

Ballarat



Times.

AND BUNINYONG AND CRESWICK'S CREEK ADVERTISER.

NO. 29.

BALLARAT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

PRICE 1s.

BALLARAT TIMES' OFFICE,

Every description of Fancy and General Printing, including Bill-Heads, Cheques, Cards, Circulars, Ground Plans, Law Forms, Forms of Agreement, Hand Bills, Posters, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and despatch.

N.B.—All Job Printing to be paid for before leaving the office.

MESSRS. RANKEN & DOUGLAS, Brokers for the Oriental Bank, Ballarat and Geelong, purchase Gold at the highest price for Cash, Drafts on Melbourne, Geelong, and Sydney; or Oriental Bank Deposit Notes, payable at 3, 6, and 12 months date, and bearing interest at 3, 4, and 5 per cent. per annum.
Lydiard Street, Ballarat.

GOLD OFFICE.—The Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Company's Office, Lydiard-street, Ballarat.

Gold Dust purchased for cash, or drafts on Melbourne or Geelong.

MR. EVELYN W. POWLES, Agent.

MONEY! MONEY!!—Money to lend, on approved Freehold Security; apply to Mr. O'Cook, Solicitor, Bath's Hotel, Ballarat.

Dated, June 15th, 1854.

MONEY! MONEY!!—A few Hundred Pounds to be lent on Maiden Security.

Apply to Mr. LYNN, Solicitor, Lydiard-street, Ballarat.

DAVIES & SONS, Saddlers, Harness Makers, and Leather Sellers, Armstrong Street, Ballarat Township, and near the Crown Hotel, Buninyong, have on sale, ladies' side saddles, bridles, and whips; gentlemen's saddles, bridles, and spurs; tandem, gig, chaise, and cart harness; draught and leading do.; racing saddles, clothing, &c., &c.; horse brushes and stable utensils; rifles, guns, revolvers, pistols, shot belts, powder flasks, gunpowder, percussion caps, sword sticks, &c., &c.; plain and fancy dog collars and chains; shoemakers' leather and grindery.

EAGLE Dining Rooms, Ballarat Flat.

—The proprietors of the above establishment beg respectfully to inform the public of Ballarat and its vicinity, and all travellers, that they have opened the above named place, and trust by civility, atten-

AUSTRALIAN NEWS AND SANDRIDGE ADVERTISER, a Weekly Journal of politics, and a variety of amusing and miscellaneous news.

As it is distributed to all hotels, and on board all ships as they arrive in the bay, missing friends and advertisers generally, will find it an excellent medium for their announcements. Price 6d., or 1s. on the Diggings.

J. KENNEDY & CO., Sandridge, Proprietors.

Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the "Ballarat Times" Office, for the Ballarat District.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, Armstrong Street, has now on hand for sale, a large and well-assorted stock, consisting of the following articles:—

Brandy, in hlds. and cases
Rum, best Jamaica, in hlds. and puncheons
Hill and Underwood's Old Tom in hlds.
Booth's, Nicholson's, and Tanqueray's ditto in cases
Whiskey in hlds.

Port and Sherry Wines, in quarter-casks
hlds. and cases

Champagne in baskets and cases
Champagne Cider in cases

Claret in cases
Porter and Ale, in hlds. and cases

Hill & Underwood's Vinegar, in draught
Teas Cheese

Sugar Pickles, in pts. & qts.
Loaf ditto Mustard

Flour Pepper
White Peas Bottled Fruits, Jams

Preserved Lobsters, Salmon, Fresh Herrings
Red Herrings in tins, Sardines

American, Westphalia, & Cumberland Hams
Bacon Soap

Treacle Sperm Candles
No. 2 Manilla Cheroots. Tobacco

Tartaric Acid and Carbonate Soda
Long Boots, and a large assortment of

Ladies Boots and Slippers
A large assorted stock of Crockery,

&c. &c. &c.
A lot of empty casks for sale.

BALLARAT AUCTION MART, Opposite Eureka Hotel.—Mr. M. LIN-

QUIST sells at his Mart, Horses, Drays, &c. &c., every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 12 noon.

Mr. L. in soliciting the patronage of the public, can assure them that the public



Sale of the Mount Pleasant Public House, Tuesday, 18th, at one o'clock, P.M.

A Conveyance will leave Harrington's Auction Mart, new road, adjoining the township, at eleven o'clock, to convey intending purchasers (gratis) to the sale.

IMPORTANT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS

BEGS to draw the attention of Merchants, Storekeepers, and others, to his **IMPORTANT SALE, ON MONDAY, September 18,**

When he will offer for Public Auction, **THOSE DESIRABLE PREMISES,**

Built of Stone, and finished in first-rate style, situate in **LYDIARD-STREET,** between the **GEORGE HOTEL** and the **POST OFFICE;** also, **THE SPLENDID ALLOTMENT OF LAND,** Immediately adjoining the same.

600 acres of superior **FARM LAND.**

Choice allotments in Startstreet,

Do. do. Armstrong-street,

Do. do. Lydiard-street,

Do. do. Mair-street,

Do. do. Doveton-street.

&c. &c.

The public are particularly requested to attend to this opportunity for purchasing superior business premises, and the finest positions in this flourishing town.

Remember! **Monday, September 18, 1854, at Twelve o'Clock.**

THOMAS WILLIAMS has on Sale, by Private Contract, some of the finest sites for Hotels, Stores, &c., on the Township of Ballarat. Also, 600 acres of Suburban Land, of the richest soil.

Particulars may be had on plans seen, at his Stores &c.

FOR Sale.—Store, Cottage, Stable, &c., together with, and built on Allotment 12,

section 8, situated in Eyrestreet, between Doveton and Armstrongstreets. The store 66 x 12, with a most comfortable

three-roomed cottage, and stable with loft 50 x 20. The whole well built, and

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me, the undersigned **THOMAS WHITE,** of Ballarat, in the colony of Victoria, butcher and cattle dealer, are hereby required to pay and settle the same with my wife, Mrs. Sarah White, who is duly authorised by power of attorney from me to receive the same, and to carry on and manage my affairs and business during my absence from the colony, of which all persons are hereby required to take notice. Dated at Ballarat this 12th day of September, A.D. 1854.

Present **THOMAS WHITE,**
James Stewart, M.D.
Henry W. Williams.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing between us is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts to be paid to Mr. Alex. Dimant, by whom the liabilities of the late firm will be liquidated.

(Signed) **ALEXANDER DIMANT,**
JAMES MULHOLLAND.

IN retiring from the Wine and Spirit Trade, I would particularly recommend my late partner, Mr. Dimant to the notice of those storekeepers with whom a business connexion has been maintained by the late firm, as I have no doubt he will continue to deserve the liberal support which in "selling times" was extended to D and M.
JAMES MULHOLLAND.

HAY.—V. D. L. pressed Hay at £50 per ton, at Alexander Dimant's, (late Dimant and Mulholland) store, Doveton-street, Township.

TWO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are wanted for building and completing the Wesleyan Denominational School upon Ballarat Township. Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Rev. Theophilus Taylor, Wesley Hill, Ballarat, who will receive tenders up to 12 o'clock, Friday, 29th instant.

GREAT and important sale of Land, at Bath's Hotel.

MR. HENRY HARRIS,

Has received instructions from the proprietor to submit to public competition, on Monday next, 18th Sept., at Bath's Hotel, the remaining allotments of land, situated

CALIFORNIAN MART, Ballarat Township, back of the Post Office—To Storekeepers, &c.—**Messrs. M. H. COBEA and CO.,** Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants, beg to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have now on hand an extensive and select stock of goods, to which they respectfully invite attention.

N.B.—A quantity of empty casks and kegs for sale, at moderate prices.

HOUSE, Land, and Estate Agent,—MR. HENRY HARRIS,

Begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has added to his business as an Auctioneer and Valuator, that of House, Land, and Estate Agent, and has now to offer the following Properties, in the District and Township of Ballarat, for sale by Private Contract:—a quarter acre allotment at the corner of Armstrong and Dana-streets; an allotment fronting Lydiard-street; an allotment near the George hotel; land near Yuille's Swamp; land near the Bald Hills. For further particulars apply to Mr. H. Harris, Auctioneer, Bakery Hill.

Plans of Land drawn and colored.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, by Mr. HENRY HARRIS,

At his Mart, Ballarat-street, Bakery Hill, on Tuesday next, 19th Sept., 1854, a large assortment of fancy goods, drapery, boots, book, Vesta matches, butter, flour, hams. To close accounts—no reserve—sale at 12 o'clock.

HENRY MORGAN,

AUCTIONEER, No. 6, Arcade, and Doveton Street, notifies to the Public that he has several very excellent Allotments of Land on the Township and Suburbs for Sale by Private Contract. Also, a substantially erected Store with suitable apartments for a family; likewise, a comfortable Cottage, together with quarter acre of Land.

J. C. PROCTOR AND J. ALLAN, Pharmaceutical Dispensing Chemists and Druggists, Dana Street, Ballarat, adjoining Messrs. Tullochs & Co.'s Store. Messrs. J. C. Procter & J. Allan respectfully intimate to the Inhabitants of Ballarat and adjacent vicinity that they have commenced business as above, and trust by keeping a select stock of Drugs and Chemicals to merit a share of public patronage and sup-

EAGLE Dining Rooms, Ballarat Flat.
—The proprietors of the above establishment beg respectfully to inform the public of Ballarat and its vicinity, and all travellers, that they have opened the above named place, and trust by civility, attention, cleanliness, and a good table, to merit a share of their patronage. Travellers are particularly requested to note the position of the above-named place, situated on the new road, near the Camp, where they will find first-rate accommodation, good beds, &c. &c. Breakfast from 7 to 9; dinner, 12 to 2; supper, 5 to 7; soups from 11 to 4. Coffee and tea, all hours.

ROGERS' HOTEL, Creswick's Creek.
John Rosekilly having obtained a license for the above commodious hotel, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that it will be his constant endeavors by good fare and accommodation, together with strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a share of the public patronage. Extensive stabling is attached to the above hotel, and travellers may rely upon their horses being well attended to.

WINES, Spirits, and Groceries.
—P. Bolger having obtained a wholesale license for the sale of wines and spirits, requests his friends to favor him with a trial which he has no doubt will prove satisfactory both as regards quality, prices, and prompt attention to orders.

Corner of Dana-street, Doveton-street, Ballarat, June 16th.

MELBOURNE WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PRODUCE STORE,
17, Bourke-street, West,
(opposite E. Row & Co.'s Victoria Sa'e Yards.)

BELFORD begs to inform storckeeper and others resident at Ballarat, Buninyong, and Creswick's Creek, that he has prepared to make up orders of green and preserved fruits, confectionery, hams, pickles, spices, sauces, Colonial potted butter, cheese, potatoes, oats, corn, maize, bran, &c., of the very best quality and brands, at the lowest possible prices for cash.

Reference at Ballarat: Mr. H. Seckamp, Ballarat Times Office, by whom remittances can be made.

CARD.—JAS. W. TORRANCE,
Auctioneer, Land, Cattle, and General Commission Agent, Creswick's Creek and Ballarat.

BALLARAT AUCTION MART,
Opposite Eureka Hotel.—Mr. M. LINQUIST sells at his Mart, Horses, Drays, &c. &c., every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 12 noon.

Mr. L. in soliciting the patronage of the public, can assure them that at his Yard, the highest market prices can be obtained. All horses sold at this Yard must be entered with a genuine receipt.

July 18th, 1854.

JAMES ODDIE

BEGS to inform the public, that having obtained an Auctioneer's License, he is, from his long and extensive knowledge of the Ballarat district, its business and mining population favorably situated for the Sale of Land, and every other description of property, trusts, that by attention and punctuality to his orders, to merit public patronage. Place of business for the present, at his late Store, near Bentley's Eureka Hotel.

IMPORTANT to all Storekeepers, at Ballarat, Creswick's Creek, Avoca, and other diggings. Immense stock of every article of consumption. Auction Rooms Gravel Pits. **THOMAS WILLIAMS** having entered into arrangements with the first houses in Geelong and Melbourne, to receive regular consignments, is enabled to offer every thing necessary to keep up Saleable Stock, at prices that must insure a splendid profit to the purchaser. He therefore invites persons in want, to visit his rooms, where he will be happy to treat with them privately, on terms that will give satisfaction.

Thomas Williams, Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, Gravel Pits, Ballarat.

ON Sale, at the Auction Mart of the undersigned:—200 pairs watertight boots; 1 bale scarlet blankets 11-4; 60 railway rugs; and sundry grocery goods, the whole of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices to close a consignment, the owner of which being desirous of returning at once to Sydney. **THOMAS WILLIAMS,** Auctioneer, Gravel Pits.

HAY. HAY. HAY. Hay grown on the richest part of the Woudy Yallock, and V. D. L. pressed, can be purchased in any quantity at the rooms of

Thomas Williams, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Gravel Pits, Ballarat.

FOR Sale.—Store, Cottage, Stable, &c., together with, and built on Allotment 12, section 8, situated in Eyrestreet, between Doveton and Armstrongstreets. The store 66 x 12, with a most comfortable three-roomed cottage, and stable with loft 50 x 20. The whole wellbuilt, and in a first-rate position for carrying on a large business; apply to

THOMAS WILLIAMS,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Gravel Pits; or to **Mr. H. R. GOSLING,** Wine and Spirit Merchant, Malop-street, Geelong.

HORSES, Drays, Harness, Live Stock, &c.—**WM. A. TORRANCE,** Auctioneer, &c., has great pleasure in announcing to the public that he has concluded arrangements with the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel Livery Stables, Ballarat, to hold bi-weekly sales by auction of horses, drays, &c., on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The first sale will be held on Saturday, September 2nd, 1854, at twelve o'clock sharp. Horses intended for sale must be entered the day previous. Entries will be received at the Clarendon Hotel and Livery Stables, and at the Auction Mart, Gravel Pits.

G. COLLIER begs to inform residents and travellers that he has now opened his new house, known as Collier's Hotel, Creswick's Creek, where they will find every accommodation.

Wines, spirits, malt liquors, and provisions, of the best quality.—Good Stabling.

REWARD.—Stolen from Ballarat on the 1st of September, 1854, one dark brown horse, branded S on near shoulder, T S on off do., large ring-bones on fore feet, (known as Brady's Old Jack.) One grey horse, no visible fire brand—a clipped B on the off rump, a sore under the tail. One bright bay horse, D on near side of the neck, blaze down the face, the joints of hind feet contracted. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the above and conviction of the thief, on application to **HUGH BRADY,** Storekeeper, Eureka.

REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Bacchus Marsh, on Sunday evening, 3rd inst., two draught horses, one a chestnut, branded G near shoulder,—the other, a dark brown, branded J. C. on near shoulder. The above reward will be paid to any person bringing the said horses to Henry Skewes Creswick's Creek.

FOR Sale.—Store, Cottage, Stable, &c., at Bath's Hotel.

Mr. HENRY HARRIS,

Has received instructions from the proprietor to submit to public competition, on Monday next, 18th Sept., at Bath's Hotel, the remaining allotments of land, situated in Collins, Hotham, Victoria, and Yorkstreets, in North Ballarat, after which a few farms in Dowling Forest, on the road to Creswick's Creek, and near Lake Learmuth. The auctioneer begs to add that there never was a greater opportunity afforded to parties who may be desirous to locate themselves upon good and rich land, adapted for market gardens and dairy farms. Sale at 12 o'clock.—Refreshments during the sale.

THIS DAY.

TYREE, GREEN, AND CO.,

Will Sell by Auction, at their Mart, Gravel Pits Flat, this day, at Two o'clock, flour, bran, oats, hay tea, hams, bacon, sperm candles, Sydney moulds, long boots, water-tights, &c.

TWO O'CLOCK.

TYREE, GREEN, AND CO.,

SALE by Auction, daily, at Two o'clock.

NO SHOEMAKERS.—Sole Leather, Kip, Calf, and Kangaroo, Lasts, Tools, Grindery, &c., good and cheap at

DAVIES & SON'S,
Saddlers and Harness Makers, Ballarat Township, and Buninyong.

TIMBER YARD.

THE Trial Saw Mill Company, having opened a Yard on Ballarat Flat, are prepared to supply Timber at a moderate rate.

N.B. Every description of timber, and in any quantity, may be had at this yard.

TIMBER YARD—Paling, Shingles, &c. at T. Mulder's Store, between Williams and Hopkins' and Howe's Stores, Maiden Hill, Gravel Pits, Eureka Road.

TO be sold, a share in a lucrative business.—Apply at the office of this paper.

LOST.—A little Black and Tan Bitch, in pup, tan muzzle, shoulders and feet. Whoever will leave her at "Ballarat Times" Office, will be rewarded for their trouble.

Messrs. Tulloch & Co's Store. Messrs. Messrs. Tulloch & Co's Store, Ballarat, adjoining Messrs. J. C. Procter & J. Allan respectfully intimate to the Inhabitants of Ballarat and adjacent vicinity that they have commenced business as above, and trust by keeping a select stock of Drugs and Chemicals to merit a share of public patronage and support. The Dispensing department will be under the care of J. C. Procter, who has had seventeen years experience in the first houses of England and Scotland, and, also, connected, since 1841, as Associate and Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Prescriptions and Family Receipts accurately prepared.

ISAAC JONES & COMPANY, Auctioneers and Colonial Produce Factors, opposite the "Charlie Napier" Hotel, Ballarat, offer their services for the disposal of every description of Merchandise and Colonial produce, either by public auction or private sale. From their long experience on the diggings, and knowledge of goods most suited, trust to give those who favour them with consignments, every satisfaction by the system of business they adopt.

Isaac Jones & Co., will have the pleasure to submit to public competition in a few days, a well-selected stock, comprising almost every article suitable for these diggings. Particulars will appear in handbills.

PAILINGS, &c., for Sale at the Yard of the Undersigned, Red Hill Flat. 3,000 five feet; 1,500 six feet; 150 poles suited for store rafters.

Expected daily, a good assortment of American lumber.

ISAAC JONES & CO.

ON SALE.

TRUSSES, from 4 to 5 cwt each, prime Adelaide Hay. 80 bushels Oats. 100 bushels Bran. 4 tons prime Chili flour, in 100 lb bags.

ISAAC JONES & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Stores,
Red Hill Flat.

THE Undersigned will sell by auction on Monday, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock sharp, a large Miscellaneous Stock of Goods, to close consignments.

WM. A. TORRANCE,
Auctioneer.

WANTED, a servant of ail work. Apply at the Ballarat Times office.

THE Subscription to the *Ballarat Times* is 12s. per quarter, by post, 13s. Advertisements of 20 words or under, 5s.; for every 10 or less number of words additional, 1s. A deduction of 25 per cent. made for all Advertisements inserted for three months. Advertisements to be sent in before twelve (12) o'clock on Friday, to insure insertion in the next day's issue. Subscriptions and Advertisements (*in every case to be paid in advance*) received only at the Printing Office, Main Street, near the New Post Office.

Ballarat-Business-Directory.

Scale of reduced charges for advertising Names, Residence, Professions, Trades, &c. at Ballarat. (Not to exceed thirty words.)

Num. of words	1 month	2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months
10	10	15	19	22	25	28
15	13	19	24	28	32	36
20	15	23	29	34	39	44
25	18	27	34	40	46	52
30	20	30	38	45	52	60

CLERICAL.

THACKERAY—The Rev. J. R. Thackeray, M.A., Incumbent of Ballarat, Lydiard-street.

MEDICAL.

CAMPBELL—Dr. Campbell, Medical Store, near National School, College Hill.
NEWMAN—Newman & Co., Chemists, &c., Pennyweight Hill, Ballarat.
ROBINSON—Robinson and Cole, Wholesale and Retail Chemists, Eureka.
STEWART—Mr. James Stewart, Surgeon etc. Ballarat Hospital, Bakery-Hill, Gravel-Pits.
WILLS—Mr. Wills, Surgeon and Oculist, Right hand of Bath's Hotel.

LEGAL.

ANSDELL—Mr. J. T. Ansdell, Solicitor and Mining Agent, Gravel Pit Hill, Ballarat.
LYNN—Adam Loftus Lynn, Solicitor, Lydiard-st.
O'COCK—Mr. O'cock, Solicitor, Bath's Hotel.

BANKS.

AUSTRALASIA—The Bank of Australasia, corner of Lydiard and Sturt Streets.
BANK—Bank of New South Wales, Lydiard-st.

GOLD BUYERS.

BRADSHAW—Bradshaw and Salmon, Gold Buyers, &c., Eureka.
BURTCHAELL—James Burtchaell, Gold Broker, Commission Agent, &c. Money lent. Near Bath's Hotel.
DIXIE—Dixie and Parkin, Gold Brokers and Commission Agents, next to the Bank of Australasia, Lydiard Street.
FORSAYTH—Forsayth, James and Son, Gold Brokers, Bakery Hill, Gravel Pits.
HANKEN—Ranken and Douglas, Gold Brokers, next to the George Hotel.
VINES—Joshua Vines, Gold Buyer, etc., Creswick's Creek Township. (Agent for the *Ballarat Times*.)

LIBRARIANS ETC.

GREEN—T. W. Green, *Argus* Office, Bakery Hill, Circulating Library.

WINE MERCHANTS.

DIMANT—Alexander Dimant, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, and General Storekeeper, Doveton Street.
SURPLICE—W. Surplice and sons, Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Lydiard-st. Township.
UNDERWOOD—Robert Underwood, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, Armstrong-street.

WATSON—R. Watson, Smith, Farrer, Wheelwright, etc., Armstrong Street, near Ballarat Times Office

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

ARCADE—Arendo House and American Bowling Saloon, Red Hill, near Theatre.
ADELPHI—Adelphi Theatre, Red Hill. Nights of Performance: Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Lessee and Directress, Mrs. Leicester Hammer.
QUEEN'S—Queen's Theatre, Queen Street, Bakery Hill, J. S. Larue, Proprietor.

MISCELENEOUS.

BALLARAT—Ballarat Bakery, Bakery Hill.
DARTON—Darton and Walker, Tent, Tarpaulin, and Flag Makers, Blue striped Store, New Road, Gravel Pits.
MURPHY—T. Murphy, Tent and Tarpaulin Maker, Ballarat Flat.
OWENS—C. H. Owens, Sarsaparilla Brewery, Wholesale and Retail, Poverty Point, opposite Muir's Exhibition Mart.
WHITE—T. White, Butcher, Doveton Street.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

ISSUE DRAFTS	
On London, at 30 days' sight, at 5 per cent premium	
Sydney	1
Hobart Town	1
Launceston	1
Adelaide	1
Moreton Bay	1
Maitland	1
Newcastle	1
Melbourne	1
Geelong	1
Ballarat, 3rd June, 1854.	

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—One Million, With power to increase to Two Millions.
 Reserved Surplus Fund—£408,000.
 Court of Directors, 1151-55.
 Chairman:
 Harry George Goudot, Esq.
 Deputy Chairman:
 William Scott Binny, Esq.
 Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart.
 Richard Hartley Kennedy Esq.
 James Blyth, Esq.
 (Out by rotation until May, 1855).
 Lieut. Gen. P. De La Motte, C.B.

Head Office—London.
 Chief Manager:
 William Walter Cargill, Esq.
 Bankers:
 The Bank of England.
 The Union Bank of London.
 Agents:
 Scotland—The National Bank of Scotland.
 Ireland—The Provincial Bank of Ireland.
 BANKS, BRANCH BANKS, AND AGENCIES.
 Charles James Fyfe Stuart, Inspector.
 William M'LAY Ellis, Sub-Inspector.

CEYLON BRANCH. George S. Duff, Manager, Colombo John Forbes Moir, Manager, Kandy.	CALCUTTA AGENCY. Wm. Anderson, Agent. James Simpson, Sub-Agent
CHINA BRANCH. P. Campbell, Acting Manager, Hong Kong and Canton. W. Lamond, Acting Sub-Manager.	BOMBAY AGENCY. William M'LAY Ellis, Acting Agent Duncan Smith, Acting Sub-Agent.
MADRAS AGENCY. Robert M'Neil, Agent.	SINGAPORE AGENCY. John Skinner, Agent.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, BALLARAT.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Bills Paid for—On London, at 30 days sight at 3 per cent. premium; for every additional 30 days 1/2 per cent. discount; on Sydney, at sight, 1 per cent. discount; on Maitland, 1 per cent. discount; on Ipswich, Moreton Bay, 1 per cent. discount; on Melbourne, 1/2 per cent. discount; on Geelong, 1/2 per cent. discount; on Belfast, 1/2 per cent. discount; on Portland, 1/2 per cent. discount; Hobart Town, 1 per cent. discount; on Launceston, 1 per cent. discount; on Adelaide, 1 per cent. discount; for every additional 15 days, 1/2 per cent. discount.

Drafts paid—On London, at 30 days sight, 5 per cent. premium; for every additional 30 days, 1/2 per cent. discount; on Sydney, 1 per cent. premium; on Maitland, 1 per cent. premium; on Ipswich, Moreton Bay, 1 per cent. premium; on Melbourne, 1/2 per cent. premium; on Geelong, 1/2 per cent. premium; on Belfast, 1/2 per cent. premium; on Portland, 1/2 per cent. premium; on Hobart Town, 1 per cent. premium; on Launceston, 1 per cent. premium; on Adelaide, 1 per cent. premium; for every additional 15 days, 1/2 per cent. premium.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

On Bills not having more than 100 days to run 7 per cent. on Bills beyond that currency 8 per cent.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		SUN	
DAYS.	W. M.	n.	s.
S 17	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity	6	35 46
M 18		6	15 47
F 19	Battle of Poitiers, 1356.	6	05 49
W 20	First emigrants ar. Hob. Town, 1816	5	58 5 49
T 21	Gold licenses issued in Victoria, 1851	5	56 5 50
F 22	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.	5	55 5 51
S 23	Spring quarter commences. Vernal Equinox.	5	53 5 52

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The lines by Mrs. E. Young will appear in our next.
 Want of space compels us to postpone the answer to Prospector's letter until next week.
 P. Q.—Not suited for publication in this paper.—Ed.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS—On the 14th inst., at the Government Camp, the lady of D. J. Williams, Esq., M.D., District Surgeon, of a son.

The Ballarat Times.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

YESTERDAY Evening a numerous and influential Meeting was held in the large room at Iath's Hotel to appoint a deputation to proceed to Melbourne for the purpose of presenting a Memorial to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the encroachment on the Township boundaries by persons not being landholders of Ballarat, and to pray that he will command the removal of all Stores, etc. now within a quarter of a mile of the said boundary of the Township.
 Now, of the justice of such a request there cannot possibly be more than one opinion, when considered apart from personal or private interest; and it is in this light the questions affecting the good of the Township should be considered.

a *leettle riled* at having their corns trodden upon, and no elbow room left them; and to put a stop to the encroachment, or rather, to speak more in the present orthodox style, to "repel the invasion," have taken the matter seriously in hand, and we hope the point will be settled by the Government to the satisfaction of both sides. It is true that the stores above referred to have been allowed to accumulate, and approach nearer and nearer the township every day, without remonstrance or caution on the part of the authorities here, although we remember seeing, about eight months ago, a Government notice to something like that effect. The absence, therefore, of any prohibition was a tacit avowal that the persons erecting such stores in such places, were not trespassing beyond the lawful limit.

This being the case Government cannot order their removal without committing an injustice, unless they are allowed compensation for the loss of business and expense of removal,—nor can the Government be justified in compelling one person to pay an exorbitant upset price for a piece of land when any one may claim and locate himself upon the very next land adjoining. It is necessary and but just that there should be some difference—some distinctive division made between the purchased land of a Township and that open for the selection and use of non-purchasers.

If it is found impossible to make any such division of Township and non-purchased land, then let everyone have an equal right to erect his store when and where he may choose, irrespective of any boundaries or Townships whatsoever; so long as he pays as much for his land as his neighbour, and his neighbour pays no more than he.—Let it be enacted that a certain number, say fifty storekeepers or miners, requesting to have a certain locality brought into the market for sale, be sufficient to cause the immediate public sale of such land; or, that the same number of stores situated on any land adjoining the township on the east, west, or any other point of the compass whosoever, be sufficient to have such land immediately included in the township and sold by public auction allowing a pre-emptive right to those already located thereon.

Something must soon be done in the matter, or it will grow worse entangled every day, and the Government will soon find that instead of land on townships increasing in value, it will become scarcely saleable, for, as we observed before, who would throw away hundreds or thousands of pounds in the purchase of an allotment when he could get one equally as good for nothing at all?

POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

(Before R. Rede, Esq., Resident Commissioner.)
 Three several cases of horse stealing were brought before the Bench this morn-

question at Mr. Linquist's, and had reason to believe Cox had taken it there. One of the four found at Little Bendigo in possession of the prisoner was claimed by a man in Court.

This case was not proved, and the prisoners were discharged.

A further charge was brought against them by Robert Milne, which also fell to the ground, although it went far to confirm suspicions that the prisoners belonged to the large gang of horse-stealers now infesting us, the rather that they were found shepherding a number of horses in the bush (with their blankets, &c.) and in communication with the man Quin, lately sentenced to ten years on the roads. But on a third count, the prisoners' guilt was sufficiently established to commit them for trial; and the manner in which they were watched and captured by the police and the poundkeeper Day, appeared highly praiseworthy. This case, therefore, seemed to excite unusual interest, the Court being crowded, and evidence given very much in detail.

MELBOURNE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived in Melbourne on Saturday last, from his tour on the Gold Fields.

THE BATTLE OF MELBOURNE.
000 KILLED, 000 WOUNDED!!

On Monday night, 7th instant, the inhabitants of Melbourne were thrown into a state of considerable alarm by a loud report of guns, &c., and the sight of rockets in the air. A report was spread that the "Rooshans" had come at last, and had commenced the fight in earnest. Immense numbers were seen making the best of their way to Sandridge, "the scene of action," determined to give the invaders a warm welcome. Excitement was worked up to the highest pitch, and patriotism might have been quoted at considerably above par, and the Melbourne organ of combativeness might be said to be "very largely developed." Snatches of a strange and original air might now and then be heard above the general noise and tumult, the signification or purport of which it is hard to discover; but our own Correspondent assures us that he is not mistaken when he states, that he distinctly heard "Britons never, never shall—" the rest he was unable to make out. In the midst of the enthusiasm and all the other "asms" a *BOOMSHELL* in the shape of a messenger arrives with the disagreeable intelligence that it was "Great Britain," not Russia, that was making so free. It appears that the steamer *Great Britain* had that day come out of quarantine, and the Captain had adopted this mode of "powder blazing" to exhibit the joy of being released. The Captain is censured by the good people of Melbourne for the *treach.* as they would rather have had a "live Russian" to...

WINE MERCHANTS.

DIMANT—Alexander Dimant, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, and General Storekeeper, Doveton Street.
SURPLICE—W. Surplice and sons, Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Lydiard-st. Township.
UNDERWOOD—Robert Underwood, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, Armstrong-street.

AUCTIONEERS.

HARRINGTON—Robert Harrington and Co., Auctioneers, Commission Agents, etc., New Road adjoining the Township.
HARRIS—Henry Harris, Auctioneer Valuator, Eureka, Auction Mart, Bakery Hill.
JONES—Isaac Jones and Company, Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and general Colonial Produce Factors, Red Hill Flat.
LILLY—Lilly and Miller, Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and General Brokers, opposite Township.
LINQUIST—Maurice Linquist, Ballarat Auction Mart, near the Eureka Hotel.
MORGAN—Henry Morgan and Co., Auctioneers, etc., Doveton-street, Township, and Red Hill Flat.
ODDIE—James Oddie, Auctioneer, Land and Commission Agent, Eureka.
TORRANCE—Wm. A. Torrance, Auctioneer, Valuer, Consignee, Commission Agent, Auction Mart, Gravel Pits.
TYREE—Tyree, Green, & Co., Auctioneers, Land, and Commission Agents, and Share Brokers, Gravel Pits Flat.
WILLIAMS—Thomas Williams, Auctioneer, General Commission Agent, etc. Bakery Hill.

HOTELS, ETC.

EUREKA—The Eureka Hotel, Jas. F. Bentley, Proprietor, Bentley's Hill, near Eureka Line.
EAGLE—Eagle Restaurant, New Road, adjoining Township.
EXCELSIOR—Excelsior Board and Lodging House, Red Hill Flat.
BYRON—Lord Byron Dining Rooms, next Argus Office, Bakery Hill, W. F. Ross, Proprietor.
LIVERPOOL—Liverpool Dining Rooms, Bakery Hill, Henry Grebow, Proprietor.

STOREKEEPERS

BRADSHAW—Bradshaw and Salmon, Wholesale and Retail Storekeepers, Eureka.
BYRNE—J. C. Byrne, Wholesale General Storekeeper, Lydiard Street, near B.A.'s Hotel.
CAMERON—William Cameron, Wholesale and Retail General Storekeeper, Golden Point, Ballarat.
CHALMERS—A. and H. B. Chalmers, Wholesale and Retail Storekeepers, Armstrong Street.
MOODY—Moody, Nichols and Smith, Wholesale and Retail American Store, Adam's Express.
MUIR—Muir Brothers, and Co.'s Exhibition Mart, Red Hill and Eureka, Wholesale and Retail Drapers.
PATERSON—P. Paterson, Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper, Gravel Pits Hill.
TULLOCH—Tulloch and McLaren, Wholesale and Retail Storekeepers, Lydiard Street.
WHITFIELD—Whitfield, Bros. and Co., General Storekeepers, Ballarat, Corio Street, Geelong, and Gr-at Bourke Street, Melbourne.
WILLEY—Mr. Willey, Draper and General Storekeeper, opposite Argus Office, Bakery Hill.

ARTISANS.

CODLIN—Codlin, Smith, Farrier, etc., Lydiard Street, near Bath's Hotel.
DAVIES—Davies and Son, Saddlers, Harness Makers, and Leather Sellers, Armstrong Street, Township, and near the Crown Hotel, Buninyong.
HOFFARBERT—H. Hoffarber, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Red Hill.
STREET—George Street, Gun Maker, Gravel Pits near Argus Office.

John James Moir, Agent.
 CHINA BRANCH.
 P. Campbell, Acting Manager, Hong Kong and Canton.
 W. Lamond, Acting Sub-Manager.
 Edward Langley, Agent, Shanghai.
 MAURITIUS BRANCH.
 Robert G. Lancaster, Manager.

AGENCIES IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE. Francis A. Cargill, Agent.
SYDNEY. Goo. K. Ingulov, Agent.
 The Corporation's present drawing rates of exchange are as follows:—
 On London, 30 days' sight, 5 per cent. premium
 On do., 60 do. 4 1/2 do.
 On do., 90 do. 4 do.
 On the Branches of the National Bank of Scotland, 1 day's sight, 5 1/2 per cent. premium.
 On the Branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, 1 day's sight, 5 1/2 per cent. premium.
 On Ceylon, Colombo, 30 days' sight, 3 1/2 per cent. premium.
 On China, Hong Kong, 30 days' sight, 5s. 1d. per dollar.
 On China, Canton, 30 days' sight, 5s. 1d. per dollar.
 On Mauritius, Port Louis, 30 days' sight 4s. 2 1/2d. per currency dollar.
 On Bombay, 30 days' sight, 2s. 1d. per rupee.
 On Calcutta, do. 2s. 1 1/2d. do.
 On Madras, do. 2s. 1d. do.
 On Singapore, do. 5s. Mexican dollar.
 On Sydney, 15 days' sight, par.

Circular Notes (for the use of travellers,) payable in all the most important cities of Europe, in Egypt, Syria, the United States of America, the Cape of Good Hope, the West India, &c., 5 per cent. premium.

The Corporation issue credits negotiable at those places where its branches or agencies are established, authorising drafts on this agency against shipments to Melbourne or Sydney, hypothecated to the corporation.

Approved Bills, payable in England, India, Ceylon, China, Mauritius, Singapore, and Sydney, are purchased, or remitted for collection.

The following rates of interest on deposits will be allowed until further notice:—
 On the daily balance at credit of a deposit account, 1 1/2 per cent. per annum,
 (No interest allowed when the balance is below £100, and none allowed on any sum in excess of £10,000)

On deposits requiring 3 months' notice of withdrawal, 3 per cent. per annum.
 Do. do. do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do. do. do.
 Do. do. do. 12 do. do. do. 5 do. do. do.

(Notice of withdrawal can be given when the lodgement is made, or at any subsequent period.)

F. A. CARROLL Agent, 26 Queen-street, Melbourne, August 16, 1854.

BANK OF VICTORIA, BALLARAT.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

DRAFTS ISSUED.	
On London, at 30 days sight,	5 per cent premium
Sydney, at sight	1 "
Hobart Town "	1 "
Launceston "	1 "
Adelaide "	1 "
Belfast "	1 "
Bendigo "	1 "
Castlemaine "	1 "
Avoca "	1 "
Geelong "	1 "
Melbourne "	1 "

Bank of Victoria, Sturt Street, 1 September, 1854.

with a quarter of a mile of the said boundary of the Township.

Now, of the justice of such a request there cannot possibly be more than one opinion, when considered apart from personal or private interest: and it is in this light that questions affecting the good of the public at large should ever be considered and discussed.—We ought not to allow our private interests to stand in the way of the public or general interest, although we too often see a whole community set at naught by some influential coteries. Public abuses will often remain a long time uncorrected because few private individuals are patriotic enough to devote their time and energies to the attainment of any object the benefit of which his neighbour will reap equally with himself, but towards the attainment of which he will not stir an inch; and thus, what is really the business of all, becomes the business of no one, and the desideratum is foregone.

The step taken by the residents of the township in the matter to which we have referred above, is one that must be highly interesting, not only to themselves, and to those persons who have gone to the expense of erecting stores, &c., in close proximity to the town boundary, trusting to fate whether the authorities would order their removal or not, but also to the miners, storekeepers, and publicans all over the diggings.

If it be allowed to persons to carry on business on the very confines of the township, reaping all the advantages and benefits of bona fide landholders, without having invested one single farthing in the land he occupies, then we can see no reason why a township should exist at all, and people would not be acting judiciously in a commercial point of view, by throwing away hundreds or thousands of pounds in the purchase of an allotment on the township, when his partition fence would only divide his own bought land from that occupied by a person who has none but a present interest, and who, it may be said, is "here to-day and gone to-morrow."

We do not attach any blame to those persons who have taken advantage of the state of uncertainty on the part of the Camp authorities here, as to whether they had or had not the power to prevent or authorise the erection of stores and other places of business so near the township. They cannot be blamed for selecting the best business sites, and coming as near the township, as possible; neither can they be blamed if, as has been done to-day, they stake out and occupy land actually within the township, nor if they were to go so far as the yard of the Bank of Australasia, and therein erect a bowling saloon, or an auction mart. They cannot be blamed we say if they do all this as long as there is no one to say "hold, enough! thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." But the rightful owners of the township begin to feel, and justly too,

POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

(Before R. Rede, Esq., Resident Commissioner.)

Three several cases of horse-stealing were brought before the Bench this morning, and were remanded for eight days. Further evidence was required in all of them, especially in that wherein M. Morgan was prosecutor, who, by the way, had paid nearly £200 (by order of this and the Carisbrook Court) to the rightful owners of horses sold by him, and afterwards reclaimed. In another case, remanded for similar reasons, a forged receipt was found on the person of the prisoner, two days post-dated.

TUESDAY.

(Before R. Rede, Esq., and Mr. Webster, J.P.)

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Edward Vincent, William Vincent, and James McDonald were charged with forcibly entering the tent of Joseph Roberts, and assaulting him maliciously. According to the evidence of the plaintiff (who was a native of Jamaica) the two Vincents went to his tent about half past three this morning, and demanded to be let in, and being refused, they jumped on the top of the chimney, and so let themselves down. Edward Vincent then went up to plaintiff's bed and dragged him out of it, and beat him severely, while the other Vincent assaulted him also, and kicked him while on the ground for three quarters of an hour. During this time Edward, who had returned into the tent, began washing the stretcher, pots, pannicins, &c., McDonald, in the mean while, wishing him to fight plaintiff.

A good deal of this evidence was proved to be false, or very much exaggerated. The Bench, however, being convinced that a grievous assault had been committed, fined the two brothers £5 each, or one month's imprisonment. McDonald was discharged.

HORSE-STEALING.—William Sullivan and George Cox were charged with this offence.

James Spring deposed that on the 18th July, he lost his mare, which he had hobbled in front of a store belonging to Mr. Bird, his brother-in-law; and that the mare, supposed to have been stolen by Cox, and now before the Court House, was the same, and his property.

A policeman stated that he was on detective duty at Mr. Linquist's sale yard, and having been informed that Cox had just brought a mob of horses for sale, he asked Mr. Day, the poundkeeper, to speak with Cox on the subject, thinking that the poundkeeper was not known to the prisoner. He did so, and they both went away together. Witness followed them towards Little Bendigo, over the Black Hill ranges, and there they came upon Sullivan, who was shepherding four horses. The horse now claimed by the prosecutor was not one of these four, but witness saw the animal in

the steamer *Great Britain* had that day come out of quarantine, and the Captain had adopted this mode of "powder blazing" to exhibit the joy of being released. The Captain is censured by the good people of Melbourne for the freak as they would rather have had a "live Russian" to deal with, than to be, as they were, so completely sold. The above is a faithful report of the

BATTLE OF MELBOURNE.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

DALTON'S FLAT AND RED HILL.—Another of those glorious prizes which have gone far towards making Ballarat the first and best gold-field of Victoria, was discovered a few days ago. The gold is computed to weigh 98 pounds and 8 ounces, after all the dross and other excrescences have been removed. It was discovered between Red Hill and Dalton's Flat, and very near the Waverley Store; and we have it on good authority, that a great amount of coarse gold, varying from an ounce to 16 and 15 pounds, had been already taken from the same claim. The part of the old Canadian continuation line, this side of La Rue's store, had been up to this time very poor, until it took to the rise, and even then it only paid at the rate of £150 per man. But after reaching the top of the hill, and running past St. Charles restaurant, down towards the Waverley, it gradually showed symptoms of getting better. The fifth claim from the Waverley is the one from which the large nugget was taken. The sudden richness of the line is only accounted for by the supposition that a branch vein from the East Quartz Ranges is here running into it, and several parties have begun sinking for it in good earnest.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY FIND.—A few days ago, a party sinking one of the deep claims on the Gravel Pits line, had come to what is called the first drift of sand, which is about 75 feet deep, and were sinking away, when a small stream of water began to pour in from one of the sides, and shortly after a live eel made its appearance by the same route. It was captured, after some little objection on the part of his catchship, and safely landed, to the no small astonishment of the miners "above." The eel appears to be what is called a salt-water eel, of the usual color, and measures exactly 1 foot 7 inches in length, and 5 1/2 inches in girth. It is now at the *Times* office, and may be seen by anyone who may feel interested in curiosities.

ON THE PREMISES!!

Important sale by auction, Monday, September 18, Thomas Williams will offer for public competition, that valuable property in Lydiard-street: at Twelve o'Clock!!

ON THE PREMISES!!

THE WAR!

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PROGRESS OF WAR.

(From the *News of the World* and other latest English papers.)

On the 15th June the garrison of Silistria made a sortie, attacking the Russians on all points, and drove them across the Danube.

Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized an opposite island, where the enemy had constructed siege works, and from which Silistria had been bombarded. The Russians fled to the Wallachian bank of the Danube, and were compelled to witness the destruction of their batteries.

The Turks brought out their guns and erected batteries on the Bulgarian bank of the river, before the north face of the fortress.

The Russian battalions east and west of Silistria, immediately began to recross the river, destroying their bridges as they withdrew.

The garrison on this occasion was assisted by the corps sent from Shumla to its relief by Omar Pasha. Some of the troops of the latter took part in the battle of the 13th, and the junction of the entire corps was effected on the evening of that day.

There was nothing voluntary or strategic in the flight of the Russians. The defeats which preceded the rout of the 15th had been followed by extensive movements, with the object of reinforcing the besieging corps. On the 12th and 13th it was said at Kalasch, "Silistria must be taken speedily, and at any cost." The expulsion of the Russians is entirely the work of the Turks.

EVACUATION OF MOGURELLI AND SIMNITZA

Bucharest, June 18th.—The Russians have evacuated Mogurelli and Simnitza. Large bodies of troops are retiring from Wallachia to Moldavia.

Five thousand Turks have re-occupied Turtukai.

Communications between Silistria and Schumla are secured.

CAPTURE OF GIURGEVO BY THE TURKS.

Advices from Widdin of the 18th of June state that it is rumoured that the Turks have taken Giurgevo, and that the Russians lost 100 men and nine guns.

The "*The News of the World*" speaking of the late affair at Silistria, says:—Swift and terrible has been the retribution which has fallen on the Russian army engaged in this shameful and unprovoked aggression, and the chastisement is rendered the more humiliating to the pride of the Czar, and the more important to the political independence of the Porte, by the fact that a division of the Turkish army, unassisted by European

of the failure of the siege. Before Prince Dolgoouki reaches the Danube he will learn that the Russian army has recrossed it, and that its chiefs are *hors de combat*. The capture of Silistria not having been accomplished by the Russian army within the time during which they were enabled to conduct the siege without interruption, their whole scheme of operations in Bulgaria may be regarded as abortive, including the advance of General Luders' division, and the occupation of the Dobrudzha, which was intended to cover the attack on Rassoava and Silistria. The retreat of the invading army follows therefore almost necessarily; and it has probably by this time relinquished all its positions on the left bank of the Danube, with the exception of the forts of Hirsova, Matschin, and Isaktcha. All apprehension of a formidable advance upon the Balkan is clearly at an end. This important change in the aspect of the campaign must lead to corresponding modifications in the plans of the allied commanders, for the scheme of operations which might be excellent as long as the Russians were in force on the right bank of the river is inapplicable when they have receded beyond it, and may fall back within a few marches on Brailew and their own frontier in Bessarabia. The allies will now probably direct their attention to Sebastopol. The destruction of that citadel and arsenal which is the key to the ascendancy of Russia over the Black Sea and the East is, as Lord Lyndhurst powerfully declared the other night, the primary condition on which we may hope to preserve the independence of the Turkish territories. As long as Sebastopol holds out and shelters under its guns a fleet which is the terror of the weak, it strikes from encountering an enemy on equal terms, Russia holds a perpetual menace over the navigation of the Danube, over the independence of Circassia, over the commerce of Trebizonde, and over the imperial city of Constantinople. The destruction of that fortress would tend more than any victories that could be won in the interior of the empire to annihilate the policy which Russia has found means to pursue for the last century by her alternate practices on the fears, the doubts, the indifference, and the ignorance of the world. Sebastopol is the keystone of the arch which spans the Euxine from the mouths of the Danube to the confines of Mingrelia; and, such is the prestige of its strength throughout the East, that the ascendancy of Russia will not have yielded, in the estimation of the Asiatic nations, to the genius and valour of the Western Powers until the united flags of England and France are waving over that strong-hold of the Czar.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CROWN WHARF AT KEMI.

the occasion for their opening ceases. Thus, as you wander through hot lanes presenting one eternal blank of stone walls and unpainted doorways, topped by tiled gables, and hear no sound within, except the wailing of an infant and the sharp cry of the kite soaring overhead, or the growl of the dog half awakened by your step as he basks in the middle of the narrow path, you might think the place stricken by the plague, and destitute of life, but that now and then a door opens and a pile of red or yellow or bright blue cloth, surmounted by the white folds of the yashmak, and terminating in light yellow boots, emerges and at your presence rushes in again, or takes a precipitate motion across the street, and dashes in at an opposite door or a ragged porter with a water jar shuffles along and eyes the infidel sullenly, as he goes by. In the heat of the midday, when the sun blazes down into those straitened streets, no silence is absolutely oppressive, and it is a relief to hear the twittering song of the swallow as he clings to the roof of Varna, nevertheless, contains 13,000 or 14,000 inhabitants. There is more bustle, animation, and life in the smallest hamlet in Dorsetshire than here, unless you go down to the landing-place or visit the bazaar, where the inhabitants flock for work or business. Towards evening there are more people moving about, and the Muezzin breaks the silence with his shrill and boy-like voice. I do not know why travellers have united in describing the summons of the Muezzin to the faithful as "deep-mouthed" "bass" "hoarse," &c. It is pitched in a high key, and is resonant and searching, so that when you look up to the gallery around the minaret, and see the venerable gray beard of the vocalist, you are rather astonished to find he can make such a noise, and that it is from the throat of a man it issues. At night there is no need to complain of silence. From the lanes, the shambles, the beach, the doorways, the café benches, where they lay sleeping and growling all day, swarms of dogs unite in one horrible concert of snarling, barking, fighting, and yelping hour after hour, as they scour through the town to act as the scavengers of the place, and the mangled carcasses in the lanes in the morning show that these feuds are sometimes deadly, and cats and monstrous rats, all flattened out with bites, lie as proofs of their prowess when morning comes. These beasts rarely attack strangers, especially if they carry lights and are handy with stick and stone; but they make a display of teeth and ill temper which meets with sore treatment from the wandering Briton.

ITALY.

From Rome accounts have come not very favourable to the Pontiff, who appears to have much of the odium *theologicum* about

THE UNITED STATES.

TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Lord Elgin is about to return from Washington, after having completed a very important treaty with the Government of the United States. The chief features are, that the citizens of the United States are to enjoy the same privileges in regard to fishing as are possessed by the colonists on all the coasts of the British North American provinces; that is they will obtain the right of fishing within three miles of all bays, inlets, coves, &c.; they will be allowed to erect and carry on fishing establishments on British North American territory. The naval force hitherto kept up by Great Britain to protect the provincial fishermen will be removed. In exchange for these privileges there is to be complete reciprocity and free trade between the United States and the provinces in all articles the product of each, with the exception of sugar and tobacco coming from the United States; these are to pay the same duties as are levied upon these articles when arriving from British colonies or other parts of the world. Manufactured articles, although manufactured from products of either country, are not to be admitted under the terms of the treaty. As Canada, especially Western Canada, is daily becoming a more wheat producing country, the operation of the treaty cannot fail to be at once of great importance to the province, and its already immense lumber trade will also receive a fresh impetus from the treaty.

BEATING A JUDGE ON THE WAY TO THE COURT.

An extraordinary scene occurred in the Marine Court, New York, on the 1st inst. Judge Philips, who looked pale, and bore evident marks of having received ill-treatment, on ascending the bench announced that the business of the court would be adjourned until the following day, his reason being that he had been attacked that morning by six ruffians, who severely beat him as he was on his way to the court. This announcement caused considerable excitement, which was greatly increased when a legal gentleman, named Busted, stated that some men, answering the description of the judge, had attempted to get into his house at a late hour on the previous evening. It is supposed that the assault on the judge originated from a decision in a case on the previous day. Before leaving the court, after adjourning the business, his Honor armed himself with a revolver.

SERIOUS RIOT AT BROOKLYN.

A serious riot had occurred at Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 4th instant. A number of Primitive Methodists from New York had

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF LAHORE IN ENGLAND.—His Highness Dhuleep Singh, the late Maharajah of Lahore, and the youthful and dethroned monarch of the great Sikh kingdom, has arrived in England. He is the son of the far-famed Runjeet Singh, the one-eyed lion of Lahore, and his mother was the Ranee who gave such trouble to the British authorities. He was once the owner of the celebrated Koh-i-noor, or mountain of light, now in the possession of the Queen of England. On his journey he was treated with distinguished honors by the British authorities at every port at which he touched. At Malta he visited and dined with the governor. At Gibraltar a salute was fired in honor of his presence. His suite consists of Dr. Legan and a number of Sikhs, the latter dressed in the peculiar costume of the rich and warlike nations of the Punjab. Dhuleep Singh is sixteen years of age, rather tall and slender, and exceedingly well formed. He is not so dark as East Indians usually are. His face is rather long, but his features are regular, and after the European type. His manners are princely, and rather reserved before strangers. He dined with the passengers on board the *Colombo*, and occasionally played chess in the saloon. He speaks English well, and is a Christian, being a member of the Church of England. His object in coming to England is to study the manners and see the people of this country. His Oriental costumes are extremely magnificent. When he landed at Southampton, on Sunday, he wore over a yellow silk dress, which formed a vest, a rich purple velvet pelisse, shaped something like a paletot, edged with gold braid. On his head were folded yellow and white crape and silk scarfs, tinged with gold and silver; he had on trowsers and boots, after the English mode. He wore earrings of wrought gold. The rings were slender but of very large circumference, and from them hung emeralds and pearls. He wore a necklace formed of large pearls and emeralds, to which was attached some beautiful precious stones, that lay on his vest like a locket. On his fingers were rings of emeralds and diamonds. He bowed in kingly style on taking leave of Capt. Russell, the commander of the *Colombo*. His Sikh secretary is a most intelligent-looking man, and speaks good English. Some of the native members of his suite were very black, and looked like the fierce and proud warriors who fought so bravely at Sobraon, Aliwal, and Ferozeshah.

The *Journal de Constantinople*, in an-

humiliating to the pride of the Czar, and the more important to the political independence of the Porte, by the fact that a division of the Turkish army, unassisted by European troops, has sufficed to repel the invader with unexampled losses. *Semathia*—less than one month has elapsed since Mussa Pasha rejected with contempt the summons of Prince Paskiewitch to surrender the fortresses. The regular operations of the siege began about the 17th of May. The attack and the defence were carried on with equal vigour. Repeated storming parties were directed against the intrenchments; mines and countermines overthrew the works and convulsed the soil, frequently including in one common destruction the besieging army and the besieged. On the 13th of June an assault was ordered on a huge scale, under the command of Prince Gortschakoff and General Schilders, Prince Paskiewitch having already been compelled to retire from the camp by a contusion which unfits him for active service, and will probably terminate his life. Again the Turks were victorious, and a Turkish brigade from Schumla succeeded in entering the fortress. The Commander-in-Chief and the Chief Engineer were both wounded, and General Luders is also reported to have suffered. It may easily be conceived what the losses of the army must have been in its inferior grades when the senior officers in command were thus struck down in their attempts to retrieve the disasters of the day, and possibly to disarm the resentment of their master by wounds vainly received in his service. Mussa Pasha, the Turkish Commander, was also unhappily killed by a shell, which exploded in his house on the 2nd of June, some days before this attack; but the defence of the place was not the less manfully conducted; and on the 15th of June, allowing one day to intervene for the repose of the troops, the garrison, reinforced by a detachment from Omar Pasha's army, assumed the offensive with the greatest energy, and with complete success. Even the islet Hopa, on which the Russians had constructed batteries to annoy the north front of the fortress, was retaken, so as to enable the Turks to threaten the Russian communications across the river. Accordingly, we learn that on the 16th the Russians were in full retreat, and that the siege was raised, a circumstance the less to be wondered at as they must have learned about the same time that an Anglo-French division had landed at Varna, and that the army which had just been defeated, with the loss of its generals, by the Turkish garrison of Silistria alone might within a week be attacked by a division of the best troops in Europe. These glorious results belong to the Turkish arms exclusively, and the soldiers of the Sultan never fought with more devoted and successful bravery than on this occasion. In St. Petersburg the intelligence of these events will be received with consternation, for already on the 13th inst. the Emperor had despatched his Minister of War to the scene of action to learn the causes

DESTRUCTION OF THE CROWN WHARF AT KEMI.

COPENHAGEN, June 20.—The Leopard and Valorous have destroyed the Crown wharf and small vessels at Kemi, in the Gulf of Bothnia. They refrained from damaging Torned.

The commander of Bornazund has been dismissed. All pilots have been sent into the interior.

PROPOSED VOTE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN LORD ABERDEEN.

The notice of motion given on Friday night, June 23, by Mr. Layard, proposed a vote of want of confidence in Lord Aberdeen in consequence of his pro-Russian speech on Monday, will create no small sensation. Lord John Russell, it will be observed, has set apart Thursday next for the motion. It is thought that the intended vote of want of confidence will be carried by a large majority. Lord John Russell, we understand, feels in a position of painful embarrassment with regard to the motion. In his heart he must condemn, as much as any man, the anti-British speech of the Premier; but as a colleague he will be under a conventional necessity to attempt to make out a case for him. We need not say that, in the event of the motion being carried, Lord Aberdeen will forthwith resign. The question will then be, who will be the successor of the Noble Lord? It is probable that Lord John Russell will be the man. We believe the Cabinet will be entirely reconstructed, and that, perhaps, a majority of those who now compose it will not be the members of the new administration. Lord Palmerston will, we are told, be Secretary of War in the new Ministry.

THE BRITISH CAMP AT VARNA.—The British camp is pitched on a plain covered with scrub and clumps of sweet brier, about a mile from the town, and half a mile from the fresh water lake. The water of the lake, however, is not good for drinking—it abounds in animalculæ, not to mention enormous leeches—and the men have to go to the fountains and wells near the town to fill their canteens and cooking tins. This, however, is only a temporary encampment. Varna is something like Sandgate, with a white wall round it. Great efforts are being made to strengthen it, and along the sea face are mounted new guns, with earthwork and fascine parapets and embrasures. Varna is such a town as only could have been devised by a nomadic race aping the habits of civilized nations. If the lanes are not so painful to walk upon as those of Gallipoli—if they are not so crooked and inextricable—if they are not so rugged and fantastically devious, it is only because nature has set the efforts of man at defiance and has forbidden the Turk to make a town built upon a plain as unpleasant to perambulate as one founded on an irregular surface. A high stone wall shuts out each mansion from its neighbour and the doors, which perforce must open on the street are shut the instant

Italy. From Rome accounts have come not very favourable to the Pontiff, who appears to have much of the *odium theologium* about him, as if he were really, as he professes to be, the lineal descendant of Peter or Judas Iscariot, or even the Borgias; his Holiness forgetting that vengeance belongeth not to him, has resolved to execute those who have been convicted, by a most impartial tribunal, of the murder of Rossi. Amongst those convicted is the chivalrous Col. Grandoni, and his friends and family are striving to obtain his pardon of the Pope. The late nuncio at Paris is said to have undertaken the task of inducing his Holiness to relent. As a proof of Grandoni's innocence of the murder of Count Rossi, it is alleged that on the French troops entering Rome he was advised to make his escape, as he was considered in danger, from having commanded a body of Roman troops; but that he absolutely refused to leave Rome, and was afterwards arrested. Now it is contended that, had he felt himself guilty, he would have gladly taken advantage of the opportunity he then had of saving himself by flight. The Pope is evidently not over-confident in his resources, and considerable reinforcements of troops have been sent, not only to the different Roman ports on the Mediterranean, but also to the Castle of Paliano, where the political prisoners are kept. This fortress, strong by nature, has been still more considerably strengthened by art. It was built by Gregory IX, in 1232, and afterwards passed into the hands of different feudal lords. During the misunderstanding between Sixtus IV. and the family of Colonna, the Papal troops besieged it, but it was successfully defended by Prospero Colonna. In 1526, Clement VII., being at issue with the same family, took and nearly destroyed it. In 1544 it fell into the hands of the Emperor, and was occupied by the Colonias in 1553. Nevertheless Paul IV., in another dispute with that powerful family, deprived it of all its possessions, and gave Paliano to his nephew Caraffa. The victory of Marc Antony Colonna at Lepanto at last induced the Pope to restore Paliano. Since then the family has let it to the Papal Government for a political prison.

According to advices from Turin of the 15th, it is stated that the Judge Gabbrì, who had been charged with a preliminary inquiry into the guilt of the persons charged with the assassination of the late Duke of Parma, was mortally wounded with three strokes of a poinard in the streets of Parma on the 12th inst., at 5 o'clock in the evening.

According to advices from Madrid of the 15th, Generals Orlando and Messina had been arrested on a charge of harbouring General O'Connell. General Messina had managed to escape the vigilance of his guards at the arrest, but General Orlando had been sent off to Galicia. Madrid was tranquil.

SERIOUS RIOT AT BROOKLYN.

A serious riot had occurred at Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 4th instant.—A number of Primitive Methodists from New York had, according to custom, paraded the streets of Brooklyn, and one of them had delivered a sermon at a street corner. The procession, numbering about 200 people, three abreast, was formed, and set out towards the ferry, for the purpose of returning to New York. To do this they had to pass through an Irish district, in the cross streets of which an immense crowd, composed of nearly 20,000 men, women, and children, was collected. When about one half of the procession had passed, a general cry was raised by the Irish—"Hiss, boys, hiss!" "Now go in!" "Come on, boys!" and a shower of sticks, stones, and brickbats was hurled at the New Yorkers, from whom pistol-shots were fired in return, from the effects of which one boy had his face shattered and a man was shot down but not killed. Pistols were also fired from sheds, and stones flew about like hail. The Irish made a rush upon the Methodists, but failed to break the line of procession, which entered within the ferry gates with military precision. The police succeeded in apprehending 12 prisoners, all of whom with the exception of one man, were residents of Brooklyn. Towards the close of the riot the military were called out, and the Mayor read the riot act. In the *melée* 30 or 40 people were more or less injured. The occurrence had caused considerable excitement in New York.

MURDER.—A WOMAN FOUND NAILED UP IN A BOX.—The body of a woman was found packed up in a box at the tenant house 163, West Thirty-second-street, New York. Dr. Uhl stated that there were two fractures of the skull, a large wound in the abdomen, and one in the small intestines; opinion these wounds were the result of death. The body was identified by the clothing upon it as that of the wife of Conrad Reickman, a German tailor, who had occupied the premises where the body was found. No evidence was adduced showing who had inflicted the fatal injuries, or when they were inflicted. The family, which consisted of Reickman, his wife, and a girl twenty years of age, moved into the apartments on the 25th of November last, and were missed sometime in February. Various surmises are abroad respecting this mysterious murder. The opinion of those living in the neighbourhood is that Reickman had formed an attachment for the girl, and in order that his intercourse with her might be uninterrupted, he murdered his wife, nailed her body up in the chest, and then with his paramour quietly moved off. The jury, under the charge of the coroner, after a short deliberation, rendered the following verdict:—"That the deceased came by her death by a fracture of the skull, caused by blows inflicted by some person unknown; and further, we suppose the deceased to have been the wife of Conrad Reickman."

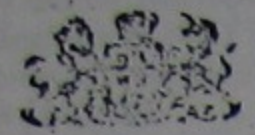
his suite were very black, and looked like the fierce and proud warriors who fought so bravely at Sobron, Aliwal, and Ferozeshah.

The *Journal de Constantinople*, in announcing the lamentable event of Mussa Pasha's death, bears the following just and honorable testimony to his memory:—"Mussa Pasha died nobly, as he had always lived, for his country and for his Sovereign; and Turkey deploras in him the loss of one of her most devoted sons and most ardent defenders. He died intrepid and calm in the midst of his triumph, after having again repulsed an enemy so superior in number. He was a noble heart who, in the different posts which Imperial confidence has called on him to fill, had always performed his duty, and endeared himself to all who were placed under his orders; he was a skilful, bold, loyal, and pious soldier. He received his death-blow at the very moment when he was offering up a prayer of thanksgiving to God for the fresh victory which had been given to the Ottoman arms! Peace to his ashes! The soldiers, who loved him, have nobly avenged his death."

The wife of one of the officers of the 11th Hussars, and sister to the great African lion hunter, accompanies her husband to the East. Her habiliments are prepared for active service. She is to have a black belt, in which two of Deane and Adam's revolvers are placed. She has been practising daily at the shooting gallery in Dublin, and promises to avenge her husband's death, should he fall, by leading on his troop against our common enemy.—*United Service Gazette*.

THE GODIVA PROCESSION, COVENTRY.—This triennial spectacle took place on the 19th. It was announced that the Lady Godiva should appear in robes in place of the tight dress and skirt as heretofore. So many, however, were in favor of the old costume, that a second lady was prevailed upon to attend from the Royal Academy so attired. She was preceded by a splendid banner, bearing the words—"With the pure all things are pure."

PERSEVERANCE.—The editor of the *Albany Evening Journal* tells the following story, and draws a moral from it which young men should remember. A little fellow who put on a pair of skates for the first time, paid the usual penalty. Having hurt himself somewhat by the fall which he received, his brother advised him to "give it up." "No, I *shan't* give it up," was the reply; I can learn to skate, and I *will* learn." And at it he went, with an energy and determination which bade defiance to apparent impossibilities. In twenty years from this time that little fellow, if he lives, will have made his mark some where. A boy who will not "give up" a difficult job, but who *will* do it because he feels conscious that he *can* do it, has the ring of the true metal of manhood in his composition.



LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS

lying at the Post Office, Ballarat, for August, 1854.

* Parties applying for Letters are requested to state the date of the List in which the name occurs.

BY AUTHORITY.

A

Abercrombie, William, 2
 Abraham, H. B.
 Adams, D.
 Adams, H. S.
 Allan, Alexander
 Alexander, William
 Ansell, Mr.
 Antis, William
 Ashton, George
 Atkins, T.
 Avery, Edward

B

Bailey, Frederick
 Baker, James
 Ball, H. C.
 Barclay, Alexander
 Barker, William
 Bartolo, E. E.
 Beard, George
 Beer, James S. T.
 Bell, Mrs. R. A.
 Bell, A. R.
 Beans, P. I.
 Bennett, Mrs. William
 Bennets, William
 Berson, James
 Berry, Andrew, 2
 Bevan, William
 Biggs, Henry
 Blair, James
 Blyth, William
 Boh, J. C.
 Bouhassent, Esq., 2
 Borne, J. H.
 Bowen, John
 Boyle, R. and Sons
 Bray, N. J.
 Brine, W. L., 2
 Brine, S. C.
 Briant, I. W., 2
 Brittain, Alex.
 Brown, William S.
 Browne, Elizabeth
 Browne, James H.
 Browley, John
 Brown, John
 Brown, Mrs. Eliza
 Brown, Mrs. William
 Broombfield, G.
 Brooke, Joseph
 Brant, John
 Bryant, James, 3
 Bryant's store, for H. Cawsey

Fox, Alfred T.
 Fox, E. H.
 Francis, J., 2
 Francis, J. J.
 Francis, Brothers, for
 James Parratt
 Freeman, W. C.

G

Gallagher, Patt
 Garrett, E. R.
 Gayward, Daniel
 Gell, Evan
 George, Charles P.
 George, Mrs. C.
 Gibson, George
 Gill, William
 Gillespie, Alexander
 Goss, R.
 Gray, William Earl
 Gregory, Robert
 Goss, H.
 Grose, Mrs. T.
 Gruer, Flora Mrs.
 Gurney, James

H

Haigh, Brook.
 Hall, W. R.
 Hall, Charles H.
 Hall, John
 Hall, Henry and John
 Hally, John
 Hamilton, James
 Ham and Waters
 Hanley, John
 Hanson, John
 Harding, Abm.
 Harriss, J. C.
 Harding, James
 Hardwick, John or Ivan
 Harrington, Thomas
 Harrison, William, 2
 Harriss, John
 Hartigan, Michael
 Hayes, Mic.
 Hopkins, James
 Holland, Thomas
 Hynes, Patrick
 Hawkins, Ebenezer
 Healey, Joseph A.
 Henry, John
 Hingson, Elizabeth
 Hillard, J.
 Hobson, J. B.
 Hoffmann, William
 Holland, Thomas
 Holohan, H.
 Hope, G. S.
 Hopkins, James
 Hor, John W.
 Howarth, George
 Hull, H. H.
 Hunter, W. C.
 Hunter, William
 Hutchings, J. C.
 Hutchins, William
 Hurst, Robert

P

Park, G. M., (of Moore
 and Park)
 Parry, John C.
 Parry, B. C.
 Parker, William S.
 Patrick, David
 Patterson, William, 2
 Pearce, John Fowle
 Perry, William
 Perry, Robert
 Peterson, C. W.
 Pirrie, George
 Pitfield, Wm.
 Pollard, Wm.
 Powell, John
 Power, Edward
 Price, Edward
 Prestley, Henry

R

Rankin, Mr.
 Ranson, Samuel
 Reeves, John
 Reeves, S. J.
 Reynolds, James
 Reilly, Robert

Mills, W. H.
 Mills, Mr.
 Miller, Leander
 Miller, Thos. Mayle
 Minton, J.
 Mitchell, John
 Mitchell, R.
 Moizer, John
 Morris, Henry T.
 Morrison, Robert
 Morrison, Mr.
 Morris, Walter
 Morris, A.
 Morgan, C. H.
 Moyle, Thomas G.
 Munro, David
 Murray, Robert
 Murrey, Alexander

MAC.

M'Arty, Patt
 M'Arthur, Alexander
 M'Bride, Charles
 M'Clean, A. K.
 M'Clean, Hugh
 M'Cauley, John, 2
 M'Cormack, Allan
 M'Donald, Thos.
 M'Donald, Mr.
 M'Donald, Dan. 2
 M'Dowell, C.
 M'Kay, George, jun.
 M'Kay, William
 M'Kenzie, Roderick
 M'Lellan, Archib. 2
 M'Leau, F. E.
 M'Loughlin, Patrick
 M'Loughlin, Mich.
 M'Mahon, Cornelius
 M'Pherson, K.
 M'Rae, Wm.

N

Needham, Frith
 Newton, John A.
 Newton, John
 Nicholson, Eilbeck
 Noble, T.
 Normand, Mrs. P.
 Nugent, John

O

O'Brian, John
 O'Brian, Frank
 Ocklers, D.
 O'Neil, H.
 O'Neil, Mrs. Mary.
 O'Rourke, Edward
 O'Shea, John
 O'Sullivan, D.
 O'Toole, William

P

Park, G. M., (of Moore
 and Park)
 Parry, John C.
 Parry, B. C.
 Parker, William S.
 Patrick, David
 Patterson, William, 2
 Pearce, John Fowle
 Perry, William
 Perry, Robert
 Peterson, C. W.
 Pirrie, George
 Pitfield, Wm.
 Pollard, Wm.
 Powell, John
 Power, Edward
 Price, Edward
 Prestley, Henry

R

Rankin, Mr.
 Ranson, Samuel
 Reeves, John
 Reeves, S. J.
 Reynolds, James
 Reilly, Robert

Saunders, S.
 Scanlan, James
 Schell, C. V. M.
 Scott, Mr., New National
 School
 Selfe, Wm. 2
 Semons, Edward
 Sexton, Samuel
 Shand, Robert
 Sheahan, Edward
 Shell, Samuel
 Skyeau, Edward
 Sinclair, Alfred
 Smith, Andree
 Smith, Francis
 Smith, John, 2
 Snatt, James
 Stamper, Thomas, care of
 Mr. Ryan
 Standish, F.
 Stanton, T. K.
 Stanton, Thomas
 Stanton, James or Wm.
 Steele, Samuel
 Stout, Edgar S.
 Sparger, Ino. Wm.
 Strick, William
 Sweetman, Ino. Wm.

T

Taylor, Edward
 Taylor, H. I.
 Taylor, George
 Taylor, Richard
 Taylor, Charles
 Terraceu, Julien
 Texton, William
 Thomas, Edward
 Thomas, John
 Thomas, Joseph
 Thomson, W. H.
 Thomson, Robert
 Thorpe, Albert
 Todd, Isape, 3
 Toole, Daniel
 Toxles, William
 Townshend, C. H.
 Trompy, Mrs. H.
 Tudor, Charles, 3
 Turner, Robert
 Turner, M.
 Turner, W. P.
 Turner, G. 3

V

Vesey, John and James
 Viall, Samuel

W

Wade, Wm.
 Wate, Thomas, 2
 Waldron, John F.
 Wall, Mrs. Mary
 Walker, W. T.
 Wallis, Robert
 Walsh, Thomas
 Walters, John
 Walters, J. F. or H.
 Walton, Mrs. A.
 Waters' store, for J. Haver-
 son

Webster, Joseph
 Weir, John
 Westcote, P. E.
 White, Mrs.
 White, J.
 White, John
 White, D.
 White, Benjamin
 Whitfield, Samuel
 Whittle, William
 Whitton, Robert
 Wilcox, John
 Wilkenson, Thomas
 Wilkemon, William
 Williams, J.
 Williams, John P., 2
 Williams, Richard
 Wilbert and Taylor

P

Pearce, Henry, 2
 Polford, James
 Pison, C. S.
 Poyser, Mat. 2

R

Reed, John
 Reynolds, N.E.
 Richards, James, 2
 Roberts, J.
 Robinson, Frank
 Russell, Wm.

S

Salton, Thomas
 Savoureux, Ju. 2
 Sisely, John
 Skews, James
 Sleep, Wm. H.
 Smith, Joseph
 Sowerly, Henry
 Spargo, Wm.
 Spargo, Benjamin, 2
 Stebbens, S.
 Sullivan, Mic.
 Symons, John

T

Tamblyn, June
 Taylor, Josiah
 Taylor, Abraham
 Teague, John
 Thomas, Richard
 Thomas, Joseph
 Thomas, Thoms
 Thomas, Geo
 Thistlewood, J.
 Trelour, John
 Tribelcock, G.
 Tippet, Thoms
 Tucker, Benjamin
 Turner, Wm.

W

West, John
 Wickett, Jane
 Williams, Thoms
 Williams, Mrs Sam
 Willoughby, Wm.
 Wood, Alexander
 Wright, David

Y

Yeomans, James
 Youlan, Eliza

THE POST OFFICE, BALLARAT.

	OPENING	CLOSING
Sundays.....	10 a.m.	1 p.m.
Thursdays....	10 ..	5 p.m.
Other days.....	9 ..	5 p.m.

Letters registered from 9 to 5 daily (Sundays excepted) on Mondays and Thursdays from 10 to 1.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

MAILS FOR	DOWN MAILS.		
	CLOSE	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Ballan ...	Monday & Tues. 5 p.m.	Tuesday & Frid. 5 a.m.	Tu. Fri. 12. Tu. Fri. 6 p.
Bacchus M.			Wed. Th. 2 p.
Melbourne			Wed. Th. 7 a.
Buninyong			.....
Lexton			.....
Burn Bank	Do. do.	Do. do.	.....
Avoca ...			.....
Meredith			Tu. Th. 6 p.
Geelong			Wed. Fri. 6 p.
Creswick's C.	Saturday & Wed. 5 p.m.	Sunday & Thurs. 9 a.m.	Sunday & Th. 10 a.m.
Smyth's C.			.....

UP MAILS.

MAILS FROM	UP MAILS.		
	CLOSE	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Melbourne ..	Tue. Fri. 1 p	Tu. Fri. 2 p.m	Wed. Sat. 6 p.m.
Bacchus M. ...	Do. do. 8 p.m	Wed. Sat. 7 a	
Ballan	Wed. Sat. 12	Do. do. 12 p	
Geelong	Mon. Th. 5 p.	Tu. Fri. 6 a.m	
Meredith	Do. do.	Do. do.	
Buninyong ...			
Avoca ...	Wed. & Sat. noon	Wed. & Sat. 4 p.m.	
Burn Bank ...			
Lexton ...			
Creswick's C.	.....	.....	.....
Smyth's C. ....	.....	.....	.....

GOLD-OFFICE: (J. GREEN ESQ. COMMISSIONER.)
 The Escort closes every Tuesday, at 2 p.m., and starts every Wednesday morning.
 Hours for receiving Gold, &c.

	For Escort.	For Deposit.
Monday 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.	10 till 4.	10 till 4.
Tuesday 10 a.m. till 2 p.m.	10 till 12.	10 till 4.
Wednesday 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.	10 till 4.	10 till 4.
Thursday do.	do.	do.
Friday do.	do.	do.
Saturday 10 a.m. till 12	10 a.m. till 12	10 a.m. till 12

Charges to Melbourne or Geelong,—Gold, 6d. per ounce; Money, 2d. per £1.
 From Melbourne or Geelong to Ballarat,—2d. per £1, payable in Town.
 Gold received as deposit, no charge.

IMPOUNDED at Ballan, 28 August, 1854.

1 black horse, small star, PJ near neck like 2 under, illegible brand near shoulder, TE off
 S shoulder, the TE conjoined
 1 chesnut mare, R near shoulder, H near H
 rump. Damages £5 5s.
 1 black yearling colt, B near shoulder, C off shoulder
 1 bay mare, part of both hind feet white, R off shoulder
 To be claimed before 22 September.

IMPOUNDED at Bacchus Marsh, 2nd September, 1854.

1 white bullock, few red spots on head, neck and eyes, TK off rump, 7 off thigh, near ear notched
 1 yellow poley cow, white flanks and back, blind near eye, like AS near ribs, JH off rump
 1 white cow, like J reversed off ribs
 1 strawberry bullock, off ear notched, like 1D off rump, indescribable near ribs
 1 red bullock, white belly, two notches off ear, like W off rump
 1 light red bullock, white on back and belly, like JJ near rump, like N near shoulder
 1 brindle and white sheeted bullock, indescribable blotch off rump, 44 off thigh
 1 brindle bullock, both ears slit, like (J near rump, like R blotched near shoulder
 To be claimed before September 26.

IMPOUNDED at the Public Pound at Bates' Ford, 23rd August, 1854.

1 yellow and white bullock, cock horns, TR off rump
 2
 On 30th August.

1 white cow, hoop horns, both ears slit, B near rump.
 1 red sided cow, white back, hoop horns, PG near rump, C off side, illegible brand off rump.

1 yellow and white heifer, stag horns, no visible brand.
 1 strawberry steer, hoop horns, off ear cut, illegible brand near rump.
 1 yellow and white cow, stag horns, no visible brand.

On 31st August.
 1 bay horse, small blaze down face, near hind foot white, H near shoulder.
 To be claimed before 26th inst.

NOTICES.

THE United Church of England and Ireland, Ballarat.—Wanted, a Schoolmaster. Apply to the Independent, at the Parsonage, Lydiard street.

CHURCH of England, Ballarat—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of the subscribers towards the fund for the erection of a Church at Ballarat will be holden at

NOTICE.—We, the Undersigned, carrying on the trade of Butchers in Eureka street, Ballarat, under the style of Williams & Marshall, hereby dissolve the same from the day and date hereof. And the said William Marshall agrees to pay all debts due by the said firm, in consideration of which it is agreed between the parties that he the said William Marshall shall receive all debts due to the above-named firm of Williams & Marshall.
 Given under our hands at Ballarat this Eleventh day of September, A.D. 1854.
 Witness, C. M. WILLIAMS,
 D. B. PARAMORE. WILLIAM MARSHALL.

THEATRE ROYAL, Ballarat Flat, will be opened on Monday, October 2nd, 1854. Sole Lessee, J. A. HETHERINGTON.

FAIRBANK'S improved patent platform Weighing Machines, to weigh from 1/2 lb. to 5 cwt.; from 1/2 lb. to 10 cwt. For sale by Crossley & Co., Eureka Line, near the Gully. White flag with a letter C. Sept. 10, 1854.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Fletcher & Paterson in returning thanks to the Diggers and others for the very liberal support they have received since they commenced business on Creswick's Creek, beg to intimate that they have just received from Town a very large and varied assortment of Summer Goods, consisting of drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, clothing, boots, hardware, groceries, &c., &c., which they are determined to sell at the very lowest prices. Storekeepers supplied. *Gold bought.*

TO Market Gardeners and Others. For Sale, 20,000 Cabbage and Lettuce Plants, from the finest seed, and in most healthy condition. Early application is necessary. Thomas Williams, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Gravel Pits, Ballarat.

PRIVATE SALES.

TO be sold by private treaty, a half share in the Victoria Restaurant, Ballarat Flat. Apply to R. W. Wilson on the premises.

BALLARAT.—I wish to Let a portion of my Land in the Golden Town, for a term of years, for building purposes, at a moderate ground rent.

Other allotments I will sell, and if required, give long credit.
 The land is in the centre of the town, being 3 and 4 of Section 3, having frontages to Armstrong and Doveton-streets.
 I have also several allotments in Buninyong, which I will either Let or Sell, and small Farms at Ballan, on easy terms.
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,
 Mount Pleasant, Geelong.

BAKERS Oven and Fitting, for sale. Enquire at the Thistle Store, opposite

Burchell, F.
Harris, Edward
Burdleigh, Joseph or Arthur
Barnes, Mr. care of, for John Hennessy
Barrows, James
Burke, Thomas
Byrue, Mrs. Katherine

C
Culter, John
Campbell, S.
Cannon, James
Curry, M. C.
Cargill, Albert A.

I
Inglis, Robert
Irwin, E. R.
Iverson, C. M.

J
Jackson, Henry
Jackson, Ralph
James, Samuel
James, W. S.
James, James
Jarvis, Thomas
Jenkins, Mrs. John
Jolly, Joseph, 2
Johns, Richard
Johns, Andrew
Johns, Francis
Johnstone, William R.
Jones, James, 2
Jones, Titus
Kosilo, Canty
Cord, James
Collier, Mr.
Conway, Capt. J.
Cornish, Mrs. J.
Cruise, Joseph
Clarke, George
Clark, James

K
Kangaroo store
Kempson, H. C., 2
Kempson, Elisha
Kinnersley, D., 3
Kerry, James
Kidder, Charles
Kieue, Henry
Kilbidge, Joseph
Kinlock, George
Kippan, Richard
Knox, Thomas

L
Laidler, James
Lehmann, George, 2
Lewis, William
Lightfoot & Co., 4
Little, George
Longmore, John
Longhead, John
Lloyd, R.
Lottet, David
Locke, H.
Lovat, Thomas, for Wm. McKenzie
Lattet, D. & Co.

M
Macio, John
Mahoney, Geo. G.
Malone, Joseph
Markham, Timothy, 2
Masters, Mrs. Mary
Matheson, Donald
Mather, W. H.
Mathewson, Alexander
May, Hugh
Mead, S. L.
Melbaird, Thomas
Meybert, William
Mogath, Richard

E
Eckersley, James
Edgar, S. D.
Edlington, Robert
Edmonds, Christopher
Ellis, J. M.
Eylward, Phillips

F
Fane, Thomas
Flower, W. C.
Fings, Patt
Fool, Mr.

Rankin, Mr.
Ranson, Samuel
Reeves, John
Reeves, S. J.
Reynolds, James
Riches, Francis
Richards, T. E.
Richards, Samuel
Richards, Chas.
King, Ed. B., 2
Ritchie, Robert
Ross, Donald
Ross, Mrs.
Routby, Fred. or Routley

Y
Young, William

S
Saunders, David L.

The figures after the names denote the number of letters.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS lying at the Post Office, Ballarat, for August, 1854, addressed to persons residing at

CRESWICK'S CREEK.

A
Atwood, B. B.
Ayres, William

B
Baker, R., or George Griffiths
Barr, James
Baker, David
Blach, Charles A.
Beaulieu, Robert
Besank, Benjamin

C
Care, Joseph
Castle, W.
Charteris, William
Clark, John
Clark, Walter
Clerk, William
Coad, Stephen
Coat, Stephen
Catton, George
Craw, James
Curtis, Mark

D
Davidson, James and Co.
Dickson, James
Dixon, John

E
Edwards, James T., 3
Edwards, Mrs. Susan
Edly, James, 2
Elliott, Henry H.
Eudey, Henry

F
Falls, Robert
Fawcett, Mr.
Fawcett, Miss
Filbin, George
Fletcher, John

G
Garaing, Daniel
Gibbs, John
Ginley, John
Glen, John
Gough, Henry
Grainger, James
Gray, Richard

H
Hals, John, or James Jenkins
Hartnett, William
Hartnett, Frank
House, John
Howe, James
Howell, Phillip

I
Johnson, Mr., for John O'Brien
Johnston, James C.
Jones, R.
Jones, Samuel
Joulton, Elisha

J
Johnson, Mr., for John O'Brien
Johnston, James C.
Jones, R.
Jones, Samuel
Joulton, Elisha

K
Kangaroo store
Kempson, H. C., 2
Kempson, Elisha
Kinnersley, D., 3
Kerry, James
Kidder, Charles
Kieue, Henry
Kilbidge, Joseph
Kinlock, George
Kippan, Richard
Knox, Thomas

L
Laidler, James
Lehmann, George, 2
Lewis, William
Lightfoot & Co., 4
Little, George
Longmore, John
Longhead, John
Lloyd, R.
Lottet, David
Locke, H.
Lovat, Thomas, for Wm. McKenzie
Lattet, D. & Co.

Wright, John, 2
Wright, Frank
Wright, Thomas
Wrigley, John
Wynne, E. A.
H. S. W.

Wilkenson, Thomas
Wilkinson, William
Williams, J.
Williams, John P., 2
Williams, Richard
Wishart and Taylor
Wright, John, 2
Wright, Frank
Wright, Thomas
Wrigley, John
Wynne, E. A.
H. S. W.

DEPOSIT.

	Gold.	Money.
Amount of Gold on deposit, ozs. dwts. £. s. d.		
on 4 September	10,180 15	7,181 16 0
Deposited during week	2,315 10	751 13 10
Withdrawn	515 5	1,205 18 0

Balance on deposit, on 9 Sept.

11,981 0	6,727 11 10
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DOWN ESCORT RETURNS.
On 13 Sept, 1854.

	Gold.	Money.
Ballarat: Melbourne	2,102 5	0 0 0
Creswick's Creek to do.	839 0	0 0 0
Avoca to do.	1,383 0	1,148 0 0
Ballarat to Geelong	2,076 10	210 0 0
Creswick's Creek to do.	1,194 0	0 0 0
Avoca to do.	953 0	0 0 0

Total 8,725 15
On account of private persons 1,358 0 0
On account of Revenue 2,549 0 2
Total £3,907 0 2

UP ESCORT RETURNS.
Amount of Money, &c. received by last Escort
From Melbourne 0 0 0
From Geelong 2,190 0 0
Total £2,190 0 0

IMPOUNDED at Buninyong, 29th August, 1854.

1 dark brown or black mare, near shoulder NL, conjoined, off neck like R, off fore

1 bay chestnut mare, star forehead and snip on nose, injured in the fore feet, near shoulder
JF conjoined, near neck G
GP
JF conjoined.

1 mouse colored mare, fine white hairs on nose, scar near hip, off shoulder AP conjoined.

1 bay yearling colt, star forehead, near shoulder A

1 light grey ran horse, five years old, off shoulder AF illegible brand near shoulder

1 tall, bay mare long tail, near shoulder TO, scar off ribs and loin, lame in the fore legs.

1 chestnut horse, ball star forehead, near shoulder A.

1 red roan horse, small star forehead, near shoulder A with blotch above, off neck PMS.

1 mouse colored horse, near hind feet white, near shoulder H, short tail, injured in the fore feet.

1 chestnut horse, small blaze down face, blotched brand near shoulder.

To be claimed before 27th inst.

1 dark brown or black mare, near shoulder NL, conjoined, off neck like R, off fore

1 bay chestnut mare, star forehead and snip on nose, injured in the fore feet, near shoulder
JF conjoined, near neck G
GP
JF conjoined.

1 mouse colored mare, fine white hairs on nose, scar near hip, off shoulder AP conjoined.

1 bay yearling colt, star forehead, near shoulder A

1 light grey ran horse, five years old, off shoulder AF illegible brand near shoulder

1 tall, bay mare long tail, near shoulder TO, scar off ribs and loin, lame in the fore legs.

1 chestnut horse, ball star forehead, near shoulder A.

1 red roan horse, small star forehead, near shoulder A with blotch above, off neck PMS.

1 mouse colored horse, near hind feet white, near shoulder H, short tail, injured in the fore feet.

1 chestnut horse, small blaze down face, blotched brand near shoulder.

To be claimed before 27th inst.

CHURCH of England, Ballarat.—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of the subscribers towards the fund for the erection of a Church at Ballarat, will be held at the Parsonage, Lydiard-street, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October; and Notice is hereby further given, that the said subscribers will then and there proceed to the election of Trustees for the said Church.

JAMES R. THACKERAY, M.A., Incumbent.
Ballarat, Sept. 16, 1854.

MR. C. A. CAMPBELL has removed from the Eureka to the Red Hill Line, nearly opposite Adams & Co.'s Express Store.—Hours of consultation, from 8 to 10 A.M., and 4 till 6 P.M.
Ballarat 12th Sep.

NOTICE.—This is to give notice to the public that I and my wife Emily having come to the mutual agreement to live separately, and a contract signed between us to that effect, I am no longer responsible for any debts she may contract after this date.
Sept. 9, 1854.
(SIGNED)
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

NOTICE.—My wife, Christina Dalgleish, daughter of William Dalgleish, stonemason, Hobart Town, having left my house known as St. Charles Boarding House, Dalton's Flat, Ballarat, without just cause, and is supposed to be in the keeping of a person named M'Dowall, this is to give notice to the public that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract, nor for anything she may say or do or cause to be done after this date.
Sept. 4, 1854. WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

MR. WILLIAMS, in thanking the Public for past favors, begs to say that he will continue to supply the very best Meat, &c., as hitherto, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.
Ballarat, Sept. 11, 1854.

BALLARAT and Creswick's Creek Races.—Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Committee and Subscribers of the Races, will be held at Bath's Hotel, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., to consider the propriety of placing the management of the ensuing races in the hands of the Jockey Club, and transact other business. Also, to receive all subscriptions and the Treasurer's accounts.
ARTHUR P. AKERFURST, Hon. Sec.
Ballarat, 13th Sept., 1854.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,
Mount Pleasant, Geelong.

BAKER'S Oven and Fitting, for sale. Enquire at the Thistle Store, opposite Hope Bakery roadside, also, a good spring cart and harness.

FOR Sale.—A substantial Store, 31 x 15, newly erected of sawn timber, pailed all round, doors upon hinges, the dwelling portion floored with slabs upon sleepers, the whole in first-rate order, situate near the Eureka Hotel; apply to
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Gravel Pits.

AUCTION SALES.
IMPORTANT Notice.—To Publicans and others.—Dissolution of Partnership.
R. HARRINGTON

Is favored with instructions from the proprietor, to Sell by Auction, on the spot, at One o'clock, p.m., on Tuesday, 18th inst., that truly important property known as the Mount Pleasant Public House, with 34 acres of highly productive Land attached, situate at the junction of the Burn Bank and Ballarat Government Roads, in one of the most picturesque parts of Dowling Forest, almost equidistant from Lake Learmonth, and Messrs. Clarke and Waldley's Stations.

The house although not finished, offers every facility for a speedy completion, timber and other necessaries being ready for immediate use. It contains two sitting-rooms, four bed-rooms, with an upper-room, or attic running the whole length of the Building, Bar, Tap-room, and Stabling for Twenty Horses.—The Land irrespective of its richness, and well selected position, presents numerous advantages for cultivation, amongst which may be named a continuous supply of water from an adjacent Creek.

This valuable property about eight miles from Ballarat, will be submitted to Public Competition, purely from the fact of the proprietors being about to dissolve partnership, and it is on the main line of road leading to the Avoca and Simpson's Diggings, offers to the purchasers an undoubted opportunity for realising a handsome fortune.

Terms at Sale. A Champagne Luncheon provided. Sutherland's Mount Pleasant Public House, Dowling Forest.

HORSES! Horses!—Horse and cattle sales held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Eleven o'clock.
D. SWEENEY,
Government Auctioneer, Parnyweight Flat.

THE NEW GOLD-FIELD AT THE PLENTY.

We have received the following intelligence from a gentleman just returned from the diggings at the Plenty. The discovery of a new gold-field of considerable richness seems probable.

Having just returned from a tour of inspection of the new gold-field on the Plenty Ranges, which I made, accompanied by an intelligent blackfellow. I deemed that some account of this new field would be of interest to your numerous readers. The gold is found diffused over a considerable tract of country, extending eastward from the Plenty River to the Diamond Creek, and the diggers are distributed in small parties amongst the gullies and small creeks in that district. Those diggers whom I encountered, informed me that they had found gold, in small or larger quantities, almost in every place where they had washed; and so promising are the features of the ground, that they generally expressed themselves confident of falling in with very rich deposits of gold. That which was shown to me was principally scale gold, with an admixture of small nuggets; but I was informed by a Government surveyor, whom I fell in with, that on the Buck Creek, flowing into the Diamond Creek near to Haley's cattle-station, coarse gold is being dug out in considerable quantity by a party of diggers at work there. The greatest number of diggers are engaged to the eastward of Reed's station, on the ranges south of the Sugarloaf Mount. They are, however, generally very badly supplied with stores, and several persons I met who were returning to town on this account. The line of route hitherto generally taken is by the Upper Plenty Road, which is in several places almost impassable. The better course is by way of Heidelberg, which road must be pursued for a about two miles beyond that village; then take the road branching to the left, which leads on the Plenty River, where there is an excellent ford by the Queensborough Hotel. Crossing at this place, continue on the East Plenty road,—the road for the entire distance being passable for loaded drays, but for journeying across the ranges pack-horses are of course necessary.

I subscribe my name and address,

GEO. W. M'KENNA.

Moor-street, Collingwood,
5th September, 1854.

P.S.—The Government Surveyor washed a tin dishful and got a pennyweight, and found gold everywhere.—Argus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEMALE DELICACY.—Above every other feature which adorns the female character, delicacy stands foremost within the province of good taste. Not that delicacy which is ashamed of, which makes merit of a blush, and simpers at the false construction its own

ANECDOTE.—A very ingenious geological philosopher, now living, was on Etna, and busily employed in making a collection of the lavas formed from the igneous currents of that mountain; the peasants were often troublesome to him suspecting that he was searching for treasures. It occurred to him to make the following speech to them:—"I have been a great sinner in my youth; and, as a penance, I have made a vow to carry away with me pieces of every kind of stone found upon the mountain. Permit me quietly to perform my pious duty, that I may receive absolution for my sins." The speech produced the desired effect: the peasants shouted. "The holy man, the saint!" and gave him every assistance in their power to enable him to carry off his burden; and he made his ample collections with the utmost security, and in the most agreeable manner.

CRESWICK'S CREEK.—A Post Office has been established at Creswick's Creek, and Mr Young, the late able assistant of Mr. Pain, at Ballarat, has been appointed Postmaster. While we congratulate Mr. Young on his appointment, and our friends at the "Creek" on the acquisition of a gentleman so well qualified for the office, we beg to testify our appreciation of the obliging, gentlemanly, and business like conduct which has ever distinguished him during his appointment at Ballarat.—May he keep on "Advancing."

The corrected list of letters for Creswick's Creek arrived too late for this issue, but will be corrected in next.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SABBATH ALLIANCE.

(To the Editor of the Ballarat Times.)

SIR,—In your last issue, you noticed the closing proceedings of the Sabbath Alliance Society. To the superficial observer, there was nothing, perhaps, in their whole proceedings suggestive of either uneasiness or surprise; but to me, at least, there was something on which I cannot help making a few remarks, if in your indulgence, you so permit me.

The primary object they may have had in view, was a laudable one; and there are a few, I believe, in the community, who would not have joined them in denouncing the profanation of the Sabbath, but there are few, I believe also, who, on mature consideration, would have joined them in the course they adopted, or deem that course justifiable either from the necessity of the case, or from the peculiar vocation of those with whom the movement originated. For my part I cannot but deprecate such an appeal on the part of the ministers of religion to the powers that be. For such an appeal on their part, and such a

Or may it not be that the workers were Jews, or Beardies, or Nothigonians? And who is to interfere with these? Not the minister but the magistrat; not he who extols the liberty of the gospel, and extends to all the liberty of doin us conscience dictates: not he who follows the apostle Paul, who declared he had no jurisdiction over those who were without. And why then have our ministers intreated and urged the magistrate to issue his proclamation, and send forth his indiscriminating troopers, who cannot at their discretion distinguish between Jew or Gentile, or decide whether a work be of necessity or no. Yet such is the step taken by our Reverends; not, however, without telling us that they disclaim all intention of prohibiting works of "charity and necessity." But may the bearded trooper be so severely indulgent? They know that he will not and cannot; and therefore it is that I see some ulterior motive lurking behind the whole proceedings. Are they so in want of congregations? Are their places of meeting so poorly attended? and are they so a-hunger with zeal for the good of men that they must needs have the overseer's police as whippers-in to their service? Why is this? and why is it that the Minister of the Gospel should place me where I may be judged for that which St. Paul says I shall be judged by no man? "Let no man therefore judge you in respect of a festival day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbaths.

A minister of religion is not engaged in the ministry of the Gospel. His duty is to develop and place before us that he deems the sense of the inspired volume. He is a teacher of religion, a preacher of morality, a light which should not only point out the way of life, but draw us sweetly and suavely to walk therein. This is all the minister; and this his whole and single obligation. To this he should confine himself; with this he should be satisfied; nor dare in his ministerial capacity to advance but one step beyond the duties he has assumed with his office. Men recognise his right to teach Gospel-truth and Gospel morality—and to teach it with authority. But who has empowered him to enforce it? He is not called nor appointed to be his minister, much less the armed enforcer of public order or public decency. He should be the minister and envoy of God. We do not deprive him of the right of a citizen; neither do we forbid him to appeal against a wrong or a shame, nor to denounce it: but we deny him ever to have been invested with any power to make men observe the law of God by compulsion; nay, it is opposed to the spirit of the Christian Ministry to seek, or to desire, or to rejoice at, such a compulsory observance of the divine law.

Is not our God a just God? has he not appended a sanction to his holy law? are there not threats or promises for those who keep or violate his covenant? and if so, who shall exalt himself? Let us declare that God is not a just God, that his

pected, Sir Charles had swept off one half of the gold-laced gentry and useless officials connected with the Camp here, and made the other half act for all, he would have been conferring a favour on the community at large, as they are nothing but a tax on the country, without any benefit being derived therefrom.

Sir—Your inserting the above will greatly oblige

Your obedient Servant,
ROBERT TAYLOR.

P.S.—Since writing the above I find the gentleman alluded to, with the sword and epaulets, no less a personage than Inspector Xymenes.

SABBATH ALLIANCE.

(To the Editor of the Ballarat Times.)

Sir—Will you allow me to make a few observations on an article entitled as above, published in your paper on the 9th instant.

It seems by a resolution passed at a public meeting of the Sabbath Alliance Society, that "this society regards as sinful" "public newspaper-vending" on Sundays.

I have long known that a majority of the people in this colony are a little infected with the superstition of by-gone ages, but I did not expect to see so strong a confirmation of the fact, as such a resolution being passed on the gold fields, where the only sensible way of killing time on the Sabbath is that of reading a newspaper.

If the gentlemen composing the Sabbath Alliance Society believe the Sabbath should be devoted to recreation and amusement, they might not be less moral, yet be equally as intelligent as they are now.

The selfish and unsocial habits of the people, the want of true moral feeling, and the disgusting habit of intemperance, would prevent a rational enjoyment of the Sabbath here.

Wherever there are any public museums, or exhibitions of art, they should be open on Sundays. If there is any dramatic or artistic talent in a place, there is no harm in its being displayed on Sundays, and there should ever be good music and dancing for those who wish to amuse themselves in that way; for

"Religion never was designed
To make our pleasures less,"

as a celebrated divine once wrote. But our Sabbath Alliance gentlemen

"Think to merit heaven
By making hell on earth."

Within the ten years last past I have resided in three of the United States of America, and in four of the Spanish American Republics, and in none of those places have I witnessed so much of the "proper decorum" the Sabbath Alliance Society desires to see, as I have witnessed in this colony. "Certainly," I can fancy some one saying, "this is an English colony, and we are a moral and intelligent people." This

the r lives, and ruin their constitutions to keep a lazy fellow at home wearing himself by the fire! So much for his to stred "honesty." The party were so dissatisfied with his "honesty" that they refused to give him so much as he expected—and shortly afterwards the party broke up and thought no more of either Ansdell or the agreement made with Quick. The party having broken up and separated, the claim was "jumped," and on the Commissioner being brought, he awarded the claim to those persons who had worked in it, and not to Quick, or Ansdell his servant who continued to work at the forge, and consequently by the gold fields law not at all entitled to any right in a claim, as Ansdell himself ought to know if he is really what he pretends to be, Solicitor; Attorney-at-Law; L.L.D., and the deuce knows what else beside. No doubt he is entitled to some sort of a tail to his name, but instead of L.L.D., he ought to put A.S.S., for that would be nearer the mark. Another part of Ansdell's barefaced assertion requires mention. He quotes the names of several men as being at work in February who never joined the company until April, so much for his learned accuracy. This same Ansdell so tormented the company that they were induced to give him a certain share in the claim, not that he had a right to it, but merely to get rid of him and silence his scandalising and abusive tongue. The proposition made to R. Quick was, that he should have a half share of the mineral produced from the claim after paying for a half share of the cost of working. This it should be understood, was without any reference to what he might earn for himself at his forge. The proposition was gladly assented to, and no "honest" man could expect more. He had nothing to do with the men nor with the money affairs of the company. And if R. Quick had the character of a man, he would be ashamed to act as he has done, and the persons mentioned in Ansdell's speech at the meeting are prepared to try the case with R. Quick in any court in the Colony.

Mr Ansdell L.L.D., or more correctly, A.S.S., ought to know that he cannot by the law, possess any right or title to any claim, but merely to the gold found in such claim, as was decided in the court the other day, and as his legal astuteness ought to have informed him—but of him we shall say but little more, he is pretty well-known by the diggers, and they know he is not particular to a shade in what he says. They know his qualification? for deep sinking, and also his predilection for "nobbles," and he must have been under their influence when he made the extraordinary speech he did on the 5th inst. But enough of him at present.

We are,
Sir,

Your obedient servants,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
JAMES BOASE.
For selves and party.

Signed,

delicacy stands foremost within the province of good taste. Not that delicacy which is *essentially* in extent of something to be ashamed of, which makes merit of a blush, and simpers at the false construction its own ingenuity has put upon an innocent remark; this turpious kind of delicacy is as far removed from good taste as from good feeling and good sense; but the high-minded delicacy which maintains its pure and undeviating walk alike amongst women as in the society of men, which shrinks from necessary duty, and can speak, when required, with seriousness and kindness of things at which it would be ashamed to smile or to blush—that delicacy which knows how to confer a benefit without wounding the feelings of another, and which understands also how and when to receive one—that delicacy which can give alms without display, and advice without assumption; and which pains not the most humble or most susceptible being in creation.

UNITED STATES.—The Cuban movement is said to be almost confined to the slave states. It is affirmed that the invasionists have a million of dollars, eight steamers, and four sailing vessels; that they possess 80,000 or 90,000 stand of arms; that the command of the expedition will be given to an American general of admitted ability and skill; that nearly 50,000 men were enrolled; and that the expedition will, in all probability, leave the shores of the United States about the middle of next month, to land at Vuelta Abajo, and thence proceed to Havana. But the whole of this information must be received with suspicion, especially with regard to the place of landing, as it is scarcely probable that the filibusteros would reveal their exact intentions. On the other hand, the *New Orleans Delta* denies the fitting out of any expedition for the invasion of Cuba. But this may be a blind, as the *Delta* was formerly friendly to the Lopez invasion. General Quitman, supposed to be connected with the filibustero expedition, has sharply warned the *Washington Union* not to deny so interesting a report, for that he (General Quitman) would answer for himself. The president had nominated General W. O. Butler governor of Nebraska, and Mr. A. H. Reeder governor of Arkansas (?).—“*Lloyd's*” July 10.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE.—An estimate of the sum required to provide for the expenses on account of prisoners of war, which shall come in course of payment in the year, ending the 31st March, 1855, viz:—For the purchase of the House of Correction at Lewes as a place of confinement for prisoners of war, £5,000; for the maintenance, clothing, &c. of prisoners, pay of officers in charge and other expenses attending their detention, £15,000; total, £20,000.

case, or on the peculiar location of those with whom the movement originated. For my part I cannot but deprecate such an appeal on the part of the ministers of religion to the powers that be. For such an appeal on their part evidently implies either that they themselves are unequal to the office which they have assumed, or that we are one of the most irreligious communities on the face of the earth. From either inference, we should recoil—under any circumstances, we should deprecate on matters appertaining to religion, an appeal to the civil magistrate by those who are, or ought to be, of a superior elevation in the moral order; for I would not willingly believe that the ministry has become defunct, or that society is perverted beyond recovery.

But, independent of this, there are still other reasons for not only deprecating, but for protesting against the course pursued. These reverend gentlemen profess to use nothing but “moral suasion” in their efforts to induce “the public at large” to observe the Sabbath as it becometh. Very likely the “public at large” do not understand the precise meaning intended to be conveyed by the phrase “moral suasion;” neither do I, nor by any of that mealy, flowery coinage so admissible in Scotch metaphysics; yet I cannot help thinking that it sounds somewhat strangely inconsistent with an appeal to the strong arm of the law. If men profess to use but moral means in the attainment of any object, and especially if that object be within such attainment, how can we justify this appeal to those coercive tribunals where “pains and penalties” are the order of the day. Can we hesitate in thinking that the glaring inconsistency conceals some ulterior object, which they would have hid from the public eye? What may that object be? Forbid it, that we should think unworthy of these pious and reverend gentlemen; and yet, forbid it, that common sense should be so far astray, or right reason so much at fault, that an inconsistency should not become its own accuser.

I will not impugn the testimony of these reverend men that “the public at large” require to be induced to observe “a proper decorum in their conduct on Sundays;” but this I say, and cannot help saying, that there is not such a vast amount of Sabbath desecration as we are led to suppose. On the last few Sundays I have taken an evening stroll, to ascertain for myself, and take my own personal observations as judge and witness; and to my surprise and to my pleasure have I to say, that the instances which I have seen of the non-observance of the Sabbath were few and far between. There was little, very little, of the every day business of life being done; and for this little may there not be the exculpating causes of “charity or necessity.”

appended a sanction to his holy law? are there not threats or promises for those who keep or violate his commandments? and if so, who shall exalt himself?—I would declare that God is not a jing Gon, that his sanction is insuticent, or that his punishments are wanting in measure?

“Qui vult capere, capiat.”

SCIENS

WANTED A LICENSE.

(To the Editor of the *Ballarat Times*.)

Sir—Seeing in your paper of late several letters from diggers complaining of harsh treatment at the hands of some of the Camp officials, I trust you will think the following worth insertion.

On Thursday, Sept. 14th, 'was at work with two of my mates on the Mopoke line, when about 3 o'clock p.m., to my surprise I was pounced upon by a policeman who demanded my license. He was accompanied by several others, horse and foot, commanded by Mr. Commissioner Johnson, and a gentleman with sword and epaulets, who I suppose must be a full captain, or some other high Camp official. The policeman on reading my license, handed it to the last-mentioned gentleman, saying it was quite right, but expired yesterday. This exalted personage then demanded of me in a very haughty tone, what kind of a license was this,—it is only a two-months' license, or you have forged it. Now Sir, I am not aware that there is such a thing as a two-months' license. I told him it was a three-months' license; if he could read he would see so. Whereupon this wonderful man felt his dignity so insulted that he ordered a policeman to take me in charge. So I was marched off to the Camp and fined one pound. But this was not considered sufficient punishment for my audacity in asking a gentleman if he could read, and instead of one pound, this wonderful gentleman, as I must again call him, insisted it should be three. Now Mr. Editor, I think you will admit this is doing things with a vengeance. My license had only expired at 12 o'clock on the previous night, and at 3 the next day I am dragged away, and fined for not having another. Surely it would have been more discreet to have sent me to get another, instead of fining me for wanting a license for so short a period. Truly this is doing things in quarter-deck style. Our new Governor must have been giving the Celestials at the Camp a lesson of his way of doing things. And now I leave the public to judge whether such treatment to diggers is fair or not. If the authorities were as vigilant in suppressing the many other nuisances that are on the diggings, as in hunting up the diggers for licenses, they would not be considered the useless incapables they are; and if, as was generally ex-

pressed, I have witnessed in this colony. “Certainly,” I can fancy some one saying, “this is an English colony, and we are a moral and intelligent people.” This may be true; but I believe it to be also true that in proportion to the population there is ten times the number of robberies and thefts, twenty times the amount of drunkenness, and five hundred times more wife-bating in this colony than in any other country I was ever in.

Your's respectfully,
Creswick's Creek,
Sept. 11th, 1854. CHARLIE.

HONESTY AMONG THE GOLD DIGGERS.

(To the Editor of the *Ballarat Times*.)

Sir,—Seeing in a report of a meeting of the “Gold-diggers Association,” held in the Lord Byron Dining Rooms, on the 5th inst., published in the *Times* of last Saturday, that Mr. Ansdell made some remarks derogatory to our character, we deem it necessary, not only in vindication of ourselves, but also, to put the public on their guard against such a wilful perversion of truth, for we, unhesitatingly assert that the statements made by this Mr. Ansdell, are totally false. He states, that “after the party who could tell the best tale, and trump up the direst falsehoods, got the better of the opponents.” This is the only part of what he stated that is in any way correct or true, and we believe that he is good authority for the assertions, as far as trumping up &c., is concerned.

We will state a few facts and leave the public to judge between us. 1st.—Then there is now but one party that has any work in the claim at the date of the Ansdell stated.—2nd.—This same Ansdell never considered by R. Quick to have any part or lot in the claim. Though Quick introduced himself to a party and promised that if they would take him into the company, that his weekly earnings, which he erroneously stated to be £20 should be shared among them, under this consideration they admitted him into the company. Matters went on for some time, when a settlement was made, but instead of his earnings of £20 per week having to be divided, one-sixth of that sum was nearer the mark. Of course we were dissatisfied; when Quick began to complain of work having been slack, and that he had been unable to work. Independent of this, the party 'sed to give Ansdell 30s. per week to buy coals to do this said work which was stated to have been so slack. This same Ansdell told the company several times that he should charge them 7s 6d. for every sack of coals he brought independent of the 30s. per week. Talk about “trickery and honesty among gold diggers!” When a party of men peril

Your obedient servants,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
JAMES BOASE,
For selves and party.

PROSPECTING.

(To the Editor of the *Ballarat Times*.)

Sir—Myself and party, after two months' unsuccessful prospecting, find a place we deem payable. We stake out a double claim, thinking we are justly entitled to do so, and start for the Camp to solicit the benefit of the new regulations. The Commissioner within whose district our claim is situated, is pointed out to us; we state to him our case—that we have been prospecting—discovered a new diggings—the truth of which we will prove on the ground—and desire that he will give us the benefit of the new regulations—that is, a double claim. He enquires “the distance from our claim to the nearest diggings?” We inform him that it is about midway between two and a mile and a half from either, and wholly unconnected with them by any lead or diggery yet discovered. He replies, “You, it appears, are but a mile and a half from these diggings, and within my district, therefore it cannot be a new gold field that you have discovered.” We remark that it is our impression, and we believe the general understanding among prospecting parties, that the new regulations apply to new workings also; and any new lead or working, without any known connection with the old, which a prospecting party may discover, is, in the meaning of the Act, a gold working.” He replies, “I do not think that is the meaning of the Act. It is my opinion that it is intended to benefit the discoverers of new diggings only. I have been called to settle several similar claims, and gave the same meaning to the Act.” He then asks the opinion of a brother Commissioner, who was passing at the time. He expresses the same view of the meaning of the Act; that is, the new regulations are intended to benefit the discoverers of new gold fields only. And our claims being within a Commissioner's district, (that is the basis on which they formed their decision) is not a new gold field in the meaning of the Act. We therefore are not entitled to any extra claim.

Thinking to make the best of a bad bargain, we made back as fast as possible to our claim, where for the last two months we could have exclaimed in the words of Selkirk, and with as much truth

“I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute.”
but now find on arriving there that we can sing this tune no longer—there is some one to dispute our right. In fact, Sir, the news has reached the diggings in the vicinity that we have made a “hit,” and the usual result—a “rush”—has followed. Claims are marked a quarter of a mile from ours,

in the direction where the lead is supposed to run. And what is still worse for us a party has jumped what proves to be the only payable part of our claim. We demur to this action, and are told what Messrs Commissioners have already told us—that we cannot hold a double claim. All except the party interested deem our claim just. Here we are Sir, after two months prospecting, after having discovered a new lead, in a worse position than the party who first came on the ground, a quarter of an hour previous to our return from the Camp, as they have had an opportunity of getting a claim in a better location than ourselves. Now Mr. Editor, I do not ask have we been dealt justly by, but are Messrs Commissioners taking a correct view of the meaning of the regulations? My copy of these regulations reads, "1. To any person or persons, who may satisfactorily establish his or their claim as the discoverer or discoverers of an available gold field or working," &c., but Messrs Commissioners inform us that it means gold field only. If so, why is "working" made use of? Again, Art. 3. "Proof of the discovery must be made at the earliest possible date to the Commissioner of gold fields in charge of the district in which the discovery may be situated." But Messrs Commissioners inform us that we are not entitled to any extra claim because we are within a Commissioner's district. Messrs Commissioners or my copy is incorrect: perhaps it is the copy.

As a large number of the community are interested in a right understanding of the case, will you, Mr. Editor, favor us with the right of the matter. That if Messrs Commissioners are correct, and a mile and a half from any known lead or working is not a sufficient distance, what distance is required? or if Messrs Commissioners are incorrect, that they may have an opportunity of correcting themselves, and giving to prospecting parties their rights.

PROSPECTER.

Dead Horse Gully,
August 30, 1854.

(To the Editor of the Ballarat Times.)

Sir—In perusing your columns of the 2nd instant in a letter headed Original Correspondence, and signed New Chum, a clause which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed. After going on to a considerable length—jumping claims and Commissioners' decisions—he says, "There is not a tent on the Gravel Pits but what sells drink—all in front of the Camp." Now, Mr. Editor, coming as it does from a new chum, I am willing to make a liberal allowance, but I cannot admit that he or any other man has a right to make such an assertion in a public journal. Nor will I admit that morality is at such a low ebb on the diggings as what Mr. New Chum would say. It is, Sir, and I beg leave through the medium of your valuable columns, to give it an unequivocal denial. I defy the New Chum, or any one else, to prove that I ever sold a glass of spirits on the diggings, although I have kept a store for some time, on the Eureka, Canadian, and Ballarat Flats. Hoping you will excuse me for trespassing thus far on your columns.

The waiter advanced to the table to procure the article, but, to his astonishment, there was not a spoon to be seen; nay, even those which had been in the cups had all disappeared.

"Blessed Virgin!" ejaculated the dismayed attendant, "what's become of all the spoons?"

"That's just what I want to know, you blockhead!" said the other.

"Two dozen and a half—real silver," cried Tom.

"I want only one," said the gentleman. "Haven't you a spoon in your establishment, my man?"

Tom made no reply, but rushed distractedly out of the room, and running up to the coachman, cried out, "stop Dempsey, for the love of heaven!"

"All right!" says Dempsey, with a twirl of his whip, gathering up the reins, and preparing to start—for we had all taken our places.

"Fisn't all right, I tell you," cried Tom, "where are the spoons?"

"What spoons? Arrah! don't be bothering us, man; and we five minutes behind time. Joey, hold that off-leader's head, till she goes on a bit."

By this time the master of the inn had come out to learn what all the hubbub was about. Tom, half blubbering, poor fellow, made him acquainted with the fact, that all his silver spoons had vanished. The landlord cried out "robbery!" the housemaids screamed out "murder!" and a variety of other exclamations, till the inn was in a commotion.

There was no time to be lost, and the coachman, perceiving the error, stopped the coach, and Tom was true to his word as a gentleman.

"Gentlemen must beg you my property."

"A spoon in every tea-cup this morning as usual—would you Tom?"

"Be had I'll take my Bible-oath of that same, sure enough," replied Tom; "and sure I didn't swallow them."

The passengers all indignantly refused to submit to the search proposed by the landlord. An old lady inside went into hysterics, when the inn-keeper opened the door, and proposed to turn her pockets inside out. There was an officer, with a wooden leg, on the box-seat, who swore, in the most awful manner, that he would run the first man through the body that attempted to lay a hand on him—by the way, he hadn't a sword, but he forgot that in his fury. There was a justice of the peace for the county who protested that he would commit the best for contempt; and a Dublin attorney in the back-seat intimated his determination to indict Tom, who had laid hold of his leg, for an assault; and moreover, to commence an action against his master for defamation. As I was but a youngster then, and the weakest of the party, the landlord chuckled me down in a twinkling, and hauled me into the parlour, half dead with fright; and thereupon the rest of the passengers, including the wooden-legged captain, scrambled down, and followed, determined to make common cause and protect me from insult with their lives, if necessary. And now we were all again in the breakfast-room, clamouring and remonstrating, while, to add to the din, the guard kept up a continual rattle with his horn. All this time the English gentleman was steadily prosecuting his work upon the eggs and toast, with a cup of tea before him, which he was leisurely sipping, quite at his ease like.

"What the deuce is the matter?" said he looking up, "can't you let a man take his breakfast in comfort?"

"The plate!" said the master.

"The silver spoons!" cried the butler.

"Robbery!" shouted the mistress.

"Murder!" &c., screamed the housemaids.

"Search every one!" demanded the host; "come let us begin with this young chum," diving his hands into my breeches pocket.

"I think," said the English gentleman, coolly, "would he so well first to search the inn-mistress."

"I did, Do you think I'm green enough to travel so early a morning as this without having a comfortable breakfast?"

"Well," said Dempsey, "that's the knowingest trick I ever heard of in my life."

"Not pl," replied the gentleman, with great sang froid, "but it won't do to be repeated."

When we arrived at Portarlington, the gentleman—who, by the way, turned out to be a very pleasant fellow, and up to all sorts of—got off the coach, and ordered his travelling-case to be taken into the inn.

"Do ye stop here, sir?" asked the coachman.

"Yes, for the present. I have a little business to do here as well as at Monmouth."

The gentleman, having given the usual gratuity to the guard and coachman, and also a sip of paper to Dempsey which he directed him to give to the host at Monmouth, passed into the inn; the coach drove on, and I never saw him again.

Dempsey having pocketed the shilling, looked at the paper with some curiosity, in which, to say the truth, we all shared.

"There's no harm in reading it, as it is open," said the Captain, taking it from Dempsey.

They were a few lines, written in pencil, on the leaf of a pocket-book, and the Captain read them out—I remember them to this day:—

Reilly put nothing down, and Dempsey forwarded the paper by the down-coach, that poor Tom Reilly's character might be cleared with the least possible delay. Tom was fully reinstated in the confidence of his employers; but the landlady had got such a fright, that she determined her silver spoons should never again be placed at the mercy of any traveller. Accordingly she transferred them to the private part of the establishment, substituting for them in the public room a set of every next powder articles—there was no German silver, or albata, or such things in those days—which when cleaned, looked nearly as well as silver. Many a time I stirred my tea with one of them, and thought of—

ORIGINAL POETRY.

J. I. Rhymers, to J. M. Bard, GREETING.

Oh, brd of Erin! 'tis you that's wearin'
The laurels green on your glorious name;
To me its vexin',—faith its quite perplexin',
Th't my inquiries can't find out that same.

There's been much "barney" 'bout the groves of
Blurney,
An' the clever janias who wrote them lines;
But rate's my anxiety, without impropriety,
T'know the pote of these golden mines.

There's no occasion to praise th' invasion,
Th' rhyming bore no author's name;
I wonder delusion 'bout that effusion,
Th' jokes were served up without the crame.

And on mus'n't flatter my foolish chatter
About that "shepherd," "Eureka Bill;"
He has served his lagging and no "is bragging
He's got a good hole on the old Red Hill.

I have no muse, so I can't abuse
Yer father's son in poetic strains;
'Twa yourself that "slewed" me, for your hint
I'll be bound to.

With veneration for my worthless brains.

TO BUILDERS.—Wanted Tenders for erecting and completing the Roman Catholic Denominational School-house at Buninyong. Tenders received until the 23 inst. Application to be made to the Reverend Father Smyth, from whom, or from Messrs. Ryan and Cavanah, Buninyong, particulars and specifications may be had.

NOTICE.—Land Sale.—Important to all.—The undersigned having received instructions from the proprietors, will Sell by Auction, at the Gravel Pits Mar, on Monday, the 25th inst, two valuable Allotments in Armstrong-street, one called on plan Lot 7, of Section 7; and one situated next to Messrs. Purdue and Co's store, being part of Sub-division Lot 9, Section 3. Any business man must be aware of the value of this land as a site for business.

Also, two valuable half-acre Allotments, one being a corner allotment, and having a frontage to the ... and the other to ...

Sell by Auction ...
one hundred cases brandy, half ton carbonate soda, one ton hams, one ton bacon, tobacco, cigars, porter, ale, powder, shot, matches, &c., &c., without the least reserve, as they must be cleared off. The trade is respectfully requested to attend.

WM. A. TORRANCE, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has for sale by private contract, a first-rate Public House, doing a good trade, on the main road from Geelong to Ballarat.

WM. A. TORRANCE, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has for sale by private contract, a large and first-rate No. 1 Canvas Tarpaulin,—dimensions, 90 by 33; also, a large American stove, capable of cooking for two hundred people.

WM. A. TORRANCE, Auctioneer.

MR. PARSON'S Restaurant, Eureka—Relinquishing Business.—R. H.ington will sell on Monday next, Sept. 11, the above well known Establishment. The tent is 33 ft. x 14 ft. partly boarded, spacious, tastefully fitted up, lined with cloth, and erected in one of the most eligible positions for business on Eureka. The Stock consists of a variety of glassware, crockery, large bagatelle board; cheese, flour, sugar, raisins, iron bedsteads, cigars, rugs, handsome solar lamps and oil, American ...

WIT AND HUMOR.

(From Punch June 25.)

OTTO EXTINGUISHER.—That nasty little rushlight called Otto, has been very properly put out. It would splutter, it would splash its grease about, it would make itself troublesome and offensive; and France and England have done a very sensible thing in clapping an extinguisher on the insignificant but vexatious luminary.

WHERE IS THE RUSSIAN FLAG?—The flagless condition of the Russian fortresses—where no bit of hunting waves—may we trust be taken as the prophetic condition of the Emperor Nicholas; who, the war continuing, will in good time not have a rag to cover him.

WASHING DAY IN THE BALTIC.—Some of the officers in the Baltic have been writing home to their mamas for the means of washing and ironing their own linen, as well as for ample instructions how to "get up" a shirt. One gallant youth extracts that full directions may be given him as to the whole details of the operation, with hints as to where to begin and where to leave off. He also urges his mamma to send him by an early packet a packet of starch, for though he is prepared to pay a stiff price for the article, he does not like to be without it, as its absence prevents him from showing a bold—shirt—front to the enemy. It is to be regretted that the thoughts of our naval officers should be absorbed in the washing-tub at such a critical moment, and that it is reason to fear that they will have too many irons in the fire, if they are to be washing their own collars when they ought to be mashing the breast-works of the enemy. A lieutenant with his hands in the suds can scarcely be prepared for a sudden emergency, and we would therefore recommend a naval hero to learn to "rough it" with his linen as well as with everything else while on active service.

THE LAST OF THE GILLIFLOWERS.—It is the remark of a martinet who has taken to horticulture in his dotage, that the flower of the British army will be destroyed by doing away with the stocks.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.—LEARN AND FORBEAR.—Russia, without a doubt, is the Bear, and Prussia, evidently, is For-Bear.

LARGENISTS AND FELONISTS.—In the debate on the prison estimates, Lord Palmerston is reported to have stated that "Upon the admission of convicts, they must declare the religion to which they belong." About the religion of a convict we should think there must generally be some doubt, although it would be impossible to question his conviction.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.—People are wondering at the absence of the summer; but the fact is, that it has been postponed in consequence of the war.

ALLIES OF THE CZAR.

I stand alone, I've not a friend,
I've not a blessed pal;
I've no Allies, and must depend
On Lies without the Al.

PENANCE IN BELGRAVIA.—Mr. Westerton has been returned Churchwarden for St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, to the confusion and agony of several distinguished countesses and other ladies of the fashionable church; all of whom intend to mark their sorrow by some sort of penance and mourning; The Countess of Smallbeersbury has taken a vow to go without eggs until next Paschal; and on Saturday last all the spaniels of Belgravia appeared in leading strings of black riband.

THE TWO EXTREMES OF FASHION.—Formerly, when ladies went out, they used to have their bonnets on; but that is no longer the case, for their bonnets are now not on, but half off. The reason generally assigned by our female acquaintance why bonnets are thus worn, is, because they are. There is, however, a somewhat more logical one to be given than this; namely, the length of the dress. Condemned by the tyranny of fashion to screen their

of your valuable company, to give it an unequivocal denial. I defy the New Chum, or any one else, to prove that I ever sold a glass of spirits on the diggings, although I have kept a store for some time, on the Eureka, Canadian, and Ballarat Flats. Hoping you will excuse me for trespassing thus far on your columns

I remain, Sir, your respectfully
A. H. KING, Storekeeper.
Ballarat Flat.

A STAGE-COACH STORY.

(From the *Dublin Magazine*, 1854.)

It is all the changes that have taken place in this changeable world, since I had the pleasure of making acquaintance with it, the greatest is in travelling. When I was a youngster, I remember my father, who was Mayor of Cork in the year of grace '97, setting out for Dublin with the address of the Corporation of that loyal city to the Viceroyn of the day. I remember it, as it were, but yesterday. It was thought at that time to be a great journey, and the leave-taking of friends and relatives was not without tears. They took two days to reach Limerick; on the third they proceeded to Tullamore, where they slept; and on the fourth, taking ship in the canal boat, they arrived in the metropolis late at night.

"I shall never forget my first journey from Limerick to Dublin. A day-coach had been established, which was considered a marvel of celebrity. It left Swanburne's hotel early in the morning, and contrived to accomplish half of the journey that day, arriving late in the evening at Monastri, where the travellers slept, whence, starting next morning, after an early breakfast, it entered the metropolis by the light of the old oil-lamp; upon the second day, you may yet see the old road-side inn a little way outside the way of Mount Athu—a large, high house, retired a short way from the road, having a spacious sweep of gravelled space before it, and a multitude of windows; but, alas! it is now falling fast into decay; and one never sees the bustling face of the white-aproned waiter standing at the door, or hears the crack of the postillion's whip as he leads out his poters to horse, or a gentleman's travelling-carriage.

"Well, all that is past and gone. On the second day of our journey, we had all assembled drowsily in the parlour, which smelled villainously of the preceding night's supper, and had sat down to our hurried breakfast. By the time we had half finished our meal, a car drove up to the door, and in a few moments after a gentleman entered in a large drab travelling coat, with half a dozen capes, and a huge red shawl wound round his neck. He possessed a travelling-case leisurely on the side-board, and then looked keenly around him. The survey did not seem to give him much gratification. The eggs had all disappeared, and the cold beef was in a very dilapidated condition. However, he sat down, took off his coat and shawl, and addressed himself to the cold meat like a hungry man. The waiter made his appearance.

"Just five minutes more, gentlemen, the horses are putting to."

The traveller looked up quickly. He was not a man to be put out of his way. He ordered some eggs, and desired the waiter to make fresh tea.

"Are you going by the coach sir?" inquired the attendant.

"Yes, certainly," was the reply, in an English accent. (He was a traveller from a London house), "but I must have my breakfast first; so be quick, will you?"

The waiter left the room, and immediately after we heard the fellow telling the guard to be expeditious; an exhortation to which that worthy responded by a clamorous blast of his horn that made us all start from our seats, and hurry out of the room, leaving the English gentleman alone to finish his breakfast, which, to do him justice, he seemed by no means disposed to neglect. The waiter, meantime, brought in the tea, and retired; but was speedily summoned back by a vigorous ringing of the bell.

"A spoon, please," said the gentleman.

"Murder &c., screamed the householders. "Search every one" demanded the coachman. "let us begin with this young chap," diving his hands into my breeches pocket.

"I think," said the English gentleman, coolly, "it would be as well first to search the premises. At the water-log in your service?"

"Fifteen years last Shrove-tide, and I defy any man to lay as much as the big of his nail to my charge."

By this time the English gentleman had finished his breakfast, and, wiping his mouth deliberately, he commenced to search the room. He opened every drawer of the sideboard, then he looked under the table, then behind the window-shutters, but all in vain. After that he stopped a moment to reflect, when a bright thought seemed to cross his mind, and he raised the lid of one of the teapots, but with a little success as before; nevertheless, he continued his examination of the teapots, and when he came to the last, what do you think, but he thrust in his hand, and drew out first one spoon, and then another till he laid a number of them on the table. Tom rushed up and began to count—"Two, four, six," and so on, till at length he exclaimed—

"May I never see glory, but they're all right, ev'ry one. The Lord between us and harm, but this bangs all that ever I seen."

"I'll tell you what, my man," said the gentleman, looking sternly at the astonished waiter, "I strongly suspect you have been playing a pretty goodly muster. A nice haul you'd find if the company had gone away. I mean, addressing himself to the fellow, I tell you," he continued, addressing himself to the host; "and if it wasn't for the fortunate circumstances of my coming in a little late and wanting a spoon, you would have lost your property, sir. You may count it a lucky day that I came to your house."

The landlord was struck dumb with amazement: even the mistress hadn't a word to say, though she looked wickedly at poor Tom, and the householders began to cry and bless themselves.

"Gentlemen," proceeded the Englishman, "I hope you will overlook the insult you have received, as, after all, the landlord is not to be blamed; and if he will insist on this blackguard waiter making an ample apology, I will take upon me to say for you all, that you will not take any proceedings."

All cheerfully expressed their assent to the proposition except the attorney, who still muttered something about assault and defamation, which so terrified Tom that he mostly entreated pardon of the whole company, though he still protested that he was innocent of the crime laid to his charge.

"Gentlemen," said the gentleman, "but if you have made proper submission, and nothing has been lost, I shall make it a further condition with your master, that he won't turn you adrift on the world with a thief's character, but give you the opportunity of reforming. Keep a sharp eye on him, however, sir, I advise you. And now, gentlemen, I think, we'd better be moving."

We all hurried out and took our places, the English gentleman getting up on the seat behind the coachman. Dempsey "threw the silk" into the horses; the guard blew an impatient blast on his horn, and off we went at a snapping pace, the host bowing humbly to us until we were out of sight.

"I'm driving on this road these ten years," said Dempsey, when he slackened his pace up a hill; "and I never knew such a thing as that to happen before."

"Very likely," said the Englishman, quietly, "and never, till again."

"I always thought Tom Reilly was as honest a fellow, man and boy, as any in the parish."

"I make no doubt in us," replied the other; "he has a very honest countenance."

"I thought, sir," said the captain, "you said you didn't like his look."

"Maybe I did say so," was the reply, "and pray, sir, do you still think 'twas he hid spoons?"

"Not a bit of it."

"Then who the d— did?"

"I have no muse, so I can't rhyme."
Your father's son in poetic strains;
'Twa yourself that "slew" me, for your hint
ludned me
With veneration for my worthless brains,
In your congratulations, or perambulations,
In a salute to the Township (with I hope they will)
There'd be no measure to my great pleasure,
In encountering a brother Quill.

But its quite erroneous that my name euphonic,
Is mispronounced, its so roundabout;
But insure Mr. C-camp—behind the G. v. camp,
Could well direct you to find me out.

And if ate's propitious to my ardent wishes,
And we should send you in my way,
You need not hamper yourself with dumper,
For there's baker's bread with your bowl of tay.
So don't be shy man, and if you're dry man,
And dance to be taking a gentle walk,
I'll find a bottle to wet your throatie,
If you'll only drop in to have a talk.

And we'll rhyme like blazes 'bout the Ballarat races—
'Bout Milne and the Traps, and the likes of them,
And the *Ballarat Times* shall print our rhymes,
So beure and call upon.

Your's J. M.

BALLARAT TRADE CIRCULAR.

Ballarat, 15th September, 1854

Since our last, there has been a slight re-action in our market, and from the fact of so large a "Nugget" being found on the nearly deserted Red Hill Lead, we may expect a large increase in the population, and with them, we may expect a further re-acton. At the sales this week the following prices have been realised. Ad-laid flour, first, £65; other Colonial, £55 to £58; hay, £59, demand limited; oats, 23s. to 27s.; bran, 11s. to 13s.; tea, £8 to £9 per chest; sugars in demand, especially Cossipore; candles, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; corks, 3s. to 3s. 9d. In spirits there has been a slight decline. Dark brandy, 25s. to 37s. case brandy, 50s. to 55s.; whiskey, 25s. to 30s. scarce; old Tom, 50s. to 55s. Dried and other fruits are asked for. Dry goods there is little demand for, excepting double-width calico and cotton, and Raven drill. The hoot market in so glutted we cannot quote any price. In hardware, stocks are very large and no demand. Nails scarce and asked for. Stock—the following prices have been realised at the Clarendon Stables this week—draught horses, £50 to £80; inferior, do. £30 to £45; good hacks, £30 to £45; inferior do. £15 to £25; milk cows, £15 to £18.

Gold still continues at £4 0 3 to £4 0 6.
WM. A. TORRANCE,
Auctioneer.

GOOD REWARD.—*Stolen or Strayed from Ballarat, one Black Horse branded T off shoulder, and Blotch Brand both sides of rump. One Grey Mare branded JHP conjoined near shoulder. The above reward will be paid on delivery to the undersigned, near Mr. Ryan's store, Brown Hill.*
ANTHONY ROWE.

consists for business on Eureka. The Stock consists of a variety of glassware, crockery, large bagatelle board; cheese, flour, sugar, raisins, iron bedsteads, cigars, rugs, handsome solar lamps and oil, American cooking stove, smaller tent lined throughout with drugget, and a quantity of other articles pertaining to the business too numerous for insertion.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Remember!—Parson's Restaurant, Eureka.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—Tenders are required for the Erection of a Store for the Civil Commissariat Department at Creswick's Creek. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Assistant Colonial Engineer, at the Government Camp, Ballarat.

CHEAP BOOTS.

A case of superior enamelled knee boots on hand; also, a nice variety of garden seeds. R. & A. H. KING, Ballarat Flat, Red flag, blue diamond.

MISSING FRIENDS.

MISSING.—Thomas W. Shadforth aged 22 years, about 5 feet 7 inches high, full face, fair complexion, dark brown hair, with light brown moustache. Had on a cloth cap, black pilot coat, and pink striped regatta shirt. Was last seen on Tuesday afternoon. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his friends at the Ballarat store, Gravel Pits, Tullock and M'Laren, Township, and H. Springer, Arcade House, near the Adelphi Theatre.

JOSIAH KIRBY, who deposited Gold on the 13 March, 1854, is requested to call at the Gold Office, Camp, Ballarat, respecting a Deposit Receipt.

JOHN GREEN,
Gold Office, Ballarat,
4 Sept. 1854.
Commissioner.

FOUND.

FOUND, a gold bag containing gold; also, a letter of exchange upon London.—Apply at Wilson's store, Pennyweight Flat, Sept. 13, 1854.

FOUND.—A Black and White Bull Bitch, with Chain. The owner can have her, on paying expenses, by applying at the tent, below the burial ground. It not claimed before three weeks from the present date will be sold to defray expenses Golden Point, Ballarat.

FOUND at Creswick's Creek on the 4th of September, 1854, a dark bay horse with black points, branded H near shoulder illegible brand on near hip and off shoulder, with saddle and bridle on. Apply at the Commissioner's Camp, Creswick's Creek, or to George Rugby, storekeeper.

ners on; that that is no longer the case, for their bonnets are now not on, but half off. This reason generally assigned by our female acquaintance why bonnets are thus worn, is, because they are. There is, however, a somewhat more logical one to be given than this; namely, the length of the dress. Condemned by the tyranny of fashion to screen their backs and ankles from incalculable indignities, they themselves by showing as much as possible of the head.

TAR AND TARZAR.—Admiral Plumridge has destroyed 19,000 casks of Russian tar at Uleaborg. Nicholas says he doesn't mind the loss, as he has quite enough English tar on his hands.

An Irish doctor advertises that the deaf may hear of him at his office every day from ten till three. The editor of the *Albany Express*, says the only reason why his dwelling was not blown away during a recent gale was because there was a heavy mortgage on it.

DR. FRANKLIN says, that "time is money." This may account for the fact that persons, when most in need of money, do not have it.

At a party, a lady was asked by a lady her opinions of her dress. "The wit replied, "The long and short of the matter is, it begins too late and ends too soon."

A young lady having said that she would make but a very poor sailor, a nautical bystander replied, "You would make an excellent mate, though."

In the "Notes on the Nobility," in the *Chronicle* of the 22nd of January, we are told that the late Bishop Grey, of Hereford, "was blessed with sixteen children." A friend of ours who is at extensive family man himself, exclaimed upon reading this, "I'm blessed if he was!"—*Hull Advertiser*

Among the volumes of poetic nonsense that is indulged in by rhyming poetasters concerning Spring, it is refreshing to come across such a gem as the following:—

The first bird of Spring
Attempted to sing,
But ere he had rounded a note,
He fell from the nub—
Ah, a dead bird was him—
The music had left in his throat.

GRAMMAR.—"John, parse *girls* are lovely." "Girls is a common noun, third person, plural number, and objective case." "Objective case?" "No nominative case." "Nominative to what verb?" "I don't know, sir." "Well, what follows girls?"—"John Dickson followed our girls what we've got to sing, last Sunday afternoon." "Oh! young man! Well, I should suppose they were in the objective case."—"No, sir; when I see 'em, I should think they were in the *possessive case* for he was huggin' 'em like thunder."—*American Paper*.

AN ANECDOTE.—A gentleman having unexpectedly brought home a friend to dinner, was taken into an adjoining apartment by his wife, and well scolded for his conduct. The lady, purposely perhaps, spoke for in so loud a tone as to enable the stranger to hear every word she said; and the husband, provoked by such behaviour, replied, in the same key, that nothing but the presence of the gentleman in the next room prevented him from giving her a good beating for her insolence. "Pray stand on no ceremony with me," exclaimed the witty guest, for whose benefit the conversation had been carried on.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—The man who commences their career under the most favourable auspices, and the most flattering prospect of success, do not always obtain the commence they seek. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. There is a certain ordeal life; and it is very questionable whether he succeeds the best who commences under the most apparently advantageous circumstances. There is such a thing as a man depending too much upon his means, and too little upon himself—small certainties, it has been observed, are often the ruin of man.

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