<u>Melbourne Newspapers and Journals 1853-1859</u> <u>Printed and published by William H. Williams (1831-1910)</u>

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.

<u>Large collection of historical Australian Books in Lounge Room Cedar Bookcases,</u> <u>c1860, including:</u>

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 I WILL NOT LOOK SILENTLY ON AND SEE OUR LIBERTIES INVADED

OR REMAIN A PASSIVE SPECTATOR OF PUBLIC ROBBERY .- PITT.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1853.

THE DIGGERS AND THE LEASE.

No. 2.-Vol. I.]

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 every day proves more and more the truth of that opinion. No sooner is the license question settled than a greater evil arises-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 he ta'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 under 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 it.

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 for gold and opposing the Government"—and that is all. And they talk of the gold fields as they would talk of a fat calf, a thing only 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 the prosperity and safety of this colony depends upon the social and political condition of the mining community.

We extract the following letter from our friend and best supporter, the "Herald." In speaking of the "mineral leases at the gold fields," the writer says:---

⁴⁴From the letters of our own correspondents, and those of private diggers, we gather that some degree of excitement prevails at the gold fields on account of a supposition that certain blocks of land, now in the occupation of digging 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 eneroachment upon the diggers' rights is said to be contemplated. We are told that there a square mile of country has been, or is about to be, leased to a company, whose operations will necessitate the expulsion of a large number of diggers now actively engaged in their ordinary occupations.

in their ordinary occupations. "Such a proceeding as the one here described would be so flagrant a breach of law, to 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 lands are to be leased to companies which have been abandoned by individual diggers, that without any excessive reverence for our present government, we are persuaded, if any leases of occupied land have been issued, this must have been done under a misapprehension and a mistake.

"That such should be the case seems the more probable to us, because even we, who have no interest one way or the other-who have no policy to serve, no pets to provide for -have been so assailed with contradictory statements upon the subject, that we feel in consi-derable doubt as to how the truth lies. One day we receive a communication, informing us that the company to whom land is to be leased, so far from interfering with existing interests, will, by draining their own land, drain divers adjacent gullies, too, and enable hundreds of diggers to operate where they cannot 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 next day letters reach us, purporting to be written by people who, having experimented last season upon the Fryer's Creek flats, 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 upon their old holes, and who find their prospeets suddenly thwarted by a monopoly granted to a company upon the specious pretence that the lands they seek to occupy have been worked out and abandoned. If we find ourselves so embarrassed between contradictory statements, we can well suppose that the Go-vernment—so much less likely to be well and impartially informed—so much more exposed to party influences, and to be misled by biassed persons-may be completely at fault, and without the slightest desire to injure the diggers may, from wrong information, he guilty of an irreperable blunder. Wherefore, we are extremely anxious that the parties interested may, in a pacific but unmistakable man-

ner, let the world know how matters stand, 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 affair turns. To grant a lease of land that the diggers have worked and abandoned, would be an act as just and beueficial as it would be unjust and injurious to turn diggers off the ground for the sake of promoting the interests of a company.

"We do not doubt that, in many respects, it would be an important economy of labour if our gold-fields were to be worked in an organised and methodical manner, rather than as the fancies, ignorance, or caprice of a thou-sand different persons may dictate. But in practically regulating the affairs of the world, the laws of distribution are even more important than the laws of production. It is better that a thousand men should make in a week a thousand ounces of gold, and should so divide the treasure that the wants of cach person should be supplied, than that a few should have the opportunity of squandering a larger amount. For these reasons, and because we would rather that our Colony should reap the benefits of the gold-fields than that these should go to swell the profits of absence capi-talists we do not not to provide the should go to should be absence of the gold-fields the profits of absence of the start and the should go to swell the profits of absence of the should go to swell the profits of absence of the should be absence of the should be absence of the should go to swell the profits of absence of the should be absence of the should be able to swell the swell be able to swell be able to swell the swell be able to swell be able to swell the swell be able to swell be talists, we do not care to enquire too closely whether the present system of working the gold-fields is or is not the most remunerative of all possible modes. We would rather that the diggers should scramble on as they now the diggers should scramble on as they now do, wasting their labour often, indulging in false hopes perpetually, but always working with zeal and hearty good-will that would shame our hired road makers and other public wielders of the pick and shovel;—we would rather that the digger should work harder and make less, but have the privilege of doing as he thinks fit with the produce of his own labour, than that this last should be exacted to raise a much larger portion for a set exacted to raise a much larger portion for a set of unknown shareholders in some public com-pany. The laws regulating the production of the wealth of nations are doubtless of the highest importance; but those that regulate the distribution we must not not be the distribution, we repeat, are yet more im-portant; 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 of land, it would be in the higest degree dan gerous and impolitic to grant a lease of that

and to a company. "The law has recognised this; and it is, therefore, all the less necessary to dwell upon it; but for reasons we have already stated because the Government is doubly likely to be perplexed by contradictory statements, that leave less interested people in doubt—we would carnestly recommend the diggers to take all opportunities of asserting the truth, and letting it be known whether the proposed leases of mineral lands at Fryer's Creek will, or will or will not, be in contradiction to the spirit of the present law."

NEWS OF THE DIGGINGS.

Bendigo.

(From our own Correspondent.) BENDIGO, November 7th, 1853.

Your paper arrived here in good time on Satarday. The smallness of the number, however, prevented a great many from obtaining copies that were eager to have done so. The heading has been universally admired, and not so much disappointment expressed as regards the size as I anticipated. The public indulgence must not, however, be abused your excuses about square inches won't do long, for we have not all of us forgotten the three yards of song that was to be had for a penny at home. I do not mean anything invidions, but you must

I shall be glad when you have got your devil in the court taking notes, for it will not be before it is wanted, some of the proceedings being characterised by anything but diquity or even deceney.

by anything but dignity or even deconcy. The yield of gold up here presents no fresh feature. All, I think, are doing something, and Commissioners' Flat is rising in favour, while other places have still their admirers.

Mount Malaga has fallen into disrepute the last few days, and a good many are returning here to their old grounds, mentally resolving not to be again tempted, which, of course, they'll keep till the next opportunity offers an inducement for them to break it.

EAGLE HAWK GULLY, 29th OCT.—Little is doing in this quarter, and as the water gets scarce many are on the move. The new diggings at Mount Maligan are occupying some attention, although very unfavorable accounts have been received from thence to-day and yesterday. Some are doing well at the Sydney flat, and the population there is alightly on the increase. A few "rushes" in other parts, such as the Devonshire and New Zealand gullies, have taken place, but with little more than individual success.—Mr. Wilkinson's store and large stock of goods, sold on Wednesday and Thursday by Messrs. MncPherson and Co., realized fair prices.—The Wesleyan community, with the activity which always characterizes that hody, have built a very neat and capacious Chapel, of canvass, on a substantial frame, at the head of Eagle hawk; when Divine Service is performed, morning and afternoon, every Sunday; I baliave it is intended to open a school in connexion with the chapel.

Several robberies have taken place about here lately, and amongst others a butcher in New Zealand gully was robbed of some money and a gun. Suspicion fell upon a man named Lancaster, who was apprehended and discharged. On obtaining his release he returned to his work; but the butcher not being satisfied, as it would appear, yesterday went to his (Lancaster's) tent, looked in, and finding him out, went to where he was working and seeing him there, walked home, loaded a double-tayrelled gun, returned to the gully, and deliberately fired on Lancaster, lodging the shot in the hone of his leg; he was then aiming the second shot for the unfortunate man's breast, but was happily prevented by the bystanders, who seized him; he however effected his scape before the police arrived on the ground, and I have not yet heard of his apprehension.

The Police have not been round this district yet for licences; when they come, however, I believe they will find few, if any, unprovided with the requisite document. The first number of your paper is impatiently awaited about here.

Forest Creek.

(From our own Correspondents)

FOREST CREEK, Nov. 7th. I have but little to communicate of general inte-rest this week. Alas! for the good old times of Alexandrian celebrity, when gold was measured by the pannikin, and poundsweight filled the mouths of men, in place of the conce and pennyweight of these degenerate times. Then there was something invigorating even in the scratch of a pen that chronicled the success of some lucky dog who had groued his way into the realms of Plutus, and turned out the long-hidden treasure. Yes; now the romance the long-hidden treasure. Yes; now the romance of the thing has in a great measure departed, leav-ing behind it only the success that waits upon un-tiring energy and unflagging labour. You will think from my strain that I am in the dolefuls, but no such thing, although I admit that my four last "shicers" have not at all improved my temper. Well, but I'm not all the world, you'll say, and what are others doing? Well, I'll tell you. They are working up the old ground, right manfully, where the water will admit of it; and occasionally some adventurous wight goes down on some new spot, and a rush of course is the consequence. But when a dividend is declared on the estate, the assets are generally nil, or next to it. But mind. I don't say the place is bankrupt, for I believe that the summer will turn up something yet. Barker's Creek looks promising, and there are a good many out prospecting towards the Loddon, where there is every prospect, as far as outward appearances go. The Loddon reminds me of Friars Creek. go. The Loddon reminds me of Friars Creek. Could you put a fellow up to the way of doing this square mile business? Egad, I got into a row the other day about a square foot; but then I have no friends at court, so it is no use telling me that dodge. There is to be a cattle pound here, and who do you think is to be the keeper? Why, a lawyer. So now, you see, the parchment will be holder of the steaks [beef], as well as Master of the Rolls. We had a meeting at the Chapel on Tuesday last, upon the baneful effects of liquor. The speaker appeared fully at home on the subject : old acquaint-ance any thing to 'do with it, think ? I can't say myself. 'The subject not very popular, judging from the attendance—I should say about fifty, at a rough guess. They drew up a petition, but know-ing you are not hard-up for matter, I did not send it, as no one would read it except the fifty beforementioned.

PRICE 6D.

Ballarat. (From our own Correspondent.)

We are jogging along pretty quietly here at present. There seems to be a good feeling existing between the authorities and the diggers. An occasional skirmish takes place about a claim but after each party has "suid his say," and the commissioner decides, they generally retire, the winner plessed — the loser grunbling until he commences another hoped-for-prize, which is not long in being put into operation. —The price of fresh meat here is astonishingly high: mutton, hindquarters 8s. 6d. and 9s., forequarters 6s. 6d. to 7s.; beef 9d. per pound, and expected to rise. The butchers not unfrequently have to give 8d. per lb. for beef, and as high as 26s. and 27s. for sheep; which, when you consider their size and quality, is not a profitable speculation.

Some few days since a report was provalent that a woman had been murdered at Ewreka, by her hushand, that he had cut her head off, and thrown it into a "shicer." People went so far as to search the debris of old fires in hopes of ascertaining some clue to the nurder, but when a great commotion had taken place and they had actually succeeded in finding some old and charred bones, and were about dispatching a courier for Dr. Carr, the lost sheep returned, and a hearty laugh concluded the farce of the diggers in search of a wife.

succeeded in finding some old and charred bones, and were about dispatching a courier for Dr. Carr, the lost sheep returned, and a hearty laugh concladed the farce of the diggers in search of a wife. To the astanishment of everyone the man who fell down the hundred feet hole has recovered, and is now as sound as ever, with the Exception of being a little bruised. A rumour has rui like wild-fire this evening that a 30lls. nugget has been taken out of a claim near Sinclair's store. I will not vouch for the accuracy of it, not having had time as yet to enquire into the particulars —New lines are opening up here every day. The diggers are doing well in New Chums' Gally, in sixty feet sinking; and the Sailors' Gully is still giving handsome yields to the fortunate digger.

Great distatisfaction has been expressed in all quarters here at the Squatters resolution not to vote for Mr. Fawkner's motion for assessment on atock. The diggers are perfectly willing to pay a thir there of the taxes, but such conduct as I have mentioned, coupled with the fact of several members having taken spirits out of bond, that they intended to place a high duty upon, has elicited nothing but a feeling of universal contempt and disgust. When men in their position descend to such backdoor ways of making money, which almost amounts to swindling, how can a high moral tone be expected to pervade the general mats of the community.

Mr. Jones' Circus, in Prince Regent's Gully, continues to amuse the diggers, and he is patronised liberally, and not undeservingly, for a kinder or more obliging little fellow never broke the world's bread.

The Melboarne Nugget is veritably a "black diamond," of the very first water, on horselack; he is "sui generis," having no competitor.—The weather still continues fine, but as yet we have nothing that you may call summer weather.

During the week accounts have reached Melhourne from the Colac of the discovery of a workable gold-field in that locality, but as yet this depends on the assertion of a single individual, and who refuses to divulge the precise place, although in doing so he would be entitled to a reward of £300, subscribed for that purpose by the inhabitants of the Colac. Therefore, where there has been in this matter so many groundless reports, the affair at best must be considered very doubtful. It is said to be on the const side of the Colac, and in a quarter which has often been remarked as a likely gold region.

ANOTHER BUSHRANGING MURDER. - Two mounted troopers arrived express from Bendigo at a late hour on Friday night (Nov. 4), to give information to the police in Melbourne of a most cold-blooded murder. At an early hour on Friday morning a trooper was riding near Dendigo, when some bushranger, who wanted his horse, deliberately shot the trooper as he was riding along. The shot took effect, and the trooper is dead. Of course the murderer took the horse, and immediately rode off. Unfortunately there is no other description of the ruffian, except that he wore a light drab coat. He is said to have been followed and traced along the road to very nea the Lady of the Lake, and appeared to be the making towards Melbourne, AMERICA IN LESS THAN FOUR DAYS. - We are enabled to announce that by a new and much improved construction of vessels, it will be per-fectly practicable to accomplish the voyage be-tween the United States and the United Kingdom. in considerably less then four days; in fact, in about three and a half, the ports connecting the old and the new worlds being Halifax and Galway. This is no speculative statement. It is grounded on experiments which have stressly grounded on experiments which have directly been made to test the sailing capabilities of vessels constructed ou the new principle. With the sub-marine telegraph which is about to be laid down between Halifax and Galway, and the passage of vessels in three days and shalf nores the Atlantic, America and Great Britain will vi-tually become one colossil country, inhabited and governel by the Sazon race - Morning Advertiger.

I do not mean anything invidious, but you must give it to us in length and breadth, and we will judge of the quality ourselves. Of course I write now as one of the public, your Special Beporter rendering it unnecessary for me to trouble the public any longer with my discussive remarks upon men and manners and things in general.

The news of this week savours very strong of nothing but murder. There has been the body of a man found in the Esk Creek, his skull showing docided symptoms of foul play. There was a report circulated that a trooper had been shot dead by a bushranger, the object of the scoundrel being to obtain the poor fellow's horse, but it turns out not to be quite so had as reported. The man was shot, but is likely to recover, although in a very precarious state. I have not heard whether the ruffian has been taken yet, but I fear not, n sthing but his coat being identified.

The body of a still-born child was found behind. Captain Harrison's store, and some stir was made about it until the medical man gave in his report. There is to be another paper on the Bendigo very abortly; the precise time is not yet known; but the proprietors expect to hold a post mortem examination upon you very soon after—but that is your business not mine.

Don't be long before you send as some copies of your paper for circulation. Mina gets worn out before it's half done with round about my text.

Open Council.

(To the Editors of the Diggers' Advocate.)

Sirs,—Being a new comer into this colony, you will, perhaps, allow me to make a few suggestions to you. You, who have been here some time, are hardly in a position to understand the requirements of a "new chun." Nothing surprised me so much, upon my first arrival in Melbourne, as the orderly appearance of the streets. The idea prevalent in England when I left was, that it was necessary, before entering Melbourne, to charge several pistols to the muzzle, and to carry a bowie-knife ground up to a very fine edge. I am happy to say that I find quite a different state of affairs. The climate does not appear to induce a love for man-shooting; nor, as far as I have yet experienced, is there anything in the water consumed by the inhabitants of Melbourne which is likely to produce a desire to cut my neighbour's throat.

Having landed with the intention of proceeding to "the diggings," my first step was to inquire for some *re.iable* source of information. By accident I heard of the "Diggers' Advocate;" but I am sorry to say, that what appears to me ought to have been a principal feature in your paper was entirely neglected—I mean information to new comers. I saw a great deal about Bendigo and Forest Creek, and some mysterious allusions to "second bottoms," The paper was evidently written for "old hands." I sought in vain for some indication of the route to the diggings, and for some notion of the expense of the journey. Do you not think, sir, that you would 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 consideration, I remain yours truly. H. R. NICHOLLS.

[The suggestions made by our new friend shall receive our attention; and next week we hope to be in a position to furnish every necessary information to new comers respecting the gold-fields, the best mode of getting there, and what to do when they have reached the "land of tents." We thank our correspondent for the suggestion, and shall feel obliged by any one pointing out what they may think we have forgotten.—Eps. D. A.]

(To the Editors of the "Diggers' Advocate.") 7th White Hill, Bendigo, Sunday, 7th November

Gentlemen,—Ihave just got hold of the first number of the "Diggers' Advocate," and though it is but "small, it is great." It is great, because it is the advocate of a community, who up to this moment was without a voice in this Colony, and a political existence. Your paper gives us both, and we already feel ourselves freer and more independent. Only a few days ago we had no means of bringing our grievances before the authorities, or advocating our rights before the Government. Now, we have all these advantages, and that too by the exertions of yourselves; as a digger I feel grateful, and trust that all my fellow workers will do their best for the paper, and think the best work they can do, will be the supporting of the "Diggers' Advocate." Some are sorry it is not larger, but they seem to forget the only way to make it what they would wish it to be, is to put their shoulder to the wheel, for the greatest eity in the world was once a village. In conclusion, I, with many of my mates, wish you every success, and what we can do to push your paper we will.

AN OLD FRIEND AND DIGGER.

(To the Editors of the Diggers' Advocate.)

Sir,—And so you have appeared at last, to use the expression of a very eminent man, "in this superennuous infinite reality of which all phenomena are but the gloous and echoes." And you are actually at the starting post among your brother bloods to run the race of literature on the golden soil of Australia. I fancy you must have a heavy dash of the old Peter Finn blood, to carry you successfully through the dirt and mire of Colonial journalism. Be that as it may, I congratulate you on your pluck; do not start, my gentle editors, at the vulgarity of that term, it is strictly Johnsonian, and I um but a dirty gold-digger, a boweller of the earth, a groper among the dark things of to-day and bygono ages; think you it is of wisdom, nay, say rather of filthy lucre. Well, I wish you every success, and that I feel you will have at Ballarat. I am, gentlemen,

ET TU BRUTE, A Converted Follower.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE NEWSPAPEES.

(To the Editors of the Diggers' Advocate.)

Gentlemen,—Among the statistics of an English paper, I have just met with the following :—

when I ask at the window—and I have but lately asked—I am told "We have no newspapers for you; did I not tell you so the other day." And away the gentleman goes, forgetting I told him the other day that I did not believe him.

This state of postal business still exists, with all the boasted improvements; but so long as it remains, so my opinion will be—"there is something wrong there yet, and must be removed; something wanting, and must be had," before the post office of Melbourne is worth the money expended on it. The same will apply to the Bendigo, &c., and other places. IROM.

MISSING FRIENDS.

ISSING FRIENDS may be heard of by apapplying at Newman's Library, Booking, Registry, and Bullion Office, Viewpoint, Bendigo, where a registry of the same is kept, and their names advertised in the various Colonial papers.

JOSEPH HENRY ABBOTT is desirous of secing Mr. Felix Field. Address Abbott & Co., Birmingham Store, or office of this paper, Bendigo Flat.

THE sons of the late Mr. John Ross, of Cape Breton Islands, are requested to communicate at the office of this paper, Bendigo, with Mr. John McKenzie, late of the firm of McKenzie and McRaie, of New London, Prince Edward's Island.

WILLIAM KING and HENRY TRIMMER, write to your old mate Ned, at the office of this paper, Bendigo.

E DMUND BARTON is requested to communicate with C. J. W. Russell, at the office of this paper, Bendigo.

B ENDIGO.—THOMAS HARVEY, of Chester. Write to T. Ll. Thomas, to the care of F. Pritchard, at the Office of this Paper.

IF Mr. G. PORSON, late of GEELONG, should see this Notice, he is requested to send his address to "Diggers' Advocate," Box 870, Post-office, Melbourne. Mr. H. R. Nicholls has letters for him.

L^F this should meet the eye of the Rev. EBE-NEZER SYME, from London, Mr. H. Holyoake would be glad to hear from him. Direct to the Central Office of this Paper at Bendigo, or the "Diggers' Advocate" Box, Post-office, Melbourne.

"DIGGERS' ADVOCATE" Office,

Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. The Editors of the "DIGGERS'ADVOCATE" respectfully direct your attention to the following regulations, which they have adopted for the management 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 husiness advertised.

Secondly. The Advertiser can choose his own form of advertisement. Illustrations, and large lined type will be charged for according to the space occupied in the column.

- Thirdly. For the first and second lines, sixpence each, and threepence per line afterwards. Payment will not be required before the day of publication.
- Fourthly. Advertisements to be at the office not later than 6 p.m. on Tuesday. Fifthly. A discount of 20 per cent. allowed on ad-
- Fifthly. A discount of 20 per cent. allowed on advertisements continued for a month, and 30 per cent. on those continued for a quarter.

Gentlemen who have stores in town, and business with the gold mines, will find the "DIGGERS' ADVOCATE" a valuable advertising medium, it being the only newspaper devoted entirely to the social and commercial interests of the digging community. Besides which, it possesses advantages which no other paper has at command, namely, a weekly circulation on all the gold mines of Australia. The Proprietors are able to inform their friends, with much satisfaction, that so soon as the necessary arrangements shall have been completed, the "Diggers' Advocate" will be second to none as a commercial and political organ.

All advertisements and business communications to be forwarded to Mr. HUNTER, Publisher, &c., Queen's Arcade.

. Contributors and correspondents to this paper are requested to direct Box 870, Editors of the Diggers' Advocate, Melbourne. All communications must bear the signature of the writer, which will be published unless a wish to the contrary be expressed.

*** Torms for advertisements: Sixpence a line for the two first, and threepence a line afterwards, which must be paid in advance or they will not be *inserted*.

*** A commercial agency has been established in connection with this paper, orders for which are received at the

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 it ought not to be passed over lightly, either by the press or the public. It is the first symptom of the animus of the Council relative to the new Constitution, and an endeavour on their part to perpetrate the limited constituencies and class legislation, with, of course, all the flagrant anomalies connected with that system. The attempt, however, will prove an abortive one. The English public have learnt to look upon the question in a very dif-ferent light during the last few years. The tendency of the Home Government has been for some time merging towards the one point of universal suffrage, and however distasteful it may be to some parties in this Colony, it is nevertheless true that here it must and will be conceded. It is, then, folly to look at the past history of home politics, in search of arguments in favour of such a thesis. Government commenced there when mankind never contemplated representative power at all, and the inevitable result was, that the iron grasp of the monarch, and the mailed hand of the noble, monopolized the exercise of authority, which was scarcely seated on the strong hold of feudality, when the contest for popular rights, 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 power resting alone on the broad basis of popular will. Such is the past history and pre-sent position of this question in the mother country, and the only excuse ever advanced for the exclusion of the class comprising labour and labour only, is the protection of the property and vested interests. But these excuses can never be alleged in a new country like this, where property and vested interests 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 constitute his right to be consulted in the framing of its laws, and the control of the funds he contributes to the coffers of the state.

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 farcical, 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 would go for to induce him to remain ; 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 twelve months, and every other class in the Colony, the day after he has recorded his vote ; but what if he does? /Men don't make bad laws out of sheer mischief, and there is greater safety in migrative intellect, without a six-pence, than there is in located folly, possessed of millions. The only fear of impolitic legislation and unjust laws, is when class self-interest warps the judgment and clouds the sense of right, leave all men the right, after a certain residence in the country, of taking a part in its administration, and the goers and comers will produce but little effect upon its policy. The very coming and going, to which they object, has been more the result of the class legislation and monopoly which was established here, than from any dislike to the Colony itself, as witness the numbers who have settled in South Australia and New Zea. land, and who would have remained here had the same facilities been afforded them of acquiring land that exist in those Colonies.

From our recollection of the discussion of the House of Commons as to the framing of this very Constitution, and which resulted in its being left to the Colonists themselves, we are fully convinced that it must be a comprehensive and liberal one, and the public have only to represent their case to the Home Government to get immediate attention paid to them; therefore we advise the Council to keep as clear of mean selfishness and sordid class motives as they possibly can, for they may rely upon it, it won't do.

tions would be spoken to by several gentlemen:---

"TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA,

"The petition of a meeting of the Citizens of Melbourne, and other inhabitants of this colony, at the Temperance Hall, Melbourne, on Tuesday, the 25th day of October, 1853, convened by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Melbourne, "Humbly showeth—

"1. That your petitioners have heard that it is intended to introduce into your honorable House a measure for licensing the public sale of intoxicating drinks at the gold-fields of the colony.

the colony. "2. That your petitioners have for a long time past witnessed the moral and social evils which attend the establishment of publichouses, wherever licensed; and that in no degree whatever do such establishments mitigate the mischief of the illicit manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

"3. That, on strong religious grounds, your petitioners urge the inexpediency of the Legislature giving sanction to a measure so antagonistic to true piety, and opposed to the principles and character of the Gospel of Christ.

"4. That your petitioners can produce indubitable proof that the crime of the colony mainly originates in drunkenness and its associations; and they protest against the injustice of sober people being made to bear the burdens brought upon society by such unnatural and unrighteous means.

"5. That, to render groundless the reasons urged in favour of the licensing of public-houses, your petitioners beg of your honorable House to encourage the establishment of coffee-houses and places of refreshment on the gold-fields, and along the approaches thereto, and so take away all occasion for the licensed public-houses, as well as all inducement for the surreptitious sale of liquors, whether drugged or otherwise.

"6. That your petitioners have a strong persuasion that such measures as they have ventured to suggest would be more consonant with the wishes of the population at the diggings than the measures which your petitioners deprecate; and they humbly pray your honorable House to bestow the most earnest consideration upon their prayer."

Dr. Iffla, after referring to the pernicious effects of intemperance, and the demoralising consequences of what was intended to be done, proposed the adoption of the first two paragraphs. The motion was seconded by Mr. Goodwin, who, in an address of much energy, endeavoured to show the fallacy of supposing that the licensing of houses at the diggings could possibly have any tendency to check vice, or suppress sly grog-selling, and he contended that all experience proved quite. the contrary.

THE DIGGER'S INCOME.

Sir,—Your remarks on "Nemo's" letter render it unnecessary to reply to it. However, I wish to ask "Nemo" what is the value of gold if left in the soil? And if a body of men go seek for it, find it, and work hard to get it out, and bring it in circulation for the benefit of the country, are they not entitled to the value of that coin according to the current rate? The rate of wages paid for hard labour during the past months is about £14 per month—but the average produce of all the diggers scarcely amount to two-and-a-half ounces of dust per month, say worth about £9 7s. 6d., and exposed to many privations; consequently the diggers, as a mass, sacrifice much time and labour to get out the gold now obtainable for the benefit of the Colony in value more than £2 per month. Surely, then, no one should begrudge the reduction of the license fee to the lowest possible amount, and much less the wood and water they consume at the diggings, inasmuch as with all these apparent advantages they pay dear for what they get. The diggings are not what they were, and I recommend "Nemo" to visit them, and correct his figures and conclusions.

AN OLD DIGGER.

LEASES OF GOLD MINING LAND.

Sir,—By the "Herald" I learn that companies to work the Gold-Fields at Fryer's Creek have been organized, and land leased to them by the Government. I wish to be informed whether every shareholder will be required to take out the usual license, and whether the workmen employed on the ground are to pay for their permission to search for gold ? My license fee sets forth, "regulations to be observed by the persons digging for gold, or otherwise employed at the gold-fields," and one of them is, that four miners may have a claim 24 by 24, or 876 square feet, "beyond which no greater area will be allowed in one claim." What can your correspondent mean by saying one company has a lease of a square mile ? If what your correspondent says is true, please let me know where I can get two or three cases of Colt's revolvers, for they will immediately be in great demand, as well as powder, lead, and percussion caps. Yours, &c., HEBMIT OF FRYER'S CREEK.

"The last Australian Mail, via India, contained 30,000 letters and 50,000 newspapers."

If it is a fact, gentlemen, I wish to ask the Postmaster General of Melbourne what becomes of all the newspapers which are delivered in the course of a few months? Are they forwarded to the parties for whom they are directed? Or are they *burnt* on their arrival at the General Post Office? I have been told by clerks in that office, that the papers oftener "go to blazes" than to the letter-carrier.

When I left England, eighteen months ago, I left with an understanding with my friends to send me four papers per week to Australia; and my brother, who arrived here a few days ago, informs me that not only four but a great many other newspapers have been sent according to promise.

My brother tells me also that three newspapers were sent to me by last May's mail, amouncing my *father's death*, yet I have not received one of them—not a newspaper since I have been in the colony. Where are they? What becomes of them? Is the Government responsible for the breach of so important a public trust? The same act of newspaper purloining seens connected with all post offices throughout the country. At the Bendigo yol ask in vain for newspapers, and I am not the only-que.

I am surprised the people of Melbourne have not a privilege; and that a migratory population, many this. I know well many improvements have been a few months in the country, should not have in the post office within these last few months in the country, should not have been decided upon taking, seriaim, as few months in the country, should not have been decided upon taking, seriaim, as few months in the country, should not have been decided upon taking, seriaim, as few months in the country, should not have been decided upon taking, seriaim, as few months in the country of the interest of the meeting, it had been decided upon taking, seriaim, as few months in the country, should not have been decided upon taking, seriaim, as few months in the country of the interest end of the upon taking, seriaim, as few months in the country of the distributions, the various paragraphs in the distributions, the various paragraphs in the distribution, which resolutions, which resolutions, which resolutions are not resoluted. *August 11*

tion with this paper, orders for which are received at the central offices only. All purchases are effected and goods forwarded at five per cent. commission on the invoice, exclusive of the carriage.

The stabocate.

"Your committee would recommend that several advantages should be granted to those who may become annual licensees. They consider it reason able that the elective franchise should be extended to this class. But as any bill passed by your Honorable House for this purpose must, previously to its becoming law, be laid before both Houses of Parliament for thirty days prior to receiving the royal ussent, and as no time would be gained by introducing a separate measure for this object, your committee would recommend that the necessary provision should be made in the new constitution the preparation of which now engages the attention of your Honorable House. At the same time your committee are of opinion that those who will not, by obtaining a yearly license, afford a guarantee for their settlement in, and attachment to, the colony, are not entitled to be entrusted with so important a privilege; and that a migratory population, many thousands of whom are not resident for more than

LICENSED HOUSES AT THE DIGGINGS.

A meeting was held at the Temperance Hall, Russell-street, on Tuesday, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature not to sanction any bill having for its object the establishment of public-houses at the gold-fields. Edward S. Parker, Esq., M.L.C., was voted to the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the business of the evening, announced it as a tolerably wellknown fact, that it was the intention of the committee now enquiring into the management of the gold fields, to recommend a large issue of publicans' licenses for these localities. The speaker next entered at some length into the objects of the meeting, and detailed the off-repeated alleged evils attendant upon the stablishment of public-houses at the diggings. He also stated that, in the preliminary arrangements of the meeting, it had been decided upon taking, scriatim, as resolutions, the various paragraphs in the following draft of a petition, which recoln-

[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. D. A.]

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The number of emigrants who sailed from all the ports of the United Kingdom, during the spring quarter, was not less than 115,595. Of these 74,646 sailed from Liverpool, 10,619 from London, 3.722 from Southampton, 2,095 from Plymouth, 7,884 from Glasgow and Greenock, and 16,993 from the ports of Ireland. Liverpool has thus considerably more than half the emigration of the United Kingdom. The countries to which the emigrants sailed, during the last quarter, were:—Jnited States, 76,205; British North America, 20,107; the Australian colonies, 17,152; and other places, 495.—Liverpool Times, August 11.

GGERS' ADVOCATE, THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1853.	 "DIGGERS' ADYOCATE" 'OHEG, "DIGGERS' ADYOCATE"' respect- fully direct your attention to the following regu- lations, which they have adopted for the nanage- ment of their Paper, more especially the Adver- tising department. Firstly, All Advertisements will be classified, and printed under separate heads, according to the neutre of the business advertised. Secondly. The Advertisements will be classified, and printed under separate heads, according to the neutre of the business advertised. Secondly. The Advertisements will be classified, and printed in the column. Fifthly. A discornt of 20 per cent, allowed on ad- vertisement continued for a quarter. Fifthly. A discount of 20 per cent, allowed on ad- vertisements continued for a quarter. Fifthly. A discount of 20 per cent, allowed on ad- vertisements continued for a quarter. Fifthly. A discount of 20 per cent, allowed on ad- vertisements continued for a quarter. Fifthly. A discount of 20 per cent, allowed on ad- vertisements continued for a quarter. Fifthly. A discount of 20 per cent, allowed on ad- vertisements continued for a quarter. Fifthly. A discount of 20 per cent, allowed on ad- vertisements continued for a quarter. Fifthly. A discount of 20 per cent, allowed on ad- vertisements continued for a quarter. Fifthly. A discount of 20 per cent, allowed on ad- vertisements continued for a quarter. Fifthly. A discount of 20 per cent, allowed on ad- vertisements continued for a quarter. Fifthly. A discount of 20 per cent, allowed on ad- vertisements continued for a quarter. Marter and connected which, the possesses adverter fifth the gold mines, will find the "Diceases' Abyocars" a valuable advertising medium, the second do none as a commercial and political organ. Face 1. Face 1. Face 1. Face 1. Face 1. Fifth and best supporter, the "fifther be averted by a sub- Face 1. Fifther and best supporter, the "fifther be averted by a sub- Face 1. Finther would be glad to noner the gold wind. Face 4. Fifther
DVOCATE, THURS	(To the Editors of the "Digger's Advocate.") The White Hill, Bendigy, The November. Sunday, The November. Genthemen,—Thave just goth hold of the first number of the "manni, it is great, because it is but "small, it is great," It is great, because it is the advocate of a community, who upto this moment was without a voice in this Colony, and a political cristence. Your paper gives us both, and we already feel ourselves freev and nove indepondent. Only a free lourselves freev and nove indepondent. Only a grievances before the authorities, or advocating our sights before the Government. Now, we have all these advantages, and think tho best work they can do, will be proper, and think tho best work they can do, will be the supporting of the "Diggers' Advocate." Some are early it is not larger. I feel grateful, and trust the only way to make it what they would wish it to be, is to put their shoulder to the wheel, for the proper, and think the best work they can do, will be the supporting of the "Diggers' Advocate." Some are early it is not larger, but they would wish it to be, is to put their shoulder to the wheel, for the proper we will. A OLD FILEND AND DIGGEN. (To the Editors of the Digger's Advocate.) Sin,—And so you have appeared at last, to use the error states from and ecloses." And you are cossion of a very success, and what we can do to push you the support of a very eminent man. "in this super- paper we will. A OLD FILEND AND DIGGEN. (To the Editors of the Digger's Advocate.) Be that as it may, I congratuate you on your proper the directions and ecloses." And you are cossion of a group of that term, it is strictly Johnsonian, and I an put dist grouns and ecloses." And you are very suc- science ages; think you it is of 'vision, you successing three of fliphy luce. Well, I wish you every suc- eess, and that I feel you will have a the avril. I am, gendermon.
THE DIGGERS' A	(To the Etilors of the Digger' Advocate.) (To the Etilors of the Digger' Advocate.) Sits,—Being a new comer into this colony, you will, perinqus, allow me to make a few suggestions to you. You, who have been here some time, are hardly in a position to understand the requirements of a "now chum." Nothing surprised me so nuch upon uny first mrival in Melbourne, as the orderly appearance of the streets. The idea prevalent in England when I left was, that it was necessary, be- the muzele, and to earry a howie-knife ground up to a very three edge. I am happy to say that I fuld on appear to induce a love for mar-shokofing; nor, as far as I havo yet experienced, is there anything in the water consumed by the inhabitants of Mel- bourne which is likely to produce a desire to cut up neighbour's throat. Having landed with the intention of proceeding I heard of the "Diggers' Advocate?" but I am sorry as great deal about Bendigo and Forest Creek, and a great deal about Bendigo and Forest Creek, and the eligsings, and for some notion of the route to the eligsing are a function to new comers." I say the eligsing are a function to new comers." I say the eligsing and for some notion of the route to the eligsing are the manner of proceeding to the eligsing are the information to new conters." The prover myterions allowed to new conters." I should be a some myterions and for some notion of the route to the eligsing are a fow planks, sit, that you would be contering agreeted. The suggestion into con- sidemution, I remain yours truly. The suggestion into con- sidemution. I remain yours truly. The suggestion is and by our now friend shall prevent directions as to the manner of proceeding to the eligsing some didently written for "oil when they principal the eligsing and when they the man of getting there, and what to do when the principal by any one pointing out what they may one opti

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

TO THE AUTHORITIES OF THE GOLD-FIELDS OF VICTORIA, Lieutenant-Coloñel Valiant in particular

Letter II.

Nous n'ecoutons d'instinct que ceux qui sont les notes, Et ne croyons le mal que quand il est venu. LA FONTAINE.

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 "LT. COLONEL VALIANT" in-duces me to adopt another course. The letter to which I allude was printed in the last num-ber 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 letter not only abounds in misrepresentations, but seeks to reflect discredit upon the leaders of the agitation at Sandhurst. When I stood before the public as a delegate of the golddiggers, my determination was, to use no per-sonalities towards opponents, but relying on the 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 shall defend myself against either, and fight my own battle—come what may. I see no reason why Col. Valiant should not give his own colouring to his own picture; but he has no right to say "the objectionable parts" and dark shadows reflect the character of the men whom he introduces into his painting, when those charac-ters belong to the people and not his own party. He has no right to use hard names and stigmatise the leaders of that movement as "a designing few who led the diggers on to the verge of a frightful precipice, which threatened destruction to them; and but for the timely aid of a proclamation" they would have tipped over and broken their ungodly necks.

For my own part, I like exceedingly to see the saddle upon the right horse, and for the credit or discredit to be placed to the account of the right parties. For this purpose, I shall dissect Col. Valiant's letter, sentence by sentence. We may, perhaps, find that the Governor and the Government were among "the designing few" who led the diggers on to the verge of that precipice down whose steeps the people of Victoria were just as likely to fall as the miners themselves. Mind, gentlemen, I do not mean to say that the diggers would have pushed them over, but merely for you to understand that it would have been rather a dangerous experiment for Col. Valiant, with one hundred and twenty soldiers, to have tried the like experiment with twenty thousand diggers.

If you, the authorities of the gold-fields, know anything at all of the history of the Anti-Gold-License Society of Bendigo, you must know well the first step the diggers took to gain a reduction in the license tax was to petition His Excellency; and when the depu-tation waited upon His Excellency in Melbourne and presented the gold-diggers' petition, signed by twelve thousand diggers, and praying him to take their petition into con-sideration, His Excellency then declined to do so. He said "he was sorry that he could not comply with the request of the diggers; before the Legislative Council; besides which he did not believe such grievances existed on the gold-fields as were set forth in the petition; but there was one thing he saw in the prayer of the gold-diggers that would militate against its success, and that was the names of the German people which he saw appended Now, had His Excellency played thereto." any other than a weak vacillating policy, upon that occasion, the license agitation on the Bendigo would have passed away with the presentation of the petition. The diggers felt them-selves insulted and left without hope, by one remark that His Excellency made during the interview with the delegates, namely, "there were other interests in the colony of more importance to be considered before their own." Gentlemen, what were the diggers to do? Were they to sit down silently and be contented with a grievance that was oppressing them more and more every day? Or were they to appoint another set of delegates, draw up another petition, and forward it to His Excellency, and with baited breath and whispering humbleness say, "Important sir, you spat upon our first petition on the first of August. Another time you said there were interests more important than ours to be first considered; and when we left your threshold, it was with-out hope of redress from you;" "and for these courtesies we bring you a second petition, and pray to you again like stranger curs." No, no, Lt. Colonel Valiant, diggers are Englismen, and the same honour which would prompt a true soldier to die rather than crouch a coward slave before a brainless tyrant, animates the heart of the true digger, whether English, French, German, Italian, or Dane. The diggers, as I said before, had nothing to hope from the Governor or the Government. It was not till then the truth of the old adage rushed into their minds, "God helps those who helps themselves." But how was the next question met? Why, by taking the only al-ternative which Mr. La TROBE had left in their hands-by relying on the strength of their own numbers, and by forming an organization for self protection. In less than a week, twenty thousand diggers on the Bendigo had entered into a compact with other gold fields, to carry occasionally, which is a great deal oftener than the the object of their petition, in defiance, not of editor thinks he shall be able to get paid for it.

the law, but of those who had turned a deaf ear to their prayer. The governor had told them that he "would enforce the license and the law, at any risk;" but the diggers, stronger and more determined than the boaster, declared that they would resist it, by moral force, as long as they could, and if that failed they would still resist it. The Governor and the Government saw the determined position they had made, and felt their own inability to resist the claims of the diggers, and what they could not withhold, to their own shame, they were compelled to grant. Now that we have put the saddle on the right horse, the question we wish to ask Lieutenant Colonel Valiant is, what "designing knave" was it who "forced the diggers on to the brink of a frightful preciwhich threatened destruction, not only to the diggers, but to the peace, law, and order of this Colony? Oye men of narrow sight! Know ye not that

"After the storm, when the rule winds sleep, And the wild waves are in their graves, The calm sea wonders at the wrecks it's made?"

I think I have made it somewhat plain to rou, that the stormy agitation which followed

the presentation of the petition was induced by your own ignorance, and fermented by your own vacillation. I shall now proceed to answer another remark which occurs in the same letter. The writer says :--On my arrival at Sandhurst, I found all appearance of dis turbance had vanished, owing to a very judi-cious proclamation issued by the Chief Commissioner of the gold fields, by direction of the Colonial Secretary.

In the first place, the tranquillity which pre-vailed on the Bendigo, when Colonel Valiant arrived, was not consequent upon the proclamation issued by the Chief Commissioner of the gold fields, but owing to the steps we, ourselves, had taken on receiving the information direct from town, that the Legislative Council had reduced the license fee to 18s. 4d. per month, and which information we last no time in posting throughout the diggings. We also called a local meeting, and informed the diggers that their committee was satisfied with those terms for the next three months, until such time as the Government could meet and settle finally the rate of taxation. But the most amusing part of the letter is that which savs. "The proclamation served two important pur-poses." True, it did; but those purposes were not the same as Colonel Valiant would have the public believe. In the first place, it served for merriment to the diggers, and disgust to those who had supported "the Government throughout the contest; for, be it remembered, three different proclamations had been issued 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 be enforced. The third declared that "loyal 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 oil upon the troubled waters of the Anti-Gold License Agitation. It is true, the battle was a strong one, and took, at times, shapes which were anything but pleasing to ourselves; but we had commenced the works, and were determined to carry them through, and had it not been for the cool judgment of the men who conducted the movement, the consequences might have been serious, 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. However, it was a consolation to feel and to know

IRON.

A descendant and namesake of the great philosophical author of the inductive system, recently sophical and of of the influence system, ferently puzzled a modern man of science by asking him if he had read "Dr. Von Shienmycher's Treatise on the Cause of Lunacy in Fleas?" "No," replied the hoaxee, "but it is a very interesting subject, and it is curious to trace the disease among the lower insect tribe. But," added he, after a solemn purge "Cherr has it here accented that face are lower insect tribe. But," added ne, after a solution pause, "how has it been ascertained that fleas are liable to insanity?" "Oh, very easily," rejoined """" of them die cracked." MAN'S LAST FRIEND IS THE TAX-GATHERER. His wife may leave him, his family disown him, his best friends and worst acquaintances avoid him, but the tax-gatherer follows him wherever he goes, even to the grave. It must be most flattering to an Englishman's pride, that poor as he may be, he has always one friend that takes care of him, and who will call without the smallest ceremony and share his last penny loaf. Solitude and selfishness cannot exist in England, for no man can live independent of the tax-gatherer. His existence is a partnership drawn up for life, between the government and himself, in which the former takes what it likes, and the latter gives more than he likes. In short every Englishman may be said to possess two shadows-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 Government shadow walks into him if it is not paid the moment it runs after him.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

The gold fields must be maintained in their integrity, and that cannot be, if companies are allowed to select, claim, and divide, privately, and then to notify to the digging community that the hing is done.

Our prosperity is owing to the diggers, and the prosperity of the digger arises from the fact, that he participates in the gross results of his labour, instead of partaking of a modicum in the shape of wage.

If companies engross the occupation of our gold, the riches whereof are the developments of men's enterprise, who worked hard successfully, despite inclemency of weather and the hardest privations, years before these companies were thought of, then ages will be paid, and diggers be turned into ourneymen.

When the time of wages comes, individual enterprise slackens; the proceeds of our gold fields, instead of being diffused amongst the many, will become concentrated in the hands of the Shareholders may make fortunes, gold diggers must be content to take what the shareholders offer

We see the results of independent labour. under the system which has obtained. Hundreds have built themselves houses, purchased their little freeholds, and have virtually sat down independent. Independent labour has built Chilwell, Newtown, Little Scotland, Ashby, and made lands in the township of Geelong worth nine thousand per acre.

Would it be wise to allow a system fraught with such overwhelming good, to be coolly set aside, and the community be sacrificed to an interested few? Would we be content to be despoiled of riches, for the sake of filling the pockets of a few English and colonial capitalists, who would pocket princely gains, and dole out wages in return ?

If we be content to see this, and have not energy enough to oppose it, we deserve to lose our gold, and see the best parts of Ballarat parcelled out and see the best parts of Ballarat parcelled out amongst a few wealthy adventurers, who may have sufficient of backstairs influence to smuggle themselves into possession of a section or two of the Buninyong Range, and exclude the diggers from the Eureka Tiers, who may be coolly inform-ed, as were their brothers at Mount Alexander, but the head is back to the section of the section. that the land is leased to some auriferous cormo-rant association, with its tail in Collins Street, and its head in Cheapside.

It will be a sorry day for Victoria, when her independent labour on her gold fields is superseded by a company-dom. Wealth is now diffused, and irrightes through a thousand channels, fertilising everywhere. Concentrate that wealth-and by companies it will be concentrated and the result will be fortunes to a few, and a subsistence to the multitude. Enterprize would fade, local progress would starve; and all that would be left to Victoria of her gold, would be the value of her labor for getting it, whilst the capital would slip through her fingers, and be fobbed by foreign capitalists.—Argus.

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Ovens		9,729
M'Ivor		6,210
Mount	Alexander	105,058
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156,166

The monthly yield of Ballarat, as compared with orresponding period of October, 1852, gives an nereose of 7,481 ounces.

The monthly yield of Mount Alexander, as con ared with corresponding period of October, 1852, nows the amazing decrease of 232,426 ounces.

The M Ivor gold field has supplied 6,210 ounces, published escort returns, and one escort

quantity not yet known; and the Ovens 9,729 ounces, for the month of October. The total yield of the Victoria Gold Fields during October, 1852, was 365,172 ounces. The total yield for the past month, as shown above, is 156,166 ounces, showing a total deficiency of 239,006 ounces.

It will be seen that Ballarat is the only improv-ing gold field. With the addition of two new gold fields, there is a terrible deficiency on the northern

side. The discovery of gold on the Avoca is likely to The discovery of gold on the Avoca is likely to add considerably to the western diggings; and the intelligence from the Wardy Yallock, recorded in our last issue, will be read with great interest, being the first fruits of the opening up a large tract of country extending from Ballarat down to the Cape Otway Ranges, intersecting the Colac dis-trict, where gold has been lately discovered.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE DIGGERS' ADVOCATE.---We have received the first number of this journal, which gives very

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE. The labours of the Gold Fields Committee have at length been brought to a close, and the report

printed, by order of the House. We extract the important features for the benefit of our readers. Commencing with the vexed question of the license fee, which to our minds has been tolerably well arranged, although we should have been better satisfied with a less difference between the minimum and maximum amounts-the single month and the whole year. The proposed new law is £1 for a single month, £2 for three months, £3 for six months, and £5 for twelve months. It is likewise suggested that the holder of a twelve months license should be allowed to cultivate garden ground without additional charge, subject to such regulations as will not interfere with the sale of agricultural or the working of auriferous lands. The Committee likewise recommend the imposition of an annual charge upon all parties engaged in trade upon the gold fields. There is likewise a clause affecting the establishment of companies, which is thought advisable, but not, however to disturb the individual miner.

They likewise urge that in every possible manner the same practice of the law should apply to the residents on the gold fields, as elsewhere, unless where circumstances render it impracticable, or some benefit to be derived makes the change expedient.

The Committee are of opinion that the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors should be permitted upon the gold fields as elsewhere, and also that there should be some simple law, relative to mining claims, and the partnership relations of the inhabi-tants of the mining districts.

With a brief remark upon the advisability of en-We have purposely omitted the reference to the franchise, because we have a word or two to say upon that subject in the "leader."

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE LATE ANTI-GOLD-LICENSE ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen,-We, the diggers of Golden Gully and its vicinity, beg to return you our grateful thanks, for the untiring industry, disinterested zeal, indomitable perseverance, and great moral cou-rage which you displayed in conducting our late struggle against the oppressive License Tax of 30s. a-month. We are now reaping the fruit of your-labours, for, however numerous, resolute, and stout of heart we may have been, we were as an army without a general, and, although the reduction of the tax is only an instalment of the grievances set forth in our Petition, we could not have achieved even that without your guidance. Your motives were misrepresented by professing

friends, as well as by open foes. You were stigma-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 and maladministration, without having similar opprobrious epithets hurled at the devoted heads of their leaders ?

You were accused of "inciting us against the law. Does modern history furnish no precedent for the course we adopted ^p Do our accusers forget the course we adopted ? Do our accusers forget the nature of the machinery by which the Reform Bill was extorted from the House' of Lords? In 1832 it was the law, that a certain amount of money, called King's taxes, should be paid for the house in which the London "Weekly Dispatch" was published. Did Alderman Harmer obey that law? No! he caused a placerd to be posted on the outside of that house, with the following "lawless and disaffected" words printed in large type: "No taxes will be paid for this house until the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing 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 question as the late obnoxious tax; let them come to the diggings and work during four or five months for a pennyweight a day, and we have no doubt that, in the event of another Monster Mceting, they would join with us, heart and head, in registering, before the face of High Heaven, a vow such as that witnessed by you on Saturday, the 27th of August, at View Point, Bendigo.

Again, gentlemen, we thank you most cordially for your kind offices and valuable services in the late movement on our behalf.

(Signed)	
E. Tobin.	Samuel Harrison.
J. Bell.	James Parker.
J. Hardeman.	John Jones.
David Marshall.	J. C. Norton.
Thomas Ashton.	Ludwick Moulden.
William Ashton.	Thomas Laurie.
W. Johnston.	Robert Chamberlain
W. Bowers.	Thomas Quitty.
William Bean.	George Fitchet.
T. McManus.	J. McNab.
James Ferres.	Robert Lloyd.
John Stevens.	F. C. Oswald.
John Hardman.	J. Harris.
Robert Foster.	P. Monks.

A GEEAT COMMERCIAL FACT. - "Time is money," said a debtor to a creditor, "and, there-fore, if you will give me time, it is just the same thing as if I gave you money."

A HINT TO LADIES WITH GREY HAIRS .- Never say "Dye." A man has started a paper in Maine, to be issued

promising indications of success. It would be un-fair, however, to criticise it strictly, considering 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

improve as he proceeds.—"Argus," November 4. NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the DIGGERS' ADVOCATE, and although it issues from the printing office of the publishers of our facetious contemporary, we have great pleasure in speaking no less favourably of the ensemble of the paper, than of the general character of the articles and matter which it contains. The "diggers" are well entitled to a journal to themselves, but we fear the present temper of the Council will leave it few grievances to complain of, few concessions to demand. We wish our contemporary every success, and shall watch his progress with interest.-The "Banner," November 3.

[Advertisement.] - BENDIGO DIGGINGS. -called 'The Shampooing and Shaving Saloon.' The fittings up of this establishment are so tasteful, and its accommodations so complete, that I think it completlely takes the shine out of anything of the kind at any other diggings.'

Joseph Dennes.	W. Berfoot.
Alex. B. Barker.	Joseph Magee.
James Jones.	Joseph Macarthy.
And by the Robinson	Crusoe Society of 134
	ibers.

EMIGRATION FROM MADEIRA.-The distress of the peasantry of Madeira, resulting from the total failure of the vines of last season, has been the subject of consideration on the part of the Portuguese Government, with a view to some measure of relief by emigration. It was first proposed to promote emigration to the sugar plantations of Demerara, but subsequently the Australian Colonies were re-garded with more favour, and we understand a number of emigrants from Madeira are likely to arrive here in a short time. A letter from an in-fluential member of the Cortes, residing in Lisbon, has been received by a Sydney merchant, detailing the plans in contemplation, and we are informed the communication has been placed in the hands of the local government. The introduction of a number of these persons, who must have so intimate a knowledge of the cultivation of the vine, could not fail to be highly beneficial to one of the most inter-esting branches of our colonial industry.—Sydney Empire.

ABRIVALS AND DEPARTURES .-- Number of persons arrived during the week, 1,275; number departed, 394; addition to population, 881.

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

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL

Booking Offices and Stores. FOR THE CARRIAGE, STORAGE, AND SALE OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS AND MERCHANDISE.

Blossoms Yard, Melbourne.

Front entrance, for Parcels, Luggage, and General Information,

GREAT LONSDALE STREET,

(Nearly opposite the Catholic Church.) Back entrance, for Drays and Heavy Merchandise

LITTLE BOURKE STREET EAST, (Adjoining the Victoria Brewery.)

DANIEL and GEORGE FORD, Proprietors,

(The original and well-known English Carriers and Shipping Agents.)

and Shipping Agents.) THE Proprietors beg to inform the public they have opened the above central and convenient establishment for the reception of all kinds of mer-chandise and passengers' luggage for storage or sale, for which they have room for 3,000 tons—extending a length of upwards of 400 feet, conveniently divided into various separate departments, suitable to show goods, &c., and for forwarding as Carriers or Agents to all parts of the Colony and Europe. They claim particular attention to their extensive system of Booking through all packages under two feet square to every town in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Guernsey, and Jersey, at one charge (prepaid or not), including all the expenses of freight, commissions, dock, wharf, and pier dues, lighterage, cartage, and rail charges of both coun-tries, which their general knowledge of the trade, and having upwards of one hundred resid ent corres-pondents in the principal cities and manufacturing districts, enables them to do with economy, safety, and punctuality.

districts, enables them to up with containing, -----, and punctuality. For the greater safety and convenience of removing goods requiring special cure, such as china, glass, music, &c., they have brought out light spring vans, which can be had on application at the office. Merchants, wholesale houses, and others con-tracted with for delivery twice a day, to any part of the site

The city. Collecting vans will call daily at the principal hotels and boarding houses for passengers' luggage to be conveyed to and from the steamers. With these arrangements, which are intended to facilitate the transit of goods to and from the Colony and Great Britain, particularly for parcels, which the increased immigration renders most important to thousands unacquainted with the formality and ex-penses of shipping such goods themselves; and for affording greater local accommodation than has hitherto been attempted, the Proprietors respectfully solicit the patronage of the mercantile community, and the public in general, with the assurance that all goods consigned to them shall be carefully and promptly attended to.

promptly attended to. Particulars of rates, times, &c., to be had at the office.

BENDIGO JEWELLERY MART, WHITE HILL FLAT.

MESSRS. DOUGLAS, HISLOP, & Co. beg **IVI.** to announce to their friends and the public, that they have at present in stock a quantity of Gold and Silver Watches of a very superior quality, also Clocks and Timepieces of various descriptions; Accordions, Flutinas, and Musical-boxes.

Their stock of Jewellery is replete with every article belonging to the trade, in their newest and richest pattern

Spectacles and Preservers to suit all ages, in gold, silver, and steel frames.

An assortment of very superior Pistols and Cut-

Mr. Douglas takes this opportunity of tendering his thanks for the patronage he has experienced since commencing business here, and since the re-cent alterations in the concern; it gives him much pleasure to be enabled with the utmost confidence to recommend his partners as competent and experienced tradesmen.

The Watch Repairing department is superin-tended by Mr. Hislop, who, by studying puncta-ality and accuracy, will endeavour to merit public confidence.

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 style which for elegance of workmanship or pattern cannot be surpassed in Victoria. Parties wishing work made to order can be sup-lid with Game out Storas of around description

plied with Gens and Stones of every description. 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

own gold. Engraving in all its branches executed in every

style and variety. Gold Bought in any quantity.

Medical Notice.

A MERICAN REMEDIES, and Scientific <u>___</u> Medical Treatment, for the quick manent cure of siphylis, gonorrhœa, urethral dis-charges, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, impotency, sterility, whites, periodical affections of females, rheumatism, diseases of the back and loins, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, rupture, hydrocele, cancers, ulcers, and the various diseases of the skin ; also consumption, dyspepsia, sore eyes, chronic dysentery, diarrhœa, liver complaint, scurvy, 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 to the treatment of Venereal and Chronic Disease Dr. Flattery is, therefore, prepared to say to the unfortunate sufferer, that without hindrance from the ordinary pursuits of life, and without injury to the constitution, he will warrant a cure of any of the above diseases, however serious and inveterate the case may be.

MEDICAL CARD.

JAMES BOONE, M.D., Physician, Accoucheur, and Surgeon, respectfully informs the public that he may be consulted daily at his office, Ben-digo Flat, directly opposite the Commissioner's Camp. Office hours from 8 to 10, morning; 12 to 2, mid-day; and 6 to 8, evening.

JAMES TIBBETT, Pastrycook and Confectioner in all its branches, on moderate charges. View Point, near the Camp.

AMES MOORE, Watch and Clock Maker." Re-J pairs neatly executed, glasses fitted, &c., &c., punctuality observed.

THE Diggers' Arms, by J. L. Croom, board and lodging house, 5th White Hill, Bendigo. Quietness, comfort, cleanliness, and civility.

Messrs, Bedson and Steel. GENERAL STORE,

Robinson Crusce Gully, where the Digger can be supplied with everything suitable for the Diggings

S TOREKEEPERS and others can be supplied N with Assistants, Carters, Cooks, &c. by applying at NEWMAN'S LIBRARY, BOOKING, REGISTRY, & BULLION OFFICE, View Point, Bendigo.

E. EDWARDS, Auctioneer, Bendigo, holds • sales of horses and cattle at Wilson's Horse Bazaar, Golden-square, every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, where horses can be booked; also at Eagle Hawk Gully, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock p.m. Horses booked at the Californian Coffee House.

The Robinson Crusoe Store, BROWN & CO. THE OLD ORIGINAL STORE.

		THEFT	Allen,		
				1	
(Brand)	1 Office	of the	DIGGEP'a	Anvo	(erm a r

Near the Bridge, Golden Point, and Adelaide Gully.

To Diggers coming to the Bendigo. COME to HARRIS'S TEA AND COFFEE ROOMS, where you will find Comfort combined with real Home Convenience, at Moderate Charges, with all Information of the Best Localities. VIEW POINT, NEAR THE COMMISSIONER'S

The Diggers of Victoria and Parties

Visiting the Bendigo WILL find a clean, comfortable home, with

every accommodation, at W. GUNN'S COFFEE ROOMS,

Kangaroo Flat, entrance to the Great Bendigo, With moderate charges, and a good dinner, bed, &c. The proprietor will do his utanost to gain the con-fidence and patronage of the community. Branch office of the DIGGER'S ADVOCATE.

Orders received, passengers booked, and commis-sions executed with despatch and punctuality. Kangaroo Flat, Bendigo, 21st Oct., 1853.

The National Reading Room

AND CIGAR DIVAN. AND CIGAR DIVAN. M.R. GRUBE', (late member of the Anti-Gold-Ideanse Society) has much pleasure in in-forming his friends on the Bendigo, that he has opened the above room, with the intention of mak-ing a social evening for his friends and supporters, which he has so frequently found amongst his numerous friends on the Bendigo.

To the Diggers of Kangaroo Flat and Neighbourhood.

DUNCAN & MORRISON beg to tender their D sincere thanks for the share of patronage with which they have been favored since opening, and hope by civility, integrity, and attention to purchasers, that they may secure a portion of the Diggers' favours, who will find that they will get as good value for their money as in any establishment on Bendigo.

Observe! GEELONG STORE, At the foot of Kangaroo Gully.

AUCTION ROOMS, GENERAL AGENCY, & REGISTRY OFFICE, Star Flag, 17 Auction Street, BENDIGO.

CAPTAIN HARRISON begs to acquaint the Gold Diggers, Storekeepers, &c., of Bendigo, that he has opened the above Office, where he will carry on business (under the firm of J. HARRISON & Co.), and hopes that the great pecuniary sacrifice he has made, and the services he has rendered to the Mining Community, will ensure him a share of their patronage and support. N.B.--Pastoral, Domestic, and other Servants

obtained for Settlers and Storekeepers. Carriers' Supplies Stored, or Sold by Auction or Do. Superior hacks, Inferior do., Private Contract. BEARD & CO., WHOLESALE & RETAIL CONFECTIONERS. FANOY BISCUIT BAREES, And Syrup Manufacturers, From one of the first houses in London, BEG to inform their Friends and the Public, and Parties with every kind of Article in the above branches, at Moderate Charges, and upon the most improved scale and style of the Art, together with Expedition and Exactness. WEDDING & CHRISTENING CAKES always on hand. Near Commissioner's Flat, Bendigo. N.B.—Orders received at the Central Office of this Paper. JOHN WOOD, Of the firm of JOHN WOOD & Co. (Bakers), Kan-garoo Flat, Bendigo, Flat. INTIMATES to his Friends and the Digging Community, that he has Dissolved Partnership with his late Partner, and that all Debts and Demands will in future be received and paid by him. N.B.-J. W. returns his thanks to the Public for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and begs to assure them that no exertion on his part will be wanted to ensure their future patron Gully. JOHN WOOD. age Bendigo, Oct. 20th.

A SMALL NUGGET, Found in some washing stuff at the bottom of an unworked claim, and presented to the successful diggers, by H. T. HOLYOAKE.

Dost thou seek the treasures hidden

Within earth's rocky bed, The diamond for beauty's tresses. Gems for the queenly head?

'Tis not on the dewy surface That they their rays unfold, But far in distant hollows— Pig deep to find the gold.

Heed not how long it takes ye, 'Tis the present, not the past; And he who diggeth steadily Must find the gold at last.

Dost thou long thy fields should brighten

With golden harvest ears, And thy pastures yield in verdure Rich for coming years? Then dream not, that while you linger, Earth's bounty you'll behold; But work, and win her treasures — Dig deen to find the gold

Dig deep to find the gold.

It may be after days of sorrow, When all bright hopes are past; But he who diggeth steadily,

Must find the gold at last Dost thou sigh for wealth of knowledge,

The riches of ages past ; And o'er 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-

To every man the same ; The coward digs and leaves it, But the brave one works the claim. Melbourne, Nov. 7th, 1853.

THE MARKETS.

MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICE

CURRENT. Invoices but little in demand, summer goods alone realising good per centages, together with tinware and stationery.

	and stationery.		
	_ £ s.		1
	Beer, per hhd 6 10		
	Porter 5 10	0 to 6 15 0	
	Coffee 0 0		
	Fruit: Almonds 0 2		e
1	Apples, dried 00		12
	Apples, dried 0 0		l t
	Currants 0 1		li
	Figs 0 0		ŝ
	Figs 0 0 Raisins 0 0	6 to 0 0 10	1
	Grain : Flour, per 2000 lbs., 33 0	0	11
	American, per bbl 2 10		10
			l t
			10
	Hay, per ton 25 0		Ľ
	Hops, per lb 0 1	6 to 026	Γ.
	Provisions : Cheese, Eng., 0 1	0 to 0 1 4	1
			13
	Button Conic 0 1	6 to 0 1 9	10
	Didder, Cork 0 1	0.00 1 9	1 2
ì	Pickles, qus., per doz 0 18	5 U	1
ŀ	Do. pints do 0 19	0 to 0 14 0	· · ·
	Rice, per cwt 0 8	3 0 to 1 16 0	-
	Salt, table, per ton 12 0) ()	1 4
5	Do, rough 5 C	0 to 9 0 0	
1	Spirita Brandy per cal 0 19	0 to 0 13 0	18
	De D		1
3	Dutch and American 0 0 Butter, Cork 0 1 Pickles, qts., per doz 0 18 Do. pints do 0 19 Rice, per cwt 0 8 Salt, table, per ton 12 0 Do. rough 5 0 Spirits: Brandy, per gal., 0 12 Do. per case, 1 10 Old Tom, per doz 1 5 Rum, per gal 0 11 Whiskey 0 11) 0 to 2 0 0	1
v	Old Tom, per doz 1 f	5 0 to 1 7 6	13
5	Rum, per gal 0 11	6 to 0 12 0	
÷.		3 to 0 11 6	1
	Sundries : Canvass, per yd. 0	9 to 0 1 3	1
	Candles 0 0		1.
			1
•	sperm 0	L 4 to 0 1 6	
	Isinglass 0 IC	0 6 to 0 17 6	P
;	Jams, V. D. L., per lb., 0 3	16to019	
•	Do. English do. 0 3	10 to 0 2 0	
)	Soda, carbon, per cwt 1 1f	3 0 to 2 0 0	11
•	Acid tertaric ner lb. 0	1 10 to 0 5 0	
3	Isinglass 0 10 Jams, V. D. L., per lb., 0 10 Do. English do. 0 10 Soda, carbon, per cwt. 1 16 Acid, tartaric, per lb. 0 4 Tea: Congou, per clest 6 10 Uran 0 4	0 to 7 0 0	
	rea: Congou, per chest o re		Ľ
	LLyson uo.	0 to 5 5 0	1
	Tobacco in bond :		Ŀ
÷	Manilla, No. 2, per 1000 4 0	0 to 4 10 0	
•	No. 3, do. 3 (Negrohead 0 (0 to 3 15 0	
	Negrohead 0 (
	Concern Minla		1.
	Cavendish 0 1 Wines: Champagne p. doz. 1 1		\mathbb{P}
•	wines: Champagne p. doz. 1 1	5 0 to 2 10 0	
	Claret 0 18	5 0 to 1 10 0	
	Port 1 5	5 0 to 1 10 0	1
	Sherry 1 1	0 to 1 8 0	
			Ľ
1	MET BOURNE HORSE N	ARKET	

MELBOURNE HORSE MARKET. Draught cattle are still very much in request, although the supply for the last week has been very great. The following are the latest prices:— First class large draught horses from £70 to £140 Inferior ... 45 to Inferior do. :60 Small draught, first class, 45 to 60 • • • • ... 30 to Do. inferior, 45Light harness do., superior; 80 ... 65 to 55 to $\frac{45}{25}$... 25 to 15 to ... 15 to 25 ... 110 to 1.45 Bullocks ni teams of eight BENDIGO WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT .- Flour, Adelaide, per ton, £67 10s.; sugar, Mauritius, per lb., 6d. to 7d.; coffee, per lb. 1s. 10d. to 2s.; tea, per chest, black, £9; Mauilas, per thousand, No. 2, £6 10s.; tobacco, per lb., 5s. 6d.; butter, Cork, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; rnisins, 1s. 3d. per lb.; currants, 2s. do.; hops, 3s. 6d. do.; pickles scarce. LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE DIGGERS' ADVOCATE. ABBOTT & Co., Central Office, Bendigo Flat. Mr. W. DEXTER, View Point. Mr. T. JACKSON, (Near Daw's Store,) View Point. Mr. DENAVAN, (Top of the Hill,) Golden Square. Mr. ALLEN, between Golden Square and Kangaroo Mr. DIXON, head of Eagle Hawk Gully, (on the main line of road to Myers' Flat.) Mr: MCKENZIE, near the First White Hill. Dr. KING, Long Gully, (crossing the main line of road to Bendigo.) Mr. GUNN, Kangaroo Flat. Mr. ROGERS, (Victoria Saloon,) Back Creek. DUNCAN & MORRISON'S Store, Robinson Crusce

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 28th.—Dundee, Jamieson, 305 tons, from Newcastle, N. S. W., 2 passengers; Viola, Shack-elford, 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. 563 tons, Liverpool, 1 pass.; Valliant, Watson, 140 tons, Sealer's Cove, 3 pass.; Aurora, Crosbie, 293 tons, New York, 21 pass.

21 pass. Oct. 29th.—Fireffy, Evans, 170 tons, from Liver-pool, 11 pass.; Eliza Bowen, Richards, 171 tons, Liverpool, 1 pass.; Duke of Wellington, Herry, 87 tons, Launceston, 2 passengers; Louisa, Brown, 87 tons, Launceston, 2 passengers; Louisa, Brown, 50 tons, Cape Town, no passengers; Seaton, Wood, 185 tons, Adelaide, 4 passengers; Norma, Risley, 292 tons, New York, 40 pass.; Margaret, Doran, 231 tons, Portland, 17 passengers; Cygnet, McLean, 50 tons, Sydney, no pass.; California, Leslie, 624 tons, London, 119 pass.; Bellona, Ritchie, 302 tons, Newcastle, N. S. W., no pass.; Remean, Englehens-Grange, 105 tons, London, 4 pass. pass

Oct. 30th .- Rio de Janeiro, Nescke, 270 tons, Oct. 30th.—Rio de Janeiro, Nescke, 270 tons, from Valparaiso, no passengers; Allerton, Bulford, 421 tons, Glasgow, 16 pass.; Sophia, steamer, Huson, 135 tons, Gibraltar, 2 passengers; Mary Clarke, Breckous, 180 tons, Adelaide, 3 pass.; Henry William, O'Haigan, 194 tons, Adelaide, no pass.; Louisa, English, 141 tons, Adelaide, 15 pass.; Mary Emma, Peareon, 165 tons, London, no pass.; Mauchester steamer, Harrison, Laun-ceston, 19 pass.; Goldsecker, Dickoy, 80 tons ceston, 19 pass.; Goldseeker, Diekey, 80 tons. Swan River, 33 pass. Oct. 31st.—Sir John Harvey steamer, Mailler,

from Sydney, 103 passengers; Yarra Yarra steamer, Gilmore, Launceston, 64 pass.; Jessie, Anderson, 115 tons, Adelaide, 6 pass.; Rebecca, Sayers, 189 tons, Adelaide, 67 pass. Nov. 1st.—Levenlass, Niekof, 184 tons, from Adelaide 3 proceedings

Adelaide, 3 passengers. Nov. 2d.-Wave, Dixon, 198 tons, from River

Mersey and Circular Head, 6 passengers ; Sham-

Mersey and Circular Head, 6 passengers; Sham-rock steamer, Warner, Sydney, 9 pass. Nov. 3d. – Eucalyptus, Blackburn, 195 tons, from Hobart Town, 28 passengers; Sailor's Friend, Cohen, 147 tons, Hobart Town, 1 pass. Nov. 4th.—Laurita, Moreton, 135 tons, from Sydney and Twofold Bay, 4 passengers; Delmar, Thayer, 238 tons, Auckland, N. Z., 3 pass.

CLEARED OUT.

CLEARED OUT. Oct. 31at—Sussex, Scanlan, 960 tons, for Cal-cutta, 3 passengers; Envoy, Ward, 146 tons, for Adelaide, no passengers; Chilian, Grayson, 196 tons, for Adelaide, no pass.; Don Pedro the 2nd, Eustice, 166 tons, for Adelaide, no passengers; Sarah Bell, Hart, 148 tons, for Sydney, no passengers; Tamar, Ellis, 119 tons, for Laun-ceston, 6 pass.; Harriet Hope, Hannerman, 250 tons, for Hobart Town, 2 passengers; Castikan, Groves, 999 tons, for Callao, 1 passenger. • Nov. 1st.—Sydney, steamer, S. Y. Askey, 735 tons, for Sydney, 10 passengers; Commodore, Woodward, 200 tons, for Adelaide, no passengers;

Woodward, 200 tons, for Adelaide, no passengers; Osmanli, steamer, Corbett, 403 tons, for Sydney, 33 pass.; Bonanza, Barnett, 343 tons, for Gythey, no pass.; Dreadnought, 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

Auckland, 5 pass.; Eclipse, Gross, 105 tons, 107 Sydney, 19 pass. Nov. 2d. – Ann, Irving, 286 tons, for Adelaide, no pass.; Indus, Frole, 368 tons, for Newcastla, N. S. W., no pass.; Caroline, Hindley, 127 tons, for Adelaide, no pass.; Creole, Griggs, 144 tons, for Hobart Town, 52 pass.; Wellington, Szewart, 473 tons, for Portland, no pass.; Christina, Rees, 126 tons, for Sydney, 33 pass.; Amazon, Black-lock. 320 tons. for Launceston, no pass.

126 tons, for Sydney, 33 pass.; Amazon. Black-lock, 320 tons, for Launceston, no pass. Nov. 3d.—Shamrock. steamer, Warner, for Sydney, 6 pass.; Pryde, Rae, 205 tons, for Hobart Town, no pass.; Georgiana, Coombes, 172 tons, 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 passengers; Yarra Yarra, steamer, Gillmore, for Launceston, 69 passengers; Go Forward, Lewis, 101 tons, for Hobart Town, no pass.; Imaum, Walters, 275 tons, for Geelong, no pass. Nov. 5th.—Ballarat, Jones, 721 tons, for Lon-don, 50 pass.

don, 50 pass. EXPORTS.

In the Sussex, for Calcutta, 3591 oz. 16 dwts. gold dust.

In the Ballarat, for London, 671 bales of wool and 90,361 oz. gold.

REVIEW.

THE ARM-CHAIR .-- This week we received the 'Arm-Unau which we glaciy

J. Flattery, M.D., American Surgeon, from New York, can be consulted at his office daily, on Venerial and Chronic Diseases, from 7 till 12 o'clock in the morning; gratuitously for the poor, from 5 o'clock in the evening. Office Room No. 1 NEAVE'S BUILDINGS, oppo-

site Town Hall, corner of Collins and Swanstonstreets, Melbourne.

N.B. Persons living at a distance, thoroughly describing their diseases in a letter, shall have the At medicines sent them, with directions for use.

Mr. GRUBE, National Reading Room, opposite the Circus.

tenth number of the 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 jokes are toreibly made. We hope ere long to see a good staff of writers in connection with Mr. Butterfield, as comic literature requires great versatility of talent, and we should be sorry to see the interest

the "Arm-Chair" has already created fail for the want of it. The "Arm-Chair" would prove a wel-come and merry companion to the fire-side of many a lone tent. As a specimen of its ability and hu-mour, we quote the joke upon our friend Gunn :---

"ARBIVAL .- The following is from yesterday's Argus.' We object to prying into the domestic circle, but a gentleman who voluntarily advances his claims to notoriety cannot complain if we gratui-'Birth.—Arrival of a real Diggers' Advocate.—At Kahgaroo Flat, Bendigo, on the 26th October, Mrs. William Gunn, late of Glasgow, of a son, both opinion is, that the diggers themselves are too peaceably inclined to choose as their advocate a son of a gun."

We are happy to say that our friend Gunn, dur-ing the recent battle at Sandhurst, never "went off," but was "all there," if wanted. We have also to inform him that he must not be surprised if he has to pay double for his advertisement, as a Gunn ought to be well charged.

COAL 1N VICTORIA.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, a public meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institution, relative to the discovery of coal. The Mayor in the chair. Mr. Terry, of the Ovens Mining Company, opened the subject, by briefly remarking upon the importance of the discovery, and introduced the discoverer, a Welsh collier, naned Davis. Mr. Polk, the mining surveyor, then 1 cod a report of the observations that he had made in connection with it.

The coal, it appear, exists immediately on the sca coast, cropping out on the beach, and is only perceptible at low water. The largest of the seams, of which there are several, is eighteen feet wide and six feet thick, dipping down in towards the land; but the inclination being very slight, will obviate the necessity of deep shafts to work it; there is likewise a large quantity of magnetic iron and fire clay, in immediate proximity to it, with lime and free stone, within an available distance. The reports were received with evident marks of satisfaction by the meeting. But now comes the strangest part of the business; it is not a recent discovery at all, but has been known to dozens of people m Melbourne for the last two years; a d a thousand pounds were subscribed before the b aking out of the gold-fields, to prosecute the working of it; but abandoned for a time in consequence. The very man, Davis, asserted that he brought the subject before Mr. La Trobe ten years ago, but failed to interest the Government in the matter, and now, after offering a reward for the discovery of that which has been marked down on the survey maps for some time past, we learn that the only reason why coal has not been worked, is owing to the supinences and inactivity of the Executive.

pineness and inactivity of the Executive. The samples exhibited were of the very best character of coal, and all the experiments that have been tried upon it confirm the high opinion its arpearance is calculated to create. It produces 70 per cent. of coke, with only 4½ per cen⁴, of as¹, while the gas evolved is of the first quality; its volume, however, has not yet been ascertained; but the public are promised further particulars in the course of a week or two.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

No thoughtful person can cast his eye over the map of Australia without becoming conclusively aware that Melbourne is destined to be the future metropolis of these colonies. Two concurrent conditions indicate this obvious result. First, the geo graphical position of that rising city asserts for it manifest claim of political and commercial superiority. Nearly equidistant from all the other Aus-tralian cities, it must carry on an active intercourse with each and all of them. From the central point of Melbourne radiate the various lines of civilization which touch the social circumference at the points northerly of Sydney, southernly of Launceston and Hobart Town, and westwardly of Adelaide. Each of these cities are isolated from each other by Each of these cities are isolated from each other by a large intervening ocean space. Melburne alone commands a near vicinity to each, and must enjoy with every one an extensive intercolonial trade. If matters, therefore, were now, as respects Melbourne, no more than in the same position as they presented three years ago, we should consider that we would be justified in anticipating the future metropolitical distinction of the capital of Victoria. Her geogra-ne price and position are provided and the same prephical position alone would point to her future pre-eminence. But how much more unequivocally is this end being precipitated by the amazing prodi-gality of gold wealth which has been discovered within the limits of our Victorian neighbour! Abundance of money, abundance of men, abundance of excellent land waiting for the plough, open the way to sure and rapid ascendancy. There are dark sides to the picture, doubtless, but upon these it is not now relevant to dwell. We are only concerning ourselves at present to set forth a case for immediate application to our own practical good. We would, in the remembrance of these promises, press upon the thoughtful attention of our statesmen, our political thinkers, our enterprising merchants, our diligent and intelligent landholders, that no possible means should be neglected, no ties un-proffered, no social or political relations uncultivated, which may tend to bring us into the most intimate which may tend to bring its into the most intimate connection with the neighbouring Colony. In her prospects the prospects of Tasmania are bound up. In her prosperity we prosper; in her retardation we languish. Every political good that elevates Victoria acts directly and beneficially upon the interests of this island. Therefore, every physical i e us whereby mutual intercourse is increased and facilitated should be unsparingly and energetically promoted. The telegraphic system by electric wire ought to be earnestly forwarded, and increased s earn communication should be actively pressed forward. Trade creates trade. One steam enterprise enlarges the beneficial prospects of another. In the special condition of Melbourne, and its relative bearing upon these markets, it is impossible to over-estimate the importance of commercial interobarge. Mutual knowledge will best and most efficaciously destroy past prejudices, and hasten the day of mutual confidence. We therefore strongly urge upon our merchants the enlargement of our steam fleet, as between the ports of Melbourne and Hobart Town. We are satisfied that prosperity will attend such enterprise, and that a great social and political good will thus be compassed. Let us hope that by this and other means such an intimate relationship will have soon grown up between the two countries as will result in the immense advancement of Tasmania, morally, politically, and economically.—Hobart Town Courier.

SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, 6th November.— The constitutional agitation is still carried on, with the same results. At Shoalhaven a meeting was held the other day, at which a petition was adopted, containing protests against hereditary legislation and nomineeism; but there was also a considerable novelty in the shape of a suggestion that the constitutions of all the Australian colonies ought to be uniform, and that the Governor-General should "invite the Lieutenant-Governors of Tasmania, Victoria, and South Australia, with delegates from each Council, to a conference in Sydney, to prepare one constitution for Austalasia, to be submitted to the imperial parliament and the Queen in Council."

Intelligence from Valparaiso has been received, but nothing of any immediate interest in a political or commercial sense. Catherine Hayes was delighting the Chilenos with her melodious voice, and sems to have renewed the triumps and ovations she had already received in California. There is a project o.1 foot for establishing a line of American steumers from Panama to Valparaiso. At Panama, they were talking of getting Chinese labourers for the railway.

Reports from Buenos Ayres to the 22nd June had been received in Valparaiso, stating that the blockading squadron had deserted from Urquiza to the Buenos Ayreans, and the besieging army had followed their example. The "Diario," of Valparaiso, discredits this report, on account of its *monstrosity*.

Captain Sir Everard Home, Bart., senior naval officer on this station, died a few days since, on board the Colliope. All the vessels in harbour hoisted their flags half-must high.

BUSHRANGING.—The notorious bushranger, Thomas Haywood, was brought down yesterday (October 28th) in irons from the Clarence River, in the Iron Prince steamer. This prisoner stands charged with several instances of horse stealing, and latterly with several instances of the second from the prison, and was shortly afterwards recaptured and locked up in the prison at the Condamine. He soon managed to release linuself from the latter place, and was a third time taken, in the district of Grafton. This time the police authorities were more fortunate, and took the prisoner in security to the steamer, from whence he was yosterday morning conveyed to Darlinghurst gaol, to take his trial at the next session of the Gentral Criminal Court. A female prisoner was brought down and lodged at Darlinghurst, having been convicted under the Vagrant Act, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Both prisoners were conveyed here in charge of constable Grady.—Sydney Empire.

ANOTHER MURDER BY THE BLACKS.— Mr. Bell's overseer, named Bourke, was murdered by the aboriginal natives at Jinbour, blacks with whom he had been on terms of kindness and familiarity. The full particulars of the murder had not yet come to had. It has caused great excitement, and every means are being taken by his friends to bring the offenders to justice. Judging from the many murders lately taken place of the same nature, one would think the blacks had come to a determination to revenge themselves upon the white settlers of the interior.—From a Correspondent at Moreton Bay.

NATIVE SHEPHERDS.—The Bathurst Free Press mentions the following instance of shepherding by the Aborigines:—"It has been usual at Mr. Crowder's station, near the Waw-waw Creek, on the Downs, to employ blacks for shepherds, as being cheap and answering the purpose. This appears to have succeeded for a time. However, a short while since, the M'Intyre River blacks being bellicosely inclined, the pastoral darkies at Mr. Crowder's station became infected by the martial sentiment, and the result was that, laying aside the crook of the shepherd and assuming the spear of the warrier, they quietly decamped from the locality of Mr. Crowder's station, quitting their arcadian pursuits for the more exciting business of war, and leaving 8,000 sheep without shepherds, to be taken care of as best might be."

GOULBURN.-HOUSE-ROOM. - It is next to impossible to procure even a very humble class of cottage in Goulburn. So great has been the demand for house-room, that rents have risen in some cases more than 150 per cent., and premiums are given of from £100 to £290 for good wills. In Auburn street £2 a week has been offered for a shop without any apartments; small shops there with three rooms let at that rate; and a decent four-roomed cottage will fetch from 12s. to 20s. 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 awvy from the metropolis, and communication with it by drays is so dear.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, nonou of being the first port in the southern portion of New. Zealand visited by a mercantile steamer. On Sunday morning last, the screw steamer Ann, seven days from Sydney, entered our harbour, bringing the welcome intelligence that the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company were desirous of extending their already established line of commu-nication from England to Sydney, to New Zealand, and that the present voyage of the Ann was a pre-liminary step (if suitably encouraged) to a monthly communication between Sydney and this colony, to be eventually carried on by the Chusan and Shang-bai one to the northern and the other to the souththe welcome intelligence that the Directors of the hai, one to the northern and the other to the south. ern ports; two splendid vessels of 750 tons each, now engaged in running between the Australian colonies and Singapore, but which are to give place to larger vessels as soon as they can be obtained from England.—Nelson Examiner. HORRIBLE MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER.—A most horrible murder was committed at an early hour (3 a.m.) on Sunday morning last at Sandridge. The offender is a married woman, named Mary Jane Fenton, and the victim is her own child, a little girl aged four months. The wretched woman was immediately arrested and conveyed to the Swanston-street watch-house. Her appearance does not betoken insanity, but her conversation at once proves her to be of unsound mind. The husband came to the watch-house soou afterwards, and appeared absorbed in grief. An imprest was to be held next day.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE GOLD ESCORTS have brought into Town, since our last — Mount Alexander and Bendigo, 28,440 ozs.; Ballarat, including Geelong, 7,332 ozs.; McIvor and Goulbourn, 2,221 ozs.; total, 37,993 ozs.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—We have much pleasure in reporting the expected arrival of the new Governor, Lord Marcus Hill; a man, if we mistake not his antecedents, admirably adapted to the requirements of the Colonists, and calculated to falsify the old Scotch proverb, "that when a bad one goes, a worse one comes." A difficulty, we admit, in our case, unless the gentleman in black himself were to pay us a visit. SIR WILLIAM DENISON.—There is a report,

SIR WILLIAM DENISON,—There is a report, which we give as we receive it, that a new office is to be created in England, in consequence of the cessation of transportation to this colony—that of Director General of Convict Discipline for the United Kingdom, and that Sir William Denison is to be nominated, with a salary of £4000 a-year.— Tasmanian Colonist.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE .- Yesterday morning (says the Geelong Advertiser of Monday) about nine o'clock, a gentloman riding by the botanical gardens heard the report of a pistol, and turning round in the direction whence the sound came, he saw a man fall, and immediately rode up to him, when he discovered that the attempted sateide had discharged a pistol at his head. The gentleman promptly rode off to Dr. Walsh, who went to the spot inamediately, and found the man about forty yards off from where he had been left. Dr. Walsh examined the wound, and ordered the man to be taken to the hospital, where he was at once conveyed. A bullet had penetrated one temple and glanced along the scull, escaping without inflicting death. It is ru-moured that the unfortunate young man had been drinking heavily, whilst another statement attributes the catastrophe to ill-requited affection .- Another account says :--This morning, about 9 o'clock, a man named How, better known as Syd-ney Ned, or Large Ned, shot himself with a pistol, in the Government Reserve. The ball has not enter-ed the scull, but has taken a piece of the bone away just off the right temple. A Gray was immediately procured, and he was taken to the Hospital; he has been stopping at the Clare Hotel for some time past and appears to have been drinking heavily. It is said that he was to have been married on Wednesday last, but was disappointed, which is stated to have been the cause of his having committed the rash act.—Later particulars state, that How was conscious when he was conveyed to the Hospital, and told the Doctor during the time he was prob-ing the wound, and after he had extracted one bulthat there must be another there, as he put two let let, that there must be another there, as no put two balls into the pistol. Upon the Dr. asking him the reason for attempting his life, he said, "oh, it was all through some girl." No money was found upon him, but a quantity of bullets and powder. ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Dr. Campbell, the

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Dr. Campbell, the coroner for Bourke, held an inquest last week at Mr. Conolly's, at Upper Prahran, on the body of Owen Donohue. The deceased was driving a bullock-dray, when he, from some unknown cause or accident, fell from the dray, and one of its wheels passed over his body, killing him on the spot. The verdict was in accordance with these facts.

AWFUL DEATH BY LIGHTNING .- Dr. W. H. Campbell, the County Coroner, held an inquest on the 5th inst., on the body of Stephen Payne, whose death by lightning was mentioned in our last. From the evidence of Thomas Stokes, a butcher, it appeared that on Friday evening he was in company with the deceased, near Prahran, when they were both employed in driving stock for Mr. Wedge. A terrific storm was raging at the time, accompanied by thunder and lightning. In order to obtain a temporary shelter, Payne and Stokes stopped and leaned their backs against a gumtree,-the deceased while in that position continuing to hold the stockwhip in one hand and the bridle-rein of his horse in the other. Stokes became fearful that the tree might be struck, and he moved a few yards off. Soon after he had done so, a second and very loud peal of thunder was heard, accompanied hy a vivid flash of lightning, amid which deceased's dog howled hideonaly. Stokes looked around to where the dog was, and then saw deceased's horse fall down dead, while the deceased continued leaving accessed to the top the deceased continued leaning against the tree. On going to him Stokes discovered that he was dead, and that, corpse as he was, so instantaneous had been his death, that he still continued holding on to the stockwhip and bridle-rein, and held them firmly and tightly grasped in his hands. The jurors returned a verdict that "The deceased came to his death through being struck by lightning.'

THE LATE MURDEROUS ATTACK.—With reference to the shooting of a trooper near Bendigo, we may mention that intelligence has reached town that the trooper is not dead, nor fatally wounded, and he may be expected in Melbourne in the focurse of the week. Nothing further has been heard of the would-be assassin.

Arthur, Nelson, Port Hardy, and Wellington, arriving there on 5th July, and sailing again for Auckland on the 19th. While on her passage she was struck by a heavy sea which carried away head and port forecastle bulwarks and otherwise injured her. Sne arrived at Auckland on 28th July. While there, the Galatea, barque, drove from her anchors, and got foul of the Calliope, carrying away the jibboom and cathcad, besides causing other serious damage. She has since been to Whyebi and Coromandel, but no diggers were at work at the former place. Her last port of departure is Kawan, which port she left on the 17th instant. On the passage to Syduey, on 20th instant, she was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away the starboard quarter; and the same day, the close-reefed maintopsail was blown clean out of the boltrope. A continuation of bad weather has prevailed throughout the cruise. A large ship was signted on the 28th, standing to the westward.—*Sydney Herald*,

THOMAS DAWSON AND O'DONOHUE.—To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Heraid.—To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Heraid.—Sir,—In your publication of this day I have read an account of the escape of Mr. O'Donohue, as copied from the "Melbourne Herald," in which that individual is pleased to say that "two sordid Englishmen, named Mr. D—n and Mr. Tr—u—t, charged himself and friends the sum of £400 for aiding in his escape to Tahiti." As part owner of the above cutters I deny, in the most emphatic manner, that I ever negociated with himself or friends for such a passage; and I further deny that I ever received one farthing, directly or indirectly, for any such passage, nor have I aided or abetted his escape in any form whatever.—I am, Sir, &c., THOMAS DAWSON, part owner of the cutter Oberon.

THE FRENCH AT NEW CALEDONIA .- The English schemes for converting New Caledonia into a convict settlement are now cut short in a way which never entered into the calculations of some of our economists. The French Admiral stationed in the Pacific has formally taken possession of those rich and important Islands in the name of his Imperial master; and the first intimation the Australian colonists got of the event, is by the arrival of a chartered ship in the waters of their principal port, to obtain supplies for Louis Napoleon's new naval station. New Caledonia is not only the nearest country to the Australian coast of the great Polynesian group, but it is the most valuable to the commerce of these seas. For a long time past it has been visited almost exclusively by English ship-ping; and some of the Sydney shipowners at this moment, we believe, have trading establishments on its shores. Upon what pretext the French flag is now planted there it is not easy to see, though it is by no means difficult to understand the designs of hose who plant it.

THE FUTURE .--- We are not quite sure the large landed proprietors of Tasmania rightly understand their position. Wool growing must cease to be their function, food-raising must be their avocation. Not that they are to become extensive agriculturists: they must remit the task to others, and profit by princely incomes in the shape of rents. The squatting interest will, in this island, soon become des-picably small in importance. Shepherds caunot be tound for the flocks on terms like those offered by occupants of extensive tracts of country. The no-made state of Tasmania will be displaced by fixed Settlement. We are too near to the gold-fields of Victoria, and too remote from the working popula-tion new profitably employed in Britain, to hope that labour will ever again be obtained here at low prices. The labourer must have his reward or he will not toil. A revolution in the relation of la-bour and capital has occurred, and it is the policy of wisdom to make the best of it, not to grumble at what is inevitable. The system of past years has been changed—operations once facile have ceased to be practicable. The man of thousands of acres must subdivide and lease, instead of attempting to retain in his own possession his extensive estates. He has largely profited by the discovery of the gold fields, and could dispose of his property at a price far beyond his expectations three years ago. Providence does not permit him to have the advantage both ways-increased value of land and cheap labour. If he desire to participate in future pros-perity he must shape his course to the times; expend his surplus capital in building houses, barns, and stabling, on sections varying from fifty to two hundred acres, and announce the farms to let, and on fair terms.-Launceston Examiner.

PAPER HOUSES.—Among the various uses to which papier machee was known to be applicable, about the last we should have thought of would have been that of the construction of houses: yet that has been attempted and carried out with success by the Messrs. Bielefeld, at their works near the Staines station of the South-Western Railway, where may now be seen several neat cottages, com-modious stores, and handsome villas; the whole, with the exception of the framework, the doors, and the flooring, which are of wood, are composed of pupier machee. These houses, which contain four to ten r ons each an de taken down and re-crected within a period of from four to six hours, so that immediately upon landing in his new home, the emigrant may find himself in a confort-able residence, relieved from heavy rent or the miseries of the weather. These houses, which are as durable as brick, we understand will be little more than one-third in cost, and it is probable that they will, ere long, be adopted for summer houses, park lodges, railway stations, and moveable bar-racks, to all of which purposes they are admirably adapted. The houses are all made with hollow walls, thereby excluding damp; and for the East Indies and other places where the white ant does so much mischief, timber can be altogether dispensed with, and the houses constructed entirely of papier machee, which they will not touch, in consequence of its puisonous nature.-Daily News.

THE BRIG EXCHANGE.—The seamen from the steamer Acheron were employed all Saturday and a portion of yesterday in picking up goods from the wreck of the above vessel. Up to noon yesterday there had been received on board the Acheron, her mainboom, fore-top-gallant yard, stump of foremast, main gaff, main trysail mast, topmast studdingsail boom, spritsail yard, topsails and courses, jibs and boom mainsail, fifty cases pickles, three cases merchandise, several bales hops, and sundry smaller articles. At nine o'clock yesterday morning her stern fell out, and shortly after she parted amidships. But very little of the wreck remained last night. The Acheron came up from the Heads yesterday afternoon. The wreck of the Exchange was purchased yesterday by Mr. Bainbridge for £10.— Sydney Herald.

The J.H.Millay has been chartered by the French Government for the purpose of procuring supplies for the station lately established on New Caledonia. The barque has obtained in trade about 330 piculs beche-le-mer, 75, piculs sandal wood, 1 barrel 1 chest tortoishell. These goods are not intended to be landed here consequently they are not given as imports. Two French officers. Messicurs Deperiers and Amet, have come in charge of the French mission for supplies, &c. The French man-of-war steamer Phoque arrived at New Caledonia on the 23rd September, and took formal possession of that island on the 24th. The French Admiral of the Pacific, M. Feborier des Pointes, is on woard the Pheque. The J. H. Millay brings a report of gold having been found on the island by Captain lid-wards of the Marian Watson (belonging to this port). Captain Grandell has seen the specimens of gold procured, but cannot give further information respecting the working or the quantity obtained.-Sydney Empire.

H. M. S. Calliope has returned from a ernise, having been absent eight months. She sailed hence on the 16th March for Melbourne; from thence to King George's Sound, where she arrived 24th April, having had to contend with strong westerly gales all the way. Left for Hobart 'Lown 7th May, and made the passage in seven days, the quickest on record. From Hobart Town she proceeded to Port

SINGULAR DEATH.—A man named Andrew Francis, whose brother was among a batch of emigrants leaving Galway last week, being refused admittance at the railway terminus, ran round by another direction to meet the train, with a view to seeing his brother once more, but, on observing the train pass before his arrival, he dropped down and expired.—Mailstone Journal.

BIRTH.-Oct. 25th, the wife of Mr. W. Gunn, Glasgow Coffee-rooms, Kangaroo Flat, Bendigo, of a son.

REVIEW. We have received No. 2 of Mr. Kennedy's "Land Guide and Commercial Gazette," for November, which contains much useful information both for people on the diggings as well as in town. We extract the following :-

"THE REVENUE .- The Auditor-General has compiled one of the most complete returns we can re-member to have seen. Such a one as must convey to the public that the department under his charge must be kept in a most efficient state, and one that, under the difficulties in procuring and retaining in service a competent staff of officers and clerks, re-flects on him the highest credit. Quarters ended 30th

		Se	ptember,
		1852.	1853.
Ordinary revenue		£190,60	6 £385,032
Territorial revenue		271,73	351,298
Totals			0 £736,330
Total increase on	the qu	arter ended	1 30 Septem-
ber, 1853, £283,990.			
		Year	s ended 30th
		S	eptember,
		1852.	1853.
Ordinary revenue		£565,324	£1,469,885
Territorial revenue		558,500	1,255,341
Watala	e	1 199 895	£2 725 296

Totals ... £1,123,825 £2,725,220 Total increase on the year ended 30th September, 1853, £1,601,401."

" WATERMEN'S FARES .- WILLIAMSTOWN .- TO or from any vessels within the line of red buoys marking the fair way, and within a line from the red buoy to the Lighthouse-

					н.	a.	
For one person					2	0	1
Two ditto, each					1	3	T
Three, or more, e	ach				1	0	
To or from the North	n Sl	iore,	or	Sandr	idge	Jetty,	,
or any vessel without	the	e lin	e of :	fair v	vay	buoys,	
and within a line from	a th	e Lip	htho	use t	o th	e white	1
buoy off St. Kilda-			1				1
						-	- L

For one person 4 O Two ditto, each 2 G Three, or more, each 2 O To or from any vessel beyond the fore-named limits, and to any customary anchorage within the limits of the port, or above Spotswood's Ferry on the Years Years

the Yarra Yarra-

				s.	d.	1
•	For one person	i	 	 6	0	
	Two ditto, each		 	 3	9	
	Three, or more.			3	0	

"CARTERS' RATES AND FARES BY DISTANCE. For Licensed Carters and Porters, for the convey nnce of goods and other articles within the city, and the distance to which such Licensed Carters and Porters respectively shall be liable to go, as fixed under 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, and south of La Trobe-street, 4s. : to any part of Gipps Ward, south of La Trobe-street, and west of Spring-street, 4s.: to any part of La Trobe Ward, north of the river Yarra, and west of Spring-street, 43.: to any part of the city, west of Spring-street, and north of the river Yarra, not included in these boundaries, 5s.: from any street in any Ward to another street in the same Ward, within the above limits, 3s.: from any part of Flinders-lane, and between those streets west of Elizabeth-street, to any street in Bourke, Gipps, or La Trobe Wards, any street in Bourke, Gipps, or La Trobe Wards, within the above limits, the same fare as from the Queen's Wharf, not exceeding two hundred and fifty yards, 4s.; from any street in Lonsdale Ward, north of Flinders-land, and from any street in Bourke, Gipps, or La Trobe Wards, to any street in any other Ward, excepting Fitzroy Ward, not exceeding two hundred and fifty yards, 3s.; ex-ceeding two hundred and fifty yards, 4s. "STRAW VERSUS NUCLETES.—Talking of beds, the beds are not beds here, they are opossum rugs. —I never saw yet a sheet—its not colonial.—No more is straw—I don't know how much it is a pound; but its only a Creesus that can sleep on a

more is straw—I don't know how much it is a pound; but its only a Cresus that can sleep on a bit of straw—a gold-dust mattress is, compara-tively speaking, dirt cheap.—The old say, 'I don't care a straw' is blown up here—'I don't care a nugget' is the proper substitute. A man of straw is a gentleman of no small importance—'a man of gold' means nothing or a dirty digger.—Rev. Mackenzie, in his work on Australia, as admirable as it is truthful, told you as how the Sydney people fatten pizs with peaches and apricots—here. people fatten pigs with peaches and apricots—here, we have to keep our horses on pine-apples, our cows on reauliflowers, our sheep on asparagus. Great expectations are entertained from this superior quality of provender, as well as from the in-structions 'to Flock Owners' by the Great Ken-ncdy, in his celebrated 'Land Guide,' "

VARIETIES.

He who can implant courage in the human soul, is its best physician.

It is merit, and not title, which gives importance. It is usefulness, and not grandeur,

which makes the world happy. How frequently does the human heart 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? The hog, of course; for he has a hogshead full.

It being proved on a trial at Guildhall that a man's name was really Inch, who pretended Linch : "I see," said the judge, "the old proverb is verified in this man, who being allowed an Inch, has taken an L."

Dr. Percy, of Birmingham, recommends in cer-tain cases, the use of bread made of wood. Super-ficial persons may deride the notion of wooden bread; but when they come to think, they must see that it is the fittest of all materials to make the staff 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 all the parishes."

NELSON AND WELLINGTON. — A very curious little book has just appeared, called "the Royal Descent of Nelson and Wellington." It has been compiled by Mr. George Russell French, and the object 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 whatever to question their correctness. We forget the name of the Frenchman who some years ago 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 thousands of people who have not the slightest suspicion of the royal blood that is flowing in their 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 Eghert, are here given with a scrupulous simplicity, which looks as like a sound piece of heraldry as any genealogical tree we have ever seen; and among other interesting points thrown up to the surface in the progress of the pedigree is the fact that Sir John Suckling, the poet, was also descended from Edward the First. To all the families whose royal origin is illustrated by Mr. French's researches, the Beau forts, Spencers, Careys, Wodehouses, Sucklings, Audloys, &c., the volume presents considerable attractions, while the public in general must feel more or less curiosity about the new dignities in the way of blood which it confers on a favorite poet, and on two of the greatest men by sea and

Inner annals Llong. News, July 25. I TANKY LOSTAGE. It will be in the recollec-tion of our neaders that some months ago Lord Afferdeen intimated to an influential deputation which waited upon 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 fourpenny rate between England and her colonies, the post office was prepared to entertain the offer. Lord Canning, subsequently in the House of Lords, announced the intention of Government to put up 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 pub-lished there, and have produced from a new Steam Packet Company in New York 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 think that letters between America and England may be profitably transmitted at the rate of one penny ocean postage. But in the present state of the Company it is not likely to be accepted, as the Company it is not likely to be accepted, as they do not as yet possess the means of carrying it into effect. They have only one 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 perform the passage in 36 or 48 hours less. She will not be ready for sea till February next. Two more vessels are about to be contracted for, and when the four are in regular course of service the Company propose to maintain fortnightly communication from coast to coast. Should the Company renew the offer under such circumstances, we may, probably, look for the experiment of an ocean penny postage early next year .- Home News, July 25. THE FOUNDER OF RAGGED SCHOOLS .- Who would have expected to discover the founder of English Ragged Schools in the person of a poor cripple coulder 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 his native town, poor and uneducated, yet with true and noble impulses ;--- for such was John Pounds . his life affording only another illustration of the fact, that it is not wealth, nor honor, nor birth, nor even high intellect, which determines a man's beneficial influence in the world, so much as his moral purpose, the trueness of his aims, and the dilig-nce with which he labors at the work he has undertaken to do. The life of John Pounds con-tains no striking incidents; spent as it was at his cobbler's stool, at work amongst his little ragged children. He was the son of poor parents, his father being a workman in the Portsmouth Dockhis yords. At fifteen, he met with an accident which crippled him for life, and he was put to the trade of a cobbler. When he carried on business upon yards. his own account, he lived for the most part in **a** small boarded tenement, in St. Mary street, Ports-mouth, his workshop measuring about six feet by

eighteen; and here he might be seen, day after diy, seated on his stool, mending shoes, and administering his humble instructions to the crowd of ragged children clustered around him, filling his little stall to the very door. Indeed the can-didates for admission to John Pounds' shop were always very numerous, more than could be admitted ; and consequently he had to make a selection, generally choosing the poorest and worst among them-"the little blackguards," as he called them. When, in the course of his strolls about the streets, he chanced to meet with some one 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

man This humane and generous-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 perhaps 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. Doubtless, there are free schools, so called, in Portsmouth, as there are in nearly all our great towns—schools 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 founders, and grown rich, they are now little better 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 world, out of his slender means, and went In the world, out of his scholer means, 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 in-dustrious citizens, who otherwise might have been extensite and hereare does Involue and to this outcasts and beggars, does England owe to this humble man. He was a parent to the destitute; he was the father who bound them to society. His labours at his stool earned him bread enough for his wants; but his labours on the minds and hearts of his little pupils—that was the great work of his life, the value of which can scarcely be over-estimated.

THERE IS SOMETHING YE MAY DO!

BRETHREN, in this life's existence, Though but humble be your parts

Let not fear upbuild resistance,

To the dictates of your hearts. Fear of ridicule and scorning, Of oppression's thralling band;

For a better time is dawning, Brighter moments are at hand, Come they fast, or come they slowly,

It depends alone on you ; If ye are put somewhat lowly,

There is something ye may do.

Something while one tithe of grieving Through the land its shadows casts, While one burden wants relieving,

While one hungry being fasts. While there is one spirit striving

Truth's progression 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 slowly, Time may give its work to view,— Thus, in fellowship, though lowly,

There is something ye may do.

Every little act is telling,

In the giant scale of time; And, however small, is swelling High each bulwark against crime.

Every truthful deed is tending. In its moving, still, to prove The all-linking, all-defending

Power and majesty of Love. Speed ye then ! and let the holy

NOTICE.

LL Advertisements and Letters of Business in A Town, to be forwarded, post free, to the Office of our Town Agent, Mr. JOHN HUNTER, Publisher, &c., Queen's Arcade.

DIGGERS' ADVOCATE, " "BANNER," "ARM CHAIR," &c. &c., published weekly by JOHN HUNTER, Bookseller & Stationer, Queen's Arcade, Melbourne.

DVOCATE OFFICE .- Branch Office for R. A DVOCATE OFFICE. — Dranen Charles of Markov A. PHILLIPS & Co., Auctioneers and Com-mission Agents, next door to ADELAIDE OBSERVER Office.

MR. BARRETT, M.R.C.S.E. and L.S.A., has taken Dr. LISLE'S Practice. Golden Square, Bendigo, and may be consulted at all hours. Nov. 1st, 1853.

D.R. L. L. SMITH'S Vegetable Pills will give to the taker' of them a clear skin, healthy body, face free from blotches, and fair complexion; they are also a perfect preven-tive against dysentery.

DR. L. L. SMITH'S Vegetabl Pills are the best Ladies" pills that have ever been brought before the public; so mild are they in their operation that they can be taken by the most delicate.

DR. L. L. SMITH can be consulted, gratis, daily from 8 till 11, and from 5 till 9. Dr. L. L. Smith, 197 Great Bourke Street, East.

 \mathbf{I}^{F} you suffer from a furred tongue, a nasty taste in the month on waking in the morning, and a fulness after cating, try Dr. L. L. Smith's Vegetable Pills.

D.R. L. L. SMITH'S Vegetable Pills are sold in boxes at 28. 6d., 5s., and 10s. Dr. L. L. Smith, 197 Great Bourko Street, East, beyond the Newmarket Hotel.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS PAPER.

WARBURTON respectfully informs the WARBURTON respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Bendigo and Forest Creek that he has taken the Contract for the Carriage of the DIGGERS' ADVOCATE, which necessitates his 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-was the only conveyance which secured to the pub-lic the advantages of a weekly 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 vchicles, but would remind the public that an accident was never known either in

connexion with himself or his passengers. Booking Offices on the Bendigo—the Central Office of this Paper; and in Melbourne, at the Cri-

Arion Hotel, Great Collins-street. N.B. Four-horse Conveyances start every Thurs-day morning, from Town, at 10 o'clock, reaching Bendigo early on Saturday, and returning from Bendigo on the following Monday.

United States Coffee Shop.

CAPTAIN W. T. WATT, Sole Proprietor, VIEW POINT, near the Commissioner's.

BILL OF FARE FOR EACH DAY SUNDAYS.

Soup, salmon, roast beef, do. mutton, potatoes, beefsteak pie, currie, rice, apple and plum pudding, pickles, cheese, tea and coffee.

MONDAYS. Soup, roast beef and potatoes, beans and bacon, currie rice, sweet pudding, tea and coffee, or beer, &c.

TUESDAYS. Soup, roast beef, mutton and potatoes, beefsteak pie, currie rice, apple pudding, tea and coffee, &c. WEDNESDAYS.

Soup, roast beef and potatoes, beefsteak pie, currie rice, plum pudding, tea, coffee, &c. THURSDAYS.

Soup, roast beef, do. mutton, potatoes, peas, cur-rie rice, sweet pudding, tea, coffee, &c. FRIDAYS.

Soup, roast beef and potatoes, beefsteak pie, currie rice, apple pudding, sweet pudding, tea, coffee, &c.

SATURDAYS. Soup, roast beef, do. mutton, potatoes, beefsteak pie, currie rice, plum pudding, tea, coffee, &c. Breakfast, 3s.; Dinner, at one, at 4s. per head; Supper, 3s.; Beds, 2s. 6d. Bendigo, Oct. 24th, 1853.

MAILS ON THE DIGGINGS CLOSE AS UNDER: Bendigo, Monday and Thursday 5.30 p.m. ... Castlemaine, do. do. ... Ballarat and Buninyong, Tuesday and 5.30.... Friday Burn Bank, Tuesday 2.30 2.30 McIvor, Tuesday 1

THE MAINE LAW.

To the Editor of the "Geelong Advertiser."— Sir,—The "main law" is No. I. I pay great at-tention to it, and worship it. I am a believer in spirits, and am called by brother-teetotalists a Botspirits, and an called by brother-teetotalists a Bot-tle Imp. 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 themselves to precept and practice, instead of at-tempting to confine me to their dogmas and regi-men, I should not grumble. But I do complain of one part of the community trying to coerce the three other wats of the community and form them. three other parts of the community, and form them-selves into an unconstitutional Anti-Nobbler League of Hydropathists. Bonded stores, I maintain, sir, are not bottomless pits, nor are merchants cloven-footed, or endowed with candal appendages, nor are bonded spirits synonymous with the "souls of the condemned." It is too bad for these devotees of the teapot and willow pattern to speak of us as they So far do they abominate ardent spirits, that the other day a matrimonial engagement, entered upon by one devoted to love and potent libations, was designated a "lucific match." Only think of that, sir! Phosphorus and brimstone united in indissoluble bonds-one can't go off without the other. What I want to impress is this-that as I have no objection to my neighbour suiting his pa-Jute, he ought not to interdict me suiting mine; but, if he attempts to stop the importation of my heverage, I'll vote for the interdiction of the tec-total-isin. Yours, ALEXANDER COPPERSMITE.

Zeal for right, each deed imbue, Ye shall be, however lowly, Working good in what ye do.

FREDERICK ENOCH.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 4th. - Warstah, from Sydney; Red Rover, from Hobart Town; New Forest, do.; Margaret Nicol, do.; Agnes, do.; Flora Bella, do.; Argenhi, do.; Peri, do.; Anna Dixon, from Ade-laide; Elizabeth, from Auckland; Fettercairn, steamer. from Sydney; Sporting Lass, do.; Dove, from Hobart Town; Swift, from Launceston.

Nov. 5th .- Iron Tasmania, from Hobart Town ; Thomas Worthington, from Newcastle; Franklyn, from Mauritius; Adele, from Sydney; Worthing-ton, from Hobart Town; Zone, from Moreton Bay; Ulrica, from Newcastle; Gem, from Hobart Town; Maria, from Sydney; Chicora, from New-castle; 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 Town; George, from Adelaide; Zodiac, from Singapore; Maraquita, from Warnambool; Sword-fish, from Hobart Town; Wave, from Port Fairy; Glance, from Geelong ; Acis, from Hobart Town ; Blackwall, from London.

Castlemaine, do. do 1.30 " Ballarat and Buniayong do 1.30 " Burn Bank, Monday do 9 " M'Ivor, do 2.30 " Marden's Pimt do 2.30 " Ovens, Monday and Thursday 2.30 " COUNTRY MAILS CLOSE IN TOWN.		nt			1	
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Nautilus, for Mauritius, Nov. 3rd; Osmanli, for Sydney, Nov. Ist; Dreadnought, for Adelaide, Nov. 1st; Sussex, for Calcutta, Nov. Ist. Printed for the Proprietors, by Houan and Co., at their flo-noral Printing Office, 174 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

somerer is under the series Dr. Howlett.

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

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

The Tarrangower Diggings is spoken of in very flattering terms. The labours of the diggers there are said to be very remunerative, and we now and then hear of large prizes being gained. The roads are constantly filled with drays and other vehicles proceeding there and this place, Forest Creek, seems to bear some resemblance to Goldsmith's Deserted Village in consequence of the rush.

The "new diggins" described by the Argus correspondent as being without shicers have not yet been discovered, and the statement is altogether a hoax. It would be well if correspondents examined well the evidence upon which their statements are made, for otherwise they may mislead the public fearfully.

The price of gold at Castlemaine is £3 16s.

BENDIGO.

(FROM OUR OWN COLRESPONDENT.) Drs Owens and Wall, the late delegates, have now returned to the Bendigo, their mission being fulfilled. The result has been already laid before the public through the public prints. They now 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 with this movement. for the great interest they have taken in the affairs of the diggers,-but a poor compensation, we must admit, for all they have done; but, as serpress is about to be started in connexion with that paper at Tarrangower, vants of the public, of course they will feel proud of any proper exhiwhere one of the proprietors of that bition of gratitude that the public journal will for the future remain. The Bendigo Advertiser is, we hear, may think fit to afford them. At hourly expecting the arrival of a pre-s the same time a question arises in of its own, when we may anticipate our mind as to whether the matter is seeing that little sheet increase to rest here or no, after the remarks of a certain journal on one gentleman CRICKET. - The Albion Cricket who took a lively and disinterested Club is, 1 learn, preparing to play a farewell match with the Bendigo Club, part in this movement, we can well apprehend that both Dr. Owens and on the occasion of Mr. McPherson Dr. Wall would feel a delicacy in leaving here for England. At a meeting held on Saturday night last by again coming forward to excite the

ments for leaving Sandhurst early in the morning, he should not be able to do himself the pleasure. Private business had called him here, and his legislative and other duties demanded his immediate return. He must express surprise at the flourishing state in which he found this gold field, and that the Government had not doue more to assast in establishing a township on so eligible a site as this presented. He promised to give his attention to roads, stating that the road between here and Melbourne would, if not this winter, before the next, be as good as any in England. He should do his best to secure the enfranchisement of the diggers, feeling certain it would be the only means of bringing to a termination the long struggle between the Government and the diggers. After a lengthy speech from Dr. Wall, who returned thanks to all those gentlemen who had voted for Dr. Owens and himself being heard at the bar of the house to enter the diggers' protest against the New Constitution Bill, among t whom was Mr. Miller, the deputation retired.

PRESEVTERIANS .--- Under the energetic care of Dr. Allison, this body is now making amends for its hitherto apathetic character here, and the rapidity of their movements is deserving of notice. Preliminary meetings were called by Dr. Allison in the Hospital and other places, and subscriptions set. on foot which have been well responded to; a temporary tent has been obtained for service on Sundays, and funds are fast raising to build a permanent church, on obtaining a grant of land from the Government 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

THE PRESS, -1 see by an advertisement in the Bendigs Times, that a

since the robbery seems to warrant his having been apprehended, he was on Saturday remanded till Mr. Howard's retarn, which took place on 11 Saturday evening.

SANDHURST POLICE COURT. Monday, 13th February, 1854.

After the usual list of drunkards had been disposed of, Henry Carter was placed at the bar, charged with having used threatening lauguage to one Dr. Caudle with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. It appeared some misunderstanding had arisen between these two parties on account of a cart borrowed by the doctor from the defendant. Complainant being unable, however, to awear to the exact words, His Worship dismissed the case.

Elizabeth Carter, wife of the former defendant, was then brought up, charged with having on Sunday morning last assaulted Dr. Caudle, whilst cojoying a walk in company with his daughter, with stones, threatening to knock his (Dr. Caudle's) brains out, The Bench ordered her to be bound over with her husband in the sum of £20 to keep the peace for three months,

Tuesday, February 14th.

Jamea Stevens, a policeman, was i fined £5, or in default fourteen dava imprisonment for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

George Chambers was fined os. for being drunk, and £5 or fourteen days for occupying Crown lands without a sennan.

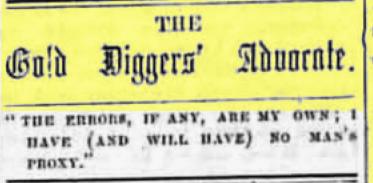
James M'Donald brought up on a charge of firing a gun in the public street, was dismissed with a caution, there not being evidence to prove that he actually discharged the gun found in his possession.

William Hughes was then placed at the bar, charged with cutting and wounding one George Lamput, on the Sth February last, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The following are the particulars elicited in Hughes, Lamput, this examination. and a man name1 Bailey, were mates, digging together in Californian Gully, on the day above-named the two former went together to the store of a person named Phillips, for the purpose of having a glass of beer, when there Mrs Phillips asked them to drink the health of a friend of hers lately confined, giving them some brandy for that purpose, once commanced they continued to pay attentions to the brandy for some two hours, during which time Mrs. Bailey and another female arrived; Hughes after some conversation made improper overtures to Mrs. Bailey, attempting to drag her to the back part of the tent, not succeeding in this, he gave her a giass of brandy which she handed to

the careful attention of our agenta in punctually remitting the proceeds, will make the Diggers' own Journal a great fact ! I trust that I may venture to appeal to all who know me that nothing shall be wanting on my part, or on the part of those associated with me, to place the journal in the front rank as a journal of character and ability. I may mention to my friends that I have made such arrangements for conducting my businces at the Ovens as will enable me to give my undivided attention to the establishment of this paper. With the zealons co-operation of the Diggers to support their own journal, its success will be complete.

GEORGE BLACK.

Office of the Diggers' Advocate, Melbourne, Feb. 18, 1854.



MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 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 escape, and placed all the impediments at its command to prevent the political development of Victoria. "Thus far," it exclaims, " shalt thou 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 Assembly respectively," has been car-

and in this single clause is contained material sufficient to embroil this colony for years. This legislating for the future, 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 seek 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 Constitution has been framed without the consent of the mining population ; their delegates have been refused a hearing, and they are delivered over to the tender mercies of men, whose only qualification to legislate is the fact of their possessing so many sheep, or such a portion of land. Let our legislators look to the future. The diggers may seem apathetic for a while, but the progress of this colony will surely develop the political instincts 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 men-They 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 very edifice which they have been building up with so much care, have they placed the element which, unless it be modified, will, one day, be the destruction of the whole.

sentatives, in both the Legislative TGL Council and Legislative Assembly. Does Mr. Miller believe or advocate No this? Does he wish them to have any representatives in the Legislative int Council? It is within our knowledge that when Mr Fawkner proposed that the diggers should have a vote for tu members of the Legislative Council under the New Constitution, Mr. Miller voted against 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, proposed 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, he voted against the diggers! There were but three in favour of the diggers, namely, Messrs Fawkner, Myles, and Charlton. There were twenty-1 eight against them, and among the la twenty-eight was Mr Miller !

Again : when the subject of proqualification for members perty of the Legislative Assembly was brought up, Mr Miller was in favour of the property qualification. And not only so; but when Mr. Fawkner proposed that it should be fixed at £500 worth of freehold property, and though the Colonial Secretary went no higher than £1000, Mr. Miller moved that it should be £2000. The result was that Mr. Miller's motion was carried. How did this affect the diggers? Did this show a desire to have them represented in either House ?

Again : when Mr. O'Shanassy advocated 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 ending in a duel ! On the division about the equal electoral 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 paraded himself as the friend of the diggers the same week that he voted against them in the Council. It is true, as Dr. Wall

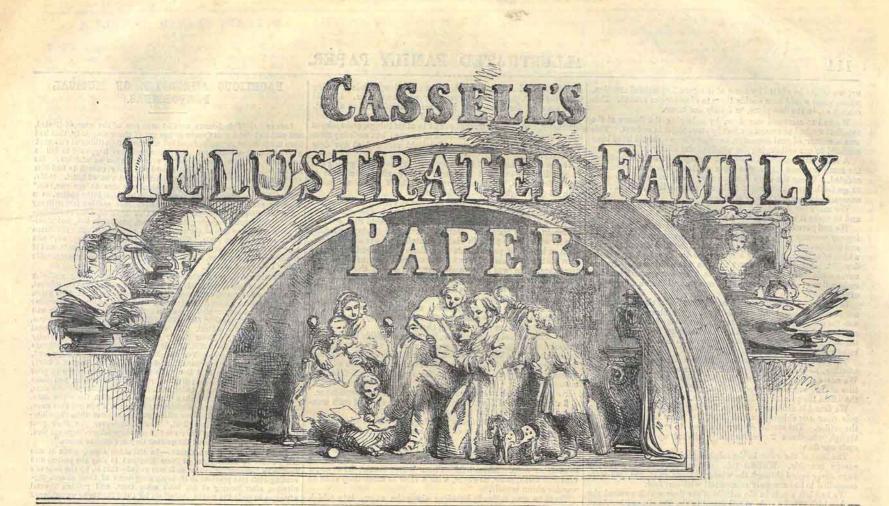
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"MEN OF THE MILLER STAMP."

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 diggers. The Colonial Secre-



Vol. I.-No. 14.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE ARCTIC CRUSCE : A TALE OF THE POLAR SEAS. BY PERCY B. ST. JOHN, Author of " Paul Peabody," Se.

BOOK THE THIRD.-THE VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

CHAPTER IV. WINTER-THE ESQUIMAUX.

Tun long and dazzling day, which with little intermission had now lasted three months-I find from habit I often use the words day and night, though night really did not exist-was just over, and this warned us to be ready for the winter season, when we should have a night to counterbalance this long light, even more wearisome with its continual darkness 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 prepared for the severe season, both as to pro-visions, 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 been partly closed 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 were bound to burrow in a hole in the earth, uncertain as to the possibility of our passing through the rigours and difficulties of an Arctic winter.

"Don't be down now, guv'ner," would Stop say; "it's nothing. Them birds is lucky, I know. But cheer up, captain, we ain't going to lay our bones here neither. We ain't no Robinson Crusses to stop thirty years in this blessed place. No. We'll 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 nonthing generosity, and random not mutual when i have been so inexpressibly blessed. But 'tis sad to feel that for so many months we shall be utterly shut up in that cave." "Not shut 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,

laughing.

"Don't I though ; let 'em come. With this place for a fort. I don't care for the biggest among 'em. We'd outflank him." And let it not be supposed that, while we thus talked, we wasted

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 already began to fear that we should be unable to support them through the winter. We had laid in a very large stock of hay, considering the difficulties of the labour, and we had left the animals to shift for themselves until the very last moment. But now they were driven into winter quarters like ourselves.

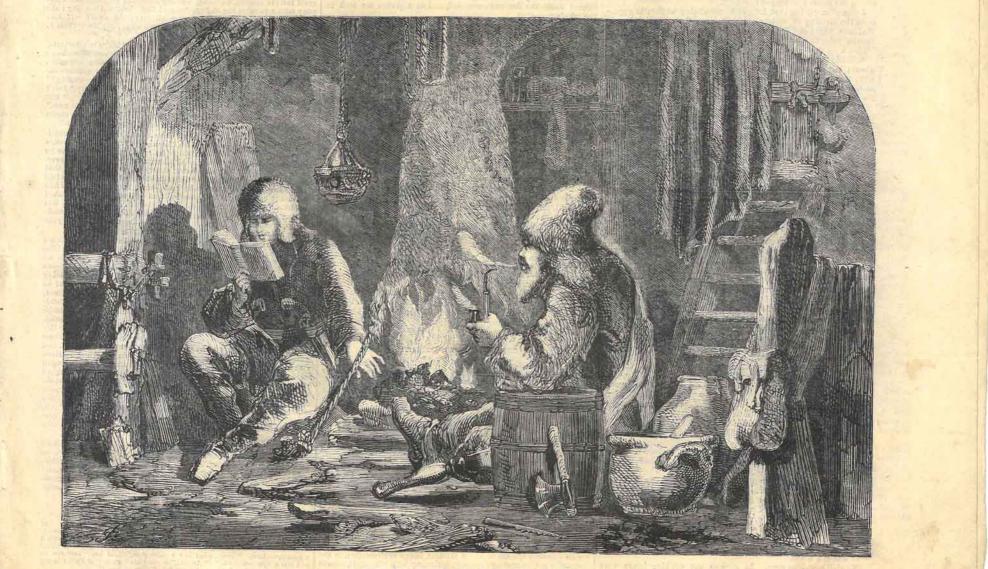
They were wonderfully tame in a very short time, and this made us very unwilling to put one of them to death, as we origi-

"No, I can't do it, guv'ner," said Stop; "that brute lools at me "No, I can't do it, guv'ner," said Stop; "that brute lools at me so knowing—it does—as much as to say, 'Old fellow, you've took so knowing—it does—as much as to say, 'Old fellow, you've took We can

"With all my heart," said I. Our temperate and humane conduct in this particular was amply rewarded by the companionship they alterwards proved to us. We found in them a constant and everlasting amusement, simply because they were a change from the monotony of the life we were compelled to live. Other considerations, however, drove these thoughts from our mind for the present.

There were many things to be thought of, besides amusement, by two such hermits as we were, with such a prospect as we had before us.

It was quite possible that, when once the whole sea was frozen



HENRY READING HIS NEWLY-DISCOVERED BIBLE.

ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER.

A VISIT TO MADAME TUSSAUD'S.

DURING a late sojourn in London, one of my first expatitions way to Madame Tussaud's, a place that everybody sees, or has soon, but which, nevertheless, it is the fashion in London to laugh at, as being the delight and resort of all the wonder-seeing, horror-loring country lumpkins who visit town. Many years have elapsed since I, a little girl fresh from the solitudes of ——shire, whose ideas of wax figures were entirely limited to personages of the size and appearance of my great dol, was taken for the first time to Madame Tussaud's. New, having, unlike most children, a sovereign contempt for

was taken for the first time to Madame Tussaud's. Now, having, unlike most children, a sovereign contempt for 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 too much like a baby. Even at this lapse of time I recall perfectly the feeling of sup-pressed indignation with which I descended the step of my grand-father's carriage, and followed him upstairs to the exhibition. I was a very hitle child—little I mean of my age—and no surer way to affront me could be found than for people to judge me by my height, and adapt their conversation and ideas of my tastes to it. What throes, therefore, my dignity suffered that day, when my aunt proposed "to take the child to see the wax-work," may be imagined. I remember them now. As stately as my insignificance would permit, I marched after

be imagined. I remember them now. As stately as my insignificance would permit, I marched after my grandfather, and stood magnificently indifferent, while, with the high-bred courtesy of the old school, he addressed some graceful words of compliment to Madame herself, who, according to her custom, sat near the entrance. A minute after I stood bewildered, almost frightened, within the scloon, gaving form side to side in utter nondering worder

A minute after I stood bewildered, almost frightened, within the saloon, gazing from side to side in utter perplexity—wonder-ing where I was, who were all those magnificent people, and by what mistake I had got among them. Amused at my puzzlement, which they had purposely drawn aside to watch, my companions separated, and mingled with the figures, so that I, looking eagerly round, could see none but

Never before was I so impressed with a sense of my littleness Never before was I so impressed with a sense of my littleness; among those tall stately people I felt utterly lost, as if I could willingly creep into a corner, and hide myself; and when at last I ventured 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 humbled by the reproving gesture with which he turned his head aside. Nervous and abashed, I crept away, and directly after, to my intense delight, met my grandhather, whose proud soldierly bear-ing and aristocratic figure, always objects of my great admiration, were just now especially valuable, because under his wing I felt that I might venture to look about boldly, and that, as belonging to him, I need not feel ashamed.

to him, I need not feel ashamed.

"Well, my dear," said he, smiling, "how do you like the wax work F

My first impulse was to say that I had not seen it ; the next, My first impulse was to say that I had not seen to the head, caused by my grandfather's peculiar smile, to glance eagerly at the face of the grandly robed lady beside us, and to discover, to my complete mortification, that she and all her companions, of whom I had felt such awe, were the identical wax-figures I had come so contemptuously to see.

contemptuously to see. Since that day I have often visited the exhibition; but even now, accustomed as I have become to the figures, and knowing them positions almost well enough to find my way to any individual I may wish to see, I never enter the room without something of

positions almost well enough to find my way to any individual I may wish to see, I never enter the room without something of my childish feeling coming over me. Nothing that art and taste can do to heighten the illusion of the scene is omitted. The lofty, well-proportioned saloon is draped with rich crimson hangings, which entirely clothe the walls, and form a most artistic background for the figures. Day-light is admitted by means of a very large and handsome skylight, and in the evening the rooms are illuminated by beautiful gas chandeliers. Over the entrance is the music gallery, where some of the most popular airs of the day are being continually played. The centre of the great room is occupied with groups, repr-senting Henry the Eighth, his children, wives, and court ; her prosent Majesty, Prince Albert, the royal family, and principal officers of the state and household. At the head of the first group stands burly Harry, in a suit of armour, the girdle part of which must have been especially uncomfortable. At his left is his gentle son, the good young Edward, whose face is too expressionless for his character. Below him is Elizabeth-copposite to her Mary. Bight and left are the six unhappy ladies upon whom the blight of Henry's love (?) fell. Of these certainly the most ill-looking is not Anne of Cleves. The dresses of all are extremely hand-ome, although the graceless peculiarities of the age are carefully preserved. But first in attraction, as it should have been in position, is the preserved.

But first in attraction, as it should have been in position, is the group of Queen Victoria, her husband, and children. Of the latter the Prince of Wales is by far the handsomest; about his calck, intelligent countenance, there is something singularly attractive, and one loves to dwell on the calm penetrating eyes of him who at some far-distant day may be our ruler. The figure of her Majesty is the least happy of the group; the face is sweet, but lacks the dignity of the beloved original. Prince Albert is very like; so is Lord Hardinge. Not far from this group, upon the right side of the saloon, is another, before which my companion and I stood long. It consists of Napoleon, Murat, Ney, and the Mamcluke on one side —the Em-perors of Russia and Austria, King of Prussia, and Blucher on the other. But first in attraction, as it should have been in position, is the

the other.

On the extreme left of the platform stands Alexander, with his round good-tempered face; slightly in advance is scated Francis of Austria, looking meagre, worn, and undignified; behind are Blucher and Frederick William of Prussia. Opposite, his right Blucher and Frederick William of Prussia. Opposite, his right arm extended to the eagle, the left resting upon his sword-hilt, gray-coated and covered, his falcon-eye flashing, every inch of his frame instinct with life, is Napoleon. The figure almost seems to speak, and, speaking, to say those words, the bold fulfilment of which rocked Europe to its centre. To the emperor's right is the handsome Murat; behind stands Ney, and near to him the faithful Mameluke. Contrasting the chief figures of the group, legitimacy shows but meanly. On the other side of the saloon, nearly at the top, are Louis Napoleon and his empress. The beauty of the lady's dress is, I think, her only claim to admiration.

a touching group of poor Mary of Scots and her unmanly per-secutors; Commissioner Lin and his tiny-footed wife; Add-el-Kader, a remarkably handsome, intelligent-looking little man, with nothing Reastern about him except his complexion and his fez; Louis Napoleon and his bride; and sundry other notorieties. The next room is dignueed by the name of the Hall of Kinge, and contains a representation of the Oueen's coronation, and figures of George the Third, his wife, and most of their children and consorts. On each side of the entrance are the models of two pretty infants, protected by glass cases. One is a child which, rescued from a flood caused by the overflow of the Ssine, became the protegée of Napoleon. The other is a baby of Madame Tussaud's.

Tussaud's. The Robe Room is devoted to a figure of "the first gentleman in Europe" and his belongings; the former looking so coarse, so ungraceful, and, moreover, so ugly, that one cannot help marvel-ling at the excess of loyalty which could see anything worthy of admiration in so bulky and conceited a personage. Time, how-ever, certainly does wonders, and George the Fourth may have been an Adonis in the remote period of his infancy. It is dif-ficult now to believe that the cumbersome velvet robes worn by the "first gentleman" at his coronation, with their tarnished embroidery and dirty ermine, could ever, even in those extrava-gant times, have deserved the enormous price they are said to have cost. The chair of state is the original used at the Abbey during the ceremony of coronation.

emotivately and universe the enormous price they are said to have cost. The chair of state is the original used at the Abbey during the ceremony of coronation. After all these lesser sights comes the greatest of all, the Na-poleon Rooms, which are filled with relics. In the first is the Emperor lying in state upon the little camp bed in which he died; the mattress and pillow are the same upon which his last breath was drawn, and covering him is thrown the cloak he wore at Marengo. To me there is something m-expressibly painful and affecting in this solemn representation. The calm, stern face, from which evan death has not stoken the impress of its wonderful majesty and intellect—the rigid figure, once so instinct with energy and resolution, surrounded as they are with the speechless, though cloquent, memorials of former greatness and subsequent ill-treatment, send a strange thrill through me. Gazing on the solem deathbed, I feel as if I nad been a sharer in the petty wrongs which fretted that great life away, and with leaping pulses and a burning brain I turn aside. In this room, too, are coronation robes and regalia, but the dead few of the here comes between them and the beholder, and

away, and with leaping pulses and a burning brain 1 turn aside. In this room, too, are coronation robes and regalia; but the 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 mortifivividly before the mind adds to a true heart's shame and mortifi-cation. In this room, however, are many objects of inferest, the principal of which is the sword worn by the emperor during the Egyptian campaign. Round the apartment are several pictures of value, portraits, and busts, as well as glass cases containing relics, among which are some articles of wearing apparel, and a counterpane, said to be stained with Napoleon's blood. Near the entrance is Isabey's celebrated porcelain table of the French marshala.

French marshals.

Near the entrance is isabey's calcorated porcelain table of the French marshals. In an adjoining chamber are the carriages, conspicuous among which is, of course, the famous Berlin, used by Napoleon during the Russian campaign, and captured at Waterloo. It is a heavy, dingy affair, but not nearly so large or so cumbersome as might be expected, remembering its contents. Near to it are two other equipages—one the state carriage, built for the emperor's corona-tion at Milan, and the second that used by him during his exile at St. Helena, and the last he ever entered. There are also chairs and other articles of furniture from Long-wood; miniatures; a case with the hair of the emperor and his son; and a curious dressing box, given to her husband by Morie Louise, and plundered by the Prussians at Waterloo when they seized the carriage. Here also, protected by glass, is the celebrated tricelour flag, which the emperor presented to the National Guard of Elba, and which afterwards accompanied hum on his return to Paris, subsequently it was presented by him to the French guard at the important meeting which took place a short time before Waterloo, and, being used by them there, was cap-tured by the Prussians. tured by the Prussians.

Next to the figure of Napoleon on his bed of death, this flag is Next to the ngure of Napoleon on his bed of death, this had is the greatest object of interest in the collection. Could it speak, recount all the stirring scenes in which it has taken part, all the burning fateful words which have been spoken under its shadow, what a solemn tale would be unfolded, and how the listeners' hearts would throb with sensations, of which nearly forty years of

hearts would throb with sensations, or when hearly forty years of peace have almost extinguished the memory. Out of the Napoleon Rooms proceeds that popularly known as the "Chamber of Horrors." I am told that this apartment has an extraordinary power of attraction, and that at certain times it is thronged with visitors; but what particular abominations lend their charms to the scene I do not know. I have a great aversion to avoid ing sights under any circumstances, and I do not think

their charms to the scene I do not know. I have a great aversion to revolting sights under any circumstances, and I do not think that, after a long contemplation of such a countenance as Na-poleon's, one's mind is at all likely to be in a fit mood for enjoy-ing (?) such objects as the "Chamber of Horrors" presents. With hasty steps, therefore, I passed through it on my way to the guillotine and Count de Lorge's dungeon in the Bastile. Both are melancholy sights, and the poor little mouse on the prisoner's table adds to the gloom and sense of solitude. Returning through the exhibition, we were shown into a small chamber near the entrance, where a figure of Wellington, habited in a field marshal's uniform, and wearing the cloak of the garter, lies under a handsome canopy. Upon the walls are shields bearing the names of his battles. There are also two glass cases, one containing articles of wearing apparel, an umbrella, &c., and the other fac-similes of his various orders and badges. E. J. B. E. J. B.

MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

THE Spaniards talked of an El Dorado, and the ancients dreamed THE Spaniards talked of an El Dorado, and the ancients dreamed of a lost Atalantis; and when Columbus discovered America it seemed as if the anticipations of the world were about to be realised, and the new land to be all that the enthusiast could desire, or the wildest imagination conceive. But although America answered to a very great extent the requirements of the time, yet there remained another El Dorado still to be found out, a land of greater wealth than ever Peru boasted or Mexico contained. The great island continent of Australia was as yet un-hance. At a yery early nerical, the Chinese were accountined out, a land of greater wealth than ever Peru boasted or Mexico contained. The great island continent of Australia was as yet un-known. At a very early period, the Chinese were acquinted with the existence of northern Australia. Between 1520 and 1000, the Spaniards discovered several islands of the Australian group. In 1605, Pedro, Fernandez de Quicos, and Luis Vaez de now known as the New Hebrides. The Dutch made several voyages to the 'great south land,'' but none of their explorationaled to any permanent settlement—England roaped the fruit of their enterprise and industry. Between 1772 and 1777 the west line of the continent was further explored, and New South Wales was the year 1834, Victoria or Port Philip—now one of the most in portant parts in all Australia-was a descrt barry known to Europeans. Scalers and whalers talked about the spot, but it was reckoned of no moment, as a stony, arid region which would in habitants would chore find combrate haves, that ships of every nati, in would crowd its ports, and that a certy furnished with a habitants would there find combrate haves, that ships of every nati, in would crowd its ports, and the spot. The sum set, out came bands of auroutens with other birds of he would crowd its ports, and that a city furnished with the laxuries of civilised life would arise within its valley. All this, undreamed of twenty rears age, has come to pass, attesting the ound of harm's way. To meet these gaugs the travelle had would crowd its ports, and that a city furnished with a the laxuries of civilised life would arise within its valley. All the laxuries of civilised life would arise within its valley. All the laxuries of civilised life would arise within its valley. All the laxuries of civilised life would arise within its valley. All the laxuries of civilised life would arise within its valley. All the laxuries of civilised life would arise within its valley. All the laxuries of civilised life would arise within its valley. All the laxuries of civilised life would arise within

Fort Phillip; in 1802 Flinders sailed into Port Phillip Bay. In 1993 Lieutenant-Governor Collins was sent out with a number of free settlers, several hundred prisoners, and a body of Royal Marines, to found a colony at Port Phillip. But Colonel Collins had no desire to form the colony, seeking rather to sattle in Van Dieman's Land; so the design was abandoned. The Colonel notes that the officers of his ship found on the castern shore a stream of water, "the bed of the stream covered with folicacious mica, which the people at first conceived to be gold-dust." Perhaps it was gold-dust after all; at the present day we cannot be so sure it was mica. At various intervals attempts were made—all of which failed—to found a colony. In 1834 Messrs, Henty, engaged in the whaling trade at Launceston, Van Dieman's Land, formed a branch establishment at Portland Bay; in the same year flock-owners from Van Dieman's Land crossed the strait to Port owners from Van Dieman's Land crossed the strait to Port

owners from Van Dieman's Land crossed the strait to Port Phillip. In the following year a party of settlers formed themselves into an association, for the purpose of taking possession of an estate in Port Phillip; this was not done, however, without some high disputing with a Mr. John Batman, who, for "a considera-tion," namely, blankets and tomahawks, had induced the abori-gines to consign to him half a million of acres. But all the disputes, and threats, and appeals to law-courts, were as useless as Mother Partington's mop in sweeping back the Atlantic; on rolled the tide of emigrating adventurers to full timber and build houses, and on the swamp and desert land rear up the new and splendid city of Melbourne, a city which in 1842 obtained a municipal corporation.

rolled the tide of emigrating adventurers to foll timber and build houses, and on the swamp and desert land rear up the new and splendid city of Melbourne, a city which in 1842 obtained a municipal corporation. In April, 1837, Sir Richard Bourke visited the colony of Port Phillip, and gave directions for laying down to the banks of the Yarra Yarra (ever-flowing water). Although the port of Mel-bourne is by some considered inferior in accommodation and picturesque beauty to Sydney, it has the advantage of being in the midst of productive corn-fields, gardens, vineyards, and pastures. "From the summit of either East or Wast Hill, by which the valley of Melbourne is formed, may be seen Mount Macedon, the crowning mountain of a range of the same name, thrity-five miles from the city, 3,000 feet in height, covered with open forests, and the richest vegetation of Australia. Thence may be viewed the richest wegetation of Australia. Thence may be viewed the richest mountain in the world, the Mount Byng of its discoverer Mitchell, the Mount Alexander is gold-digging records." To the north of Mount Alexander is Mount Hope, from the summit of which the eye is gladdened by all the sylvan glories of Australan Felx. — The thing which strikes the stranger in Port Phillip more than the rest is the vast number of houses which are continually being creeted. They never seem to leave off building in Melbourne: houses just completed, half completed, scarcely begun, here with only the foundations laid, there waiting only for a finshing coat of paint, are there constructing; on every hand increasing dwel-lings, giving an air of builesses the place which is quitesurprising; and then in the port, vessels are constantly arriving conveying people from all parts of the world, and giving to the mind an idea of vast commercial importance. The new emigrants disgorged from the weather-beatenships, crowd and husile on the wharfs and quays, putting one in mind of Hungerford-pier and the penny boats. There is an European cast over everything;

and dale, and conveying a far better notion of the resources of the colonies than the settlers' huts, or the recking factories on the river can possibly present. You enter Melbourne by crossing a stone bridge—the lion of the city—called Prince's Bridge (See Engraving, p. 116). One arch, of the same size as the centre arch at London Bridge, spans the stream, and cost an enormous sum of money. The principal street is a mile long, crossed at right angles by other streets of half that length; a macadamised causeway runs down the middle. The foot-paths are, in general, gravel, with kirb-stones. Here and there are great gaps of building-land, where are to be found re-presentative investments made years ago by speculators who have gone to the diggings; and here and there are patches of a can-vas city hastily run-up for gold-digger steturned. Public edifices are numerous: independently of a little Catholic Chapel, a synagegue, several chapels belonging to different sects of Protestant discenters, there are two handsome churches, one at the entrance of the city user the bridge, and dedicated to St. Peter; the other called St. James's, is situated near the Market-square. Some idea of the general appearance of this Market-square may be obtained by a glance at our engraving (p. 116). Another church is in course of e ection. Busides these edifices, there are several other public buildings, a custom-house, two banks, a post-office, a court-house, a college, a hospital, and a mad-house.

a college, a hospital, and a mad-house. The population of Melbourne consists of two distinct classes. The population of Melbourne consists of two distinct classes. First, the regular, industrious, commercial settlers, who abide in the city, and transact their daily business, as if there were no such things as gold mines and gold diggings in either the old country or the new. And, second, there is that numerous class who have come from the cast, and the west, and the north, and the south, to play at the old game of Tom Tiddler's Ground, and to pick up gold and silver. Most of the first class are people from old England, who have made Melbourne as much like "home" as they can, and are striving every day to make it more and more English ; and the second belong every where and nowhere—birds of passage, exhibiting a magnificent collection of heads for the study of the ethnologist. Here you have the Indian, the Negro, the Malay, the Siamese, and the habitant of the Celestial Empire; throngs of Americans, shoals of Germans, French, and Italians—all brought together, hustling, pushing, driving, brawling, rocking cradles, dyking, and sifting, to find the precious metal, and to call it their own.

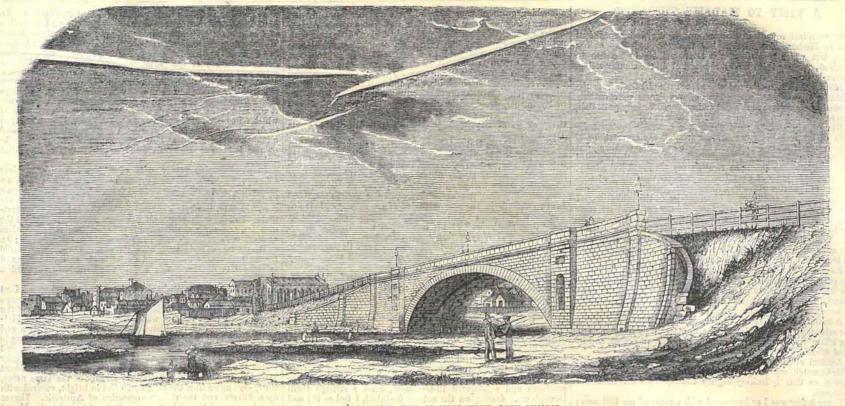
It their own. It would require more than a volume to convey an idea of the curious manners of this conglomeration of men, made up of elements the most betterogeneous. But one point there is on which men of all nations in Australia agree—one element they have in men of all nations in contemporties without limit, but exposise

On the other side of the saloon, nearly at the top, are Louis Napoleon and his empress. The beauty of the lady's dress is, I think, her only claim to admiration. At the right hand of the entrance into the second room stands an inimitable figure of Liston, as Paul Pry—one equally bad of Lord Byron fronts it; while between the two (on the other side of the parage) is an immense figure of the Russian giant, whose good-humoured face somewhat relieves one from the terror a climpse of his huge frame would inspire. But I have run on too fast, and arrived at the top of the room before describing all the attractions of the bottom. First of these is a figure of the late Madame Tussaud herself, so exactly alike, that, although one might come straight to it from talking to her

is a near of the late manner translate nested, so exactly allow, that, although one might come straight to it from talking to her in the lobby, it always seemed impossible not to believe that somehow she had contrived to enter first, and, in her veritable black silk cloak and bonnet, stood there to play the credulous strike the statement of the store of a trick.

a truck. This representation of Madamo Tussaud stands at the head of the sleeping figure of the beautiful Madamo St. Amaranthe, one of Robespiere's victims; she is represented lying asleep upon a couch, with one graceful arm thrown over her head; her calm breathing is admirably simulated by some internal machinery, which causes the chest to heave as in life, and adds considerably to the descention

to the deception. Behind, in the left corner, is Jenny Lind in her "Rataplan" attire. Higher up, on the same side, are Kemble Mrs. Siddons;



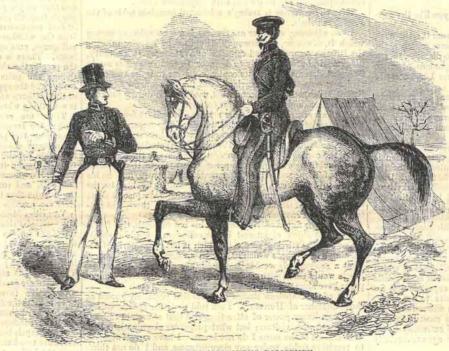
THE PRINCE'S BRIDGE, CITY OF MELBOURNE, PORT THILLIP.

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 body of men have been found immensely useful in the local

special and more elegant. This body 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 beer-shops 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 successful diggers is prodigally spent, and there nine-tenths of the crime of 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. 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 exertion to obtain-puts an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains-tipples pale mouth to steal away his brains—tipples pale ale, and English porter, and French wine, and American cobliers, till—paying of course a 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 first.

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 gene-rally find shelter. The city is crowded, glutted with people—sometimes six thousand arrive in a week. In March, 1851, the population of Mel-bourne was estimated at 23,000; at the present moment that city and its outskirts cannot contain fewer than 85,000 inhabitants. Two years since the town of Geelong num-bered about 8,000 souls; at present it can-not, certainly, have less than 20,000. The ehipping entered inwards to the colony of Vic-toria, in 1851, comprised 669 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 126,000 tons; in 1852 the number of vessels had increased to 1,667, with an aggregate tonnage of 408,000 tons

precious metal, which would not necessarily come into the official records. In 1852 the customs returns gave 1,975,000 ounces as the quantity exported ; but 1,600,000 ounces, in addition have been traced as having been exported from the neighbouring colonies, or otherwise brought from Australia without official cognisance. Taking these circumstances into consideration, 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 returns— has been dug from the bowels of the earth, washed from the sands of the rivers, or discovered by fortunate "prospectors," in various parts of Australia in a single year! "The country round Melbourne." save a



UNIFORM OF THE MELBOURNE FOLICEMEN.

the number of vessels had increased to 1,657, with an aggregate tonnage of 408,000 tons UNIFORM OF THE MEN —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 imports were valued at $\pm 1,056,000$; in 1852 they had increased to $\pm 1,044,000$. The exports for the same years were — in 1851, $\pm 1,424,000$; in 1852, $\pm 7,452,000$! But in regard to this latter item, the exports for the year 1852 may be considered as greatly understated when given as $\pm 7,500,000$; for, large as the sum may appear, it has been ascertained to be very far short of the actual truth. Gold is the principal article of export from the colony of Victoria; and the probability is, that almost every person who left the diggings for Europe or America took with him a large quantity of the

TENE POLICEMEN. 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, and has spring 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 about— with 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."

stralia in a single year ! "The country round Melbourne," says a recent writer, "is pleasant. The town stands 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-like appearance. All the trees are evergreens. Some of these trees are covered with bunches of small white bleasane while the shick with its bacom trees are covered with bunches of small white blossoms, while the shiack, with its broom-like foliage, and the yellow mimosa, now in full blossom, vary in some degree the mono-tony, but do not present the vivid and tender variety of verdure of an English spring. All the swamps and watery river-flats are filled with microscond the group group and clivacy

the swamps and watery river-flats are filled with mimosa and tea-sorub, green and olive; they are like low woods of cyprus, arbor vita, and juniper, with here and there a tall naked stem, with a round head, standing up above them. "I have taken some short walks about the neighbourhood. Everywhere there is the 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 but, with tents nitched to the little wooden hut, with tents pitched round for accommodation which the house is to small to afford. "About a mile from the town, in the vale

of the Yarra, is a most singular scene. You pass over the hills under those scattered,

3



MARKET SQUARE, MELBOURNE.

JOURNAL

OF

AUSTRALASIA,

WHAT I SAW AT SNAGGERACK.

INCLUDING

MADE IN MELBOURNE,

JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1856.

GEORGE SLATER, 04, BOURKE STREET EAST, MELBOURNE.

PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.

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AND PALL MALL, SANDHURST.

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JOURNAL OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE

THE SETTLEMENT OF JOHN BATMAN IN PORT PHILLIP. FROM HIS OWN JOURNAL

1835.

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 made about four miles down the river Tamar when 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 p. 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 behaviour on this occasion was gratifying, as a good augury of their future services during the continuance 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 agricultural district.

May 11.—The anchor was heaved by 9 a.m., and a light, agreeable breeze 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 vessel (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, "Opossum." 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 a. m. the weather cleared up, and there

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A FORTION of the Journal will be devoted to the purpose of facilitating inquiry into all branches of knowledge, by means of Queries and Memoranda on all subjects likely to be useful or interesting to our readers. We shall, with pleasure, endeavour to answer, or procure answers to all questions of a rational nature, suitably ennunciated; and hope that our readers will themselves both test and contribute to this portion of the work.

PLATTSUM.—As far as we are aware, the metal platinum has not yet been found in Victoria. We have seen many minerals mistaken by the finders for this interesting metal, but they were, for the most part, either varieties of iron pyrites, specular iron, or a native alloy of gold and silver. Platinum, although scarce and valuable, is by no means so costly as many persons imagine. Its value in London, when wrought, is about 25s, to 30s, per ounce. The crude metal is worth less than half that price. The cost of platinum, vessels is due to the difficulty of working, as the metal resists all ordinary means of fusion, and is only wrought by being pressed into a mould when in the state of a moist powder and forged at a red heat.

Locust.-This insect, popularly so called, is not a locust, but a cleada. The true locust is of the grasshopper family, and may frequently be seen during the summer months.

FUXAMBULE.-The French theatre, Le Funambule, takes its name from the latin word funambulus (funis, ambulus), a rope dancer. Terence makes frequent reference to this kind of amusement.

THEATER.—Etymologically, the accentuation of this word is on the n, then tree, from its derivation (then tron, Greek). This word affords a singular example of a corruption, now a vulgarism, being a return to the correct pronunciation, or perhaps a perpetuation of it unaltered by the changes of fashion.

COMMA.—This useful point is so far misused, that the liberal manner in which some writers and printers employ it is frequently failat to sense. As a general rule, it always indicates parenthetical or elliptical construction ; and the correctness of punctuation may be frequently tested by removing the parenthesis, or filling up the ellipse. The common use of a comma after the subject to a verb is barbarous in the extreme.

"From by degrees and beautifully less" is from Prior, and occurs in his poem, "Henry and Emma." The word small is often erroneously substituted for fue.

IONTRE COLORS.—The fugitive character of the pigments into which iodine enters as a component is owing to the feeble affinity of that metal for the bases with which it combines. The iodides of mercury and lead form a brilliant scarlet and yellow respectively, but they soon become decomposed.

ZOOPHYTES.-The best monograph on this subject is Johnston's History of the British Zoophytes, published by Highley, London, £1 10s. The same writer has published works on the allied branches of natural history, as the sponge and lithophytes, &c.

Resu Gaun.—The rush grub (spheris) is not, as many have supposed, a link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. This natural curiosity arises from the insect, the larva of a kind of sphynx, taking the spores of the fungus with its food. The spores then germinate, and, by their growth kill the animal, whose body affords genial soil for the root, and, when dried, in which state it is generally found, the grub presents very much the appearance of a part of the plant. Dissection and microscopic examination readily render apparent the distinction between the animal and vegetable organisms.

Printed by W. H. WILLIAMS, 94 Bourko Street East, Molbourne.

THE

JOURNAL OF AUSTRALASIA.

OUR BUILDINGS.

WE are a practical people; and we make it our boast that we are so. We have little affection for the ideal and the imaginative; and we are also rather proud of this defect in our national character. It results from these two facts that we are the most zealous believers in, and the most orthodox worshippers of ugliness, of any race in the civilized world. It is the only creed for which we are content to suffer 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 ugliest 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 ugliest 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 pravers in the ugliest of pews; and who has spent 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 audience for anything so audacious, 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 courage and promulgate 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 against ugliness; and what do I find? "A city of magnificent intentions," so far as its site is concerned; but upon which every man has erected a temple to ugliness, after the devices of his own

-NEWS LETTER OF AUSTRALASIA,

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS:

A LETTER TO SEND TO FRIENDS.



ALLIAM CLARK HAINES is among the oldest mem-

bers 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 through 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 skirmishing on the ballot question, which 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-



sion question had been adjusted, and when Mr. Nicholson, his opponent. had given up 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 engaged in agriculture. Mr. Haines is an Englishman, of middle age and robust 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 augur, he is likely long to hold.

WILLIAM CLARK HAINES.

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE SLATER, 94 BOURKE STREET EAST, MELBOURNE ; AND PALL MALL, SANDHURST.



NARRATIVE OF EVENTS:

OR

A LEFTER TO SEND TO FRIENDS.



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, a 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. Chevalier has selected this point of view in the above picture, which Mr. Grosse's burin has rendered with remarkable delicacy.

NEWS LETTER OF AUSTRALASIA; NARRATIVE OF EVENTS: A LETTER TO SEND TO FRIENDS.

VIEW ON THE YARRA .- Hongson's PUNT.

The subject of our illustration this month is the long-established crossing of the Yarra, Hodgson's Punt, communicating between the subm Collingwood and Boroondara, about 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 stocked gardens on the other. "The Willows," which formed the subject of an engraving in a rea "News Letter," are about a mile lower down, on the same side as those of St. Heliers and Abbotsford in the present view.

GEORGE SLATER, PUBLISHER, 94 BOURKE STREET EAST, MELBOURNE.

Country AGENTS-Ballarat, Hundbray, Brewn, Huxtable: Beechworth, Ingram; Castlemaine, Vale, Sandifer; Dunolly, Divers & Co.: Geelong, Franks and Jackson, Brown; Marchorsongh, Divers & Co. Speamer; San Jourse, Sparke; Warranwboil & Rieson, Additional Agents wanted 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 public 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 sufferings of many a living being. More than one instance has occurred lately of burglars being shot in the act of breaking into premises. A female refuge 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 by the Javenille Traders' Society, and the use of it is thrown open to subscribers during certain hours.

A new order in Council has just been issued for the payment of witnesses at the Courts. The following liberal seale is awarded to non-official witnesses :- to those resident within three holes, 2s. 6d. per day of actual attendance; within five miles, 3s. 6d. per day; beyond that distance, 5s. per day; for travelling expenses, the sum actually paid, not exceeding 1s. 6d. per mile, with 7s. 6d. per day for necessary absence from home prior to attendance at the cottrt : to medical witnesses, £1 per day for attendance. The receipt to be attended with an ingeniously contribed amount of trouble and delay. Can it be wondered that people will suffer injury rather than seek redress, and will withhold from assisting in the prosecution of justice? A return of the business transacted in the Country Court of Bourke during the quarter just ended shows that 505 actions, involving £21,250, have been brought during that time. Less than half of these were defended ; the test may be presumed to be, for the most part, cases in which wrong has been attempted in the hope that the injured party would put up with the loss rather than go to law to seek redress. Perhaps it is not too much to say that we have hardly another institution of so great public utility, and but few so well administered as this County Court.

The Mayor of Melbourne, Mr. Davis, has just got himself into a rather awkward bobble. Referring to a witness before him at The Police Court, he said, "Oh, no one would believe that Jew fellow." As the magistrate sitting next him, to whom the remark was half addressed, was himself a Jew, he matter has been much canvassed, and Mr. Davis here built a superstant of the police of the bar of the and Mr. Davis has lost the fraction of popularity that was left to him after his proceedings at the licensing meetings, espekially as the City Cotthell is now half composed of publicaits. The Corporation has spent all its funds, and is in debt £11,000, besides the Gabrielli loan, having contrived to spend no less than £55,009 during the half-year, including the suburban quots of interest on borns. Of this sum about £12,000 is for interest of the Cabrielli loan and only £36,000 for mublic sum about £12,000 is for interest of the Gabrielli loan, and only £36,000 for public works. Everything is wanting, and the general answer to every inquiry about an unsupplied want or a defective work is, "Oh, it's a corporation affair." "When things come to the worst they flust mend," has been often enough quoted; the question now to be solved is, "when the worst is arrived at." "It's awlus a mud-die" as Storbar. The dependent of the solved is." dle," as Stephen Blackpool would say.

There are ten enclosures of park lands, covering an area of \$123 actes. Most of them are in a state of nature, or rather in such a state as they had been reduced to by traffic and rubbish shooting before they were enclosed, but efforts have been lately made to commence the improvement of some of them. The number of buildings in Methourne is 10,278, assessed at £891,188: in 1843 there were only 1095, with an assessment of £66,847: the latter quotation includes the suburbs, which are now detached from the city. Several new churches have lately been founded in various parts, some of them

accepting the aid of public funds, and others relying entirely on private subscription: and some have held their ctistomary anniversary and other meetings. The ceremony of admitting a novice among the Sisters of Mercy was lately performed at the Roman Catholic Ohnich.

Two balls have been held at the Exhibition Building, one by the Masonic body, and the öther by subscription ; both were in aid of public charities.

JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

THE interesting subject of an Exposition of Colonial Art and Industry has just been Find interesting subject of an exposition of Colonial Art and Industry has just even brought before the public by Mr. J: G. Knight, the architect of the Houses of Parlia-inent, &c., and President of the Institute of Architects. As he justly remarks, 'I in this stage of our colony's comparative infancy, our progressive improvement cannot be too forcibly illustrated. The past three years Have an important history, and the be too forcholy hunstrated. The past three years have an important history, and the changes effected in that interval are, in many respects, greater than occur to some countriles in the course of a whole generation." The collection displayed at the usual exhibition of societies addressing themselves to special branches of industry have shown that the influx of population duiting the last three or four years intro-duced to us mith of societies and handloraffsmen whose skill cannot but reflect credit on the colony and aid in its further progress. It is for the common good that the existon the colory and and in its further progress. It is for the common good that the exist-ence in our midst of such filds be made known, and in no better way can this be accomplished than by the exhibition not merely of their brdinard work, but of what they are able to do when called on. The circumstance of such an opportunity occurring naturally stimulates marififacturers and artizens to display to the best advantage their skill and the appliances at their comfinand. Moreover, valuable natural protage their skill and the appliances at their confiliand. Moreover, valuable natural pro-ducts lave lately been found in various parts of the colony, and unless they be manifested to the public there is itsk that longer time may be suffered to elapse before they are reduced available for purposes of general dillity: Branches of in-dustry new to the colony are softlighting up on every side, and need to be brought into notice; the refined wants excited by our advance in the ways of civilization feed to be encouraged and supplied. and hew sources of profit to all need to be opened: The advantage that must norme from industrial expositions of a norm extended, permanent, and generally attractive character, than can be got up for a single day's show, doty any more than and 'we heard'th trust that the proposition a single day's show, defy enumeration, and 'we hearlith' trast that the proposition thrown out will meet with support. We hearlith trast that the proposition would have been given to the Exhibition of 1854 by the allotment of space for all The last report takes tognizance of the following subjects: Internal communication,

such articles as would have been left by their owners as contributions toward an In-dustrial Museum, and we believe that, if such an 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 objects, chiefly of a professional character, and several useful papers on the allied arts were read. Of the latter there was an embarras, and the thing was overdone, but the assembly, which was nume-rous, and at once intellectual and fashionable, was highly gratified.

The Show of the Horticultural Society was not as extensive in its choice as might have been expected. There was a fine display of flowers, but the fruit and vegetables were few and of no note, and the accommodation was very defective. It was arranged that none of the committee should compete for prizes.

At the last meetings of the Philosophical Society, Mr. Verdon's useful motion for a committee to organise combined action among scientific societies and mechanics" institutions throughout the colony was carried; some, however, of the members appear, from their speeches, to have been unable to see the neal good it was designed to effect, and only to have been actuated by the sordid motive of wishing to cheapen to cheet, and only to have been actualed by the sound induce of wishing to cheapen heaturers. It was resolved to apply to the Goternment for the establishment of an Observatory, on an extensive scale, and to the University for the use of specimens to illustrate papers. Dr. Mueller read d paper on "The introduction of useful plants into the colony," Mr. Stanbridge on the "Mythology of the Aborigines," and Mr. Jackson on "Ballway Construction."

A meeting was lately convened for the purpose of forming what its projectors called an Ornithological Society, and the title Zoological was afterwards adopted on the motion of some who really desired to see some good done ; but we fear that both they and the public will be disappeinted, for both titles are misnomers, as the design of the promoters was merely to put up poultry shows, to which object the introduction of song birds 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 otherwise have lielped the movement. It is intended to apply to Government for land between Prince's Bridge and the Betanical Gardens; if this be obtained, and those members who are in eatnest in the pursuit of zoological science will exert themselves, much may be done : otherwise a pseudo-zoological society will only stand in the way of a real one.

The Victorian Industrial Society abnounces an Exhibition of Live Stock, Implements, and Produce, to be held at the Junction of the St. Kilda and Gardiner's Creek Roads, on the 10th and 11th of November. The Builders and Contractors' Association is addressing itself to the remedy of the evils caused by operative strikes. The Parliamentary Committee on Coal-Fields strongly recommends the further exploration of the field already discovered at Cape Patterson, having arrived at the conclusion that no other has yet been found which holds out such encouraging prospects. Borings at Lake Connewarre are also recommenced.

Galena has been found at Boggy Creek, in Gipps Land. It is said to occur in a sandstone formation not 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 coal 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 use in that locality. We have before us a sample of capital flagsione from Castlemaine.

The old Post-Office is in course of demolition, a temporary building having been creeted for the transaction of business. Compatition designs are to be invited for the new structure. Mr. Lanktree, the secretary to the Water Commission, has been dismissed for 'irregularities.' Mr. F. J. Berry is appointed to the post. In consequence of the wasteful experiditure of water from the spours in front of public-houses, the supply to them has been ent off. The Board will not undertake the watering of the streets until the communication with Yan Yean is complete, the present works being inadequate for the purpose.

The Geelong Railway stands a monument of mismanagement. It is thought by many that the guarantee of five per cent., which the Government made the mistake of giving, makes the directors careless. Be that as it may, the line is defective from one end to the other, and blunders appear throughout. Accidents are of almost daily occurrence. In one serious case the directors endeavored to insinuate that an obstruction 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 stealners continue to run between Melböurne and Geelong. The direct route to Ballaarat (78 miles) is performed in the same time as, if not in less than, the round about journey via Geelong railway (107 miles), yet, if the new railway plans be carried out, the adoption of the latter route will be compalsory on travellers. The Hobson's Bay Company lately tree to arrange for raising \$150,000, partly by shares and partly by loan. The neonle of Dandenong are agitating for a line to their district. The SuburBan Railway project is in stutiu que, we may add ante bellum; for there is an interested opposirion.

The whole of Cobb and Co.'s stud, consisting of 600 horses, is said to be under offer to Col. Hobins, the agent of the Indian Government. It is also in contemplation to Sind all the coaches, etc., for trafficit purposes. The Government has, it is reported, ex-pressed willingness to spare all the horses belonging to the mounted police for the equiphent of the Indian army; this is, after all, only robbing Peter to pay Paul; life and property are quite unsafe enough already; of course the bushrangers like the prospect very well. Cobb's line, on which almost all the inhand traffic of the colony depends, has lately changed hands, having been purchased from the trustees of Messrs Davies and Co. by Messrs. Watson and Hewitt. The bridge over the Yarra, between Richmond and Praliran, is finished, as far as tegards the building itself, and an ugly clumsy affair it is; but it is inaccessible for want of approaches; in fact; it is. impregniable, being securely fortified by precipitous cuttings on each side. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce has removed to the New Exchange building.

lighterage, the discharging of vessels, postage, liarbor trust, &c.; it also adopted a petition for a magnetic observatory. From the same document we gain information as to the progress of the telegraph lines in New South Wales. The work between Sydney and Liverpool is progressing favorably, and is expected to be completed shortly. The completion of the line between Liverpool and Albury was fixed for 1st 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 are the official estimates of the projected trunk railways

Geelong to Ballaarat	÷.			£1,580,325	
Melbourne to Castlemaine		1.0	I - Problem	2,903,364	
Castlemnine to Harcourt				287,705	
Harcourt to Sandhurst	- (1- (10)	0.10.10	HIRST PAL	850,162	1

The line from Melbourne to Ballaarat direct would cost £2,545,645, and would supply the wants of a large agricultural district.

We gather from our duily 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 Ballaarat the works are being actively prosecuted, and yielding paying quantities, but the rich gutters and leads of the olden time are for the present wanting. ' A new quartz reaf has been discovered, but the locality is not yet disclosed. The publication, of the report 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 search is now being made for a paying silver-mine: Maryborough is gradually increasing in population, and the miners appear to be doing well. Large numbers are settling down at New Town, at the white Hill end of the lead, close to the Carrisbrook road, and many have met with considerable success. The reports from the Alma, Sandy Creek, Back Creek, and the other smaller fields in this neighborhood, are favorable, without presenting any new features. The wet lead at Dutiolly is creating much attention, and a very rich result is expected. At Moligul a new gully has been opened. The older Bendigo gold districts are very qui-t just now. A new reef has been struck about 200 yards from the old Nelson reef, and a good surface-working is being prosecuted in the same neighborhood. The new workings on Myrtle Creek, near the Coliban, are being worked in carnest ; and, in addition to the alluvial sinkings, a quartz reef has been The Kilmore diggings are now thoroughly established; one quartzdiscovered. crushing machine is already in operation, and arrangements are being made for others. Some gold and black sand have been taken out in encouraging quantities others. Some gott and black shall have been taken out in submitting the 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 El Dorado Flat is the scene 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 contributed the extraordinary quantity of 32,043 ounces in one fortnight. Washing is being actively pushed both at Ararat 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 between 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 ounces and 71 ounces respectively, have been taken out at Kingower. The late rains have set the miners busily to work on the Whipstick, washing up. At M'Ivor, always famous for nuggets, an extensive flat, hitherto untried, has been taken up by the miners, in consequence of a 75 ounce nugget having rewarded the proprietors. At Tarrengower, on the Mia Mia, and the Por-cupine Flat, there has been great activity lately, notwithstanding that many have left this field for the foot of the Snowy Mountains.

The following are among the town properties that have been lately sold :- Thirty-eight feet eight inches to Bourke street, Melbourne, by one hundred and twenty feet, eight feet eight inches to Bourke street, Melbourne, by one hundred and twenty feet, together with the building erected thereon, comprising two first-class three-story brick and stone houses, let at £800 per annum, for £6050; nineteen feet four inches to Bourke street, Melbourne, by one hundred and twenty feet, and premises erected thereon, let at £180 per annum, for £2087 10s.; twenty-six feet frontage to William street, Melbourne, by one hundred feet, having erected thereon the building known as Cooper's Bonded Stores, for £4004; two half-attre allotments at Kew, parish of Boroondara, for £200; seventy-two feet frontage to Church street, Rich-mond, by one hundred and twenty feet, for £144: balf an age, being conner mond, by one hundred and twenty feet, for £144; half an acre, being corner allotment, Spencer and Little Lonsdale streets, for £6000.

With reference to the dredging of the Yarra, we learn that, since the commencement of the work in December last, a channel 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 channel has been formed 85 feet wide, for a distance of 11 chains, which has been deepened from 7 feet to 94 feet at low water, leaving about 5 chains to cut through before opening into the same depth of water on the other side of the bar.

A commission has 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 days' land sales just beld in Melbourne, 8339 acres have been alienated from the Crown, producing to the revenue the sum of £18,986. We quote a few average prices :- Emerald Hill, 20 perches for £310; Frankston, Mount Eliza, two roods for £10; Schnapper Point, about £6 per rood; North Melbourne, from £590 to £810 per rood; Northcote, £39 per rood; Footscrav, £48 per rood; hear Bacchus Marsh, £3 10s. per acre; Osborne, Port Phillip Bay, about £10 per rood; near Werribee River, near the railway, £1.5s. to £3 per acre; Caulfield, £30 per acre; Dandenong, £3 to £10 per rood. These quotations can only give a rough idea 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 are announced for the month of November :- At Avoca, on the 24th and 25th, 68

country lots at Bung Bong ; at Ballaarat, on the 20th, 10 town lots at Skipton, and 29 country lots at the same place; at Beechworth, on the 24th and 25th, 54 town and 27 country lots; at Geelong, on the 20th, 43 country lots, at Struan, Etbrick, and Gnarket; at Sandhurst, on the 20th, six town and seven suburban lots, at White Hills, Lockwood, and Nerring; at Wangaratta, Ovens River, on the 27th and 28th, 77 town and three suburban lots, at Ovens River and South Wangarata; at Warmam-bool, on the 24th and 25th. 56 country lots at Tandarook, Ettrick, etc.; at Melbourne on the 25th, 26th, and 27th, 147 town lots, at North Melbourne; at Hamilton, Grange Burn, on the 24th, 29 town and five suburban lots ; at the same place, on the 25th, 20 suburban and 18 country 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, is the crops, which are heavy, will soon be brought to market. Much more land is under corn and oats than last season, and the reports are generally favorable. The Farmers' Much more land is under Society offers a premium for an essay on the introduction of clovers and ryegrasses: This society had an excellent show last month of cattle, implements, and produce. A similar show was held by the Geelong Agricultural Society. The Industrial Society held a ploughing 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 having been found in filling the principal parts, those singers who were engaged being unable to attend. A miscellaneous concert, in which Mr. Farquharson will assist, is announced for the 3rd November. The Messiah will be produced about Christinhs. Mr. Siede, the flutist, assisted by the German Lieder-tafel, gave a successful concert at the Oriterion. The North Melbourne Choral Society performed a selection of vocal music under the direction of Mr. G. L. Allan. The band of the 40th regiment performs in the Botanical Gardens on Saturday several German bands, two of which deserve especial praise for the taste and accuracy of their performance.

The Princess' Theatre Company has been reorganised, the Misses Gougenheim having retired, we hope, only for a time. They have succeeded where every one else failed, in establishing a second theatre in Melbourne, and have produced a class of pieces, viz., comedy and burlesque, for which, their talents alone would almost guarantee success. Their concluding benefit was a decided ovation ; and this was the more to be remarked, as the play likey selected, "The Court and Stage," was that in which they were said to have failed when they appeared surrounded by every adverse circumstance, some months since. Miss Mary Provest is now the star at the house, but she has not yet appeared; having unfortunately been attacked by serious illness at the very time she was to have made her dêbut. The great attraction at the Royal is 'Sardanapalus,' which is very creditably produced, except as regards the acting, when we consider that the short run of a piece here will not justify, even if means at command admitted it, the outlay and labor of preparation which might be expended in an old country.

The Lectures at the Mechanics' Institution have not of late been successful; this is partly due to the weather, but errors of mismanagement are apparent, not the least of which is the practice of laborlously puffing one or two star lecturers, to the disparagement of others : another fault is the attempt to raise funds by gratuitous lecturing, which is always unsatisfactory, alike to lecturers, audiences, and directors.

The Geelong Times has failed through lack of support, and this, too, in a place which, while it claims to be the commercial metropolis. has only one daily paper, and has always been crying out for some one to start another. The Courier of the Mines is for sale under an insolvency. A new advertising sheet for grataitous distribution is announced at Beechworth.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

NEW SOUTH WALES .- There is little or no political intelligence of any interest from Sydney. Mr. Martin, the new attorney, has walked over the course for Cook and Westmoreland. From one of his speeches we gather the policy of the new administration with reference to the lands: a bill will be brought in with the following principal features :-

"The maximum quantity of land put up 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 thereof, to the Government, on conditions to be stated. Then, with regard to the sale of Grown lands, we propose the lands to be classified and a minimum price fixed on each. Thus, the very fertile lands of the colony, the rich allarial solls on or near the banks of the navigable rivers, which can convey their pro-duce to available markets, will have their price fixed. The second class will be lands fit for agricultural purposes, but not to the same extent, or not possessing the same local advantages as the previous clase, and these will be fixed at a lower rate. The third class will consist of lands entirely unfitted for agriculture, and which, in many instances, might be worth little or nothing, and the price of these lands might be fixed at five shillings, perhaps at less. There will also be a class of suburban lands, fit for the occupation of the market gardener, and perhaps on these the highest price of all will be fixed."

The revenue returns for the quarter, ended the 30th September, show that the

receipts for that period, on account of ordinary revenue, were £337,915. The aggregate of the items of decrease is £30,845 2s. 3d., but, as this is more than counterbalanced by an increase of £89,731 10s. on other accounts, there is a clear increase on the whole of £59,386 7s. 9d. for the quarter.

The gold revenue shows an increase of about £2000. The escort returns show a rield of about 35,000 ounces for the quarter just ended, as 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 rights, at ten shillings a head, yielded nearly £35,000.

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The new Administration met Parliament on the 21st.

The Customs duties on spirits show 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.

South Australia .- On the afternoon of the 29th 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. Younghusband, Chief Secretary ; Mr. Hart, Treasurer; Mr. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. Dutton, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration. A seat in the Cabinet, without office, will be offered to Mr. Morphett. Mr. Finnis had been named for the office of Chief Secretary, but he voluntarily withdrew from the proposed Ministry, not wishing that its strength might be impaired by any unpopularity that might attach to himself. It is said that it is the intention of the Ministry to introduce a bill for the creation of the office of Solicitor-General, and to offer the appointment to 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 take 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 primogeniture. The distillation laws will not be touched this session. The railway policy of the previous Government is to be carried out. The imprigration 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, and, as engineering difficulties scarcely existed, the country being naturally almost a dead level, it has been constructed at comparatively a slight cost. The House of Assembly, on the 22nd, agreed to authorise the borrowing of £180,000 for constructing a railway between Gawler Town and Kapunda. 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 for completing the line between Adelaide and Gawler 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, another explorer, reports favorably 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 early abandonment of his exploration by Captain Freeling, who had been fully equipped at great expense in the hope of valuable discoveries.

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

TASMANIA .-- The annals of the Tasmanian Legislature present a melancholy picture. Scenes of the most disgraceful character are constantly occurring in the Council, and the papers teem with libels. Parliament was opened on the 13th ult. The leading features of the policy of the new Ministry, as foreshadowed by the opening speech of the Governor, were these .-- An equalisation of the revenue and expenditure, the promotion of the exploration and settlement of the waste lands of the colony, the establishment of municipal institutions in the rural districts, an amendment 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 object of the framers of the new land bill was stated to be that of "making the lands of the colony available as rapidly as possible, either for occupation as pasturelands, or for sale in small lots upon conditions favorable to those who desire to become bona fide occupiers and cultivators." The Governor's speech at the opening of Parliament 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 Nicholas, adjoining Killymoon. The seam is said to be sixteen feet thick.

An extensive bed of lime has been recently discovered on land belonging to Mr. D. L. Murray, contiguous to the Cascades road.

The carpenters, being offered 12s. per day, have 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 meetings held in Hobart Town and Launceston respectively, have presented their reports, 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 lands into first, second, and third class. The first, consisting of town and suburban allotments only, to be sold by auction as heretofore : the second class to be disposed of by section, in sections not exceeding one bundred acres, at five shillings per acre, on ten years' credit without interest ; and the third alass lands to be let for tive years, for grazing purposes only, in blocks not exceeding 5,000 acres, at a rental of £10 per 1,000 acres. The Launceston committee recommend the division of the lands into three classes also: town lands, to be sold by anotion as heretofore; country lands, to be sold by private contract at ten shillings per acre, in sections of 50 to 610 acres, and to be leased 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 homestead, at the upset price of the second-class lands.

'The exploded and benighted practice of making dissection a part of a capital sentence was revived in the case of a convicted murderer.

A recent Government land sale realised £6,879. A challenge has been received from Mr. T. W. Field, of Launceston, in which that

gentleman offers to run any horse in Victoria, or New South Wales, three miles, for one thousand against eight hundred pounds. The match to be run on the Launreston race course in the last week of February, 1858, each horse to carry 9st. 5lb., meres and geldings allowed 3lb..

A new and liberal libel law, based on Lord Campbell's Act, is talked of. Its principal feature is, that it makes truth and public benefit the chief tests required to justify a libel, and admits apology and explanation in mitigation of damages.

NEW ZEALAND.—The Wellington papers record further gold discoveries in the colony, and although the quantities which have yet been obtained 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. The natives in the Taranaki district have agreed to sell to the Provincial Government a block of 20,000 acres 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 account of the opening of the Summer road. The anti-Chinese immigration committee at Nelson have petitioned the Governor and the Superintendent of the Province to probabil Chinese immigration. Public feeling, at the Bay of Islands, about the sudden withdrawal of the troops, is manifesting itself more and more strongly, proved abortive; the second was productive of result. The friendly natives are taking up the question ; Waka Nene, we understand, has amounced his intention of shortly coming down to Auckland, to urge the propriety of a sufficient force being located in that district.

Hopes are entertained that the native flax problem is approaching towards solution. Baron de Thierry is very confident of the complete success of his system. Mr. Whytlaw has for some months been shipping flax of his manufacture, and, I believe, with very satisfactory results. Other experimenters are not less sanguine. Cattle shows which for some years past had fallen to the ground in Auckland, are

Cattle shows which for some years past had failen to the ground in Auckland, are again about to be resuscitated, and under much more hopeful auspices than heretofore. The stock of the country is more numerous, and its agriculture 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 Circuit; and latterly he has been incapacitated from attending to his 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 taken on the 31st March, states that the European population of the Province of Augkland numbers 15,518 souls, exclusive of the military, being an increase over the total of 1851 of 6038. The Gazetta contains a notification of instructions from the Queen, enlarging the

The Gazette contains a notification of instructions from the Queen, enlarging the Legislative Chamber—the nominee House—from fifteen to twenty. A despatch is also published confirming to the retiring pensions of two-thirds salary, voted on the introduction of responsible government.

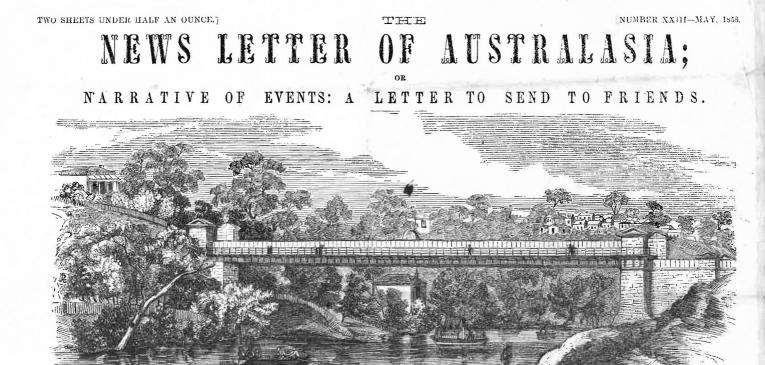
TRADE AND LABOR.

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.

The butchers have taken the extraordinary 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 ready money trade), and to compel the adoption of the scale by bouncing all who will not join the union, refusing to deal with slaughterers and cattle brokers who supply the more moderate tradesmen. If this lasts much longer, no doubt the consumers will take the matter into their own hands, and bring the butchers to their senses 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 8s, and 10s, per week, without meals or lodging. Those who take tea only have to work two hours longer in the day. Sempstresses have been advertised for at 10s. per week!

The following rates are nominally of	quoted :		A. 101	- Brokki ir		100.2	
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Shanhards			· . \$110	10 200		30 300	14
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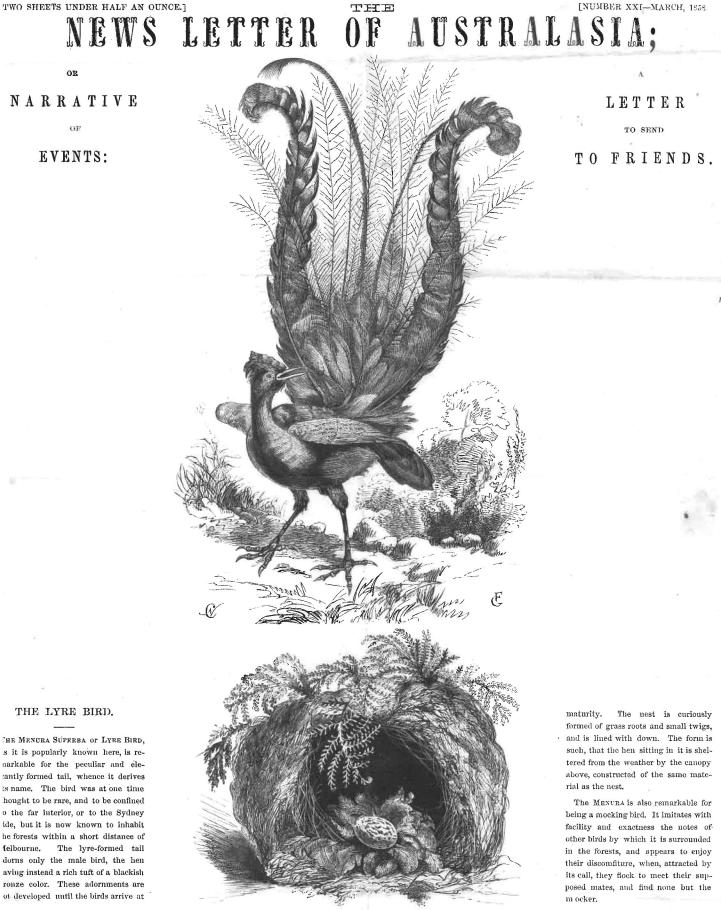


BRIDGE OVER THE YARRA AT RICHMOND,

This Bridge is of iron on the tubular principle, with external balconies for foot passengers. It connects Church-street, Richmond, with Chapel-street, Frahran, in a direct line, thus forming a communication between the suburbs of Collingwood and Richmond on the north, and Prahran, Windsor, and St. Kilda, on the south side of the river.



SKETCH IN A NEW ZEALAND CLEARING. Burning off Timber. MELBOURNE: PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY JOHN P. BROWN, 120, ELIZABETH STREET.



THE MALE LYRE BIRD, WITH NEST AND EGG.

MELBOURNE: PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY JOHN P. BROWN, 120, ELIZABETH STREET.

Valker. May & Co. Frinters

THE NEWS LETTER OF AUSTRALASIA.

JANUARY, 1857.

JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

ARLIAMENTARY usage is the catchword of the day. Our Parliament has consented to set out in the race of progress with its feet tied. "May" is the Alpha and Omega. Hours 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. 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 comfort. 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 but 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 either necessary or convenient, spent a whole morning in discussing how "the previous question" was to be moved, when a straightforward resolution, 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 Legislature, and now by the Assembly, has been adopted by the Council on the shallow majority of a casting vote. That it is right and necessary to seek the Divine blessing upon our every act 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 routine. 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 praver 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 more 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 election 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 incomprehensible. 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 oust 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 country, must needs be adopted here. 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 discuss measures without regard to their originators. And, if the Prætorian 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 from the Ministry; and the vice-regal speech, which differed from most precedent types of the kind in containing more enunciations than platitudes, promised many more. Even 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 under these heads for the whole year; the revenue for 1856 having exceeded the estimated income by no less than £226,000. The land revenue, the gold duty, the license, postage, and many other sources, has helped to swell the amount. The Government 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 10 enable it to carry on the larger public works of the country; and it is proposed to estabenable it to carry on the larger public works of the private banks. The national bank is lish a national bank, and to gradually reduce the private banks. Half of the capital de The national bank is posited 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 remain the same, while the force will be considerably augmented. The police, too, will in the tailing, which they have 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 2d. per aere, and this source of revenue alone is estimated at £350,000 for the year. The total expenditure for the year 1857, 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 before the Qualification Committee of the Assembly.

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

WE are truly an unsociable people. Assuming as we do to be a sort of Englishmen, we steadfastly persevere in the perpetuation of British foibles. Cold, unsociable, segregating in our habits, atterly 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 intellect and refinement, it would be both difficult and inadvisable to remove indiscriminately the But there are many occasions on which the presence of a person may social barriers. be fairly taken as an indication of his eligibility for at least the converse of the moment. Besides, people's movements are here so generally known, ay, and often even the history 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 thousands of well-meaning people, members of societies, sum up their ideas of a social gathering in a "tea-meeting," a slow and dismal affair, composed of long forms, weak tea, stale buns, and longwinded speeches; the very seats arranged as if with the design of preventing all intercourse between the guests. Or, to take a case 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, compliments 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 enthusi-

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 accomplishments who would be very glad to do all in their power for the general gratification, are deterred by a fear that their motive will be misunder stood, and that they will be severely criticised if they fail to excel a Formes or 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,' which 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 much toward remedying the defects in our social character : we look forward with pleasure to the next remnion.

The people 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 a 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 Atheneum. The working men in and round Melbourne are making stremuous exertions to raise funds by subscription among themselves toward the enlargement 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 scale, 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 labor 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 harvest 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, and 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 domes-tic duties, that they are positively a source 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' more. work. Trade is now good, confidence is restored, and enterprises of various 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 must 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 interference is likely to accomplish the desired end.

The teachers engaged in the public schools have formed an association for mutual edification, and for the general improvement of their position. Such a union is much needed ; we cannot but regret the mistaken step of excluding private teachers. Whatover he the objects immediately contemplated, there should be no division; the position of educators is not so strong as that they can afford to create sects among themselves. Besides, speaking en gros, a higher order of minds and a higher range of acquirements will be found 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 upon as a sort of necessary person to have in a school; but whether he possesses the requisite knowledge, and the ability (a very rare and peculiar one, so rare that it may be considered a gift), is made quite a secondary matter; and the teacher whose heart and head are in the work fares little or no better than the strictly formal abecedarian. Indeed, the zealous and skilled teacher is often at a disadvantage. We once heard a parent say to the instructor of his family. " I perceive that my children are making progress under your care; they evidently understand what they learn, and that is all very well, but you should give them plenty of rules to learn by heart : that is the great thing." Parents and patrons too often estimate education by the learning of lessons, and disregard altogether the great end of mental culture, towards which the lessons are but the means. Again, it is essential that the teacher should not be too directly dependent upon local authorities ; in all small communities. division of opinion, and even bickerings, 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 associating for the purposes immediately affecting themselves, and calculated to produce, by reaction, so much benefit to society.

Crime is still rife. Several mandets 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 him on the same evidence. An officer of the Corporation has also been sentenced for embezzlement of the public funds. Some bushrangers have been captured, not, however, without bloodshed.

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

We mentioned last month that public notice was attracted to the Penal establishments in consequence of the allegations of some 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, gloating 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 has not our confidence.

JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

WE have little that is new to chronicle under this head. The electric 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 thus 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 outlay in tramways and breakwaters would be required. 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 Government always endeavoured to ascertain whether these reports had any foundation; and, two years ago, the geological surveyor having reported the bight of the coast towards Mount Martha to have a carboniferous formation, a surveyor was despatched to examine, The report returned, however, was not of a satisfactory character : but steps had been taken to ensure a most accurate examination of the coast from Brighton to Mount Martha, and from Warrenheep to the Barrabool Hills. It would be many years, he feared, before the Warraambool coal-field would pay for its working," We have seen samples of excellent coal from other places within the colony, but are not now in a position to speak of the probable supply.

The reports from the Gold fields are all encouraging. The yield is steady, if not increasing. At this season of the year the yield is generally rather higher, as, while the floods of winter have eased and now permit the working of wet diggings, some of which necessarily stand still during the rainy season, there is plenty of water to wash dry stuff. The *Ovens Constitution* says, "We are informed that an arrangement has been made by some of the business people at the quark 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 undertaking, for the purpose of prospecting, with the view of discovering payable alluvial digging s 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 aphides as to be almost all destroyed, and the potatoes have in some places been attacked by blight.

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND ART.

A VERY gratifying evidence of the talent which exists in this dull and money-seeking community is the Fine Art Exhibition now open in the Exhibition Building. The undertaking was projected and is carried out by Mr. Frank Newton, and the result is as creditable to his zeal as it is to the artists who have contributed their works. The collection 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 almost deserted, building. First in order of merit must be uamed M. Gnerard's views of Mount Abrupt, of the Plains near the Pyrenees. and of Hobart Town. These are distinguished at once by their general faithfulness to nature, and by skill and delicacy in execution. Although every detail is wrought up with remarkable exactness, the general effect is in no way subordinated to this minuteness. Mr. Gilfillan's two large 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 express regret that his pencil is now idle. Mr. Davies is singularly felicitous in his interpretations of local scenery. Without regarding details, and without the precision which characterises many of the landscapes exhibited, he succeeds in catching the spirit of the scenes he pourtrays. His views are full of life ; the observer is transported to them, and can enjoy the scenery at the same time that he admires the drawing ; which indicates, in our judgment, a very

high order of merit. M. Chevalier's water-color landscapes claim our admiration for | laid the first stone. After the ceremony was over the august party adjourned to a game their beauty and delicavy: we recognise the art and the skill; yet, the school to which the belongs is characterised by a *teast soit peu* of 'hardness,' which, in some subjects, gives a flatness to the view, as who should say, "This is a drawing in which art has im-proved upon nature, rather than a vera efficies." We believe that artists, especially of the Front and the common schools are to common influence with an information of the investment. 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 understood a certain modi-fication 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 under the most favorable circumstances. Somewhat of the hardness 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 rather 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 nature, 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 interesting; 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 My Note Book, 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 Hansard. 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, price of the work appears to be rather high. The

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 an usement 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 its 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. Cremorne 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 Messinh." The concert was held in the Exhibition Building, and was well attended. The principal singers were the so called English Opera Company. A Mr. Massett is giving a half-musical, half-polyphonic entertainment, which appears to be attractive. 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 Australia. We hope that a wholesome rivalry will keep them all active, while they work 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 monthly 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.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

NEW SOUTH 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 we the inquest contented itself with censuring the projector of the bubble. Yet, strange to say, none of the ruffians were captured, and

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 Geo. Slater, Publisher, Melbourne and Sandhurst,

at leapfrog. The recreative part of the performance is all very well, but to bring gubernatorial pomp to bear upon the building of a private house is simply ridiculous.

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA .- Judge Cooper, who has been Chief Justice for eighteen years, hasgone to England for a holiday. The Governor's health is improving, and he was expected to open the railway on the 29th of December. The estimates for connecting the Gawlertown railway with the Burra and the Murray is $\pounds 7,089$ 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 TRADE 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 sterling 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 elling at £18 per ton, and it will scarcely be credited that a cargo of guaranteed Californian flour failed to find purchasers by auction this week at £12 10s. per ton. Wheat, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel of sixty pounds: Colonial oats, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel of forty pounds; Scotch oatmeal, 20s. per hundred-weight; York, Cumberland, or Wilt-shire hams, 1s. to 1s. 1d. Cheese, all kinds, 1s. per pound; best Cork butter, 1s. 1d. Rice, Patna, £19 per ton. Sugars, crushed, 43d. to 5d. Pampuiga, per ton, £35 to £36 ; rystalised, 42s. per hundred.weight. Tea, duty paid : fine Congou, per chest, 84 pounds nett, £6 2s. 6d. Coffee, duty paid : Ceylon plantation, 1s.; Java, 11d. to 1s. Tobacco, Barrett's Negrohead, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. 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, \pounds 62 to \pounds 64; Fine Diamond, per pipe, \pounds 75; pale Sherry, per butt, \pounds 48 to \pounds 52; in case, per dozen, 24s. to 36s. Timber has declined since the arrival of several vessels from the Baltic. Red deals, 9 x 3, on Wharf, 6d. American lumber, per 1,000 feet, tongued and grooved, £15.

GOLD.

The amount of gold brought down the last week was 67,202 ounces, and, for the year to this date, 2,594,502 ounces.

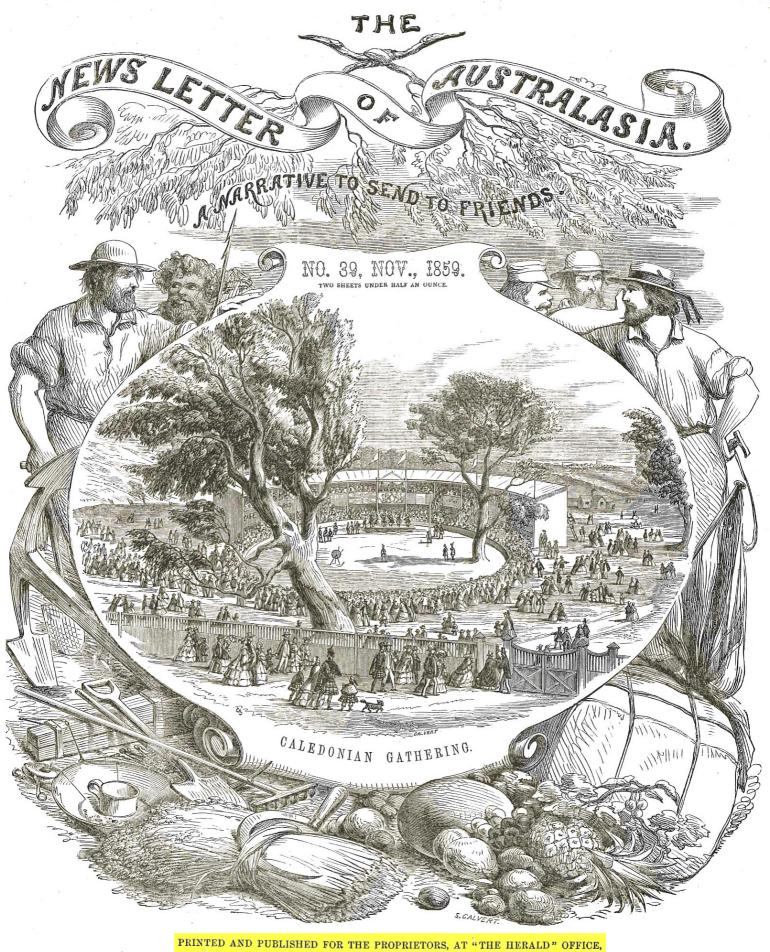
LAND.

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 £80 per acre; at Prahran, £21 per acre; at Kangerong, county of Mornington, 25s. to 30s. per acre; at Eumemening, same county, from 20s. to 37s. per acre.

AVERAGE PRICE OF PROVISIONS AT

	Melbourne.				Sydney.			Adelaide. Launceston.				
	s.	d.			s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Bread, (41b. loaf)	1	0		-	. 0	10		0	10		0	9
Butter, (per lb.) fresh	2	:3		-	0	9		1	2		2	0
Potatoes, (perlb.)	0	2		-	0	3		0	1		0	1
Cabbages, (dozen)	6	0		-	1	0	-	4	0	-	2	6
Beef and Mutton (per lb	.) 0	6		-	Ð	3.	- A.	0	4.	-	0	6
Eggs, (per doz.) -	3	0			1	6		1	10		2	6
Milk (per quart) -	1	0					-	0	6	-		

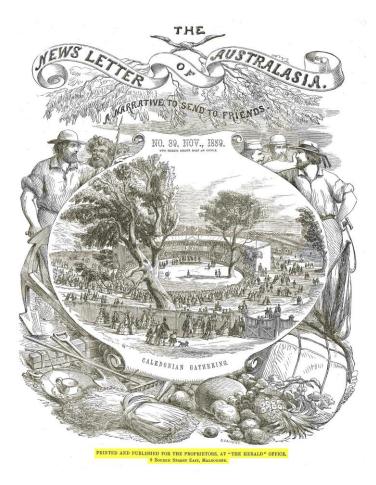
[W. H. Williams, Printer, 94 Boucks Street East, Mclicorus.



9 BOURKE STREET EAST, MELBOURNE.

The News Letter of Australasia.

A Narrative to send to Friends. No. 39, November, 1859. CALVERT. Samuel (illustrator); SLATER, George



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

Cover sheet. 260 x 410 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 2nd 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.

History of W. H. Williams, http://www.austlit.edu.au/austlit/page/A53219

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. Urcingetorix, or, Love and Patriotism Joshua Lake, <u>Henri Kowalski</u> (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. Deri : 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. Description: 3. Description
- 4. Content Memories of the Past A Lady in Australia Melbourne: W. H. Williams, 1873 single work autobiography
- 5. C 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. Trancesca Vasari : A Tragedy in Five Acts John Finnamore, Melbourne : John Finnamore, 1865 single work drama
- 11. Description In the Internet Interne
- 12 .^[1] <u>The Illustrated Journal of Australasia</u> 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

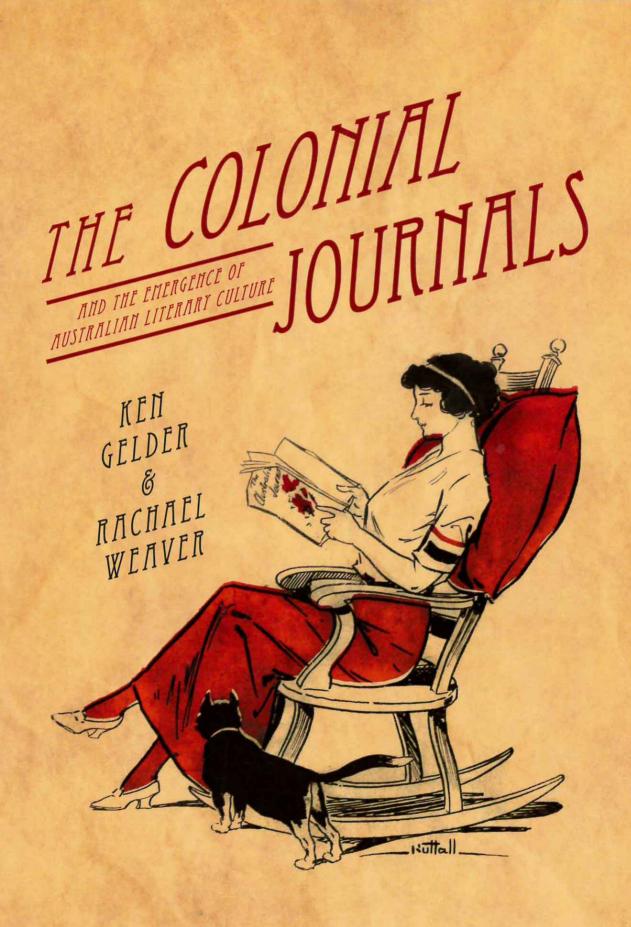
The business George Slater operated at various times in the second half of the nineteenth century in Melbourne and in Brisbane, and in country Victoria and Queensland, as a bookseller, publisher, printer, stationer, newsagent, library, and dealer in homeopathic medicines. George Slater opened a bookshop 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. In <u>*The Illustrated Journal of Australasia</u> 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)</u>
- 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. Convicts : An Australian Novel [R. H. Horne] Melbourne: George Slater, 1858 single work novel



'THE CHINESE FUZZLE' 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 intelligent and, 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,

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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 Cyclopædia*, 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!"