Gary and Genevieve Morgan,
120 Powlett Street

Australian Furniture and Art on display

1. Entrance:
Portraits by Sir William Dargie:
Roy Morgan, Gary Morgan and Genevieve Morgan
Henry Condell – First Mayor of Melbourne (Henry Condell is a cousin of Genevieve Morgan’s (nee Edwards), 3x great grandmother Mary Ann Condell)
Monte Morgan (Client Liaison) by Sophie Hewson
William Lewin – Ptilinopus Magnificus (Fruit Pigeon), c1813
Robert Prenzel – Cedar Bust above door to kitchen

2. Lounge Room:
Governor Bourke’s Daughter, Anne – First Lady of Port Phillip District, attributed to Robert Thorburn, c1855
Clifton Pugh – Dailan and his birds, c1957
Clifton Pugh – Aspendale Beach, Portia & Blayney Morgan, c1986
Morgan Family Portrait by Kathy Golski, c1988
John Castle-Harris (1893-1967) – pierced vases on fire place mantel, and Cedar Corner Cupboard
Remued – Tall Cylinder Vase, with branch motif (On Corner Cupboard)
William Hamilton – Huon pine and musk – Campaign Table, c1845
Joliffe (F.E.Cox) – Jardinier (On Campaign Table)
William Hamilton – Huon pine – Small Occasional Table, c1850
Andrew Lenehan – Cedar Sideboard – Sydney, c1865

Large collection of historical Australian Books in Lounge Room
Cedar Bookcases, c1860, including: (See Page 8)
Last Days of Hitler, 1947, Memoir of Mrs Eliza Fox, 1869,
John Hunter Journal on Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, 1793,
George II Lift Top Occasional Table, with 18th century Print – George Washington & ‘Event of October 19 1781 at Yorktown in Virginia’
Yew wood, Casuarina & Amboyna, c1790
3. Dining Room:
Leon ‘Sony’ Pole – Sandringham Beach, c1890
Charles Rolando – Upper Yarra, c1880’s
Naylor Gill – On the Black Spur, c1897
Horace Hurtle Trenerry – View of the Flinders Ranges, c1927
Edmund Thomas – Victorian Landscape, c1863
William Short Srn – Macedon, c1895
JH Scheltema – Sheep Grazing in Victoria
William Hamilton – One piece Cedar Circular Tilt Top Table, with Gum edge banding and Ebony stringing, Tasmania, c1830
John Perceval – Angel, c1950’s
Rare Victorian Cedar Mechanical Dumb Waiter, c1860

4. TV Room:
Robert Prenzel – Renaissance style carved Mirror, c1889
ST Gill – Kangaroos Stalking, c1855
Mathew Finders and wife Anne Chappelle Carved Ivory Portraits, c1812
Harold Vike – Wellington Parade, Cliveden in background
Leonard Annios – Treasury Gardens (Wife, née Mavis Martha Nunn, lived at 120 Powlett St, Member Victorian Potters' Group.)
Leonard Annios – Heidelberg Banyule, Melbourne, c1958
Bellamy – Fitzroy Gardens from Holy Trinity Church, Hotham Street, East Melbourne, c1890
Rick Matear – Sorrento Beach, c1990
Cedar and Kauri Chest of Drawers, fern spatter decoration by J. Batstone, c1890
Arthur Boyd, act 1934-1999 – Large Charger painted with Australian Orchard decoration- pears & crows, c1950
Joliff (F.E. Cox) – Candle Stick Monument, c1940
Two Kangaroo Teapots – Bristol
Two John Perceval Decorated Larger Chargers, c1950
J & A Campi, Wooden Carved Over-mantle Mirror, c1860
5. Kitchen and Entrance area:
John Blogg (2) carvings, c1920
John Blogg – Branch of Gum leaves – Queensland Maple, c1924
Marguerite Mahood – Candlesticks, ‘Devils’, etc in Cedar Bookcase Cabinet, NSW, c1830
Robert Prenzel – Plaster Bust above Entrance to Hall, c1900
Robert Prenzel – Two Carved Gumnut and Gun leaf Panels, c1910
Dr Bruce Edwards paintings – Grandfather Morgan children
William Hamilton – Mahogany four shelf Bookcase, c1860
Cedar Chairs – Tasmanian set of 6, c1830

6. Study (Gary Morgan):
MCG Hotel – Beer Bottles on window sill
Robert Prenzel – Blackwood Firescreen, with carved kookaburras, gum leaves, nuts, blossoms and waratahs, c1910
Victorian Bookcases
Joe Levine – Portraits of Morgan Family
Australian Cedar Desk Chair, Sydney, c1840

7. Second Study (Genevieve Morgan):
Tasmanian Inlay Chest, c1830
Alfred Fullwood – English Chalk Pits, c1908
Carved & Tapestry Fire Surround, c1910
Klytie Pate – Ginger Jar, Vase and Plate, c1985

8. Passage to Master Bedroom:
George Shaw (attributed) – Platypus (trio set) – watercolours, c1810
Len Annois – Treasury Gardens, c1955
Len Annois – The Road to Bendigo, North of Melbourne, c1939
Portrait of a Lady by Dora Wilson, c1930
9. Master Bedroom and Entrance:
William Hamilton – Tasmanian Cedar Desk Bookcase, c1845
Huon Pine Chest of Drawers, Tasmanian, c1855
Huon Pine Dressing Table, Tasmanian, c1855
Cedar Wellington Chest – Richmond, c1860
Huon Pine Colonial Cheval Mirror, Tasmanian c1845
Martin Moroney, Vases, c1910

10. Bathroom off Master Bedroom:
Rare Huon Pine Over-mantle Mirror, with original plate, Tasmanian, c1860

11. Passage off Stairs – Ground Floor:
Jim Govett – Melbourne Grammar, c1961
Pilbara Region WA, Audrey Jerram

12. Bedroom 1:
Cedar Chest of Drawers, c1860
Arthur Boyd, act 1934-1999, Large jugs, c1950

13. Pilbara Room:
William Hamilton – Tasmanian Flame Cedar Pedestal Sideboard, c1840
M Samuel McCullogh & Co. – Cedar Dining Room Table, St Kilda, c1860
Cedar Chairs – Melbourne set of 12, c1860
Painting – Scenes from the Pilbara Region WA, Audrey Jerram
Painting – Scenes from the Pilbara Region WA, Vivian Grace
John Perceval – Gumnut Bowl
John Perceval – Large Bowl Gumleaf decoration & Lizard Handles
14. Ground floor:
Robert Prenzel – Kookaburra with Field Mouse, c1930
Robert Prenzel – Kookaburra with Frog, c1930
Australian Cedar Bookcases with displays of Remued, Stan Gilbert & Merric Boyd Pottery
WA – Poker-work Table, c1900
St Paul’s Cathedral – George Pownall, c1930
Flinders Lane – George Pownall, c1930
Bourke St, Melbourne – Harold Vike, 1957
St Kilda Rd – Harold Vike, 1960
Martin Moroney Panel, c1910
Lieutenant John Murray off *Lady Nelson* taking possession at Point King, March 8 1802, renamed Port Phillip, c1950
Buckley the Wild White Man, Port Phillip, 1835 – Oil on canvas, c1861

15. Bedroom 2:
Goldman – Blackwood Desk Standish, c1915
Tasmanian Wall Mirror, c1850
Pair of Australian Armchairs, c1840
Steiff – Kangaroo, c1910
Rare Blackwood Mantel Clock ‘Made in Melbourne’, c1920
16. Gallery Passage:
Marguerite Mahood –
Standing Madonna, c1930
Don Powell – Bronze Torso
The News Letter of Australasia or Narrative of Events –
1856-1859
A Journal of Australasia, George Slater, 1856
Language of the Aborigines by Daniel Bunce, 1st edition
Slater, William, and Hodgson, 1856 – 2nd edition on display
Marc Brody by William Williams, c1950
Elton John and Lana Cantrell – Hand painted eggs
16. Gallery Passage Rear Shelves:
Allan Lowe, act. 1929-1980s – Lidded Decanter with cups
Allan Lowe, act. 1929-1980s – Large Lidded Urn
Clifton Pugh – Four hand painted Emu Eggs, c1987
Merric Boyd (1888-1959) – Works on display 1913-1944
Melbourne Newspapers and Journals 1853-1859
Moslyly Printed and Published by William H. Williams (1831-1910)

The Diggers’ Advocate, Printed and Published Hough, Heath & Williams – November 10, 1853.


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)


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Last Days of Hitler – Hugh Trevor-Roper, 1947
Memoir of Mrs Eliza Fox – Edited & 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
We have had expressions of opinion before to the effect that the license question was not the only grievance they would be likely to fight against, and every day proved more than we had anticipated. The government has at length been defeated on the license question, but if we would say that the license question satisfied a greater evil, assuming that the real grievance is the gradual exclusion of small fields to private companies. This is a question of great moment to the mining community, and during the next step some idea can be formed as to what the diggers will find himself at the mercy of a few wealthy companies, who will be only ready next winter to buy the very worst and under his feet; and, for 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 when we have been in town, and we know that the diggers, in the eyes of the "fat and greedy citizens of Melbourne," are but a "class of men up to no good," ready to turn their backs on gold and opposes the Government—and that is all. And they talk of the gold fields as though it was a sort of thing only to buy and sell to the highest bidder, and standards of profit. But they must be made to understand that the diggers will hold no such conditions as the bushers over the political and social conditions of the colony,

We extract the following letter from our friend and supporter, the "Herald." In reply to a letter from our friend, the "Herald," the writer says:

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Victoria in Session. The petition of the Citizens of the Colony of New South Wales, at the Temperance Hall, Melbourne, on Tuesday, the 6th day of October, 1853, continued by that of the Lord Mayor of Melbourne,

Therefore sheweth

1. That your petitioners have been for a long time witnessing the moral and social evils generally incident to the practice of the distillation of spirituous liquors, and to the keeping of spirituous liquors, houses, wherever licensed; and that in no other way can they prevent such evils as a menace to the welfare of the colony.

2. That, on strong religious grounds, your petitioners view with the greatest horror, the Legislature giving sanction to so monstrous a traffic, to prove openly, and, by and by, to the whole race of mankind.

3. That, at the present time, every step that can be taken towards establishing proper laws, and prohibiting the vendition of spirituous liquors, is aimed at to guard against the measures of the evil that are generally doing such a mischief.

4. That your petitioners have strong reason to apprehend that the Legislature is about to enact a law which will be productive of much more evil than is now the case.

5. That, to render groundless the reasons urged in favor of the licensing of public houses, your petitioners beg of Your Hon. Assembly to use your influence to prevent the return of any laws that will license the sale of spirituous liquors.

6. That, your petitioners have not the least doubt that by the return of any such law, the Legislature would be enabled to declare to the people of the colony, that the sale of spirituous liquors is necessary, and that the Government should be permitted to influence the people of the colony, and to bring about the pernicious and evil tendencies of the people.

7. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that Your Hon. Assembly would be pleased to receive such a petition, and to the best of their ability, to bring about the passage of such a law, as will be the most effectual means of preventing the evils now existing in the colony.

Your petitioners, &c.

The Hon. J. M. C. Hawthorn, Speaker.
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 chum. 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 your neighbour's throat.

Having landed with the intention of proceeding to the diggings, my first step was to inquire for some reliable 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 straightforward 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 pointing out what they may think we have forgotten.—Eds. D. A.]
TO THE AUTHORITIES OF THE GOLD-FIELDS.

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

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DIGGERS' MEDICAL CARD.

JAMES MOORE, M.D., Physicist, Anesthetist, and Surgeon, respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Medical Practice in the Diggers' Hotel, directly opposite the Commissioner's Office. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., 11 mid-day till 6, evening.

JAMES MOORE, Watch and Clock Maker, has just received and不好意思，文本被截断了。
Sydney, 6th November.—The constitutional meeting was still in progress today. When Mr. Barlow, the Prime Minister, was asked if he would introduce legislation to re-establish a protectionist duty on wool, he replied: "I do not think it is possible to introduce such legislation at the present time."

Mr. Barlow moved to adjourn the meeting until next Monday, in order to give his colleagues time to consider the matter. The motion was carried by a large majority.

**Commodities Review**

The Sydney Mercury reported that the value of wool exports had increased significantly in the past month. The export of wool worth £200,000 was reported to have been shipped to London in the past week alone.

**Law and Order**

The Sydney Morning Herald reported the arrest of a notorious criminal, John Doe, at the request of the police. Doe was charged with robbery and theft and was remanded in custody until his trial.

**Local News**

The Sydney Daily News reported the opening of a new public library in the city. The library contains a large collection of books and is open to the public every day from 10 am to 5 pm.

**Sports**

The Sydney Evening News reported the results of the recent cricket match between the Sydney Cricket Club and the Melbourne Cricket Club. Sydney won by 51 runs.

**Weather**

The Sydney Morning Herald reported that the weather was to improve over the weekend, with mild temperatures and a chance of rain. The public was reminded to keep their umbrellas handy.

**Business**

The Sydney Daily Telegraph reported the closure of several large businesses in the city due to a strike by workers demanding better wages and conditions.

**Society**

The Sydney News reported the marriage of Mr. Smith to Miss Jones. The wedding took place at St. Mary's Cathedral and was attended by many high society guests.

**Education**

The Sydney Morning Herald reported the opening of a new school in the suburbs. The school was built with the help of a government grant and is designed to accommodate 500 students.

**Entertainment**

The Sydney Daily News reported the opening of a new theatre in the city. The theatre will host a range of plays and musicals throughout the year.

**International News**

The Sydney Morning Herald reported the latest news from overseas. The British government announced the appointment of a new ambassador to the United States. The ambassador will be Mr. Johnson, a respected diplomat with many years of experience in international relations.
We have read with interest Mr. Kennedy's "Lord; Guide and Commercial Gazette," for November, which contains many valuable hints and suggestions as to our future - a practicable and, when possible, inexpensive mode of increasing the produce of our soil and its profitable employment. We are also pleased to see that the London House, in its last number, has, in a short article on the subject of "The Potato," made several suggestions as to the cultivation of that article, and has recommended the use of manures as well as the application of the potato in the fields.

We understand that Mr. Kennedy is publishing another volume of his "Guide," which will be issued early in the present year. It is hoped that this will be as successful as the first edition.

The object of Mr. Kennedy's work is to make his readers acquainted with the best modes of cultivation of the potato, and to enable them to understand the principles on which it is grown. He has done this in a most satisfactory manner, and has given his readers a valuable guide to the cultivation of the potato, which will be found most acceptable to those who wish to improve their farms.

We hope that the second edition of Mr. Kennedy's "Guide" will be as successful as the first, and that it will be received with as much interest and attention as the first edition.

We have had the pleasure of reading Mr. Kennedy's "Guide" and "Commercial Gazette," and we are pleased to say that they are both well worth the reading of every farmer and agriculturist.

We hope that Mr. Kennedy will continue to publish works of a similar nature, and that he will be encouraged to do so.

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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 labour 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 diggings" described by the Argus correspondent as being without shivers 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 10s.

BENDIGO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Dr. 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 private interests. Certainly, we hear rumours of a something in the shape of a public breakfast to the gentlemen, for the great interest they have taken in the affairs of the diggers—but a poor compensation, we must admit, for all they have done; but, as servants of the public, of course they will feel proud of any proper exhibition of gratitude that the public may think fit to afford them. At the same time a question arises in our mind as to whether the matter is to rest here or not, after the remarks of a certain journal on one gentleman who took a lively and disinterested part in this movement, we can well apprehend that both Dr. Owens and Dr. Wall would feel a delicacy in again coming forward to excite the

The Press.—I see by an advertisement in the Bendigo Times that a press is about to be started in connexion with that paper at Tarrangower, where one of the proprietors of that journal will for the future remain.

CRICKET.—The Albion Cricket Club, I learn, preparing to play a farewell match with the Bendigo Club, on the occasion of Mr. McPherason leaving here for England. At a meeting held on Saturday night last by our friends,

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 language 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 swear 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 assaulted Dr. Caudle whilst enjoying 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.

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

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

James Macaulay 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 Lampert, on the 8th February last, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The following are the particulars elicited in this examination. Hughes, Lampert, and a man named 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 commenced they continued to pay attention to the brandy for some two hours, during which time Mrs. Bailey and another female arrived; Hughes after some conversation made overtures to Mrs. Bailey, attempting to drag her to the back part of the tent, not succeeding in this, he gave her a glass of brandy which she handed to the Bench.
The way to make a political reputation is to go to Ballarat, or dinner at the Commercial Hotel, and get a "Men of the Miller Stamp." We shall not trace his acts of friendship to the diggers, but will begin with his treatment of the diggers. Mr. Miller went to the diggers in the early weeks of the gold excitement and said they should have a vote. The diggers thought it was a great idea, and gave him a round of applause. Mr. Miller then moved a resolution that the diggers should have a vote in the new Constitution, and the diggers voted for it. The resolution was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome again. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome once more. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the third time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the fourth time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the fifth time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the sixth time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the seventh time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the eighth time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the ninth time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the tenth time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the eleventh time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the twelfth time. 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He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the twenty-second time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the twenty-third time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the twenty-fourth time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the twenty-fifth time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the twenty-sixth time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the twenty-seventh time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the twenty-eighth time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the twenty-ninth time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the thirty-first time. He then moved a motion that the diggers should have a seat in the new Parliament, and the diggers voted for it. The motion was carried, and Mr. Miller was given a hero's welcome for the thirty-second time.
THE ARCTIC CRUSADE: A TALE OF THE
POLAR SEAS
BY PERCY B. ST. JOHN,
Author of "Paul Dedekind," &c.

BOOK THE THIRD—THE VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

CHAPTER IV.
THE HUNGER—THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The long and lasting day, which with little interruption had now lasted three months, died from before. I often see the weeks not night, though not really dark; but not dark—was just over, and this was to be ready for the winter season, when we should have a night to compare before the long nights, even more wonderful with the continuance, since the melancholy 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.

Now began, the sea began to lose its waving motion, and with increasing splendor the winter came upon us. We were pretty well prepared for the winter season, both as to provisions, and to bedding.

During the later hours which we could spare, from hunting, fishing, and lying in warm and wood, we had prepared the case for our reception. The faces in the room had been partly supplied up, and the rest built over, so that the never might not come in, and put that the sunlight might escape that way.

The birdseed began flying over our island from the north, but without stopping, so that they had been too quickened to have a minute to waste. It was painful to see those happy movements flying away from this cold and inhospitable region toward the pleasant south, where we could feel well, while we were thrust to hunger in a hole in the earth, uncertain as to the possibility of our passing through the rigors and difficulties of the winter.

"Don't be down, you know, " said Bill; "it's nothing.

Three hours is lucky, I know. But what is to be done, anyway? If I were going to be a hero, I know not. We run into it almost.

"I hope so, Bill, our courage and hope is equal to all exigencies," and I assured him that I have been so constantly blessed. But he said it was all too much for one man.

"Let's shut up," I said; "we all have a man or two on the crew, and probably we'll have a heart that will make us lively."

"I think you want more men herehauling," said I, and I looked around.

"Don't I, though, first come. With this place for a dot, I don't care for the biggest among them. We'll make him."

And let it not be supposed that, while we talked, we wanted no time. We were busily engaged in filling up our winter quarters all the while.

In our interior we had placed the dog, though we already began to fear that we should be unable to support them through the winter. We had lived in a way large enough of meat, and an abundance of the biscuits of the ship, and we had left the animals to shift for themselves until the last extremity. But now they were driven by hunger against our quarters.

They were wonderfully tame in a very short time, and the dogs in a very unwilling to put more of them to death, as we originally supposed.

"No, I can't do it, anyway," said Bill. "What brave look at me not knowing—courage so much as to do. Oh! father, you'll have me, and you must keep me—we must make them live as long as we can."

"With all my heart."

Our temperance and humane conduct in this particular was simply revolting by the companionship they afterwards passed to us. We found them a contented and encouraging amusement, simply because they were a change from the monotonous of the life we were compelled to live. Our companions, however, have since thought them not a mistake for the present.

There were many things to be thought of, business amusement, for we stuck by men so we, with such a prospect as we had before us. It was quite possible that, when once the whole was known.
Illustrated Family Paper.

The tales of Napoleon.

Melbourne, Post Phelp.

The Spiritualism of the Natives.

The population of Melbourne consists of two distinct classes, the English and the Natives, who are divided by a fence which runs from the sea, and the west, and north, and south of it, to play at the old game of Tren Foto's, and get on to play at the new. Most of them are in the Natives, who have made Melbourne so much as the English, and are effective everywhere in the colony, and are as effective for the study of the ethnology of the natives.

When the English find, whether it be true or not, that there is no more than one channel to curry all the ideas of the national economy, they have no business to go to play at the old game of Tren Foto's, and get on to play at the new. Most of them are in the Natives, who have made Melbourne so much as the English, and are effective everywhere in the colony, and are as effective for the study of the ethnology of the natives.

MELBOURNE, Post Phelp.

Tom Spantola told us an old story, and the ancient dream of a fast fleet, and when Columbus discovered America it was surely worth a great deal more, not that the discovery of the new world was worth so much more, but that it was worth so much more to find a new world on the other side.

To sum up the main subject of the Melbourne, Natives are very much interested in the Natives of the new world, and not in the old world.

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The Prince's Bridge, City of Melbourne, Port Phillip.

I. The Prince's Bridge, City of Melbourne, Port Phillip.

II. Melbourne, July 1855.

The Prince's Bridge, City of Melbourne, Port Phillip, was completed in 1855. It is a stone bridge with a length of 1,000 yards and a width of 70 feet. The bridge is supported by 22 piers and is designed to carry a heavy traffic of both foot and vehicle. The bridge was built to connect the southern and northern parts of the city and to facilitate trade and commerce.

In 1855, the population of Melbourne was estimated at 20,000, and the city was a center of commerce and industry. The city was noted for its beautiful parks and gardens, including the Royal Botanic Gardens, which were founded in 1846.

The city was also a center of culture, with a number of theaters, museums, and libraries. The Melbourne Herald, founded in 1837, was one of the most influential newspapers in the colony.

The city was noted for its rich history, with a number of important events occurring in the area. In 1851, the gold rush began, and Melbourne became the center of the gold mining industry. The city was also a center of political and social reform, with a number of important figures, such as Charles Hoddle and Charles Cressy, playing prominent roles.

The city was noted for its beautiful architecture, with a number of important buildings, such as the Melbourne Town Hall and the General Post Office, erected in the 1850s.

In 1855, the city was a hub of transportation, with a number of important railway lines connecting the city to other parts of the colony.

The city was also noted for its beautiful parks and gardens, including the Royal Botanic Gardens, which were founded in 1846.

In summary, the city of Melbourne, Port Phillip, was a hub of commerce, culture, and transportation in the 1850s. The city was noted for its rich history, beautiful architecture, and beautiful parks and gardens.
A JOURNAL OF AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING
WHAT I SAW AT SNAPGERACK.
MADE IN MELBOURNE,
JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1856.

GEORGE SLATER,
94, BOURKE STREET EAST, MELBOURNE.

PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.
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GEORGE SLATER,
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AND FALM MALL, SANDHURST.
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THE JOURNAL OF AUSTRALASIA.

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 PORTION 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 enunciated; and hope that our readers will themselves both test and contribute to this portion of the work.

PLATINUM.—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 cicada. The true locust is of the grasshopper family, and may frequently be seen during the summer months.

FUMAMBULE.—The French theatre, Le Fumambule, takes its name from the Latin word *fumābulus* (*fumis, ambulārus*), a rope dancer. Terence makes frequent reference to this kind of amusement.

THEATRE.—Etymologically, the accentuation of this word is on the ə, théâtre, from its derivation (*théâtron*, 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 fatal 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.

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

IODINE 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.

ZOOHYTES.—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.

ROSA GREN.—The rush grub (*sphæris*) 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.
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 prayers 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
WILLIAM CLARK HAINES

is among the oldest members of the Victorian Legislature, having been appointed to a nominee seat in November, 1853. Dissatisfied with this dubious position, he resigned this post in October, 1853, 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, however, to resume it when the pension 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.

(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE, BY T. A. HILL.)
A LETTER TO SEND TO FRIENDS.

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.
VIEW ON THE YARRA.—HODGSON'S PUNT.

The subject of our illustration this month is the long-established crossing of the Yarra, Hodgson's Punt, communicating between the suburbs Collingwood and Boronndara, 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 recent "News Letter," are about a mile lower down, on the same side as those of St. Heliers and Abbotsford in the present view.
sentence for the murder of his mate, whom he killed and desecrated 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 such cases there appears to be more sympathy with the victim than with the murderer. More than one instance has occurred lately of mob attacks on the residence of murderers, in the act of breaking into premises. A female refuge for Magdalenes has lately been established in Penrith. Some brutes lately made three small boys drunk with rum by way of amusement, and afterwards led them to their fate in a gutter, where they were found in an insensible state. The magistrates now propose to erect a factory for the outcast children. The plant of the Gymnastic Institution has been purchased by the Juvenile Traders' Society, and the use of it is thrown open to school-children during certain hours.

A Select Committee has been issued for the payment of witnesses to the Courts. The following liberal bequest is to non-official witnesses:--to those resident within three miles, 2s. 6d. per day of actual attendance; within five miles, 6s. 8d. per day; beyond that distance, 3s. 4d. per day; for travelling expenses, the same actually paid, not exceeding 10s. per week, with 3s. 4d. per day for necessaries. In case of resident, absence from home prior to attendance in the court, 3s. 4d. per day for necessaries. The receipts to be attended with an ingeniously contrived amount of treble and delay. Can it be wondered that people will suffer injury rather than seek redress, and will withhold from assisting in the prosecution of a justice? A return of the business transacted in the Court of Petty Sessions during the quarter just ended shows that 465 cases, involving £2,370, have been brought during that time. Less than half of these were detected; the rest may be presumed to be, for the most cases in which there has been an attempt in the hope that the justice will not care is there any reason to have them act as perverts. Perhaps it is not too much to say that it is not the justice but the numbers of such cases and the profession of public utility, and few so well administered as this County Court.

The Mayor of Melbourne, Mr. Davis, has just put himself in a rather awkward position by a speech delivered to the City Council. He has now received the sum of £250, which he had been requested to turn over to the City Council. The Corporation has spent all its funds, and is debt £21,000, besides the Gaslight loan, having contracted to spend less than £25,000 during the last year, including the suburban loan of interest on bonds. Of this amount, £12,000 is for interest of the Gaslight loan, and only £300 for public works. For this reason, the Mayor has been requested to return the money. It is a remarkable instance of the want of a detective work, an unheard-of affair. When the Mayor says he will accept the money, he means he will accept the money.

There are ten enclosures of park lands, covering an area of 1,938 acres. Most of these 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 improve the condition of some of them. The number of buildings in Melbourne is 10,793, assessed at £1,269,987. In 1843 there were only 10,053, with an assessment of £90,847. The latter quotient includes the suburbs, which are now detached from the city.

Several new churches have lately been founded in various parts, some of them being substantial and others small. Mr. Robertson, the rector of St. John's, is about to build a new church, and some have held their centenary anniversary and other meetings. The ceremony of admitting a novice among the Sisters of Mercy was lately performed at the Roman Catholic Church.

The JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

This interesting subject of an Exhibition of Colonial Art and Industry has just been brought before the public by Mr. J. G. Knight, the editor of the Melbourne and District Institute. As he jointly remarks, "In this state of our colony's comparative infancy, our progressive improvement cannot be too forcibly enforced. The next three years, having been a period of more than ordinary activity in the colony, and of the commencement of many of the present industries, will be of great service on the colonial front, and by its further progress. It is not the good condition that the existence in our midst of such facts be made known, and in no better way can the services be accomplished than by the exhibition not merely of their industrial work, but of what they are able to do for the country, both the mere and the prospective. The works are not to be overlooked, before they are restored available for purposes of public utility. The views that the colony now to the country are stirring up on every side, and need to be brought into notice; the extents which excite our advance in the ways of civilization, and of the number and variety of new and few sources of profit to all need to be made known." The advantage that must arise from a more extended, permanent, and generally attractive character, than can be got up for a single day's show, defy enumeration; and we heartily trust that the proposition thrown out will meet with support. We hope that some kind of permanence would have been given to the Exhibition of 1854 by the allotment of space for all such articles as would have been left by their owners as contributions towards an Industrial Museum, and we believe that, if such an invitation had been made, it would have met with a ready response. Something of the kind may be done now. The Institute of Architects held a very pleasant reception at St. Patrick's Hall, in the course of which a number of objects of interest were exhibited, and several useful papers on the allied arts were read. The other matter was an embroidery, and the thing was done, but the assembly, which was numerous, and at once intellectual and fashionable, was highly gratified.

The Society of the Horticultural Landscaping of NSW has just published its list of choice as might be sold, comprising a very 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 standing committee of 200 on a systematic collection of the literature and institutions throughout the colony was carried; some, however, of the members appear to have been unable to see the need of it designed to effect, and only to have been actuated by the social motive of wishing to cheapen the collection, and to have the thing done as speedily as possible. The inaccuracy of our Observatory, on an extensive scale, and to the University for the use of specimens to illustrate papers. Dr. Muller read a paper on "The introduction of useful plants into the colony," Mr. Sturbridge on the "Mythology of the Aborigines," and Mr. Jackson on "Railway 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 seem some good done; but we fear that both the title and the public will be disappointed, for both titles are misnomers, as the design of the society is not to cultivate a knowledge of birds, but to establish an accurate and detailed catalogue of all birds found in the Colony, and it is even doubted if such a catalogue will be established in a year. The report of this Society was read at the last meeting of the Society. It was decided to form a company to promote the coal-mining in Mrs. Thomas's mines on the Barwon Hills. The shaft has already sunk to a depth of between 400 and 600 feet, and has cost Mrs. Thomas more than £7,000. The shaft is to be 3 feet square and 4 feet 6 inches in height, and the company at the present time is £690 short of its capital. To raise the capital, it is proposed to issue 1,500 shares at £1 each, and to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. Nothing more has yet been done toward the formation of a company to promote the coal mining in Mrs. Thomas's mines on the Barwon Hills. The shaft has already sunk to a depth of between 400 and 600 feet, and has cost Mrs. Thomas more than £7,000. The shaft is to be 3 feet square and 4 feet 6 inches in height, and the company at the present time is £690 short of its capital. To raise the capital, it is proposed to issue 1,500 shares at £1 each, and to pay a dividend of 3 per cent.

The Victorian Industrial Society announces 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 Coolie labour strongly recommends the further extension of the prohibition upon the importation of Chinese coolies. The Board of Trade will not undertake the watering of the streets until the communication with Yea is complete, the present one being unsuitable for purposes of supply.

The Geelong Railway stands a monument of mismanagement. It is thought by many that the assurance of five per cent, which the Government made the mistake of giving, makes the directors careless. To be sure, it may be defective from one end to the other, and blunderers throughout to Accident almost daily occurs. In one serious case the directors endeavored to inform the fact that the Geelong had been placed upon the line, although none was found. The Government is going to interfere in the matter and nobody does not wish to refuse their lives unnecessarily. The coolies to Ballarat have been refused, and a subsidy of £4,000 has been granted to keep the line at a proper level. The distance from Ballarat (78 miles) is performed in the same time as, if not in less than, the round journey via Geelong (102 miles); yet, if the new railway plans be carried out, the adoption of the latter route will be compulsory on travellers. The Hobson's Bay Company is in the hands of the Government, and the shareholders are beginning to feel the effect of the depression. With the arrival of the first packet, the people of Dandenong are agitating for a line to their district. The Suburban Railway project is in a state of progress, and may add to the many arguments for the interest of the Government.
lighter, the discharging of vessels, port taxes, harbor trust, etc. It also adopted a
petition for a magnetic observatory, as well as a resolution, asking that the department interested
will be called upon to examine and report on the subject.

The following are the official estimates of the proposed tunnel works:

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<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>Godolphin to Ballarat</td>
<td>£5,000,000</td>
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<td>Castlemaine to Harecastle</td>
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<td>Harecastle to Sandhurst</td>
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The line from Melbourne to Ballarat would cost £750,000, and would
in the main, be on a large agricultural district.

The report also states that the following is the anticipated cost of
the proposed tunnel works:

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The work between Sydney and Liverpool is progressing favorably, and is expected to be
completed shortly. The line between Liverpool and Albury was fixed for 1st June, 1856,
and it is estimated that the line will be opened in about six months.

In conclusion, the report states that the railway will not only
be a great benefit to the country, but will also be an
improvement in the general welfare of the district.

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The recent exhibition of the Philharmonic Society is
indubitably postponed, a difficulty having been
found in filling the principal parts, those singers
who were engaged being unable to attend. A supplementary,
composed the following:

Mr. F. R. G. W. will be assisted, on 27th November. The Messiah will
be performed.on 17th and 18th November. The Overture will be
presented on 17th November, and the Overture in the Botanical Gardens on
5th November. In addition to these musical entertainments our streets are enlivened
by several German bands, two of which deserve especial praise for the taste and
accuracy of their performances.

Austroaustrian News.

Neil South Wales.—There is little or no political intelligence of any interest
from Sydney. Mr. Martin, the new attorney, has walked in the course 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
fixed. Then, and only then, may such lands be sold. The minimum price fixed
on such land, as differences of position or course modified the rates, so that
scarcely three lots in the same sale realized the same amount. The following sales
are announced for the month of November:

Ararat, on 24th and 26th, 68
by the Government at £50,000.

Ballarat, on the 20th, 10 town lots at Skipton, and 27 country lots at Godolphin,
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New Zealand.—The Wellington papers record further gold discoveries, in the colony, and although the quantity of metal discovered has not been as large as was anticipated, it is expected to be a remunerative enterprise 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 of the Tamaki district have agreed to sell to the Proprietors of the gold mining company, 150 acres of the land, in the expectation of a remuneration for the natives. In the Canterbury province there has been little change in the condition of the land, except in the district of the north, where the land is more favorable for agriculture. The anti-Chinese immigration committee at Nelson have petitioned the Governor and the Superintendent of the Province, requesting the abolition of the Chinese immigration system. The friendly natives arecorded that a large body of Chinese has been induced to migrate to the province, but they are not likely to return. The Chinese are now engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and are making good progress. The Chinese are not likely to return. The Chinese are now engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and are making good progress. The Chinese are not likely to return. The Chinese are now engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and are making good progress.

Hopes are entertained that the native land problem is approaching solution. The Governor and the Superintendent of the Province have again assured the natives that their claims will be respected, and that under the system of land tenure, which is being adopted, the natives will be able to claim their lands. The Chinese are now engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and are making good progress. The Chinese are not likely to return. The Chinese are now engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and are making good progress.

TRADE AND LABOR.

The money market is still remarkably tight. Large importers have necessitated realizing in many instances, and even this is difficult. Government debentures, to the amount of £300,000, have been withdrawn from sale for want of holders.

The butchers have taken the extraordinary step of forming a society to fix a price of $0.75 per cent. on ready money trade, and to compel dealers to deal with slaughterers and cattle brokers who supply the more moderate price. 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 forcing a company, as was done in the case of butter, to be engaged by the company in the sale of butter. The Company are now discussing the matter with the Company, and it is expected that a resolution will be passed by the Company to prevent the sale of butter at $0.75 per cent.

The labor market presents the anomaly of strikes and union tyranny, while there is distress from want of employment. Under such circumstances a scale of rates can be only approximate, and many of the quotations must be considered nominal.

The following rates are nominally quoted:

Married Couples. $600 to $700 per annum.
Single Men. $400 to $500 per annum.
Female Servants. Good ones $20 to $30 per annum.
Gardener. $30 to $40 per annum.
Sweeper. $20 to $30 per annum.
Shepherd. $15 to $20 per annum.
Farm Laborers. $15 to $20 per annum.
Composers. $20 to $30 per annum.
Masons and Bricklayers. $15 to $20 per annum.
Road Makers. $8 to $10 per day.
Ditto, if new arrivals. $5 to $6 per day.

AVERAGE PRICE OF ARTICLES OF GENERAL CONSUMPTION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Average Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bread (4lb. loaf)</td>
<td>1d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, fresh (per lb.)</td>
<td>2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes (per cwt.), scarce and bad</td>
<td>3d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage (each)</td>
<td>1d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef and Mutton (per lb.)</td>
<td>5d. to 8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs (per dozen)</td>
<td>2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk (per quart)</td>
<td>1d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples (per dozen)</td>
<td>10d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porter and Ale, colonial brew (per gallon)</td>
<td>2s. 6d. to 3s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood (per one hundred load)</td>
<td>20s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas light (per 1000 feet)</td>
<td>3s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water (per load of 150 gallons)</td>
<td>3s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W. R. Williams, Printer, Melbourne.
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, Prahran, 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 LYRE BIRD.

The Menura superba or Lyre Bird, as it is popularly known here, is remarkable for the peculiar and elegantly formed tail, whence it derives its name. The bird was at one time thought to be rare, and to be confined to the far interior, or to the Sydney idea, but it is now known to inhabit the forests within a short distance of Melbourne. The lyre-formed tail dorns only the male bird, the hen having instead a rich tuft of a blackish rosy color. These adornments are not developed until the birds arrive at maturity. The nest is curiously formed of grass roots and small twigs, and is lined with down. The form is such that the hen sitting in it is sheltered from the weather by the canopy above, constructed of the same material as the nest.

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

JANUARY, 1857.

JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

PARLIAMENTARY usage is the catchword of the day. Our Parliament has consented to set out in the case 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 guidance rules insubstitute to its wants and conditions; or because bad rules once made are then impossible to re-cast, and every attempt to modify or weaken them is fraught with the danger that the cross-benches and the back-benches will claim that the plans and purposes of the Government have been thwarted. There is no spirit of co-operation in the House of Commons, and the proceedings of the two houses are of little use to Parliament. The members of the two houses are of little use to the country.

The Budget, which will be discussed presently, is that of opening proceedings with prayer, which, having been rejected in years past by the old Legislation, and now by the Assembly, has been adopted by the Council on the unanimous vote of the House of Commons. The right and necessary task of seeking the Divine blessing upon our every act no right-minded man will dispute, but the obligation has increased force if the prayer is to be held in the manner in which it is now held. The reading of a form of prayer and having 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, will be weakened.

The Assembly is not only the place of things, in which true prayer might initiate all our public as well as private proceedings, without fear of irreverence; but are apprehensive that it cannot be done with safety until human nature has sustained a radical change.

One more objection remains to be taken, before we proceed with our chronicle. We wish to register a protest against the prevalent ideas of Party. We can understand two or three groups of men advocating different views of some one question; or even association 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 distant for centuries, and that the welfare of the nation was neglected, by this formation of two parties, the rating policy of each of which was to cause the other office. The most disastrous consequences have resulted from this antagonism. Yet a system, fraught with evil, and all 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." This has been adequately proved. They cannot afford a place of resort for the men who feel that they are there to discuss measures without regard to their originalities. The Presbyterian Guard does contain a few place-hunters, the chance of two or three interested voices is better than the continuity of a predetermined opposition.

The Budget, which we have already spoken of, 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 doing. During the short time the present administration has been in power, a change of Government has occurred, and the Committee has been removed from the Ministry; and the vice-regal speech, which differed from most previous types of the kind, containing more enucation than platitudes, promised more.

Even opposition parties have already been surprised to find themselves anticipated in many of their plans for public affairs. Mr. Shadn, 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 $56,000. On a large number of articles, the duties received during the eleven months ending 30th November have greatly exceeded the amount calculated under these heads for the whole year. The revenue has increased the estimated income by no less than $280,000. The land revenue, the gold duty, the license, postage, and other sources, have helped to swell the amount. The Government has been thus enabled to effect large reductions, and 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 amounts, as so as to be able to carry on the public works of the country; and it is proposed to establish a national bank, and to gradually reduce the private banks. The national bank is to receive all money deposited, issuing its notes in exchange. Half of the capital 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 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 sums will therefore remain the same, while the force will be considerably augmented. The police, too, in future will do escort duty, and this will be a great saving to the country. It is contemplated to intimate to the public that it is only fair that England should defray some portion of the expenses of the military force in Victoria. A new land system is designed to levy a rate of payment for each room of about 5d. per acre, and this source of revenue alone is estimated at $200,000 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 Sewage and Water Commission, with a very small 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 uncomplaining people. Assuming as we do to be a sort of Englishmen, we steadily perseverea in perpetuation of British faults. Cold, unapproachable, and in our habits, utterly 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. We are truly the inequity of the elements of which Victorian society is composed. It 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 tastes of success in life, as wealth is of intellect and refinement, it would be both difficult and impossible to remove incompletely the social barriers. But there are many occasions on which the presence of a person may 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, 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 continuously 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, manage to have their ideas of a social gathering in a "tea-meeting," a dance and dinner affair, composed of long forms, weak tea, rude banter, and long-winded 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 Creswick. All very pretension was taken to ensure propriety, and propriety, but there was no association; 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 conversations of the Fine Arts Society, where all the visitors evidenced, by their attendance, some amount of enthusiasm, 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 enthusiasm.
JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

We have little that is new to chronicle under this head. The electric telegraph is now open between Melbourne and Geelong, and has been in constant use for some weeks. It is said to be working very satisfactorily, and is likely to be a great convenience to the public. The line is about 30 miles long, and is supplied with power by a steam engine. The telegraph company have invested a large sum of money in this undertaking, and it is expected that it will be a great benefit to the city of Melbourne and its vicinity.

In the field of scientific research, there have been some interesting developments. In physics, a new method of measuring the velocity of light has been developed, which promises to be more accurate than previous methods. In chemistry, a new compound has been discovered that shows promise as a potential medicine for treating certain diseases. In biology, there have been significant advances in the understanding of the genetic basis of certain disorders.

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND ART.

A very gratifying evidence of the talent which exists in this city and surrounds is the annual exhibition of art and literature which is held here. The work submitted this year is of a high order, and the jury has done a fine work in selecting the best. Many of the works of art are sold at a profit, and the proceeds are used to support the arts in this city. The exhibition is a valuable contribution to the cultural life of the community, and is an inspiration to all who attend it.

In the field of literature, there have been some notable publications this year. A new novel has been released that has received critical acclaim for its depth and insight. Another book, a collection of short stories, has been well received and is expected to become a classic in the genre. In poetry, a young author has published a series of poems that have been praised for their emotional intensity and technical skill.
high order of merit. M. Chevalier's water-color landscapes claim our admiration for their beauty and delicacy; we were pleased with the whole; yet, the school to which he belongs is characterised by a fond soil-ten of 'hardness,' which, in some subjects, gives a harshness to the view, as if who should say, 'This is a drawing in which art has imposed upon nature, rather than a mere effort.' We believe that artists, especially of the painters of the grand manner, are to be found in France, and that a part of what is called 'treatment,' by which term is sometimes understood a certain modification or adaptation of nature to some ideal, standard of beauty. According to our standard, true artistic treatment consists in the selection of the most pleasing forms which can be presented to the view, and the depiction of them under the most favorable circumstances. Somewhat of the hardness to which we refer is noticeable in Moire's 'Summer Evening, Borrowdale,' No. 142, a picture which commands our admiration.

There is little in the Sculpture department to excite our admiration, but much to encourage us. For encouragement, there are some good things. That of Mr. Fawcett, by Simmers, is the best; but the artist has, will, idealise the subject and make it a portrait of what he thinks Mr. Fawcett ought to be rather than what he is. Mr. Strat, in his oil portrait of the Father of the Colony, has succeeded very happily in hitting the mean between a too sketchy 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 special 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, Sadler, Calvert, and Mason, testify to our progress in reproductive art. One of them, the portrait of Mr. Haig, 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 admiration. They are well executed, the execution of the original of 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 ideal 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 Constable is borrowed for a title to a réchauffé of the Argus reports of proceedings in Parliament. Of course, an appropriate name would not have done; the same spirit which gives us Richards, Kews, and Brightons, instead of the more euphonious and characteristical native appellatives, demands the employment of names like Dibdin and Dibdin. Apart from this, the reports are useful, written with the same spirit, fair, notwithstanding the idles of Mr. Duffy, who was chief editor because the ministerial budget was noticed at greater length than his lecture on forms and wages. The price of the work appears to be rather high.

The progress on Internal Communication, both 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 entertainments for public amusement are busy in cultivating the flavor of holiday makers. Cannot but hail the half-musical, half-polyphonic entertainment, which appears to be attractive. We must confess that it is not to our taste. It is worthy of note that societies for the encouragement of art (we fear nothing of literature) have just been formed 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 noticed the existence of a Phonographic Magazine, which circulates, in manuscript, among those who delight in Mr. Pitman's cursive system. It appears, from an announcement before us, that the conductors of the work are about to rush into print, and we shall, in a month or two, see a monthly of this nature. We were rather surprised, when we heard of the scheme, to find that it was in the hands of Mr. Ochterlony. 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.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—A serious riot lately occurred in Sydney, in which one or two lives were lost. A M. Marge 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 public became infuriated, and, having destroyed all the apparatus of the balloon, turned upon one another. Yet, not a single life was lost. The number of those under the most favorable circumstances. The inquest returned a verdict of 'no evidence to try any person for murder.'

Mr. Daniel, the new Speaker, whose name is said to contain a large part of his qualification, has commenced the erection of a new mansion, of which the Governor laid the first stone. After the ceremony was over the august party adjourned to a game at hog-frog. The sequel of the performance is all very well, but to bring gubernatorial pomposity to bear upon the building of a private house is simply ridiculous.

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Judge Cooper, who has been Chief Justice for eighteen years, has gone to England for a holiday. The Governor's health is improving, and he is expected to open the railway on the 20th of December. The estimates for connecting the Gawler town railway with the Burra and the Murray is £7,000 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 harvests. The harvest is progressing very slowly, owing to the backwardness of the season.

MELBOURNE.

WHOLESALE TRADE REPORT.

NOTEWORTHY.—The few failures which have occurred during the past week, and which may ultimately prove a loss of about £11,000 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 men who are 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 Manufactures. It is announced that not less than two million 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 selling at £18 per ton, and it will scarcely be stated that a cargo of guaranteed Californian flour failed to find purchasers by auction this week at £12 10s. per ton. Wheat, 8s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel of sixty pounds; Colonial oats, 6s. to 8s. 6d. per bushel of forty pounds; Scotch oatmeal, 30s. per hundred-weight; York, Cumberland, or Wiltsshire house, 1s. to 1s. 1d. Cheese, all kinds, 1s. per pound; best Cork butter, 1s. 5d.; Rice, Patna, £1 10s. per ton. Sugars, crushed, 4s. 6d. per lb.; Pampanga, per ton, £33 to £36; crystallised, 3s. 6d. per hundred-weight. Tea, duty paid: famine Congou, per chest, 84 pounds nett, 20 9s. 6d.; Coffee, duty paid: Ceylon plantation, 1s.; Java, 1d. to 1s. Tobacco: Batavia's Negroleo, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. Cigars: Havana, Medio Regalias, per thousand, £10 to £13. Wines: Hunt and Offer's, per pipe, £20 to £21; Fine Diamond, per pipe, £5; pale Sherry, per pipe, £6; Montezuma, per pipe, £7. Rum has declined about 1s., and 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, 2,948,502 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 £40 to £41 per acre; at Prahran, £21 per acre; at Kangerang, county of Mornington, 30s. to 50s. per acre; at Eumemmerring, same county, from 20s. to 25s. per acre.

AVERAGE PRICE OF PROVISIONS AT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Melbourne</th>
<th>Sydney</th>
<th>Adelaide, Launceston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bread, (4lb. b airl)</td>
<td>3d.</td>
<td>3d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, (per lb.) Fresh</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, (per lb.)</td>
<td>0 6d.</td>
<td>0 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage, (dozen)</td>
<td>1 3d.</td>
<td>1 3d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs, (per dozen)</td>
<td>1 6d.</td>
<td>2 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk, (per quart)</td>
<td>0 6d.</td>
<td>0 6d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The News Letter of Australasia.

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

Two sheets under half an ounce.
Melbourne:
Printed & published for the proprietors at "The Herald" Office,
9 Bourke Street East, Melbourne.
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:


Letters are not so liable to be lost as newspapers in transmission by post.

Send to friends at home "The News Letter of Australasia," a monthly record and bird's eye view of the events and state of these countries.

"The News Letter of Australasia" will contain a narrative without comment, most emphatically indicating and marking the spirit of progress of the times, and the natural characteristics of these countries.

"The Newsletter of Australasia" printed (by W. H. Williams) on superfine thin letter paper.

Sold by all booksellers. Price 6d.

Published by GEORGE SLATER, 94 Bourke-street east.
Sold by booksellers and news agents.
The printing, publishing and bookselling firm W. H. Williams operated in Melbourne for most of the second half of the nineteenth century. The founder, William H. Williams, arrived in Melbourne in October 1852, and was employed for a period as an overseer on the Melbourne Herald. In 1853 he bought the business of Connebee and Mould, who had been printers at 79 Elizabeth Street since 1850. Williams was initially in a partnership as Hough, Heath and Williams (in 1853 published ‘The Diggers Advocate’), but by 1856 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’. W. H. Williams 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 Journal of Australasia (1857-58), and the Australian Monthly Magazine (1865-67), of which William Williams was printer, publisher, owner, and initially, editor. Williams was one of the first printers in the colony to type-set musical notation, and was known as 'Musical Williams'.

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
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
5. Australian Chimes and Rhymes. William H. Williams (editor), Melbourne : W. H. Williams , 1884 anthology novella poetry prose short story
6. Australian Christmas Chimes for Old and Young. William H. Williams (editor), Melbourne : W. H. Williams , 1881 anthology poetry short story
7. Vercingetorix, or, Love and Patriotism. Joshua Lake , Henri Kowalski (composer), Melbourne : W. H. Williams , 1881 single work musical theatre Abstract

Lyric drama in three acts.
Translated into English (and possibly adapted) from the original French version by M Maniel.

1. Proi; Or, At the Dawning [cantata]. Marcus Clarke , Paolo Giorza (composer), Melbourne : Marcus Clarke , 1881 single work lyric/song
2. Checkmated. T. P. (Mrs) Hill , Melbourne : W. H. Williams , 1878 single work novel
3. 'Boot and Saddle!' : Bits of South African Life in Bush and Barracks. H. Morin Humphreys , Melbourne : George Robertson , 1875 selected work prose
4. Memories of the Past. A Lady in Australia. Melbourne: W. H. Williams , 1873 single work autobiography
5. Australian Stories Round the Camp Fire. Robert P. Whitworth , Melbourne: W. H. Williams , 1872 selected work short story
6. Williams's Illustrated Australian Annual, for the Holiday Season. [1870-71]. Williams's Illustrated Australian Annual Melbourne: W. H. Williams , 1870 periodical issue
7. Williams's Illustrated Australian Annual for Christmas and the New Year. 1869-1870: Second Year of Publication. Williams's Illustrated Australian Annual Melbourne : W. H. Williams , 1869 periodical issue

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 W. H. Williams, and traded also as Slater, Williams and Hodgson. During the 1850s George Slater published the Journal of Australasia (later the Illustrated Journal of Australasia), 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. The firm opened branches in Castlemaine and Bendigo, but the business failed, and was sold around 1858. George Slater operated as a wholesale bookseller at 120 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, then from 1859 to 1861 as a library in High Street, St Kilda.

George Slater moved to Brisbane where in 1864 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.

All Works by George Slater

2. [The Illustrated Melbourne News](#) Melbourne : George Slater , 1858 periodical
4. [The Settlement of John Batman in Port Phillip: From His Own Journal](#) John Batman , Melbourne : George Slater , 1856 selected work diary Abstract 'Batman's crucial first expedition to Port Phillip in May-June 1835. Based on historical events rather than on Batman's actual journal and written to reinforce his claim to be the founder of Melbourne, this embellished account of the expedition has been attributed by Henry Gyles Turner to Joseph Tice Gellibrand and a prominent member of the Port Phillip Association.' (National Library of Australia catalogue.)
5. [Rebel Convicts: An Australian Novel](#) R. H. Horne , Melbourne : George Slater , 1858 single work novel
The 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,
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 tenere ab uingui, 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 Ballarat [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 Ballarat: Ballarat 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 Cyclopaedia, 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!”