













Deutscher Theil.

Das kaiserliche Befehlsmittel ist in England bei...

Die Zersplitterungen sind bei den letzten...

Die in der letzten Nummer sind die Nachrichten...

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SHIPPING-INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- May 19 - Yarra Yarra from Sydney...
19 - Yarra Yarra from Sydney...
19 - Yarra Yarra from Sydney...

DEPARTURES.

- May 19 - Elizabeth Antoinette, for Java...
19 - Elizabeth, for Batavia...
19 - Yarra Yarra, for Newcastle, N. S. W...

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19 - Lady Pitt, for Looe...
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THE S. S. WILLIAM DENNY.—We are glad to observe that the William Denny...
The Directors of the Great Australian Steam Navigation Company...

THE CAPE AND AUSTRALIA MAILS.—Southampton, March 4.—The Directors of the Great Australian Steam Navigation Company...

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19 - Yarra Yarra, for Newcastle, N. S. W...

MELBOURNE GOLD CIRCULAR.

The price of gold in the market at 10 1/2 per oz...
A very good quality of gold has been taken in the quantity...

Table with columns: Additions this week, The Exports have brought from, Balance, Amount this week, Gold shipped in 1854.

EDWARD LACKAY, Bullion Broker, 21, Collyer Quay, Melbourne.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Digger's Advocate has a most extensive circulation...

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Table with columns: 10 words and under, 100 words and under, For the month and under, For the month and under.

All advertisements must be prepaid...
The Digger's Advocate is published weekly...

NOTICE.

MR. S. M. GILL is authorized to collect subscriptions and advertisements for the Digger's Advocate...

Melbourne, April 29, 1854.

The Gold Diggers' Advocate.

MELBOURNE, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

The Overland Mail arrived on Monday, bringing English and European news to the 8th of March. The great interest of course, centered in the war. Something decisive was expected this time, but we have still to submit to the delay occasioned by some more...

rent parts of the Empire at once will be rather heavy work for the latter bachelors. No wonder it cannot be Russia. It is reported that the other, by way of threat, has intimated that he will re-constitute the Kingdom of Poland, and place a Russian Prince upon the throne. This would benefit Russia, but how it would benefit Austria, but how it would benefit Prussia we cannot understand. The partition of Poland alone has kept it out. Re-partitioned and nationalized, it would soon set adrift the said Russian Prince. They are in a complete "fix," these despots, who they can turn, can be of any advantage to them. It is to be feared that they will find before three months are over. Never had democracy such a chance before; never was it more united, more prepared, or more determined. We shall find great changes when we go back to England. The great struggle foretold by Napoleon is commencing, and whether Europe is to be "Cossack or Republican" will soon be decided.

We need not say that our best wishes are with the democrats. In fact, we have very little sympathy with the diplomatic aspect of the question, according to the way in which the English papers state it (and they nearly all state it as it is laid down for them by the hired hacks of the aristocracy or Bourgeois on the daily press), England and France, are going to support Turkey in her course against the Russian aggression. Now, we do not care one straw whether Russia or Turkey win, or whether the Czar or the Sultan is to possess Constantinople. We regard the war with interest because we believe that it will tend to settle the question of despotism in Europe, and may issue in the establishment of a confederation of European republics. We do not say that this will be the immediate result; but we believe that it must sooner or later come to this. If despotism should triumph (which Heaven prevent) and the democracy abandon hope, we believe that the Republics will still be the Republics that is proceeding in America, France, and in Ireland, and that it will be the immediate result; but we believe that it must sooner or later come to this.

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It is our view of the war. As an affair between the great Powers we have a great contempt for it. It is all very fine for the Queens of England to show her courage at her palace window when the troops pass in review subject to embarkation; but it is far her own like of her, that so much human life is about to be sacrificed. It is a covering, too, to find how pathetic John Bull is over the patriotic feeling which this act of general intolerance is.

den, der die Definition der Griechen in Bezug auf die ...

Die Hellen ... (Schiffbrüchlinge) ...

Es vermag nicht ... (Schiffbrüchlinge) ...

Die Wiener Presse ... (Schiffbrüchlinge) ...

Zeitungsverleger ...

Freitag ... (Schiffbrüchlinge) ...

Die Grippe ... (Schiffbrüchlinge) ...

Die Grippe ... (Schiffbrüchlinge) ...

Die Grippe ... (Schiffbrüchlinge) ...

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Abchluss eines Friedens ... (Schiffbrüchlinge) ...

Die Wiener Presse ... (Schiffbrüchlinge) ...

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**ITEMS FOR AUSTRALIA.**

(FROM THE ARGUS CORRESPONDENT.)

The probability of an extensive emigration from the United Kingdom to Australia, is this year much diminished. Is it true that the official returns tell us of an increase in the number of our paupers of 11,000 in January last, compared with the same date of 1853; but this is easily accounted for by the "strikes," and it is wonderful how the operatives could have held out so long. There is ample employment now for every one willing to work, and never were female servants scarcer. Cooks are at a tremendous premium, and wages are higher than perhaps ever before known. To the exodus from Ireland we must ascribe much of the existing scarcity of surplus labor, and upon the heels of this have come the Californian and Australian gold discoveries to attract still more our population, including skilled workmen and people of small capital. Now, we have great activity in ship building, general prosperity and large additions to the army and navy to keep men at home, besides which, the idea of making money at gold-digging is no longer entertained, except by men of strong thwags and sinews. The letters sent home have destroyed much of the romance; but will do good if they send over people with correcter views of what they must do and suffer. As to the aggregate production of gold falling off, I do not find that any one entertains an apprehension on that score, seeing now steadily the yield continues in California; but if double-bottoming is to be the order of the day, science and machinery, with capital and companies, may have to come into fuller play. Amidst all the conflicting statements sent over by immigrants as to your climate and the chances of doing well, I am happy to record that within my experience many who went out nearly penniless are sending home most cheerful letters to their friends, and heartily approve their change of life. Your weather, like ours, may not happen to be favorable at the very moment a stranger arrives, and it is ridiculous to read the one sided and hasty reports, made, perhaps, after a few days' residence. Latterly, there have been such statements sent home as would make any one believe your climate was a "hell upon earth." Dost so think that you can cut it with a knife, hot winds that suffocate, and fleas that eat you alive, meat running alive, &c., are among the delectable reports dished up for the amusement of friends at home by new comers writing home in the very height of your summer. One lady who has been a year and a half in Victoria says she cannot think how people can be so cruel as to call Australia a fine climate! The fact is, we live in England under an iron-grey sky, till a sun that "pales its ineffectual fire," becomes absolutely agreeable and orthodox, and we forget to place fogs and cold against winds and heat.

The necessity of better providing for the defence of our Australian colonies was brought prominently under notice in the House of Lords by the Earl of Ellenborough, when Lord Al-

colonies in question think our laboring classes so devoid of common sense and English spirit as to the sign away their liberty for a term of years or the paltry consideration of three or four months' wages. It is true the New South Wales proposal was for a long servitude without specifying the wages; but woe to the man who refused, when hard labor for two years was the penalty. The Van Diemen's Land condition is three years' service at fixed wages as the return for £15 expended on their passage! Why, any industrious laborer, much less mechanic, could, by extra work and economy, save the amount in a short time, now there is such a scarcity of hands, and a man who has his £10 and outfit, could soon borrow of his mates or relatives, on condition of helping them out in return. The sooner, therefore, a juster notion is formed of the position of the industrious classes here, the better otherwise emigration will be retarded, not promoted. I have not seen the Victoria regulations for female emigration, but from the scarcity of servants here, there must be great liberality exercised.

The Emigration Commissioners are now sending six ships a month. There are two vessels coming on the 11th April. One the Maria Hay is for Geelong. The Hilson is coming to Melbourne; the Northumberland to Hobart Town; the Nugget to Adelaide; and the Sabina to Sydney.

The Cleopatra, steamer, has been 133 days on her voyage home. She reached Liverpool on the 24th ultimo, having touched at Rio, St. Vincent, &c.

In a list of the casualties to British shipping, of which I send you an outline, there are some interesting facts brought to light. It appears from the Parliamentary returns that Australian shipping doubled itself in 1852, and probably the same was the case again in 1853. The Liverpool ships have beaten the London craft in speed upon the Australian voyages. Last year 1220 vessels of 572,000 tons, left the United Kingdom for Australia.

The Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company has had a Bill passed authorising it to change its name to the Australian and General Steam Navigation Company, and to increase the capital from £500,000 to £1,000,000.

Early this month, a good many vessels left for Port Philip, Sydney, &c., subsequently there was a decrease, and in the week ending the 18th inst., 3180 tons of shipping left London for Melbourne. Freights were rising, but they have gone back since. The Golden Fleece, new steamer, and the Jason will both be employed by government.

It will be a matter of regret in the colony, as it is here, to learn that the Australasian Pacific Mail Steam Company does not at present intend to carry out the objects for which it was formed. The difficulty of getting vessels built now our shipowners are so busy, has retarded the commencement of the trips, and now two ships of great promise are ready, seamen's wages, coals, and other articles, are so dear, that it is considered extremely problematical

at least a monthly mail. I believe myself that 2d. or 3d. a letter would satisfy the steam companies, so that the Government might actually make a profit at 6d.; but first the steamers must have established a good passengers' income.

After the maudlin attempt at constitution making in Sydney, it has been positively refreshing to us here to read the form proposed by the Select Committee of the Victoria Legislature. For £10,000 a year, with £5000 of allowances, you ought to have a good Governor, and the educational qualifications for electors are all the right direction, and in accordance with the spirit of the age. Most men of reasonable views, will applaud your determination not to venture upon universal suffrage—for privileges obtainable unconditionally, and by the ignorant or improvident equally with the instructed and laborious, cease to be regarded as of value. The fact of the Auckland people repudiating the new constitution is curious, but having to pay the New Zealand Company's debt, it was not likely to be very palatable.

Among the interesting miscellanies of the last three weeks, is the defeat of Mr. Lumley, in his action against Mr. Gye, for taking Miss Wagner, the great singer, from him. Unfortunately he does not appear to have paid the deposit in time, and thus placed himself out of court. Miss Wagner, therefore, will no doubt appear here ere long. Mr. George Hudson has had more adverse verdicts, and this time upon iron transactions. He was quite pathetic in the Commons, when defending himself against some charges by Mr. Duncombe.—An attempt has been made to rob Windsor Castle, but the burglars were seen near the wall and scared in time. The police are still attacking gaming-houses, but do not prove very successful in getting convictions. A dreadful fire has occurred in Princes street, Soho: eight lives were lost. At a colliery explosion, near Wigan, 100 lives were lost. An awful shipwreck has occurred, the people being eleven days without food. The strike of the Preston operatives seems to be over, virtually, the masters having made some concessions as well as the men, but a large number are still out of work. A most atrocious case has been before our police courts, relative to enticing away from Brussels a young Belgian girl, by a man and woman keeping a brothel. The details show in vivid colours the secret but enormous vices of a great city, and the melancholy fact that men of station are accessories, at least, after the fact.

Parliament has been hard worked already since the session commenced and has much important business on hand. A very liberal Reform Bill has been introduced by Lord John Russell, and it remains to be seen whether the Eastern question will cause its postponement. A Bill has been brought forward also to transfer testamentary causes to the common law courts, another to amend the laws of Tenant and Landlord in Ireland, another for Education in Scotland for the amendment of

LONDON COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.  
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
An important event has been announced since my letter of the 6th inst., viz.: that Messrs. Dickson and Co., of Glasgow, in the Australian trade, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are estimated at from two to three hundred thousand pounds. Some have stated even more, but the smaller amount will most probably be nearest the mark. The firm is comparatively new, say of four or five years' existence, and has for a long time past been considered to be trading beyond its means, consequently the stoppage does not excite so much surprise. It is not yet ascertained whether any other houses will be involved. Messrs. Dickson, Gilchrist and Co., and Messrs. Rae, Dickson and Co., of your city were not in any way in partnership with the Glasgow house. The non-arrival of later intelligence from Australia within the last two weeks may inconvenience some firms, but there is nevertheless a steady shipment of goods in progress. It would be very desirable to call the attention of your merchants and squatters to the great opening which now exists for Tallow in the European market. There is no chance of large supplies from Russia for the present, as they cannot profitably be brought overland even if permitted, and we have prices here higher than for many years. You will find in the papers forwarded some statistics upon the subject, and the main point is whether you are able to meet the extended demand, considering the increased value of stock in the colony.

The public sales of wool have closed, and, looking to the Eastern war, the large shipments of specie to the Continent, and some other adverse circumstances, they have gone off as well as could be expected. I have collected from the various brokers all the statistics and information that would be likely to interest your readers upon this subject. With the exception of a rapid advance in outward freights to the Mediterranean, we note few changes in rates during the past week. The Government continues to take up large tonnage for the transport service, and the Emigration Commissioners also continue chartering two or three vessels per week. This demand influences the rate of freight outwards, which otherwise would in all probability decline considerably, their tone having been decidedly weaker since the receipt of the last advices from Australia, and a further reduction of 10s. submitted to during the last few days. In the Australian trade the clearances have been exceedingly heavy during the last few days, but more than counterbalanced by the tonnage entered outwards. The total entered and cleared outwards during the week represents no less an amount than 32 ships, registered 16,141 tons. The extent of the trade still going on with the colony may be judged of by contemplating the movements in shipping at this port in one week. The freight alone of these 32 ships will amount at least to one hundred thousand pounds. The following is the Custom House return, February 25 to March 3:—

|              | Entered out. |          | Cleared. |          |
|--------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
|              | Ships.       | Tonnage. | Ships.   | Tonnage. |
| Adelaide     | 1            | 588      | 1        | 232      |
| Hobart Town  | 2            | 1,087    | 1        | 379      |
| Launceston   | 2            | 648      | —        | —        |
| New Zealand  | 1            | 610      | 3        | 1,689    |
| Portland Bay | 1            | 219      | 1        | 432      |
| Port Philip  | 7            | 3,973    | 5        | 2,991    |
| Sydney       | 2            | 1,075    | 4        | 1,948    |
| Swan River   | 2            | 270      | —        | —        |
|              | 17           | 8,470    | 15       | 7,671    |

A Parliamentary Committee has been appointed to inquire into the case of the Tayleur. Accounts received to-day from Leeds, state that some purchases have been making there this week for the Australian markets. The anticipation of the budget has kept in check the monetary and commercial operations which might be dependent thereon, and now it is known, there is a corresponding relief to further anxiety and expense, and a feeling of considerable gratification is expressed in City circles at the general nature of the Govern-

shall say when and under what circumstances the last shot shall be fired? Never did England gird herself for the fight sanctified by a juster cause; never better armed with material strength; never more strongly animated by the enthusiasm of her millions as by the resolution of one man. We have no doubt of the result. We have no doubt that the monstrous world-disturber will be most bloodily baulked in the savagery of his giant will. That which seems a power and throne of adamant, may, beneath the thunders of the war, fall and disappear like crumbling dust. But any way, as the fight has been forced upon us, let us have the expense of the war from the pockets of the disturber. Even at the bayonet's point let us present the bill of costs, in the very teeth of Nicholas, at St. Petersburg, the while our cannon thunder "Pay! pay!"—Lloyd's News.

**GOVERNMENT EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.**

While the professors of the Greek faith in Russia, are the most superstitious of the nations of Europe, they are the most heedless and contemptuous of their religious chiefs. While the people repeat, in their catechisms, that the emperor is the vicegerent of God, a synod, presided over by a lieutenant-general, decides upon ecclesiastical affairs. The priests are paid their stipends from the public treasury; they receive rank according to military routine, and officiating at the altar, they are decorated with the insignia of the military orders. This priesthood, teaching the nation that the will of the emperor is the only law, the only means by which they can be blameless in this world or saved in the next, are also used to administer to the enormous mass of men constituting the army of Russia, the oath to extend its frontier! The following extracts from the "Russian catechism" will verify these remarks:—

"Q. How is the authority of the emperor to be considered in reference to the spirit of Christianity?—A. As proceeding immediately from God.

"Q. What duties does religion teach us, the humble subjects of his majesty, the Emperor of Russia, to practise towards him?—A. Worship, obedience, fidelity, the payment of taxes, service, love, and prayer; the whole being comprised in the words worship and fidelity.

"Q. Wherein does this worship consist, and how should it be manifested?—A. By the most unqualified reverence in words, gestures, demeanour, thoughts and actions.

"Q. What kind of obedience do we owe to him?—A. An entire passive and unbounded obedience in every point of view.

"Q. In what consists the fidelity we owe to the emperor?—A. In executing his commands most rigorously, without examination; in performing the duties he requires from us, and in doing everything willingly without murmuring.

"Q. What are the supernaturally revealed motives for this worship, (of the emperor)?—

Khiva is too remote for its affairs to concern him. If Dost Mahomed consents to an interview with the Russian general, his object will probably be to obtain money or arms in return for promises; and at all events, we may be sure that the Muscovite and the Afghan will not exhibit towards each other any extraordinary amount of confidence or credulity. Russia can do nothing for Afghanistan, and will derive little advantage from its aid. As for an attack on India from Khiva, it is impossible; and against nearer enemies, our army is perfectly able to guard the passes. No greater delusion could prevail at St. Petersburg than the belief that a diversion in Asia would weaken the power of England in the Levant. The Indian government is more than strong enough to maintain itself against all the hostile forces which could be collected between the Caspian and the Indus. No foray on Khiva—no alliance with the princes of Central Asia—will render it necessary for England to detach a regiment or a steamer to India. It is at his own door that the aggressor must fight for the objects which he hoped to attain at the cost of others; and his minor accomplices will discontinue their efforts when their master is struck down.

**PAYING CULPRITS THROUGH THE NOSE.**

We see that old Kentucky is going ahead in the practice of humanity towards an unfortunate and degraded class of beings. Witness the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which contains the subjoined paragraph:—

"MARKING CONVICTS.—A resolution has been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature, which provides that the keeper of the Penitentiary shall procure a suitable chemical dye, such as shall stain the cuticle or outer surface of the skin perfectly black, so that it cannot be washed off, or in any way removed until time shall wear it away, and nature furnish a new cuticle or surface; and that with this dye he shall have the nose of each male convict painted thoroughly black, and renew the application as often as it may be necessary to keep it so until within one month of the expiration of his sentence, when it shall be discontinued for the purpose of permitting nature to restore the feature to its original hue preparatory to the second advent of its owner into the world."

It has long been the reproach of America that she has one law for the blacks, and another for the whites. This is in one sense the case in Kentucky; but there the advantage is on the side of the blacks. It is quite obvious that the project for staining the noses of malefactors black would not be feasible in the case of negroes; at least, in that case, it would be a scheme analogous to that of gilding refined gold, if not of painting the lily. That equal justice might lay hold of the nigger's nose, it would be necessary to resort to a converse expedient, and colour the African proboscis white. But for this purpose nothing could be used but a mere pigment; for chemistry would not supply any substance which would have the effect of bleaching, even temporarily, the blackamoor's skin. If that science could afford such a cosmetic, it would emancipate several millions of persons in America, who are deprived of their liberty and their rights as men for no other crime than their complexions, but who might obtain their freedom as easy as insolvent debtors if they could only manage to procure some sort of wash by which they might be whitewashed.—Punch.

**JOKES.**

FROM "PUNCH."

CHRONOLOGICAL OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.—Pro-









