is suffered to become $a$ matter of rontine. There but few members enter until prayers are over, and a general listlessness pervades the thin assembly, while the speaker perfunctorily goes through the semblance of a duty. We should rejoice to see a state of things in which true prayer might initiate all our public as well as private proceedings, without fear of irreverence; but are apprehensive that it cannot be done with safety until human nature has sustained a radical change.
One more objection remains to be taken, before we proceed with our chronicle. We wish to register a protest against the prevalent ideas of Party. We can understand two or moze groups of men advocating different views of some one question ; or even association formed for the purpose of enforcing a particular doctrine, or carrying out a particular system; but for men to make their clection at starting whether they will uniformly aid or oppose the plans of a section of their body, professing nearly the same general views, is to us utterly incomprebensible. We know that it has long been so elsewhere; we know that England was distracted for centuries, and that the welfare of the nation was neglected, by this formation of two parties, the ruling passion of each of which was to nust the other from office. The most disastrous consequences have resulted from this antagonism. Yet a system, fraught with evil, and all but abandoned in the old conntry, must needs be adopted bere. We have an Opposition, with nothing to oppose, and nothing to advance, save the notion that nothing good can come out of the Treasury benches, and the declaration that they "will not worship God if the devil bid them." Thanks to the architect, the cross benches afford a place of resort for the men who feel that they are there to diseuss measures without regard to their originators. And, if the Pretorian Guard does contain a few place-hunters, the chance of two or three interested votes is better than the certainty of a predetermined opposition.
The Budget, which is the topic of the day, is, on the whole, satisfactory. Without reference to the details, on which there is, of course, room for considerable diversity of opinion, the Government manifests a desire to comply with public requirements, and a consciousness that its tenure of office depends upon its so doing. During the short time the parliament has been sitting, many measures of undeniable public utility have proceeded irom the Ministry; and the vice-regal speech, which differed from most precedent types of the lind in containing more enunciations than platitudes, promised many more. IV ven opposition members have already been surprised to find themselves anticipated in many of their plans for public improvements.
Mr. Sladen, in a long and comprehensive speech on the introduction of the estimates,
set forth some of the projects of the Government. The following is a brief notice of the leading features of the Budget :-

It appears that the reaction from the recent commercial depression of the colony has been greater than was anticipated, and that, instead of a deficit at the end of the year, there will be a surplus of about $\$ 85,000$. On a large number of articles, the duties received during the eleven months ending 30th November have greatly exceeded the sums calculated moder these heads for the whole year ; the revenue for 1856 having exceeded the estimated income by no less than $£ 220,000$. The land revenue, the gold duty, the license, postage, and many other sources, has helped to swell the amount. The Govermment has been thus enabled to effect large reductions, the chief of these being in the item of salaries. It is, moreover, intended to commence a system of administrative reform, by which the expenditure may in future be considerably reduced. The Government contemplates the raising of money on limited or unlimited annuities, so as to enable it to carry on the larger public works of the country; and it is proposed to estab. lish a national bank, and to gradually reduce the private banks. The national bank is to receive all money deposited, issuing its notes in exchange. Haif of the capital deposited is to be invested in Government securities, and the remaining half to be retained at the bank to meet the necessary payments. The Executive does not claim to have any control over this institution, for fear of its being made the tool of a party. It is thought by some that the debt incurred by the country may be met at the end of a few years. No material change is proposed in the police expenditure. The sum will therefore reman the same, while the force will be considerably angmented. The police, too, will in future do escort duty, and this will be a great saving to the country. It is contemplated to intimate to the home Government that it is only fair that England should defray some portion of the expenses of her military force in Victoria. A new land system is designed to levy a rate of payment for each run of about $2 d$. per aere, and this source of revenne alone is estimnted at $£ 850,000$ for the year. The totat expenditure for the year 1455 , even allowing for the interest on loans and the repayment of a part of the capital borrowed on the debentures for the Sewerage and Water Commission, with a very large sum for public works, will not, at least according to the estimates, exceed the income calculated at a moderate rate.

Petitions against the return of Messrs. Blair, Syme, Owens, and Bennett, are befure the Qualification Committee of the Assembly.

## JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

We are truly an unsocinble people. Assuming as we do to be a sort of Einglishmen, we steadfastly persevere in the perpetuation of British foibles. Cold, unsociable, segregatiug in our habits, ntterly innocent of the art of making ourselves agreeable to our neighbors. we nevertheless keep up the semblance of sociality, and a dismal affair we make of it. It is true that the incongruity of the elements of which Victorian society is composed raises some difficulty in the way of the total abandonment of social distinction, even for the temporary purposes of festive gatherings. We fully admit that, as here intelligence and propriety of conduct are as little tests of success in life, as wealth is of intellert and refinement, it would be both difficult and inadisable to remove indiscriminately thes social barriers. But there are many occasions on which the presence of a person maty be fainly taken as an indication of his eligibility for at least the converse of the monert. Besides, people's movements are here so generally known, ay, and often even the bistory of their career, that at most social meetings at least half will be in some degree acquainted. without the ceremony of an introduction. But, beyond the intercourse commonly called ' mixing in society,' there is a great want of the disposition to make ourselves agreeable. The fact is, we do not understand it. How many thousunds of well-meaning people, members of isocieties, sum up their ideas of a social gathering in a "ten-meeting," a slow and dismal affair, composed of long forms, weak tea, stale buns, and longwinded speeches; the very seats arminged as if with the design of preventing all intercourse between the guests. Or, to take a ense when pleasure is the professed object, look at the failure of the late attempts to get up a series of assemblies at Cremorne. Every precaution was taken to ensure respectability and propriety, but there was no unbending; the visitors were few and formal; people that belonged together kept together; the object of the projectors was frustrated, and the scheme fell through. Look at the few meetings of Mechanics' Institutions which ought to be the most delightful gatherings, and what do we find? The same elements re-disposed, set speeches, eompliments to and from the chair, and little else. A recent instance is presented by the conversazione of the Fine Arts Society, where all the visitors evidenced, by their attendance, some amount of refinement, and to which admission could only be obtained by the introduction of members, Yet there, not the elegant address of Mr. Smith, full of poetry and enthasi-
asm (which, by the way, we are glad to have enjoyed a second time in print), nor the repeated invitation to act as if in a drawing room, could induce the eminently respectable assembly of Englishmen to contribute to each other's enjoyment. Although the ice was broken by a good-natured and politic professional, scarcely anybody ventured to touch the Broadwood, or to open his mouth, or to stir from the bench where he sat as an isolated and expectant listener, Nay, the feeling we deprecate is so general, that many persons of moderate accomplishnents who would be very glat to do all in their power for the general gratification, are deterred hy a fear that their motive will be misunder stood, and that they will be severely criticised if they fail to excel a Formes on a Kemble. Even in private society, those few who recognise the obligation to exercise whatever talent they may possess for the gratification of their companions have to run the risk of being charged with presumption. The French, for they manage these things better in France, have a very pretty and apt expression, illustrative of the sentiment we desire to inculcate. A visitor at such an assembly is said not to 'attend,' whieh implies to wait and listen, but to 'assist:' he bears his part according to his ability, and, if he fall short of an imaginary standard of excellence, the attempt is placed to the credit of his good nature. It is in the power of the Fine Arts' Society, which promises a series of conversaziones. to do mach to ward remedying the defects in our socinl character: we look forward with pleasure to the next remion,

The peop!e of Williamstown, having been at loggerheads for a couple of months on the question whether the ladies or gentlemen should fix the prices of the tickets, have at last had $n$ meeting in aid of the establishment of a Mechanics' Institution. Exertions for a similar purpose. less the quarrelling, are being made at North Melbourne; where Mr . Justice Barry, to whom the community lies already under large obligations for his labors in the cause of refinement and mental culture, is taking an active part. The St. Kildaites are also forming what in that fashionable suburb is to be called an Atbenreum, The working men in and round Melbourne are ma'ing strenuous exertions to raise funds by subsoription among themselves toward the eulargement of the Hospital. In older countries such institutions are supported by the wealthy, for the relief of their less prosperous brethren; but here, where the working class are well to do, often more so than those who stand above them in the social soale, the endeavor to help an institution of whose benefits they are the chief recipients is just and honorable. A hundred pounds has been already paid in toward the fund.

The lator market is in a tolerably healthy state; the demand being at least equal to the supply; indeed, just at the present season, when the requirements of the barvest call for a large amount of temporary work, it would appear that there is but little ground for complaint on the part of the laboring classes, especially when we see in the daily papers such an announcement as the following:-"Wanted, reapers. £1 per acre, with three glasses of grog per day, atd a good table."-It is but right, however, to remember that this is only occasional. Families are wont to complain of a difficulty in procuring good female servants: servants are in plenty, but many of them are so little fitted for domestic daties, that they are positively a sonrce of trouble and inconvenience. Good general servants have no difficulty in obtaining from $£ 25$ to $£ 30$ a year, and cooks get rather more. Builders and skilled laborers are in full work, at good wages for short days' work. Trade is now good, confidence is restored, and enterprises of yarions kinds, many of them new to the place, are progressing all around. Those who regard cheap labor as essential to the prosperity of a country are eager for the resumption of Government immigration : a new scheme for this object forms a part of the ministerial plan. It is proposed to act independently of the British commissioners, and to send home agents, for the purpose of selecting suitable persons. We mast confess that we cannot subscribe to the popular views on this subject. We have long thought that the day for assisted immigration is past. The prospects now opened here to the industrious classes should, we think, be sufficient to attract to our shores all the labor we need: if the certainty of good wages and good living will not bring sufficient immigrants, we think that no official inferference is likely to accomplish the desired end.

The teachers engaged in the public sohools have formed an associntion for mutual edification, and for the general improvement of their position. Such a union is much needed; we camnot but regret the mistaken step of excluding private teachers. Whatover be the objects immediately contemplated, there should be no division; the position of educatovs is not so strong as that they can afford to create sects among themselves. Besides, speaking en gros, $t$ higher order of minds aud a higher range of acquirements will berfound among private teachers, especially if we interpret the term, strictly, to mean tutors. The immediate object which the teachers appear to have now in view is the improvement of their position in relation to the ruling authorities of the Government Schools. At present, the schoolmaster is looked uponas a sort of necessary person to have in a school; but whether be possesses the requisite knowledge, whd the ability (a very rare und peculiar one, so rare that it may be considered a gift), is mode quite a secondary matter: and the tetcher whose heart and head are in the work fares little or no better than the striotly formal atreedarian. Indeed, the zealous and skilled teacher is often at $n$ disadvantuge. We once heard a parent say to the instructor of his family. "I perceive that my children awe making progress under your care; they evidently understand what they leam, and tinatis all very well, but you should give them plenty of sules to leam hy heart: that is the great thing.' parents and patrons too often estimate education by the learning of lessons, and disiegard altogether the great end of mental culture, towards which the lessons are but the neans. Agnin, it is essential that the teacher should not be too directly dependent upon local athonifies; in ahl small communities. division of opintion, and exen biekerings, will arise, which prejudice the position of the teacher, and weaken his efforts; of all these he should be independent. We are rejoiced to see the teachers associatiang for the purposes inmediately afiecting themselves, and calculated to prodnce, by reaction, so mumh benefit to society.

Crime is still rife. Several wurder's have lately been committed. and remains of bodies have been found in different parts of the country. A teller of the Colonial Bank has been
convicted of forgery on a second trial, a former jury having acquitted lim on the same evidence. An officer of the Corporation has also been selltenced for embezzlement of the public funds. Some bushrangers have been captured, nint, however, without bloodshed.

The question of publio baths is ngain opened, and there is, at last, a faint hope that, something may be done toward the stupply of this vital want.

We mentioned last month that public notice tras attracted to the Penal establishments in consequence of the allegations of soine prisoners that they were ill-treated. We can understand, that what we should call rough usage may sometimes be necessary to the maintenance of discipline among the ruffians confined there, but we do not attach any weight to the statements of the men at whose instance the question has been opened. Let there be the most searching inquiry by all means, but none of that morbid sentimentality, which, glonting on the horrible, will imagine what it cannot find. If there be cruelty let.it be thoroughly exposed and the perpetrator punished; but the inquirers must bear in mind that men who have to be ironed for the safety of their keepers' lives, if for no other reason, will not be ruled by a smile or a frown. The report already published certainly bas not our coufidence.

## JOURNAL OF SCTENCE AND INDUSTRY.

We have little that is new to ohronicle under this head. The elentric telegraph is now open to Ballarat, and the Sandhurst line is nearly complete, so that there will soon be instantaneous communication between all the more important settlements. Building is going on rapidly, both in Melbourne and the inland townships. Many of the structures are of a high order of merit, though it must be confessed that some border upon the monstrous. Improvement commensurate with the demand thas created appears in building materials, and the subordinate arts. Among other instances is the commencement, at Flemington, on a large scale, of the manufacture of a very superior kind of brick by dry pressure; the enterprise of the versatile A. K. Smith.
In reply to some questions on the subject of the coal-fields of the colony, the Surveyor lately made the following statements to the House of Assembly:-"The only available coal-field known in the colony was the one at Western Port, and to work this a very heavy ontlay in tramways and breakwaters would be requived. Then, again, it was very distant from any available port. The Government had been applied to by several persons on the matter, and last year a lease was granted to a gentleman named Black, who, however, from want of capital, or some other obstacle, had not made any attempt to work the coal. Coal-field discoveries had often been announced; and in 1839 the very spot on which the Assembly stood had been declared to be carboniferous. The Governiment always endeavoured to ascertain whether these reports had any foundation; and, two years ago, the geological surveyor having reported the bight of the const towards Mount Martha to have a carboniferons formation, a surveyor was despatehed to examine. The report returned, however, was not of a satisfactory character ; but steps had been taken to ensure a most acemate examination of the coust from Brighton to Mount Martha, and from Warrenkeep to the Barrabool Hills. It would be many years, he feared, before the Warnnmbool coal-field would pay for its wonkirg." We lave seen samples of excellent coal from other places within the colony, but are not now in a position to spenk of the probable supply.

The reports from the Gold fields are all encouraging. The yield is steady, if not increasing. At this saason of the year the yield is genemilly rather higher, as, while the floods of winter have ceased and now pernit the working of wet diggings, some of which necessarity stand still during the rainy season, there is plenty of water to wash dry stuff. The Ovens Constitution says, "We are iaformoed that an arrangement hus been made by some of the business people at the quarth reef, by which the value of the neighboring country as an alluvial gold-field will be thoroughly tested. Ten diggers have joined with ten others, the latter to be paid by the proprietors of the madertaking, for the purpose of prospecting, with the view of discovering payable allnvinl diggings adjacent to the reef." There has hitherto been too little co-operation. Everybody has been working for himself and too often in opposition to his neighbor.

Fears have been entertained for the grain crops, but we believe they are now dispelled, and that the internal supply of bread stuffs will far exceed that of previous years. The cabbages have suffered so much from nphides as to be almost all destroyed, und the potatoes have in some phaces been attacked by blight.

## JOURNAL OF LITERAIURE AND ART.

A very gratifying evidence of the talent which exists in this dull and money-seeking commmity is the Fine Art Exhibition now open in the Fshibition Building. The undertaking was projected and is carried out by Mr. Frank Newton, and the result is as creditable to bis zeal as it is to the artists who have contributed their works. The eollection includes works in every branch of art: paintings in oil and water colors, drawings, prints, photographs, sculpture. and decoration, grace the walls of the elegant, but of late almest deserted, building. First in order of merit must be uamed M. Cnerard's views of Monnt Abrapt, of the Plains near the Pyrenees, and of Hobart Town. These are distingrished at once by their general faithfnlness to nature, and by skill and delicacy in execution. Although every detail is wrought up with remakable exactness, the general effect is in no way subordinated to this minuteness. Mr. Gilfillar's tyo lage pictures. drawn from New Zealand, have been before exhibited, so that a special examination of their merits is not now necessary ; and we need only exprese regret that his pencil is now idle. Mr. Davies is singularly felicitous in his interpretations of lucal sceuery. Without regarding details, and without the precision whieh elawacterises many of the landscapes exhibited, he succeeds in catching the spirit of the scenes he pourtrays. Fis views are full of life; the observer is transported to them, and can enjoy the seenery at the same time that he admires the drawing; which indicates, in our judgment, a very
high order of merit. M. Chevalien's water-color landscapes claim our admiration for their beauty and delicacy : we recognise the art and the skill; yet, the school to which he belongs is characterised by a tant soit pen of 'hardness,' which, in some subjects, gives a flatness to the view, as who should say, "This is a drationg in which art has improved upon nature, rather than a vera effigies." We believe that artists, especially of the French and German schools, are too much influenced with an idea of the importance of what is called 'treatment,' by which term is sometimes inderstood a certain modification or adaptation of nature to some ideal standard of beauty. According to our doctrine, true artistic treatment consists in the selection of the most pleasing forms which nature presents to our view, and the depiction of them tuder the most favorable circumstances. Somewhat of the harduess to which we refer is noticeable in Moore's 'Summer Evening, Borrowdale,' No. 143, a picture which commands our admiration.

There is little in the Sculpture department to excite our admiration, but much to call for encouragement. There are two or three very fair busts and as many bad ones. That of Mr. Fawkner, by Summers, is perhaps the best; but the artist has, as artists will, idealised the subject and made it a portrait of what he thinks Mr. Fawkner ought to be tather than what he is. Mr. Strutt, in his oil portrait of the Father of the Colony, has succeeded very happily in hitting the mean between a too slavish and literal interpretation of mature, and the total substitution of the ideal for the real. The expression is very happy and the execution good. Photographs are in abundance, and are all good. The large ones of views in Paris and Rome call for especial notice; some of them are the largest we have ever seen, and their delicacy of detail is remarkable. Several specimens of colonial engraving by Messrs. Grosse, Sadd, Calvert, and Mason, testify to our progress in reproductive art. One of them, the portrait of Mr. Haines, by M.M. Chevalier and Grosse, graces number seven of the Journal. The views of the Council Chambers, drawn on stone by M. Chevalier, and now being published by Messrs. Calvert, are in teresting; they will serve admirably well to convey to friends at home an idea of what we can do here. The new work, Victoria Illustrated, does not excite our approbation. The engravings are, for the most part, very inferior, and the spirit of the original sketches is so entirely lost, that they are now hardly recognisable.
A new weekly publication, called $M y$ Note $B o o k$, deserves particular notice. It is different to anything else that has before been published here, and superior to most that it resembles. With excellent language, dictated by an intelligent and liberal spirit, the writer at once chronicles and satirises prominent events and prominent men. We shall be glad to see the work meet with the success it deserves.

The familiar name of Hansard is borrowed for a title to a rechauffe of the Argus reports of proceedings in Parliament. Of course a new and appropriate name would not have done: the same spirit which gives us Richmonds, Kews, and Brightons, instead of the more euphonious and characteristic native appellatives, demands the employment of names like Bradshaw and Mansard. Apart from this, the reports are useful and, we think, fair, notwithstanding the tirades of Mr. Duffy, who was chafed because the ministerial budget was noticed at greater length than his lecture on forms and usages. The price of the work uppears to be rather high.
The essays on Internal Communication, laid before the Chamber of Commerce, are now published. A hint has been thrown out for the collection of municipal reports in a kind of magazine. There would seem to be a lurking satire in the suggestion.

The caterers for public amusement are busy in cultivating the favor of holiday makers. Although there is not in this country a single circumstance analogous to those which have given iss festive character to a northern Christmas, there seems to be a fixed determination to make it a season of jollity as far as means exist. The Theatre Royal presents a pantomime by Mr. Akhurst, who seems to possess a kind of patent for those things like that enjoyed by Nelson Lee at home. Cremome is the scene of fetes which appear to prove sufficiently attractive.

A good map of Melbourne and its subarbs has been engraved by Messrs, Tulloch and Brown for the Government.
The Philharmonic Society has lately performed with success the oratorio, "The Messiah." The eoncert was held in the Exhibition Building, and was well attended. The principal singers were the so ealled English Opera Company. A Mr. Massett is giving a half-musical, half-polyphonic entertainment, which appears to be attractive. We must confess that it is not to our taste. It is worthy of note that societies for the encouragement of art (we hear nothing of literature) have just been founded in the neighbouring colonies of New South Wales and South Anstralia. We hope that a wholesome rivalry will keep them all active, while they whrk together for good.
We lately mentioned the existence of a Phonographic Magazine, which circulates, in manuscript, among those who delight in Mr. Pitman's cabalistic symbols. It appears, from an announcement before us, that the conductors of the work are about to rush into print, and issue a montibly periodical with the title of the Southern Phonographic Harmonia. If the boy who delivers our copy is able to read it to us, it shall have our careful notice; otherwise we can only offer our best wishes for its success.

## A USTRALASIAN NEWS.

New Soutar Wales.-A serious riot lately occurred in Sydney, in which one or two lives were lost. A M. Marige advertised a balloon ascent, and, having obtained the use of the Domain for the purpose, succeeded in collecting a large concourse of persons. The ascent did not take place, nor were the arrangements such as to render it likely or even possible. The mob became infuriated, and, having destroyed all the apparatus turned upon one another. Yet, strange to say, none of the ruffians were captured, and the inquest contented itself with censuring the projector of the bubble.

Mr. Daniel Cooper, the new Speaker, whose cellar is said to contain a large part of his qualification, has commenced the erection of a new mansion, of which the Governor
laid the first stone. After the ceremony was over the august party adjourned to a game at leapfrog. The recreative part of the performance is all very well, but to bring guber natorial pomp to bear upon the building of a private honse is simply ridicaloas.

The usual difficulties appear to have arisen with respect to official salaries. The working clerks narrowly escaped being reduced to afford an increase to the heads. Mr. Weekes' endeavor to obtain a more satisfaciory adjustment of salanies, by making reductions proportional throughout all the grades, was ansuccessful. Present rates are anthorised for the present quarter. Mr. Parkes has retired from Parliament.

South Australia. - Judge Cooper, who has been Chief Jastiee for eighteen years, has gone to England for a holiday. The Governor's health is improving, and he was expected to open the railway on the 29th of Decemiler. The estimates fon eomnecting the Gawlertown railway with the Burra and the Murray is $£ 7,089$ per mile, as the total cost; but this is considered low. The Bill for establishing a monthly mail communication with Britain was thrown out on the second reading. A single day is fixed for all the new elections. The harvest is progressing very slowiy, owing to the backwardness of the season.

## MELBOURNE

## WHOLESALE TPADE REPORT

Notwithstanding the few failures which have occurred during the past week, and which may ultimately prove a loss of about $£ 15,000$ altogether, we may confidently describe the state of trade as sound, and generally remunerative. There can be no doubt that we have still in the city a number of small merchants and traders who will find it impossible to compete with the capital and credit of the larger firms; and it is indeed desirable that the number of persons employed in the distribution of imports and exports should bear a more just proportion to the wants of the colony.
Our general prospects are thought encouraging. We must expect heavy imports, but, on the other hand, arrangements are already made which will ensure additional immigrants. It is announced that not less than two millions stering will be expended on public works during 1857. This, with the high wages attainable in every branch of industry, will probably bring our weekly arrivals up to one thousand persons, and increase our consuming power fully one-eighth by the end of twelve months. The price of labor, it is predicted, will advance before the arrival of any considerable number of competitors for employment.

The principal feature in our market is the further decline of flour. First Adelaide is selling at $£ 18$ per ton, and it will scarcely be credited that a cargo of guaranteed Californian flour failed to find purchasers by anction this week at $£ 1210$ s. per ton. Wheat, (is. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel of sixty pounds: Colonial oats, 6s. to 7s. fid. per bushel of forty pounds; Scotch ontmeal, 20s. per hundred-weight; York, Cumberland, or Wiltshire hams, 1s. to 1s. 1d. Cheese, all kinds, 1s. per pound ; best Cork butter, 1s. 1f. Rice, Patna, $£ 19$ per ton. Sugars, crushed, $4 \frac{5}{3}$ d. to 5 d . Pampuiga, per ton, $£ 35$ to $£ 3 t ;$ crystalised, 42 s. per hundred-weight. Tea, duty paid : fine Congou, per chest, 84 pounds nett, $£ 62 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. Coffee, duty paid: Ceylon plantation, 1s.; Java, 11d. to 1s. Tobacco, Barrett's Negrohead, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7 d . Cigars: Havanah, Medio Regalias, per thousand, duty paid, £9 to £10; Havanah Regalias, per thousand, £10 to £13. Wines : Hunt and Offler's, per pipe, $£ 62$ to $£ 64$; Fine Diamond, per pipe, $£ 75$; pale Sherry, per butt, $£ 48$ to $£ 52$; in case, per dozen, 24 s . to 36 s . Timber has declined since the arrival of several vessels from the Baltic. Red deals, $9 \times 3$, on Wharf, $6 d$. American lumber, per 1,000 feet, tongued and grooved, $£ 15$.

## GOLD.

The amount of gold brought down the last week was $6 \pi, 202$ ounces, and, for the year to this date, 2,594,502 ounces.

## L.AND.

Both city and suburban land are advancing in price. The following quotations will indicate the average prices:-At Northcote, near Merri Creek, at from $£ 70$ to $£ 8 \theta$ per acre ; at Prahran, $£ 21$ per aere; at Kangerong, county of Mormington, 25 s . to 30 s . per acre; at Eumemening, same county, from 20 s . to 37 s . per acre.

## AvERAGE PRICE OF PROVISTONS AT

Bread, (4lb. loaf) Butter, (per lb.) fiesh Potatoes, (perlb.) Cabbages, (dozen) Beef and Mutton (per lb.) Eggs, (per doz.) Milk (per quart)

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16

Adelade. Lannceston



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9 Bourke Street East, Melbourne.
Published by George Slater, Printed by W. H. Williams, 94 Bourke Street East, Melbourne.

Cover sheet. $260 \times 410 \mathrm{~mm}$, thin writing paper, folded into 4 pp quarto, the front with an engraving by Samuel Calvert depicting the Caledonian Gathering at the Melbourne Cricket Ground, surmounted by a decorative masthead and surrounded by an illustrated border featuring sailors and ship's anchor, an Aborigine, agricultural implements and produce; the remaining three sides blank; near fine with original folds and the expected amount of very mild creasing to the thin paper; lacking the second printed sheet.

The first issue of The News Letter of Australasia was published by George Slater in July 1856.

The following notice regarding this new and innovative publication appeared in The Argus, Page 6, 23 June, 1856:
On July $2^{\text {nd }}$ will be Published, No. 1, price 6d., "THE NEWS LETTER OF AUSTRALASIA," an Impartial Summary. "The News Letter of Australasia." printed on superfine thin letter paper, with pages three and four blank for private correspondence. Price 6d. Sold by all booksellers and newsagents.
Letters are not so liable to be lost as newspapers in transmission by post.
Send to friends at home "The News Letter of Australasia," a monthly record and bird's eye view of the events and state of these countries.
"The News Letter of Australasia" will contain a narrative without comment, most emphatically indicating and marking the spirit of progress of the times, and the natural characteristics of these countries.
"The Newsletter of Australasia" printed (by W. H. Williams) on superfine thin letter paper.
Sold by all booksellers. Price 6d.
Published by GEORGE SLATER, 94 Bourke-street east.
Sold by booksellers and news agents.

The printing, publishing and bookselling firm W. H. Williams operated in Melbourne for most of the second half of the nineteenth century. The founder, William H. Williams, arrived in Melbourne in October 1852, and was employed for a period as an overseer on the Melbourne Herald. In 1853 he bought the business of Connebee and Mould, who had been printers at 79 Elizabeth Street since 1850. William Williams was initially in a partnership as Hough, Heath and Williams (in 1853 published The Diggers Advocate) and by December 1855 was sole proprietor. In 1856 the firm moved to 94 Bourke Street East, where it shared premises with bookseller and publisher George Slater who undertook a number of publishing projects with Williams including 'Language of the Aborigines' and 'The Settlement of John Batman in Port Philip from his own Journal'. In November 1856 Williams acquired Slater's business and founded W. H. Williams which was later located in 23 Little Burke Street East (Post Office Place), then Elizabeth Street, Little Collins Street West, and 83 Queen Street.
W. H. Williams printed, published and owned a range of periodicals and newspapers in Melbourne, many of which had literary content, such as The Illustrated Journal of Australasia and Monthly Magazine (1857-58) and The Australian Monthly Magazine (1865-67), of which William Williams was printer, publisher, owner, and initially editor. The illustrations were woodcut prints of drawings and paintings of scenes and portraits. Williams was one of the first printers in the colony to type-set musical notation, and was known as 'Musical Williams'. (See page 12)
Williams' son, also William H. Williams, trained as a compositor and entered the business, printing and publishing with his father as Williams \& Williams in the 1890s, and eventually operating in his own right, as W. H. Williams Jnr.

## Works by W. H. Williams

1. Dimples; A Daughter of Vice Melbourne: W. H. Williams, 1939-1959 single work novella romance
2. The Musical Millionaire, or, Love and L.S.D.: a comic opera in two acts Ivan Archer Rosenblum , Ivan Archer Rosenblum (composer), Melbourne: W. H. Williams, 1905 single work musical theatre opera humour
3. The Swag : the unofficial flute of the sundowners and other colonial vagrants; with which is enfurcated the Bush Marconi and the Whaler's Telegraph, by Scotty the Wrinkler Philip Mowbray , Melbourne s.n., 1900 selected work short story
4. The Centennial Garland: An Australian Gift-Book and Souvenir to Friends Across the Seas A. F. Gardner [Melbourne ]: 1888 selected work poetry
5. Australian Chimes and Rhymes William H. Williams (editor), Melbourne: W. H. Williams, 1884 anthology novella poetry prose short story
6. Australian Christmas Chimes for Old and Young William H. Williams (editor), Melbourne: W. H. Williams, 1881 anthology poetry short story
7. Vercingetorix, or, Love and Patriotism Joshua Lake, Henri Kowalski (composer), Melbourne : W. H. Williams, 1881 single work musical theatre Abstract

## Lyric drama in three acts.

Translated into English (and possibly adapted) from the original French version by M Maniel.

1. Proi ; Or, At the Dawning [cantata] Marcus Clarke, Paolo Giorza (composer), Melbourne : Marcus Clarke, 1881 single work lyric/song
2. Checkmated T. P. (Mrs) Hill Melbourne: W. H. Williams, 1878 single work novel
3. 'Boot and Saddle!' : Bits of South African Life in Bush and Barracks H. Morin Humphreys, Melbourne: George Robertson , 1875 selected work prose
4. Memories of the Past A Lady in Australia Melbourne: W. H. Williams, 1873 single work autobiography
5. Australian Stories Round the Camp Fire Robert P. Whitworth Melbourne: W. H. Williams, 1872 selected work short story
6. Williams's Illustrated Australian Annual, for the Holiday Season [1870-71] Williams's Illustrated Australian Annual Melbourne: W. H. Williams, 1870 periodical issue
7. Williams's Illustrated Australian Annual for Christmas and the New Year 1869-1870: Second Year of Publication Williams's Illustrated Australian Annual Melbourne: W. H. Williams, 1869 periodical issue
8. Williams's Illustrated Australian Annual Williams's Australian Annual; Printable version Williams's Illustrated Australian Annual for Christmas and the New Year Henry Kendall (editor), Melbourne: W. H. Williams, 1868 periodical ( 3 issues)
9. The Australian Monthly Magazine Melbourne: W. H. Williams, 1865-1867 periodical (27 issues)
10. Francesca Vasari : A Tragedy in Five Acts John Finnamore , Melbourne : John Finnamore , 1865 single work drama
11. Follow the Track 'Twig', Melbourne: W. H. Williams, 1861 single work novella
12. The Illustrated Journal of Australasia The Illustrated Journal of Australasia and Monthly Magazine combining The Monthly Magazine (William Williams) and A Journal of Australasia, Made in Melbourne: George Slater, 1856-1857 periodical (8 issues)
History of George Slater, http://www.austlit.edu.au/austlit/page/A37997
The business George Slater operated at various times in the second half of the nineteenth century in Melbourne and in Brisbane, and in country Victoria and Queensland, as a bookseller, publisher, printer, stationer, newsagent, library, and dealer in homeopathic medicines. George Slater opened a bookshop in Wellington Street in Collingwood, Melbourne, soon after his arrival from London in 1853 (sometimes advertised as the 'Wellington Library'), but soon moved to 94 Bourke Street East, where the business developed into a leading Melbourne bookseller, which also published in association with William Williams, and also traded as Slater, Williams and Hodgson. During the 1850s George Slater published A Journal of Australasia (later The Illustrated Journal of Australasia and Monthly Magazine), which contained some of the earliest criticism of Australian literature. Another publication was the periodical The News Letter from Australasia, a compendium of information intended to be sent to relatives and friends in Britain. This publication featured a woodcut print on the cover, and Slater also published and sold individual prints of scenes of Melbourne and the gold diggings. Slater operated as a wholesale bookseller at 120 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne then opened branches in Castlemaine and Bendigo, but the business failed and was sold around 1858. From 1859 to 1861 George Slater operated a library in High Street, St Kilda.
In 1864 George Slater moved to Brisbane where he opened a small bookshop and stationery in the Kingsford Building in Queen Street. The business opened branches in Rockhampton and Gympie, and expanded into printing, producing maps and woodcut and lithographic prints and photographs of Queensland scenes. It also operated a subscription library, which had a list of 15,000 books in 1869. From 1867 the firm published Slater's Queensland Almanac, and in 1873 moved into a new warehouse and workshop in Edward Street. This business was sold around 1876 to Gordon and Gotch, who continued Slater's Queensland Almanac into the twentieth century.
George Slater is listed in the 1882 Queensland Post Office Directory as a bookseller and publisher at the New Church Book Depot. Slater purchased an interest in a homeopathic pharmacy in Edward Street in 1882, which he sold in 1885.

## Works by George Slater some with William Williams

1. The Illustrated Journal of Australasia The Illustrated Journal of Australasia and Monthly Magazine combining The Monthly Magazine (William Williams) and A Journal of Australasia, Made in Melbourne: George Slater, 1856-1857 periodical ( 8 issues)
2. The Illustrated Melbourne News Melbourne: George Slater, 1858 periodical
3. Arabin, or, The Adventures of a Colonist in New South Wales; with an Essay on the Aborigines of Australia Thomas McCombie London : Simmonds and Ward, 1845 single work novel
4. The Settlement of John Batman in Port Phillip : From His Own Journal [John Batman] Melbourne : George Slater, 1856 selected work diary Abstract 'Batman's crucial first expedition to Port Phillip in May-June 1835. Based on historical events rather than on Batman's actual journal and written to reinforce his claim to be the founder of Melbourne, this embellished account of the expedition has been attributed by Henry Gyles Turner to Joseph Tice Gellibrand and a prominent member of the Port Phillip Association.' (National Library of Australia catalogue.)
5. Rebel Convicts : An Australian Novel [R. H. Horne] Melbourne: George Slater, 1858 single work novel

## THE COLOMIIIL 3 m



# 'THE CHIIIESE PUZLLE' <br> Melbourne Monthly Magazine 

May 1855

The Vandemonian alarm having died away, and the State Trials being now absolutely a bore, a new excitement has opportunely sprung up-a trial to Mayoral jurisprudence, an exercise for Young Collingwood oratory-the Chinese puzzle.

It has, of course, been our lot to witness the commencement of that terrible irruption of Pagans (as they are now invariably called) which threatens the Christianity (and the diggings) of Victoria. With horror we have heard of the barbarian hordes about to be poured into this happy land, and of their obvious intention of exterminating the British-and indeed, (in
spite of Colonel Vern) the whole European population. With horror we have read those foul and wicked prints which, when exposed in the police-court, brought the blush of shame and indignation into the cheek of His Worship, and sent a highly respectable lady of the name of Bridget (we believe from Sligo) into fits.

These things are, at first sight, horrible, we must admit; but let us look at them again, to be quite sure whether they are as monstrous as they appear.

No doubt, to get over the preliminary objection which has brought up Paterfamilies in his wrath, certain pictures, said-by undoubted judges-to be of an immoral tendency, have been sold by certain Pagans to certain Christians; and no doubt more-we are not told how many-have been fished up by our vigilant and intelligent police. Very well: the Collector of Customs should have stopped these in the Bay; but the offenders, either by way of sale or publication, may be punished when they get on shore. They have adopted this country, and they must, with it, take its laws. We believe they do, most submissively. Some individuals, out of an immigration said to amount to very many thousands, have then been detected in an offence and punished for it. Is their sin to be visited on their country-men? And shall we, in common justice, hang simultaneously a few of our leading booksellers in consideration of the vice of Holywell Street? "Down they shall be put," said Sir Charles Hotham, rather too aristocratically, of foreigners in general, the other day. "Down they shall be put," say many wise people, of the Chinese now. But why, and how?

For our part, we doubt the policy as well as the legality of any such proceedings as our intensely European fellow-citizens are calling for, against the Pagans from the land of tea. We think it would be at least wise to reflect a little before setting out on so eminently unchristian a crusade, as Peter-beg pardon, John Thomas-the hermit is getting up at this crisis.

Look at John Chinaman as you see him in Collins Street, with his happy and intelligentand, we ought to add, clean-face, and compare him with a few of our fellow-countrymen as they first appear in the colony. If he is not a Christian, this is your opportunity to make him one; if he is, so much the better. But, as a citizen, how is he objectionable? Nobody seems willing to answer that.

We submit then, in the first place, that we want colonists, and that till there is a clear case against John Chinaman, we want him. We see him marching through the street in European dress, and we are much obliged to him for his custom; we see him consuming European food, and we admire his appetite. (We only hope he has imported his taste for little dogs, and will consume the few thousand useless curs which the government won't tax.) We see him refusing European drink, and we respect his sobriety! There he is, a Victorian from Asia-a Pagan, certainly, but ready to be converted, reverend and dear sir, whenever you like to begin! There he is, we say, a Victorian, who has brought his speciality of industry, whatever it may be, and his producing power, to add to the real wealth of the colony. A Victorian, obedient to our laws,

## rice hind the promiter

and likely to be more useful to us in many ways than many of our importations from home, however meritorious and well-meaning they may be. If he be an inferior animal, as we are informed the intellectual Brown believes, let him do inferior animals' work, of which there is plenty required; if this be an error on the part of Brown, why then let the Chinaman improve us; let him be Lieutenant-Governor, if the post will fit him; let us do anything, in fact, except declare war upon a friend-against a visitor, at any rate-in whom we see a good servant to begin with, and possibly a good customer into the bargain.

As to any danger to our laws from Chinamen, we confess our fears lie in a different direction. We look with some alarm at the habits of despotism likely to be engendered amongst our small authorities, by the too ready submission of the thousands of Celestials whom they will now have the opportunity of bullying to the top of their bent. "The Chinaman," says an undisputed authority, "is bred up to civil obedience tenero ab ungui, with every chance of proving a quiet subject at least. Such institutions certainly do not denote the existence of much liberty; but, if peaceful obedience and universal order be the sole objects in view, they argue, on the part of the governors, some knowledge of human nature, and an adaptation of the means to the end." So John Chinaman would be peaceful—even at Ballaarat [sic]. One question: Was Peter Lalor, late Commander-in-Chief of the Insurgents, a Chinaman?

To our minds there is something contemptible in the rush from panic to panic for which Melbourne is so sadly distinguished. The Russians have not invaded us; the Great Britain, spite of her cannonading, has left of us safe; special constables have been sworn in to save us from Ballaarat: Ballaarat stands where it did, and so does Melbourne-not a constable being required. And now, at length, there being nothing left of our Rifle Brigades and our Sepoys to talk valorously about, we have a chattering of Tartar domination and anti-Celestial morals; we are to exclude industry and energy from the colony, on the plea that it is not European; and with a shout of "China for the Chinese," we are to shut ourselves within such lands as our own wise system allows us, to despise foreigners, and to be the laughing-stock of all sensible mankind, in all quarters of the world.

If anybody could tell us what we were afraid of; if we were not mere children, seeing ghosts in the dark, and only in the dark, our terrors would be respectable; but, really, our present condition is absurd. Take any British citizen aside and ask him what he is afraid of-why he wishes to exclude the Chinese-and whether he is sure that he wishes to exclude them at all. His answer is terribly confused. "Morals, sir, morals, must be attended to. Pagans, you know Pagans. No Mrs. Chisholm at the Chinese ports-no distressed needlewomen-no wives for Pagans, sir. Prints, sir, improper prints. Very proper observation of Mayor. Pagans' wives—prints—pictures—mayor-inferior race—Asiatic Tartar.-Must be put a stop to!"

This is all we can learn against the Chinese, an intelligent, educated, and industrious class of immigrants who, we think, may be made immensely serviceable to us (the English) in the
development of the industrial resources of this colony. A prejudice has been got up against them, and that prejudice has sought every possible pretext for doing them wrong. It has sought to make our little Legislature exclude the Chinese, assuming an imperial right, and pretending that we are an independent state with a voice in the matter. It has sometimes called itself by sacred names, and sometimes announced itself in a mere political character; but it is a prejudice, and worse, it is a panic. We are afraid of the Chinese, and we have not the moral courage to say so. They have not a weapon amongst them; nevertheless they have terrified us. And the Attorney-General is preparing a bill to relieve our minds-a bill for the exclusion of skilled artisans and admirable agriculturists, a bill to cause a further delay in the cultivation of our lands. That is Mr. Stawell's present amusement and occupation, since, without the assistance of Mr. Molesworth, he acquitted all the state prisoners. But let us wait a little. Let us do nothing in haste. Let us give Chinese colonists a chance, and not commence legislating against them till we know the reason why. And even then let us consider whether we wish to exclude them from the colony or only from the diggings, and whether, by cutting them off from the gold-fields and opening the land, we could not make their industry of vast value to ourselves. In short, let us look at this question as selfishly as possible. Let us assure the Chinese that they are Pagans and our inferiors, and let us bastinado them from time to time, if that oriental mode of punishment be thought desirable; but if we can get anything out of them let us do so, and unless we are a perfectly irrational people, let us stay Mr . Stawell's hand till we see whether he is about to slay an Asiatic goose come here to lay golden eggs.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Chisholm is requested to smuggle us a few China women, and, by all means, to let those she brings be young. It is, we believe, a melancholy truism, applicable to the whole people, "that with the progress of age, the old men come very ugly, and the old women, if possible, more so." (Vide Penny Cyclopadia, article China.)

Such being the case, perhaps some of the Pagans will unite themselves to more durable British spinsters, and, attaching themselves to the soil of Victoria, found a new family upon the face of the earth.

We say nothing of the expediency of such marriages, except that in no case, we trust, will the lady find that by any accident she has "caught a Tartar!"


[^0]:    before us.
    It was quite possible that, when onco the whole sea was frozen

