



The Ballarat Times.

BUNINYONG & CRESWICK ADVERTISER.

NO. 34.

BALLARAT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 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, Lydiard Street, Ballarat Township, and near the Crown Hotel, Buninyong, have on sale, ladies' sides saddles, bridles, and whips; gentlemen's saddles, bridles, and whips.

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 hhds. and cases.
 Rum, best Jamaica, in hhds. and punches
 Hill and Underwood's Old Tom in hhds.
 Booth's, Nicholson's, and Tanqueray's ditto in cases
 Whiskey in hhds.
 Port and Sherry Wines, in quarter-casks hhds, and cases
 Champagne in baskets and cases
 Champagne Cider in cases
 Claret in cases
 Porter and Ale, in hhds. 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

IMPORTANT to the inhabitants of Ballarat and Creswick's Creek.

Mr. M. LINQUIST
 Begg to call the attention of the public generally to his
SALES BY AUCTION,
 of Horses, Drays, &c., &c., every **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & SATURDAY,** At 12 o'clock sharp,
 And further begs to remind them of the facilities, both to the vendor and the purchaser, his yard affords in preference to many others, having been established for some length of time. That ensures him a ready attendance of purchasers; also his MAINT being situated on the main road, near McCre's and Circus, the vendor is not put to the same annoyances as when yards are inconveniently situated: this one being in a central position prevents anything of the kind.

M. L. further begs to state that he entirely devotes his attention to the sale of **HORSES, CATTLE, &c.**
 Therefore those persons who may honor him with their commands may depend on realizing the **UTMOST VALUE.**

From the precaution he has taken of late in preventing **STOLEN** Horses being entered or sold in his yard, the purchaser can now feel assured that generally all cattle, horses, &c., offered for sale in his yard are *bona fide* property.

The inhabitants of Creswick's Creek are particularly reminded that they can make their purchases here twenty-five per cent cheaper than at Creswick's Creek.

MAURICE LINQUIST,
 Auctioneer,
 Near McCre's and the Circus.

THE "ADELAIDE OBSERVER" Newspaper can be obtained at the Diggings on application to the undersigned.

TWO O'CLOCK.

TYREE, GREEN, AND CO.,
 Sell by Auction, daily, at
TWO O'CLOCK.

NOTE.—The Horse Sale at the Clarendon Livery Stables, every Wednesday and Saturday.

CLARENDON Livery Stables.—The Proprietor of the Clarendon Livery Stables begs to inform the Public that he has now prepared to take in Horses to Livery, by the Day, Week, or Month, and that he has always Horses for Hire.
 Clarendon Stables,
 13th Oct. 1854.

CLARENDON Livery Stables.—Wm. A. Torrance has made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Clarendon Livery Stables to the effect that all Horses entered for Sale by Auction shall be charged only one half the usual rates for Stabling.
 Clarendon Stables,
 13th Oct., 1854.

MEDICAL.—Notice of Removal. Dr. A. Sickler has removed from Red Hill, next the Baths on the road to the Township, close to the bridge. Hours of consultation from 8 till 11 A.M., 3 to 6 P.M.

MEDICAL.—For Sale, an old established Practice, with Tent, Drugs, Furniture, &c. An introduction given if required. Apply at Messrs Tyree, Green & Co.'s Auction Mart, Ballarat Flat, or before 11 o'clock at Mr. Holt-house's, Surgeon, &c., near Bentley's, Eureka Hotel.

THE Partnership hitherto existing

CALIFORNIAN MART, Ballarat Township, back of the Post Office—to Storekeepers, &c.—Messrs. M. H. COBEA and CO., Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants, Grocers, &c., beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand an extensive and select stock of goods, so which they respectfully invite attention.
 N.B. A quantity of empty casks and kegs for sale, at moderate prices.

PESTLE AND MORTAR FLAG.
MESSRS. ROBINSON & COLE, Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, in tendering their sincere thanks to their numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement they have hitherto received, beg respectfully to intimate that they have removed their extensive establishment from Eureka to the New-road, Ballarat Flat, leading to the Township, where every genuine article connected with the trade can be procured.

Messrs. R. & C. would especially invite attention to the following list of select preparations, viz:—
 Robinson's Dysentery Mixture, a never-failing remedy.
 Robinson's Carnitative and Preservative for infants and young children.
 Robinson's Magnesia Aperient, a delightful and agreeable purgative for bilious affections, indigestion, heart-burn, &c.
 The finest concentrated Essence of Jamaica Sarsaparilla.
 Russell & Turner's Eye Lotion, the best remedy for blight, &c.
 Tonic Bitters, for indigestion, &c.
 Lemon Kari, a delightful summer beverage.
 Dr. Gregory's Stomachic Aperient Powders.
 Robinson's Amboyna Tincture, for the teeth and gums, and for all disorders to which the teeth, mouth, and gums

Lydiard 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.

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 fire 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.

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

BELFORD begs to inform storekeepers 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.

SHOEMAKERS.—Sole Leather, Kip, Calf, and Kangaroo, Lasts, Tools, Grindery, &c., good and cheap at
DAVIS & SON'S,
Saddlers and Harness Makers, Ballarat Township, and Buninyong.

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 Stable, and at the Auction Mart, Gravel Pits.

American Westphalia, & Cumberland Hams
Bacon Soap
Trenchle 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, near M'Crea's and circus.—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.

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.

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. Breakfast from 7 to 9; dinner, 12 to 2; supper, 5 to 7; soups from 11 to 4. Coffee and tea, all hours.

"ADELAIDE OBSERVER" Newspaper can be obtained at the Diggings on application to the undersigned, Agent in Victoria for proprietors in Adelaide.

Advertisements also received for same by
BRUCE ROSS, Agent,
41, Swanston-street, Melbourne,
Also the Sydney Empire, newspaper.

BUILDERS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a Church on the Township of Ballarat, in accordance with the plans to be seen at the office of H. B. LANE, Esq., Government Architect.—Tenders to be sent in on or before the 31st of October, 1854.

By order,
J. DIXIE, Hon. Sec.
Ballarat, 29 Sept., 1854.

COFFEE.—Fresh roasted and fresh ground Coffee at the Barra Barra Store, Gravel Pits.—**W. E. PEIRCE** respectfully informs storekeepers and the public of Ballarat and adjacent places that he has just received from England a coffee roaster and mill, whereby he will be enabled to supply coffee in all its purity—a luxury never yet obtained on the diggings. Parties holding raw coffees can have them roasted and ground on reasonable terms. Orders by post punctually attended to. Terms cash.
W. E. PEIRCE is a purchaser of sound raw coffee.

Observe the address,
W. E. PEIRCE,
Barra Barra Store, Gravel Pits.

FOR Sale.—Store, Cottage, Stable, &c., together with, and built on Allotment 12, section 8, situated in Eyre street between Doveton and Armstrong-streets. The store 66 x 12, with a most comfortable three-roomed cottage, and stable with loft 50 x 20. The whole well-built, and is 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. }

CURF INN.—Willyong and Joseph Tait having opened their new premises, situated on the Creswick's Creek and Burnbank road, one and a-half miles from Ballarat, beg to solicit the patronage of their numerous friends and the public. W. & J. T. beg to assure the public there will be nothing wanting on their part to make their house worthy of a call.

Good stabling and a stockyard for the accommodation of carriers and cattle dealers.

Dr. Gregory's Stomachic Aperient Powders.

THE Partnership hitherto existing at Ballarat, under the style or firm of James M-Murray and Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm, will be collected by the late partners.

JAMES M-MURRAY,
JOHN J. MILLAR,
WM. WILSON,
ROBERT WILSON, Witness.
Ballarat, 5th October, 1854.

WILLIAM DUNKIN, General Smith and Horse-shoer, Armstrong-street, Ballarat Township, near the Victoria Hotel, (late of the Eureka), begs to return his thanks to his Friends and the Diggers for past favors, and to inform them that he has removed to the above-named premises, where he intends to carry on his business, in all its branches, with neatness and despatch. All kinds of agricultural work on the shortest notice.

A good wheelwright will hear of something to his advantage, by applying to the undersigned.
W. DUNKIN.

SOIL Allotment in the Township.—To be let for a term of years, or the interest sold, all that plot of ground, adjoining Messrs Broughton & Boyd's, measuring 33 feet frontage by 160.
For terms apply to Isaac Jones & Co., Auctioneer.

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.

HISTLE Store, Gravel Pits.—P. Paterson begs to intimate that he has taken J. M. Burns, of Geelong, into partnership, and that in future the business will be conducted under the style or firm of Paterson and Burns.

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

EARTHENWARE & CRYSTAL. John Riddoch & Co., Gt. Malop-street, Geelong, beg to inform the Storekeepers and others of Ballarat that they have always an immense assortment of earthenware and crystal, at the very lowest market price. Orders are punctually attended to, and the goods carefully packed; or if desired assorted crates as imported can at any time be forwarded.

Robinson's Amoyna Tincture, for the teeth and gums, and for all disorders to which the teeth, mouth, and gums are subject.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment, all sizes.
Camphorated Tooth Powder.
Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Best Cod Liver Oil.
Robinson's Anti-bilious Pills.
Crosse and Blackwell's Calf's Foot Jelly
Batty's do.
Robinson's Furniture Cream.
Calcined Magnesia in bottles.
Keating's Cough Lozenges.
Robinson's Patent Groat.

PERFUMERY.
Robinson's celebrated fancy perfume—The Saffron Bouquet, extracted from the most odoriferous flowers, and in favor of which a flattering testimonial was received from the Countess of Sefion.

Violet Powder, in packets.
Fancy Soaps.
Superior Lavender Water and Eau de Cologne.
Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes of the newest and best description.
Fancy Snuffs and Tobaccos.

Tartaric Acid, Carbonate of Soda, Essence of Lemon, Raspberry, Jargonelle Pear, Pine Apple, Mint, &c.
N.B.—Surgical instruments of all kinds, trusses, cupping apparatus, enema apparatus, electric battery, breast pumps, nipple shields, feeding bottles, puff boxes, &c., &c.

Physician's and surgeon's prescriptions accurately dispensed. Decayed teeth stopped and extracted.
Paints, paint brushes, oils, and colors of all kinds.
Horse and cattle medicines.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to inform the public that drays start every Monday morning from their stores for Geelong. Luggage and passengers conveyed on moderate terms.
TULLOCK & McLAREN,
Lydiard-street.

Capitalists, Speculators, and Others.—For sale by private contract, one of the most convenient and handsomely built hotels in the colony situated on a thoroughfare embracing the whole of the traffic from Geelong to Buninyong, Ballarat, Burabank, Mount Alexander, Avoca, &c. Terms most easy. Apply to

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
Auctioneer & Commission Agent,
Gravel Pits, Ballarat.

LAND for Sale, in Lydiard and Sturt streets, adjoining Bath's Hotel.
THOMAS RAY.

BALLARAT.—“The Ballarat Times” a Weekly Family and General Newspaper, Printed and Published on the Tuesdays of Ballarat, and Circulated extensively among the miners, mechanics, carpenters, labour, government and public offices, educational institutions, and private families on all the goldfields, Melbourne, Geelong, Sydney, Adelaide, Deception Bay, Hobart Town, and all the important colonial cities of Great Britain, Ireland, America, and France. The Subscription is £5. per quarter, by post £5. 10s. six months, £8. Advertisements of twenty words or under, 3s. for every ten or less number of words additional 1s. A Deduction of twenty-five per cent. is inserted for three months. Subscriptions and Advertisements.

MONEY PAID IN ADVANCE.
N.B.—Advertisements and Subscriptions may be forwarded by post enclosing the amount in postage stamps.

Ballarat Business Directory.

Scale of reduced charges for advertising Names, Residences, Professions, Trades, etc, at Ballarat.

(Not to exceed thirty words.)

DAYS	1 month		2 months		3 months		4 months		5 months		6 months	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
10	1	0	1	5	1	10	1	2	1	4	1	5
15	1	3	1	9	1	13	1	16	1	18	2	0
20	1	6	1	12	1	16	2	2	2	2	2	4
25	1	10	1	16	2	4	2	8	2	10		

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.
CLENDINNING—Dr. Clendinning, A.M., Surgeon, &c., Hospital, Red Hill, Ballarat.
HOBSON—Hobson and Warner, Surgeons, &c., between the Gravel Pits and Red Hill, and at Eureka, near the Exhibition Market.
NEWMAN—Newman & Co., Chemists, &c., Pennyweight Hill, Ballarat.
ROBINSON—Robinson and Cole, Wholesale and Retail Chemists, New Road.
SICKLER—A. Sickler, M.D., Surgeon and Accoucher, next the Baths, adjoining the bridge, new road.
STEWART—Mr. James Stewart, Surgeon etc., Ballarat Hospital, Bakery-Hill, Gravel-Pits.
WILLS—Mr. Wills, Surgeon and Occulist, right hand of Bath's Hotel.

LEGAL.
ANSELL—Mr. J. T. Ansell, Solicitor and Mining Agent, Gravel Pit Hill, Ballarat.
LYNN—Adam Loftus Lynn, Solicitor, Lydiard street.
O'COCK—Mr. O'Cook, Solicitor, Bath's Hotel.

BANKS.
AUSTRALASIA—The Bank of Australasia, corner of Lydiard and Sturt Streets.
N. S. WALES—The Bank of New South Wales, Lydiard-street.
VICTORIA—Bank of Victoria, Ballarat, corner of Sturt and Doveton-streets.
VICTORIA—Bank of Victoria, Avoca, near the Commissioner's Camp.

GOLD BUYERS.
BRADSHAW—Bradshaw and Salmon, Gold Buyers, &c., Eureka.
DIXIE—Dixie and Parkin, Gold Brokers and Commission Agents, next to the Bank of Australasia, Lydiard Street.
FORSYTH—Forsyth and Co., Gold Buyers, &c., Eureka.

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.
PEIRCE—W. E. Peirce, Burra Burra Store, Gravel Pits, Provision and Coffee Establishment.
THISTLE—Thistle Store, New Road, John Crookbank, Proprietor.
TULLOCH—Tulloch and McLaren, Wholesale and Retail Storekeepers, Lydiard Street.
WHITFIELD—Whitfield, Bros. and Co., General Storekeepers, Ballarat, Corio Street, Geelong, and Great Bourke Street, Melbourne.
WILLEY—Mr. Willey, Draper and General Storekeeper, opposite Argus Office, Bakery Hill.

ARTISANS.

CODLIN—Collin, Smith, Farrier, etc., Lydiard Street, near Bath's Hotel.
DAVIES—Davies and Son, Saddlers, Harness Makers, and Leather Sellers, Lydiard Street, Towaship, and near the Crown Hotel, Buninyong.
HOFFARBER—H. Hoffarber, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Red Hill.
STREET—George Street, Baker, Gravel Pits near Argus Office.
WATSON—R. Watson, Smith, Farrier, Wheelwright, etc., Armstrong Street, near Ballarat Times Office.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

ARCADE—Arcade 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 Hamner.
QUEEN'S—Queen's Theatre, Queen Street, Bakery Hill, J. S. Larue, Proprietor.
ROYAL—Theatre Royal, Ballarat Flat, T. A. Hetherington, 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 AUSTRALASIA, BALLARAT.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.
Bills Purchased—On London, at 30 days eight at 3 per cent premium; for every additional 30 days 1/2 per cent. discount; on Sydney, at sight 1 per cent. discount; on Maryland, 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; on 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.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.
PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter .. Sunday, 29 inst., 4.11 a.m.
Full Moon .. Sunday, 5 prox., 6.11 a.m.

DAYS.	W.M.	SUN	n.	s.
S 22	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity	5	9	21
M 23	Sir J. Mackintosh born, 1765.	5	7	22
T 24	Port Jackson battery com, 1803	5	5	23
W 25	Dr. G. Rolfe born at Adelaide, 1845	5	4	26
T 26	Queen pro. at Hob. Town, 1837	5	2	23
F 27	up. Cook born 1728.	5	1	29
S 28	St. Simon and St. Jude.	6	0	30

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. A.—'s letter must be inserted as an advertisement, and paid for before it can appear, as we cannot devote our space to private discussions and recrimination.
An Old Actor is thanked for his polite communication. We shall take advantage of the information and form our own judgement on the subject.
Aeneas is kindly informed that we cannot insert any more communications on the subject of his letter. It is high time we cried "Jam satis."
The note of Mr. Jas. Torrance received, and will be attended to.
Mr. Berger's letter arrived too late but will be given next week.
We are given to understand that some runners and agents are in the habit of demanding one shilling and sixpence a copy for the Times. The public is informed that we shall fix the price, and no more ought to be charged or wait in any part of Victoria.

The Ballarat Times.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21.

In all the history of Australia—from its earliest discovery to the present time—from the day the soil first bore the impression of the white man's foot—during all the different phases of convictism—of commercial failures—of the discovery of the different gold-fields—of the agitation for the repeal of that incubus on industry, the miner's license—of the *fétiny* and rejoicing on the arrival and visiting of a new cham Governor—of the expected invasion of the Russians, never has there been a more eventful period than the present of Ballarat. Events follow each other so closely, indeed there is scarcely any intermission, that we no sooner hear of one interesting occurrence than we are prepared to hear of another more interesting and exciting still. Public feeling is so great that no rumour, however absurd, but what gains credence—everything is believed and everything is

party, were charged with the murder, tried at the Police Court, and acquitted. The friends of deceased, considering that both the inquest and the trial were unfairly conducted, agreed to meet on Tuesday last, on the spot where the man was murdered, and devise means to discover the guilty parties, and to bring them to justice. Accordingly, at an early hour, the hill on which is situated the Eureka Hotel, was thronged by thousands, so great was the excitement. A chairman, Mr Hugh Meikle, was appointed, who opened the proceedings of the meeting by a few introductory remarks, and read the report of the late trial of Mr. Bentley, as given in the Ballarat Times of last Saturday; it was then moved by Mr. William Cockhill, and seconded by James Russell Thompson:—

"That this meeting, not being satisfied with the manner in which the proceedings connected with the death of the late James Scobie have been conducted, either by the magistrates or by the coroner, pledges itself to use every lawful means to have the case brought before other and more competent authorities; and to effect this object do forward a petition embodying the facts of the case, for the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor."

Moved by Mr Alex. M. P. Grant, and seconded by Arch. Carmichael:—

"That this meeting views with mingled feelings of indignation and surprise, the address in favor of Mr Bentley, which appeared in the "Ballarat Times," of Saturday last, and begs to express its total dissent from the sentiments therein conveyed."

Moved by Mr Thomas Kennedy, and seconded by Mr Angus Sucherland:—

"3. That this meeting deems it necessary to collect subscriptions for the purpose of offering a reward for the conviction of the murderer or murderers, and defraying all other expenses connected with the prosecution of the case."

Moved by Mr Stephen Cumming, and seconded by Mr Blair:—

"4. That a Committee of seven be appointed to carry out the views of the meeting, as embodied in the foregoing resolutions; and that Peter Labor, James Russell Thompson, John W. Gray, Thomas D. Wanlip, William Cockhill, Alex. McPherson Grant, and Archibald Carmichael, form the said Committee, with power to add to their number. Three to form a quorum."

A petition, which is given elsewhere, was then read, which it was decided to

Mr. Rede, the Resident Commissioner, arrives, and essays to pacify the people by speechifying, but it will not do. He mounts the sill of where was once a window and gesticulates to the crowd to hear him: an egg is thrown from behind a tent opposite and narrowly misses his face, but breaks on the wall of the house, close to him. The Commissioner becomes excited, and orders the troopers to take the man in charge, but no trooper appears to relish the business. Mr. Commissioner Amos mounts the sill, and tries to be heard, and is listened to favourably; the storm is being allayed; the crowd begin to think they have gone far enough. He tells them he knows their feelings and appreciates them. They cheer. When, lo! a long piece of calico thrown out of one of the windows, is carried by the wind over the heads of the multitude; they endeavour to catch it in its flight; the Commissioner is no longer listened to; a cry of fire is raised; a horse thies and causes commotion; smoke is seen to issue from one of the rooms of the ground floor; the police extinguish it, and an attempt is made to form a cordon round the building—but it is too late. Whilst the front of the Hotel occupies the attention of the majority of the crowd, a few are pulling down the back premises—Mr. Rede sends for the detachment of the gallant 40th, now stationed at Ballarat—a shout is raised—the 40th are coming. Don't illuminate till they come; they shall see the sight; wait till they come. Smash goes the large lamp in front of the hotel. The troopers ride round and caracole their horses. Where's the Soldiers? There they come, yonder, up the hill! Hurrah—three cheers! The 40th arrive; they form into line in front of the hotel, swords drawn, Hurrah boys! No use waiting any longer, down she comes! The bowling alley is on fire. Police try to extinguish the flames—rather too warm. It's too late! The hotel is on fire at the back corner! Nothing can save it,—Hip, hip, hurrah! The soldiers wheel about and return to the Camp. Mr. Linquist's Auction Mart has caught fire—now the butcher's stall is in flames—the tent opposite is burning, give a hand boys to save it! Look out! the roof of the back part falls in! Hurrah boys, here's the pot and ale. Bottles are handed out burning hot; the necks of two bottles are knocked together! and the men cut their lips by drinking out of the broken bottles, Look out! The roof, sides, all fall in! An enormous mass of flame and smoke arises with a roaring sound, sparks are

BRADSHAW—Bradshaw and Salmon, Gold Buyers, &c., Eureka.
DIXIE—Dixie and Parkin, Gold Brokers and Commission Agents, next to the Bank of Australasia, Lydiard Street.
FORSYTH—Forsyth, James and Son, Gold Brokers, Bakery Hill, Gravel Pits.
HANKEN—Hanken 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.
COBEA—M. H. Cohea & Co., Wholesale Wine and Spirit Store, Grocers, &c., near the *Ballarat Times Office*.
DIMANT—Alexander Dimant, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, and General Storekeeper, Devon Street.
HIRPLICE—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 McCre's Public House and the Circus.
MORGAN—Henry Morgan and Co., Auctioneers, etc., Devon-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.
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 Bail's Hotel.
CAMERON—William Cameron, Wholesale and Retail General Storekeeper, Golden Point, Ballarat.
CHAMBERS—A. and H. B. Chambers, Wholesale and Retail Storekeepers, Armstrong Street.
MOODY—Moody, Nichols and Smith, Wholesale and Retail American Store, Adam's Express.

DRAFTS ISSUED—On London, at 30 days sight, 5 per cent. premium; for every additional 30 days, 1 per cent. discount; on Adelaide, 1 per cent. discount; for every additional 15 days, 1 per cent. discount.
DRAFTS ISSUED—On London, at 30 days sight, 5 per cent. premium; for every additional 30 days, 1 per cent. discount; on Sydney, 1 per cent. premium; on Maidland, 1 per cent. premium; on Ipswich, Moreton Bay, 1 per cent. premium; on Melbourne, 1 per cent. premium; on Geelong, 1 per cent. premium; on Ballast, 1 per cent. premium; on Portland, 1 per cent. premium; on Hobart Town, 1 per cent. premium; on Linnecston, 1 per cent. premium; on Adelaide, 1 per cent. premium; for every additional 15 days, 1 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.

BANK OF VICTORIA, BALLARAT.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

DRAFTS ISSUED.

On London, at 30 days sight, 5 per cent. prem.	
Sydney, at sight	1 "
Hobart Town "	1 "
Linnecston "	1 "
Adelaide "	1 "
Belfast "	1 "
Bendigo "	1 "
Castlemaine "	1 "
Avoca "	1 "
Geelong "	1 "
Melbourne "	1 "

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

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

ISSUE DRAFTS

On London, at 30 days' sight, at 5 per cent. prem.	
Sydney "	1 "
Hobart Town "	1 "
Linnecston "	1 "
Adelaide "	1 "
Moreton Bay "	1 "
Maidland "	1 "
Newcastle "	1 "
Melbourne "	1 "
Geelong "	1 "

Ballarat, 3rd June, 1854.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
 Notice is hereby given that in consequence of defalcation in the accounts and cash of the Branch of this Bank at Ballarat, Mr. George Dunmore Lang, the Manager, and Mr. Frederick Lee Drake the Accountant, have been dismissed from the service of the Bank.
ALEXANDER STUART,
 Inspector.
 Ballarat, October 20, 1851.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
 Notice is hereby given that Mr William Bertram Ochiltree has been appointed Acting Manager of the Branch of this Bank at Ballarat.
ALEXANDER STUART,
 Inspector.
 Ballarat, October 20, 1854.

... Three to form a quorum."
 A petition, which is given elsewhere, was then read, which it was decided to forward as early as possible to Melbourne. It was also decided that subscription lists be opened to defray expenses. A vote of thanks to the chairman and the business terminated.
 But not so with the multitude of miners and others who had been attracted thither. The one pervading opinion appeared to be that Bentley was the murderer, and loud were the cries, the hooting, and groans against him. It would appear that the Camp authorities contemplated some little disturbance, and consequently all the available force of police and mounted troopers were on guard at the Hotel, and made a very injudicious display of their strength. Not only did they follow but ride through the crowd of people at the meeting; and it is to this display of their strength we attribute the fire and other outbursts and works of indignation. The people are not to be terrified like children—especially men who have stood the working of a Canadian or Gravel Pits slicer. Such men soon danger in any form. They have seen the earth, when at the depth of a hundred and fifty feet below the surface, move and tumble in; they have stood the risk of being buried alive underneath, and will such men tremble at the sight of a cap trimmed with silver or gold lace? Not they. They shall not as long as we can wield a pen to show them their majesty and might when united.

The events transpiring at Ballarat are so interesting and so extraordinary that we shall endeavour to record them as fully and as faithfully as possible; not allowing our own private feelings or convictions to carry us away from our duty as the faithful chronicler of Ballarat, or bias us to one side or the other. As this number of the "Times" will be the most interesting that has hitherto appeared, and as copies will be circulated from one end of the world to the other, (for are there not men of every nation and clime congregated at Ballarat, who send to their friends and relations at home "the paper," published in the place where they expect to make that competency which shall carry them home again; with enough to make the future of their lives pass less roughly than of yore,) and as many persons may read this, who did not read the last number containing the particulars of the late extraordinary murder, verdict, trial, and acquittal, we shall give a short *resumé* of events which led to the popular demonstration on Tuesday last.

Two men, old friends, named Scobie and Martin, after many years separation, happen to meet each other in Ballarat. Joy at the meeting, and the feeling of hospitality towards each other, lead them to indulge in a wee dram for "Auld lang syne." In this state of happy feeling, and under the reminiscence of their early acquaintance, they call at the Eureka Hotel, on their way home, intending to have a finishing glass. They knock at the door, and are refused admittance. They leave and proceed on their way. At about 50 yards from the Hotel they hear a noise behind them, and retrace their steps. They are met by persons unknown, who inflict blows on their heads which render one insensible and the other lifeless. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, the verdict of which was that deceased had died from injuries inflicted by persons unknown: but public feeling seemed to point to Mr. Bentley, the proprietor of the Eureka Hotel, who, together with his wife and another

... Look out! The roof, sides, all fall in! An enormous mass of flame and smoke arises with a roaring sound, sparks are carried far, far into the air, and what was once the Eureka Hotel, is now a mass of burning embers. The majority of the crowd disperses. Some retire to consider what is best to be done next. The entire digging is in a state of extreme excitement. The police have got a few prisoners, but the boys on the Gravel Pits collect and rescue them. The authorities at the Camp are fearful of a nocturnal visit, and patrols, sentinels, etc., are on the *qui vive*. An express is sent down to Melbourne for reinforcements. The diggers are lords and masters of Ballarat, and the prestige of the Camp is gone for ever. Such is a brief outline of events of the memorable 17th of October—a date that will be remembered when even the famous Canadian, or still more famous Gravel Pits lines form the theme of conversation in years and years to come.

Mr Bentley rode off to the Camp the moment he saw how matters were going, and remained there until next day, when he started for Melbourne. We are given to understand that he has laid a claim against the government for the sum of £17,000 as compensation for damages sustained; and, setting aside the question whether he is guilty or not of the charge laid against him, we must say he ought to get it, considering that his Hotel was destroyed under the patronage, the auspices, and the protection of the government authorities. However that may be, there is one thing that must be apparent to every one, which is that the miners of Ballarat are not yet quite devoid of the feeling of independence, and the determination not to be trifled with. We would advise the Authorities to be careful in their treatment of the miner, the most important class in the country, as they will soon have more on their hands than they in the least suspect. They must not, and will not be trampled on.

The crowd was, as we said before, excessively irritated at seeing the large display of police force and began to shout and yell; presently a stone came from the mass, and, passing near the head of one of the officials, broke a pane of glass in one of the windows of the hotel. The sound of the falling glass appeared to act like magic on the multitude, and bottles, stones, sticks, and other missiles were speedily put in requisition to demolish the windows until not a single pane was left entire, whilst every one that was broken drew a cheer from the crowd. The police all this time were riding round and round the hotel, but did not take any vigorous measures to deter the people from the sport they appeared to enjoy so much—the crowd advance nearer—near enough to use sticks to beat in the casements—they make an entrance, and in a moment furniture, wearing apparel, bedding, drapery are tossed out of the windows; curtains, sheets, &c. are thrown in the air; frightening the horses of the troopers, who have enough to do to keep their saddles; the weatherboards are ripped off the side of the house and sent spinning in the air. A real Californian takes particular delight in smashing the crockery.

CRESWICK'S CREEK.—On the 27th inst. there is to be a Government sale of Land in this rapidly rising locality. — The sale has been advertised sufficiently in the "Government Gazette" and we believe the merchants, storekeepers and others, who may be interested in the advancement of "The Creek" have now a very favorable opportunity of securing to themselves a "locus standi" that may, hereafter, be turned to considerable advantage, when they may have made a competency and wish to return home to enjoy the fruits of their energy and enterprise whilst in Victoria.

There are, as we know, many gentlemen at the "Creek" who believe that not any place under the sun is to be

compared with "Creswick" as regards eligibility of geographical position, the "steady paying" of its leads and its probable permanency as a gold field; and who will therefore be inclined to invest their capital in the purchase of land at the forthcoming sale. They may be right, or they may be wrong, time will prove which, but we would recommend to our readers at the Creek that before they bid one single farthing for the land, they demand a guarantee from the government that no other portion of government land be laid out and offered for sale as a township within a certain distance of the "creek," and secondly, that no one be allowed to erect stores, auction marts, hotels, etc., within a distance of a quarter of a mile of the proposed township boundary,—unless they obtain this assurance or guarantee, they had better keep their money in their pockets, for we cannot advocate a wanton expenditure of capital in the purchase of government land, when any one, by the payment of fifty pounds for a twelve-month's license can have the same privilege as one who pays an exorbitant sum, called by our *Paternalists* the "upset price," for ground from which they are not certain to derive the least benefit.

Townships are springing up all over the country by the magic word of our surveyor general or colonial secretary, and the cuckoo cry of "unlock the lands" is being answered with a vengeance. Land sharks may complain, as they do, that Government does not bring enough land in a certain locality into the market at once, and they endeavour to make it appear that the country is suffering from the paucity of land offered to public competition, but that may be put down as "all bosh," (to use an Eastern expression,) and therefore worthy of no consideration; but it is especially the man of business, to whom we address our remarks, and we beg of him to consider and calculate coolly and calmly whether or not it be advisable to pay the Government the upset price demanded at the "Creek" or whether they hold and retain the land they now occupy by the mere payment of a £50 license.

We consider, judging by the experience of several years in the colony, that very little protection is to be had from the Government, no encouragement for those persons who may desire to make this country their home. No inducements are held out to the would-be resident and landholder on any township. Government has only one object, and that is to get as much money as possible out of the people. Townships are laid out, the upset price decided on, plans are printed, a sale is held. They get the money and that is all they care about. But in future we ought to know definitely what benefit we can expect to

course of erection, were partially destroyed and the contractor suffered a severe loss in consequence. A memorial was drawn up and signed by many of the inhabitants of Ballarat praying to be compensated. His Excellency has just returned a favorable answer to the memorial, and a commission to be formed of Messrs. Rede, Dewes, and Lane, the Govt. Architect, will decide the amount of compensation to be awarded.

We observe that Government has offered an additional reward of £1600 for the discovery of the men who robbed the Bank of Victoria. Now that the horse is stolen the managers are shutting the stable door. The Bank is removed to Lydiard-street, where it ought to have been before. *Experientia docet*. With reference to the reward, a sum of £500 is offered for the apprehension of the murderer of James Scobie, so that a bank robber is worth £1600, whilst a murderer is only worth £500.

The following colloquy may be relied on as correct:—General to sub. At what number do you calculate the enemy? Sub. About 1200. Gen. And what is your force on the Camp? About 100. Oh, I see! ah! We shall be attacked in this direction, and also in that, and we may have shot behind; but if we are obliged to retreat, we must fire the Camp, as it would afford shelter to the enemy. The sub bows, but is so much overcome by the strategic ability of the general that he remains silent,—fact. Ed.

There is a report current of serious disturbances at Maryborough. It is said that the miners irritated at the frequent imprisonment for being without licenses, went in a body—demanded and obtained the release of all in the prison, and then set fire to the entire Government Camp.

THE MURDER AND THE BURNING DOWN OF THE EUREKA HOTEL.

We have never witnessed a more terrible demonstration of popular feeling—never seen an instance when the offended Majesty of a sovereign people was so powerfully, so tangibly asserted, as on yesterday afternoon at the Eureka Hotel. By this one instance of popular wrath, the Government may see what an offended people could, would, and may do.

At about half past twelve yesterday, the people began to meet very nearly opposite the Eureka Hotel. The business part of the meeting was soon managed, and it would appear that the crowd met more to give an expression to their indignation than to enter upon the formula of business. When the business part of the proceedings was over, the people,

plaining, that the boiler has burst and scattered destruction around. It is the law of cause and effect—retribution following upon the heel of wrong.

I feel confident in my own mind (and I speak the opinion of the majority in saying so) that if the magistracy had followed the rules clearly laid down in English Criminal Jurisprudence of referring all such cases involved in doubt to the decision of a jury, such a fearful manifestation of public indignation would not have occurred. But those curling flames gave an eloquent and significant warning to the government that it would be wise on its part to pay immediate attention to. The time has arrived when the people must have the full measure of administrative justice; and if they cannot obtain it according to law they seemed determined to take it without law. Justice they have a right to, and must and will have it.

The destruction of the Eureka Hotel was not effected by a drunken mob (although some got drunk afterwards). Neither was it preconcerted; but by one spontaneous outburst of public indignation, arising from an impression that common justice was denied them, and that they must take summary vengeance. All this would have been prevented if the accused had been committed for trial. It was a charge of so grave a character, that nothing less than the discharge by a jury could save him from the direct imputation of guilt, however innocent he may be. And farther, I would say that if the Camp authorities had not shown such evident suspicion of the diggers' intentions, on Tuesday last, I believe that the Eureka Hotel would have been standing, instead of being, as now, a heap of charcoal—its rafters a bundle of crayons with which to write the black history of crime and colonial misrule.

Let the Government officials of Victoria take warning lest they be required to give place to men of more impartial justice and political honesty.

The first and most sacred duty of a government is to protect life, the next the making of good laws and impartially administering them. Failing in this, their influence and authority is gone, and it becomes a bye word and reproach. I am informed that more military force is sent for—what for? The people ask for justice, not bullets! Woe be to the man who would be so rash as to give the first word of command to fire upon the people. The Camp authorities must not delude themselves with the idea that the enforcement of arbitrary dictates will be accepted as the administration of justice. The diggers know their rights; they know also they have the power to enforce them, but they are also willing to hail them under the banner of "peace law and order," but have them they must, and they have shown a disposition

on the Sabbath. But alas for the incapacity of man and the intractibility of of the subject, his exposition serves but to his own exposure.

One merit, however, is his, that of laying a good foundation. He proposed to illustrate and explain the fourth commandment by the example and teaching of the Lord and his Apostles, but never an example has he given us; neither has he quoted even one word of the teaching of the Apostles, unless, mayhap, he has mistaken that quotation of his, from the most licentious of poets, as part and parcel of the inspired volume. Nevertheless he has made ample amends for this abandonment of his first purpose by his novel ingenuity in making a litter pass for irony, and an abstruse fancy for the very sublimity of reason and argumentation.

Before we lay our audacious hand upon the epistle of the "most excellent Theophilus," we shall enter on a brief *resumé* of the question at issue. The Sabbath observance as enjoined upon the Jews is a direct antithesis to that which obtains among us; and therefore, the sacred text cannot, in a doctrinal point of view, be applied indiscriminately to both. We observe the first day in the week, the Jews observed the last. One Sabbath is commemorative of a visible creation, the other of an invisible. One was sanctified by a physical rest, the other by a moral rest. And finally, one required of its observers to stay at home, the other requires that we leave home, and assemble at some place of worship, more or less remote from our habitations. In the face of this dissimilarity, who shall dare to refer to one what unerring wisdom has revealed of the other. And especially so, as one has been abrogated, and no scriptural revelation made of the other. In our last, we proved that not only was the observance of the seventh day annulled, but the very day itself suppressed. In confirmation of this, we appeal to the fact, first, that Our Lord omits the Sabbath in his enumeration of the commandments. (Mark xii., Luke xviii.) Secondly, that the Apostles did not mention it in the decrees issued by them for the guidance of the Gentile church, (Acts xv.); and thirdly that Saint Paul expressly declares it to be no longer obligatory. (Col. ii.) Collaterally with this we mentioned that every section of Christianity must have acquiesced in the suppression of the seventh day by their adoption of the first. But we asked how was it that they adopted this day, and enforced it upon their members. We did not deny the validity of their act; but we asserted, as we assert now, confidently and without fear of contradiction, that no Scriptural warrant exists for the Sunday.

It is not lawful to do on Sabbath days. Instead of entertaining the accusation, he enters on their defence, and justifies them on a four-fold ground,—on the score of necessity, religion, charity, and the dispensatory power which he himself possessed over the Sabbath. This last plea, he put in the following words: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. Therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath." Thus he not only exculpates the apostles from a violation of the law, but he vindicates himself for the exercise of his dispensatory power; for, as Lord of the Sabbath he can dispense in it or repeal it, equally so as the Queen, Lords, and Commons of England, can repeal a law which they themselves have made. Now, a plea put forward to justify the violation of a law, certainly cannot contain a command to perpetuate that law. But, most excellent Theophilus, if you seek the meaning of the words,—"The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath"—when disconnected from the context behold it. At the end of the Sabbath institution, is the utility and sanctification of man; so when this end cannot be obtained from the antagonistic concurrence of some other duty or precept of a higher order, then it ceases to be obligatory. Man is the leading idea to which the Sabbath subserves; and hence the Christian Church must look rather to the sanctification of man than to the sanctification of a day.

We now come to examine the pagan contingent in his array of arguments. Had he read Schlegel on the twelve first chapters of Genesis, he should never have thought to make his Master more formidable by quoting the academy, or by appealing to the mythic ideas of ancient Greece. Yet, apart from this; I must feel surprise that, while he sneers at the traditions of the Christian Church, he places those of paganism side by side with the imperishable Word of God. Doubtless he can give more valid reasons for his doing so, than he has given for the obligations of the Sunday. Meanwhile we shall say a few words on this coincidence of idea between those who were taught of God, and those who sat in the shadow of death. The Romans had no idea of a week of seven days, until after the rectification of the Julian calendar by some Egyptian astronomer, in Greece, none, but a few poets and philosophers, were acquainted with it. Some of these travelled into Asia Minor, and some penetrated as far as the City of the Sun. Thus the Roman and Hellenistic idea of the Sabbath originated with Egypt. But how had Egypt itself become acquainted with it? For an answer to this, I refer to the "History of Inventions," published by Bohn. That work shows it to be an astronomical idea, arising from the division which the Egypt-

Government has only one object, and that is to get as much money as possible out of the people. Townships are laid out, the upset price decided on, plans are printed, a sale is held. They get the money and that is all they care about. But in future we ought to know definitely what benefit we can expect to derive from the purchase of Crown lands. If no benefit is to be derived it is better to let the land remain in the possession of the Government, and not buy a single inch.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES—It appears there is some discrepancy in the accounts of the branch of this bank here, and Mr Lang, the late Manager, and Mr. Drake, Accountant, were yesterday given in custody by the Inspector, on a charge of fraud. They will be examined at the bar this morning, but at too late an hour for the result to be given this week.

ACCIDENT AT BENINYONG—On Thursday evening a man whose name we were unable to learn, had been smoking a pipe, which he afterwards put into his pocket, thinking the light was extinguished, in which he was carrying a flask of gunpowder. The powder caught fire and exploded with great violence, very seriously injuring the man. He was dreadfully lamed on the right side, and it was thought he would lose his jaw.

Yesterday a body of horse arrived from Melbourne, at the Camp, to reinforce the troopers here.

The Camp was under arms during the whole of last night, as it was seriously believed an attack would be made in the night time by the miners.

Ballarat and Croswick certainly contain much vitality and taste for recreation, or the very numerous places of amusement could not be supported. Bowling Alleys, Shooting Galleries, Equestrian Circus, the Magic Entertainments of the Wizard of the South, Assembly Rooms, Empire Serenaders, Theatres, Reading Rooms, &c. Of Theatres we have the Royal, the Adelphi, and in a few days our old friend Doctor Clark will open the "Queen's". He has been to Melbourne and Geelong, and engaged a very powerful and efficient company, and if he displays his characteristic spirit and perseverance, there is no doubt the Queen's will be one of the most intellectual and amusing places of recreation, on Croswick's Creek or Ballarat.

It will be remembered that some time ago, during the heavy gales of wind which prevailed, the rocks then in

the pen began to very nearly opposite the Europa Hotel. The business part of the meeting was soon managed, and it would appear that the crowd met more to give an expression to their indignation than to enter upon the formula of business. When the business part of the proceedings was over, the people, like an agitated ocean, moved towards the hotel. The police were there to protect it, but the people were burning with indignation, and so the police were imperative. Stones and bottles began to fly, gradually first, as if the people were wanting in their power, and, conscious of their strength, did not wish to abuse it. Their indignation, however, grows apace, the windows are demolished, the building is set on fire, and in a second, the whole building is enveloped in flames. The establishment that yesterday covered half an acre of ground is in ruins to-day. Such is the history of yesterday's proceedings—such the result of the indignant wrath of a mighty people.

THE BURNING OF BENTLEY'S HOTEL.

(To the Editor of the Ballarat Times.)

Sir,—The diggers of Ballarat will no doubt be accused of much wanton cruelty and crime in destroying so much property in the manner they did. Far be it from me to attempt to justify the act in the abstract; but I think every impartial mind must admit that the diggers must have been more than *men* in forbearance, and less than *men* in the nobler feelings of human sympathy to have remained uninfluenced under a conviction that the law in so serious a case had only been partially administered. What are the circumstances?—a fellow digger, a fellow man had been barbarously murdered, and the public waited with calm resignation for the customary proceedings of law. But what was their surprise and indignation in finding that instead of every effort being made to elicit the truth, and bring to light the guilty parties, the reverse is alleged by the majority of the coroner's jurors. And one thing I hesitate not to say that there was sufficient evidence adduced in court, that the magistrates were compelled in the full discharge of the obligations of their judicial oaths to have committed the parties charged for trial, and not to have arrogated to themselves the functions of judge and jury.

A case of life and death demands a fair and impartial administration of the law; and if cramped and partial, the ends of justice are not satisfied.

Trial by jury is the safety valve of the empire of law, and if this was screwed down, instead of being allowed free play, the party so screwing it down cannot now be surprised, or be justified in con-

sidering the Eureka Hotel. The business part of the meeting was soon managed, and it would appear that the crowd met more to give an expression to their indignation than to enter upon the formula of business. When the business part of the proceedings was over, the people, like an agitated ocean, moved towards the hotel. The police were there to protect it, but the people were burning with indignation, and so the police were imperative. Stones and bottles began to fly, gradually first, as if the people were wanting in their power, and, conscious of their strength, did not wish to abuse it. Their indignation, however, grows apace, the windows are demolished, the building is set on fire, and in a second, the whole building is enveloped in flames. The establishment that yesterday covered half an acre of ground is in ruins to-day. Such is the history of yesterday's proceedings—such the result of the indignant wrath of a mighty people.

Respond like men to the appeal made to them for subscriptions to carry out the investigations relative to the death of poor Scobie, and I never give up the matter until the ends of justice are satisfied. Your obedient servant,
J. B. HUMPHREY,
Digger.
Ballarat,
10th, Oct., 1851.

SABBATH ALLIANCE

"It seemed good to me to write, in order, most excellent Theophilus, that thou mayest know the truth."—*Luke*.

(To the Editor of the Ballarat Times.)

Sir,—I assure you it is with reluctance I again trespass on your indulgence, but I feel called upon to say finally what may induce the Alliance to forego their farther annoying us.

There could not, I think, be instanced a more exquisite specimen of the "confusion of ideas," than the late emanation from the Corypheus of the Society. From first to last, it was a perfect wilderness of inconsequence and ignorance. Read it again and again, and your one impression shall be that it beautifully illustrates how little one can say to the purpose, when he speaks of what he is ignorant.

After winning my confidence by expressing his gratitude for the light I had flung across his path, and professing his sympathy for that multitude with which I stated myself to be on equal terms he then and thus, with punic method flings himself on my unguarded person, and bitters me to atoms. Smitten, however, with remorse at the dreadful ruin he had made, he gives utterance to his conviction that I had never "touched upon his faith at all;" and then seeks to make what reparation he can, by giving his own particular views

of the Sabbath day by their opinion of the seventh day by their opinion of the first. But we asked how was it that they adopted this day, and enforced it upon their members. We did not deny the validity of their act; but we asserted, as we assert now, confidently and without fear of contradiction, that no Scriptural warrant exists for the Sunday.

The question, then, between us and the Alliance is not whether the Sunday should be sanctified; for that we admit, and admit solely on traditional authority. But we contended their right, and scouted their assumption of right to dictate to us the mode of its observance. Nevertheless, in the face of all this, out comes the Wesleyan to prove that one day in seven should be sanctified; and behold proof, drawn from the two-fold source of irrelevant scripture, and pagan tradition.

His first text is: "I am not come to destroy the law or the prophets, but to fulfil them." If by "the law and the prophets," he understands the ordinances and commandments contained in both, then, by the use he makes of the text, he not only counsels the absurdity of our returning to the Old Testament, but involves himself in a blasphemy; for he would make our Lord be ignorant of their being previously fulfilled. We are told that the parents of the Baptist "walked in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless." Now to keep the commandments is to fulfil the law, for it is written, "He that keepeth my commandments, he it is that loveth me," and "love is the fulfilling of the law." (John xiv., Romans xiii.) Therefore our Lord could not have had in view the decalogue, when he enunciated this text. The law here referred to was the typical law, and the prophets were the prophecies that wanted accomplishment; as it is written, "For all the prophets and the law prophesied until John." Then it was their accomplishment commended. Now when a type is realised, and a prophecy fulfilled, they cease to have a future. Thus, "most excellent Theophilus" you have been labouring under an hallucination with regard to this text.

His next and last text is, "The Sabbath was made for man." But why, in the name of all that is sacred, mutilate the words and pervert the teaching of the eternal Son of God. Might I not as well, and with equal reverence, show that man was bound to lacerate his heart with eternal anger, by producing the words "Be angry," as you can show the confirmation of the Sabbath from the text you thus distort to your own purposes. We shall quote the words as God hath spoken them, and unfold the end for which he used them. The Pharisees laid an accusation before our Lord, that his disciples did "that which

of the Sabbath originated with Egypt. But how had Egypt itself become acquainted with it? For an answer to this, I refer to the "History of Inventions," published by Bohm. That work shows it to be an astronomical idea, arising from the division which the Egyptians made of the heavens, into seven houses, corresponding with the seven primary plants. Thus the pagan tradition has no possible connection with the institution of the Sabbath. And so, "most excellent Theophilus," you can account for it otherwise than you have done.

Thus eventuate the suicidal efforts of the Alliance at self-justification. But before we part finally we shall say a few words on the "creeds." It is brief to simplicity, containing but three articles. They are so inconsequent, and exhibit such confusion of idea in the writer, as to have put "Sicem" in a convulsion of laughter. They merit a distinct notice, and they shall have it next week, unless that charity which covereth a multitude of sins, throw its mantle over this delectable absurdity. But with the Alliance I have done. I have flung buckets, one two, and three, from the purest fountain on its feverish desire of intermeddling with our rights as citizens, and our liberties as Christians. The summer is now advancing, and water getting scarce, and I shall husband what I have for better purposes.

Mr. Editor, allow me to apologize for the length of this letter and sign myself,
Your's, &c.

SCIENS.

BALLARAT TRADE REPORT.

Ballarat, Friday 20th, 1854.
WE have to report more business than usual during the past week, and prices lower, as will be seen by the following quotations:—Wheat, £13 to £17 per ton; hay, £37 to £40; oats, 17s. to 20s.; bran, 8s. to 9s.; potatoes, 65s.; beans, 1s. 11 to 1s. 4d.; bacon, 9d. to 1s. 2d.; Manilla rope, 1s. 9d.; Europa do. 1s. 3d.; sperm candle, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 3d.; no demand for boots and shoes, except first class stocks heavy; drapery goods, slight improvement; English cheese in demand; sugars, Cassipore, £60 to 70; Mauritius, 10 per cent. higher; tea, £7 to £9. At the Clarendon Livery Stables, the following prices were made at auction:—Milk cows, £12 to £19 10s.; team of six bullocks and dray complete, for £141; draught horse, £70 to £90; superior do., £55 to £65; heifer, £40 to £70; inferior do., £20 to £35.

Wm. A. TOWNANCE,
AUCTIONEER.

...er; for
... peaceful traders like them,
... be prepared for whatever might happen, to
... show manful fight with their guns, or to take to
... their heels, as the case might be.

Her crew consisted of about twenty men, in-
cluding officers, all of them thorough seamen,
and protected from the press, which carried off
so many of their fellows, to become food for
powder in the great naval battles, which are ever
and anon taking place. Most of them were of
or beyond middle ages, yet all hardy and vigor-
ous; the captain and mate were both considerably
younger than their shipmates, and were fine spe-
cimens of the British seamen—bold, dashing
fellows, and first-rate sailors, educated in this
trade, and promoted because of their skillful sea-
manship and courage. Besides the crew, there
were a number of passengers, mostly of the lower
part of the middle class; for though these vessels
were almost the only means of communication
between the two capitals, the times were so bad,
the war so fiercely and closely pressed by sea,
that few persons, unless forced by necessity and
poverty, went by them at all. Most of these
passengers were young men, going south to push
their fortunes, some to join brothers, or cousins,
already settled in London, and others to push
themselves on in the best way they could by sea
or land, in Europe, or Asia, or anywhere else,
where enterprise, science, and skill might be
needed. Some of them were young medical
men, ready for any duty, or any fun, hoping to
obtain appointments in India, in the navy or the
army; others were going to seek work as clerks
at home or abroad, and that smack contained
within it an epitome of bold Scottish life, learn-
ing, and courage. There were, besides, two or
three women on their way to Portsmouth, to see
friends and relations in the navy—a mother to
see her son, a sister her brother, and a wife her
husband, and, perhaps, most interesting of all, a
young woman to meet her betrothed; and all
of these had been pressed but a few years before
out of vessels entering the Firth. At this time
most of the passengers were below, only two or
three were on deck, conversing with the friends
on the pier they were about to leave, and ready
to take a final farewell, for in those days a voyage
to London was reckoned a very serious affair,
and people from the inland Scottish towns most
commonly made their wills, and set their houses
in order, before they trusted themselves to the
danger of the seas. The captain was not heeding
them much, but was standing near the helmsman,
with his trumpet in his hand; he had his papers
all right, had parted with the manager, and the
other officials of the company a few minutes be-
fore, and was impatient to be off.

"Why don't you cast off that hawser?" he
shouted, angrily. "Let go, I tell you—let go,
you lazy swabs. Am I to lose this tide and this

... whether we make
... this time or not," said the Captain.

"Mayhap so, but men like old things best.
Haven't I seen a man sitting for hours looking
at and copying the writing, and carving on an
old stone that was of no use to nobody? and
mayn't I like the Dauntless, and speak of her in
the same way!—she was such a smack!"

"Well, well, never mind Tom, we'll beat her
this time, if the breeze holds. Why, we're off
Berwick already. Port, Tom, port, and we'll
go outside of all the islands. I don't see why
we should n't stand farther out, and take the full
benefit of the breeze, and have plenty of sea
room into the bargain. What do you say,
George?"

"That nothing could be better for the voyage;
but perhaps hugging the shore and going inside
the staples might be the best for the owners and
the cargo. I don't like the look of that sail
away there, broad off on the larboard bow."

"Aye, Jack, I didn't notice that. Port,
Tom, port my lad; and if he meddles with us,
why, we must just bear up for the Tyne, or—
or beat him off, George."

"Aye, aye, sir," answered the mate, "she
looks to me like the cruiser we were told about
before we left the harbor, but it'll be a long time
before she comes up with us, and we haven't
men enough to fight her; but, Captain, I speak
for the whole crew, we'll do our best."

"No fears of that," cried the captain, almost
joyously, "and if that beggar takes it into his
head to pester us, it's not impossible he may go
into the Thames at our stern. He'll get as good
as he gives, anyway."

"Shall I call all hands?" said the mate.
"No, no—time enough; old Tom here'll keep
her head as it should be for a while longer, with-
out troubling the men—won't you, Tom?"

"Aye, aye, sir; and the lads will be all the
better for their sleep. Only, captain, the watch
might clear the guns, and be ready." (Though
discipline on board was strict enough, there was
a great deal of latitude of speech among these
merchant sailors, and old Tom was a privileged
man.)

"Ah," cried the mate, as the sound of a can-
non from the land boomed on their ears, and
several lights were seen on the starboard quarter.
"Ah! there's the warning of an enemy in sight,
from old Bamborough Castle; it begins to look
like hard work, this, after all."

"We'll do it; we'll either get scot free to
London, or we'll thrash the beggars;—don't
you think so, Tom?"

"I did a ken, I'll do my part," said Tom;
"but, captain, that bark, whatever she is, is
rising unco fast, and clever as we are, she has
the heels of us, as may be seen; she's coming
up like a race-horse."

"She's standing in, and we're standing out;
that's the reason, Tom; but you've got plenty
of oiling now; right your helm, my man. Now,
George, we'll run right along the coast; the

... look,
... must get rid
... way, and that soon. I don't like
... ing sail, it would only put us more in his
... ver; but if he continues to come up at this
... rate, I don't see very well what else we can do.
Stand by that gun forward, and give the rascal
a touch of our metal."

"Aye, aye, sir," sounded from the fore-castle;
and at the instant the gun was discharged, a blue
ensign, with the jack in the corner, was hoisted
at the end of the gaff. The Frenchman replied
with a broadside, too distant to be hurtful to the
Matchless, and the tricolor floated out from his
peak, and he continued closing with the smack
each moment. His broadside was lost, but he
seemed to be preparing a second that would finish
the battle.

"Now, my lads, we've heavier metal than
them, though not much of it; put it into them,
and let them digest it as they like."

The ships were now close to each other, and
though the crew of the smack, even with the help
of the passengers, could only man three of their
guns at a time, yet they had them all in such
first-rate order that they were able to fire the
whole of their broadside right into the French-
man's starboard-bow, almost raking her; in fact,
as soon as the captain had given the word, the
heavy metal of the cannonades of the smack
made a mark on the bows of the pursuer that
was unmistakable. But the battle was only
beginning; the Frenchman, though astonished,
was not beaten off. He was of vastly superior
force, and did not intend to let the Matchless so
escape him; he replied with another broadside
which hurt one of the passengers, and cut up a
little the sails and rigging of the smack. Not a
sail had been taken in, and under mainsail, fore-
sail, jib, and gaff topsail the smack still forged
through the water, while her hands were busy
with the guns. The cruiser had not thought it
worth his while to shorten sail for a Leith smack,
and so was coming up still under a press of can-
vass, perhaps thinking that the guns already
fired were just to give the English captain an
excuse for surrendering.

"Take time, my lads, take time," cried the
captain of the smack, "don't be in a hurry. I
told you we'd heavier metal than this. Now
stand by that bow gun—steady, Tom, steady as
a church with the ship."

"Steady it is," answered Tom, who had been
sent to the helia for this very quality of steady-
ness. "Steady! aye, no fear of us; but put it
into them, captain."

The master of the smack walked forward, and
pointed the forward gun himself with the greatest
care and deliberation, and then, as the two vessels
rose on the top of opposite waves, he fired; huge
splinters were seen to fly from the enemy's fore-
mast by the crew of the smack, and they could
also see that more than one of the men were
struck down. Another broadside flew over their
heads, making its mark very circumstantially in
the great mainsail, and cutting one or two ropes
of little consequence, and again Captain Currie
prepared to fire.

"She's too big for us, my lads," he said, "but
... she's ..."

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sail was in
means nor the
"We'll be in the c
the captain, as he still
could only light upon one of our
thief should never see France again. I say,
George," he continued aloud, addressing the
mate, "if we had only had another dozen of men
we'd a' taken that fellow!"

"Nae doubt, nae doubt; but if he'd boarded at
the first, he would have taken us. I think we've
done very well, captain, it's better as it is."

"How are those poor fellows? (God forgive
me for thinking of anything before them!)" asked
the captain, lifting his hat reverently. "How are
they likely to do? Are they much hurt, George?"

"No; the men 'll be able for duty in a week or
two; but what a mercy it was that we had these
young doctors aboard. We might make a score
of voyages without such a chance."

"That's true, indeed, and I'm glad of it for the
poor fellows' sakes; there's no pensions in this
kind of fighting, George; and it would have been
hard had they been leened for life, but the owners
of the mill-writers will do something for them if
I've my will."

The same night they entered Yarmouth roads,
and the captain went with a report of his re-
centre aboard of the commanding officer's ship,
and within an hour had the satisfaction to see a
man-of-war brig get under weigh to pick up his
late antagonist. The commodore complimented
Captain Currie very highly on the gallant defence
he had made, and sent his carpenter and men
aboard the smack to put her in better order for her
voyage, and still more sent off a despatch to the
admiralty, commending the conduct of the master
of the smack. The news of the exploit had
reached the Thames before the Matchless, and for
a time the crew were heroes. It caused some
wonder among the shipping at first, their riddled
sails and damaged masts and boom; but in almost
every case the seamen jumped into the rigging
and gave them hearty cheers of welcome and con-
gratulation; and so they drifted up the Thames
famous men.

The Frenchman was picked up by the gun-brig
sent in search of her; the damage and loss caused
by the Matchless's fire had been very severe,
much more serious than the crew of the Matchless
had supposed; and she surrendered to the brig
without firing a shot, confessing herself vanquished,
not by the man-of-war, but by the merchantman.
A day or two after the Matchless was safely
moored in the river, an official account appeared, in
which, with manly generosity, the naval captain
gave honor to whom honor was due, and related
how the French officers, when they surrendered
the Minerva privateer of six-and-twenty guns,
had owned to the very severe loss from the smack's
fire, and bore willing testimony to Captain Currie's
gallantry. In a few days, the smack, all a taunte,
sailed for Leith again, without any more notice in
official quarters, and jogged peacefully along in a
tedious voyage of a week's duration, towards her
port, without any such interruption as had marked
her upward voyage.

"It's the Matchless's number," cried a man on
Leith pier, as he saw three little flags flying on the
tower at the bottom of Leith shore; "rin up and
call Mr. Mc-hon, Sandy, he'll be glad to hear that

the Assistant Engineer, on the
ment Camp, Ballarat.

**PRELIMINARY Notice of Great
Land Sale, Monday, November 6th,
Allotments in Lydiard, Armstrong,
Doveton, Mair, and Eureka Streets,
and all the valuable Property of P.
W. Welsh, Esq. will be submitted to
Auction. As soon as the Surveyor has
marked out and numbered each lot, full
particulars will appear.**

**THOMAS WILLIAMS,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent,
Gravel Pits.**

**Great Unreserved Sale by Auction.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

THOMAS WILLIAMS
Has been honored with instructions from
Messrs Porter, Reeves, and Porter, who
are about to relinquish their business on
the township, to bring shortly before
the public the whole of their truly val-
uable and well-assorted stock; amongst
which will be found—

- Sugars, fine crystalized and Sydney
pieces
- Tea, best Congou, in chests, halves, and
quarters
- Butter, best Cork Rose, in firkins
- Flour, best Chillian and Colonial
- Pickles, sauces, mustard, bottled vinegar
and assorted pastes
- Arrowroot
- Pearl barley
- Red herrings and potted do.
- Hunt's fresh salmon, best quality
- Sardines, large and small tins
- Carbon soda
- Seiditz powders
- Holloway's medicines
- Cheese, in tins and boxes
- Bacon and German sausages
- Fresh ground coffee in 28 lb. tins
- Pudding raisins, in 50 lb. boxes
- Table do. in 25 lb. do.
- Currants, Grocer's paper
- Best yellow soap in 28 lb. and 66 lb.
boxes
- Normandy pippins, in 14 lb. baskets
- Bottled fruits in 2 doz. cases
- Biscuits in 14 lb. tins

with his trumpet in his hand; he had his papers all right, had parted with the manager, and the other officials of the company a few minutes before, and was impatient to be off.

"Why don't you cast off that hawser!" he shouted, angrily. "Let go, I tell you—let go, you lazy swabs. Am I to lose this tide and this breeze for you? Let go, I say."

"Hold on, hold on a bit!" shouted a man running down the shore of Leith, as hard as he could. "Here's Mr. Mabou has got something to say to you, Captain. Hold on, men, hold on."

The men held all fast. The smack was swinging and jibing from side to side; and it seemed as if in a moment more she would break drift, but just then the manager of the company came to the pier, and after speaking a few words to Captain Currie, again bid him good-bye.

"Good-bye, sir," said the Captain,—"cast off that hawser there,—good-bye."

The hawser was cast off; and, the smack slipped away imperceptibly at first but as she gradually drew out from the shelter of the western pier-head, and felt the full force of the blast, she gracefully bent over before the breeze, and dashed on like a grayhound from the slips, increasing her rate of speed each moment. She was under her mainsail, foresail, and jib; and as soon as the harbor was fairly cleared, some of the men began to set the gull topsail, while the others coiled away the ropes, and cleared the hawser from the guns and deck, and put everything into proper shape and good order. Captain Currie, with a final wave of his hat, bade adieu to his friends; and very soon the smack was stretched across the Firth for the deep channel, along the Fife coast; she flew at a great rate, clearing the waters, or rising on the larger waves like a sea-lid. Kinghorn, on the one hand, and Inverkeithing on the other, were soon past; then they crossed the mouth of Kirkcaldy Bay, and ran down successively past Dysart, and the long, almost continuous line of towns on the Fife coast; and when the evening fell she was rapidly drawing near to the Muir, which was just beginning to kindle its huge coal fire as a beacon and warning to mariners. Once only the smack altered her course for a little, it was to speak a small coaster which was creeping up the Firth as close to the northern coast as she could, tacking now and then, but doing little against the wind and tide, than merely saving her own. The captain of the smack did not know if she had seen the Frenchman, the master of it told him that he had, and intended to stand in to the coast at night, to take off broad into the ocean in the morning he had seen her off Dunbar that day at night and she was then standing due south, abreast of sail, as if leaving that cruising

Currie heard this, he stood on the deck of the Firth, but much to his surprise, with smacks on a point, the enemy

rising into fast, and clever as we are, she is coming up like a race-horse."

"She's standing in, and we're standing out; that's the reason, Tom; but you've got plenty of offing now; right your helm, my man. Now, George, we'll run right along the coast; the wind's fair, and it'll be daybreak before she's near us. It would be nice capture if she boarded us in the dark."

The smack was now running along the rocky coast of Northumberland, at a speed which truly promised one of the quickest passages on record; but the strange vessel was rising fast, and already loomed a very formidable antagonist in the distance. The night was perfectly clear, and as the Matchless was plunging along as near to the coast as was safe, the seamen could see the huge watch-fires at the mouths of coal-pits; and, in some places, even the lights in the windows of the houses. She dashed along at a great rate; but still more swift was her pursuer each instant; though the Matchless's trim had been altered, she drew nearer; and the captain's calculation seemed quite correct, that unless they could prevent it she would be aboard of them in the morning. Hour passed after hour, the pursuer gradually gaining upon them. The Tyne was passed, and that place of refuge lost; still they pressed on. Now all hands were on deck; the relieved watch far too anxious and excited to go below to their hammocks, and quietly, and without any fuss or ostentation, they had finished their work, and had all the guns of the larboard side in order, and were ready to meet the enemy as soon as they pleased.

The day at last broke; the pursuer was still some miles farther off in the ocean than themselves; but they could now make out what she was. The Matchless was some eight or ten miles out from the Yorkshire coast, with no good harbor-water her lee for miles, and going along at a great rate. The Frenchman was coming up rapidly; they could see she was a ship—a sloop of war, the sailors called her—and her broadside showed more guns than the whole complement of the Matchless; and it was evident that the smack was reckoned an easy, regular, and legitimate prey. When she had fairly come within sight, and there could be no longer any doubt about her character, Captain Currie addressed his men, who were all on deck and ready for anything.

"Now, my lads," he said, "that ship, a Frenchman, he wants to take our barky, and to ill-use ourselves. I don't fancy any of you want to go to a lance just yet; this ship's bound for London; so, my lads, it's there she's to go, and nowhere else, if we can help it. That fellow there's bigger than us, and wouldn't make two mouthfuls of us if once aboard; but he's not to come aboard at no rate; ye must fight him, I suppose; and, my lads, you must physic him at the very first, or he'll stick to our heels till we get to Yarmouth. I'm not going to run any further; we'll jog on in our old way, and if he

struck down. Another broadside flew over their heads, making its mark very circumstantially in the great mainsail, and cutting one or two ropes of little consequence, and again Captain Currie prepared to fire.

"She's too big for us, my lads," he said, "but I'll take out her foremost if it's been put in by men. Stand by there and let's have a shy at it; and, Jem, do you see if you can't make that bull-dog speak to some purpose, too. Aim at the foremost, never mind how much of her crockery is broken, but give the must as hard a rap as you can."

He pointed and fired the second gun, and Jem also fired his directly the effect of the former was seen; in both cases the shot had gone to its mark, and splinters were seen to fly in showers after each. But again came another broadside from the Frenchman, and so near were they now that the sailors fancied everything had gone above them, so harsh was the whistle of the shot, and the sound of rending canvass and splintered wood. Two men were wounded slightly and unable further to work the gun which Captain Currie had taken charge of; though one of them, stricken by a grape shot in the shoulder, went aft to the helm. "I can steer yet," he said to himself, "and Tom's an old man-of-war's man, and can manage a gun as well as me." So he sent Tom forward and took the tiller himself. Captain Currie's deliberation enabled the Frenchman to fire a broadside for almost every gun the smack discharged; and the appearance were certainly that the Matchless would soon be on her way to a French port, and her crew to a French prison; her gull topsail had been shot away, her topmast was swaying to and fro; and, though her lower sails were still standing and filled, both main and foresail had been pierced in many places, and the mainboom seriously injured, while many of the enemy's shot had passed through the hull. Indeed, when they discharged their can go in the Thames, it was found that one of them had knocked in the sides of some punchbowl of whiskey, and that the other goods in the hold had all the right Glenlivet and Brackla flavor—it seemed, however, the enemy's intention rather to injure the spars than the vessel or the people.

The different guns were deliberately and carefully pointed, and the last three of the smack's broadsides all fired at once in the same direction as before, and with a success that caused the hardy Scottish sailors to cheer most lustily. Apparently the Frenchman was tired of this game, for all at once the ship headed desperately towards them, with the evident intention of boarding. Captain Currie saw well that all was lost if she did get aboard, and ran to the helm and gave his ship a sheer away from the advancing enemy, which also sent his topmast overboard. The stranger followed, but the change of trim threw all the weight of masts and spars on stays already seriously damaged; and the Matchless's crew had hardly time to think after the loss of their own topmast, before they saw the enemy's fore-

edious voyage of a week's duration, towards her port, with out any such interruption as had marked her upward voyage.

"It's the Matchless's number," cried a man on Leith pier, as he saw three little flags flying on the tower at the bottom of Leith shore; "run up and tell Mr. Mahon, Sandy, he'll be glad to hear that the old ship's back safe again."

And Mr. Mahon was glad; and when the smack came in with the night's tide into the harbor, he was the first to board her, having in his hand a large official letter on his Majesty's service for the captain. The wounded men were going about again, almost thoroughly, and save for patches in the canvass and about the bulwarks, the vessel looked almost as well, and was as staunch as ever.

"Welcome home! Currie, welcome! my lads all," cried the Manager, as he put foot on the smack's deck once more; "I wish you, Captain, I do from my soul. See, man, the old fogies in London have minded you,—see there, man."

Captain Currie took the high letter, and hastily retreated to his cabin with the Agent. It contained a commission in his Majesty's service, and an official letter appointing him to the command of a fine little ship, a sloop of war, then lying in Leith Harbour, employed as a revenue cruiser, and the reason for this act of grace was said in the said letter to be the gallantry and good seamanship which he had displayed in his late action.

"That's better than Captain of a Smack," said Mr. Mahon. "I congratulate you, indeed I do, though it'll be a heavy loss to us." Somehow Mr. Mahon's voice sounded more respectful than before.

"Yes it is," said the Captain, "but I must tell the men." And so he did, and got three as hearty cheers as ever issued from human lungs; and very soon after he took the command of his new vessel, which he commanded with credit and courage in many a storm, and skirmish, and battle.—United Service Magazine.

Fire at Eureka!

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MAURICE LINQUIST

DEEGS to acquaint the Public that in consequence of the

FIRE AT EUREKA,

and the

TOTAL DESTRUCTION

Of the whole of his Premises, he has been compelled to remove to a new place of business situated near

McCreu's Public House and the Circus on the Government Road between the Gravel Pits and the Red Hill.

Currents, Grocer's paper
Best yellow soap in 28 lb. and 56 lb. boxes

Normandy pippins, in 14 lb. baskets
Bottled fruits in 2 doz. cases
Biscuits in 14 lb. tins
Soda crystal
Whiting and Salt
Sperm candles in 24 and 33 lb. boxes
Good port wine in octaves
Tin dishes and Iron pots
Oats and bran
Best Colac hay
Tobacco, Cavendish and Barrat's
Pope, Tarpaunis, and carpeting
Tents and worsted plaids
Drass candlesticks complete
Horse shoes
Hosiery

Together with the following building materials

Whole sale
Deal and spruce boards
Flooring boards, groved and tongued
Quartering and battens
Assorted nails, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch
Window glass, 12 x 14 best crown
Window frames and sashes, complete, with pullies and weights
Iron roofing plates
Glue
Plasterer's hair
Floor cloth

The store, with the dwelling, stables, &c., built on the choicest part of the town, viz.—65 feet to Sturt-street, by a depth of 12, and 32 feet to Armstrong-street, by a depth of 100, adjoining the premises of the Bank of Australasia, Messrs Suplice & Sons, and the Bank of New South Wales, will also be sold to the highest bidder; with several very valuable allotments in different parts of the town.

The Auctioneer would beg to remind persons in business that an opportunity to step into a business so well established rarely offers itself; and as the whole will positively be sold, most earnestly recommends them to attend.

REMEMBER—NO RESERVE.

Further particulars as to date and time will appear in a future advertisement.

... to the bes.
... the voice of Bent-
... every other particular she
... orates the evidence of her son.

It is to be understood that such was the feeling amongst the people; and had justice been done by the proper authorities, by investigating and properly sifting the case throughout, and showing, as they ought to have done, that they were zealous in bringing the perpetrator to justice, then, I say such a disgraceful waste of property would never have been committed, but the diggers saw there was no hope for justice from the authorities here, and got up a meeting to consider what steps they should take with a view to the discovery of the guilty party.

After the meeting they became excited and to show they were not to be tampered with, and that if they could not obtain justice from the proper quarter they would take it into their own hands they commenced throwing stones and bottles, and finally set fire to the hotel.

Now, however much any well-thinking man may regret the termination of this catastrophe, he cannot but admit that the fault rests, not with the people, but with the authorities; and let them bear the blame; for they may be well assured that the diggers are as loyal and well-behaved a body of men as any in the dominions of her Majesty, as I hope Sir Charles Hotham had ample proof when on his visit to the gold fields. It was certainly anything but satisfactory to any man being an eye-witness on both occasions, the contra-distinctions between Sir Charles at the Gravel Pits, and the police there last Tuesday, the jeering at whom, when the diggers rescued their prisoner, contrasted very unfavorably with the cheers of a delighted people. How long will it be before the digger has justice done him? He pays dear enough for it surely. Without so much as a single representation in the Council, what is he to expect? He it is who is the greatest supporter to the State, and yet has no voice in the Council.

Let us hope that out of evil may come good, and that it may be taken in hand by the proper authorities in Melbourne, and may we hope that soon a "better time" will come, when the digger shall have justice in the full meaning of the word.

I am Sir,
A PEACE-LOVING DIGGER.

The evidence of these three witnesses is given with great reserve and caution, and, therefore, in the opinion of your petitioners, is entitled to particular weight and consideration.

Your petitioners consider that the evident tendency of these impartial depositions is to implicate Bentley, his wife and some person or persons connected with the Eureka Hotel.

The only evidence brought forward to exonerate them, was that of three men, named George Bassar, Everett Gad, and Henry Green.

George Bassar is a Butcher, living near Bentley's hotel. The value of this witness's evidence may be known by the fact of his positively swearing that no person could leave the hotel without his seeing them; yet, on cross-examination he was obliged to confess that persons could go in and out of the back door without his knowledge.

Everett Gad, the second witness, is the reputed brother-in-law of Bentley, and manager of his bar and bowling alley, and lives in the hotel, and, of course, liable to suspicion as one concerned in the murder.

The third witness, Henry Green, has, for a considerable time, been an inmate of the hotel, and was there on the night of the murder, and of course, equally liable to suspicion.

The Coroner's inquest was held on the day of the murder. Your petitioners being dissatisfied with the proceedings at that inquest, a number of them waited upon the authorities the following day, in order to have a further inquiry. On the following morning Bentley and two other members of his establishment were arrested, admitted to bail, and the case remanded for three days. During this period, the accused parties and their witnesses had every opportunity of communicating with each other. The decision of the bench of magistrates was that "there was not a shadow of a case" against Mr. Bentley, and that "he was honorably discharged." The other accused were discharged at the same time.

Your petitioners are strongly of opinion that instead of the magistrates dismissing the case, it should have been sent to a jury. Your petitioners are borne out in this view of the case by the authority of Lord Deunman. (Magistrate's

the moment of Mr. Bentley's escape until the verdict was rendered. all intents and purposes a prisoner. I was present during the examination of Mr. Walsh, and heard the coroner request the jury to put any questions to her they might wish, and several questions were so put; and again with regard to myself, and when the evidence had been concluded, and after summing up, the jurors were requested to receive any witnesses they liked. The summing up consisted in a concise recapitulation of the evidence without comment of any kind, and most completely and impartially leaving the decision in the hands of the jury. Why, if dissatisfied, did they not request an adjournment, and why have they so completely stultified themselves by calling into question the verdict in such a manner? unless it was done with the deliberate purpose of exciting the passions of the people.

ALFRED CARR, M. P.

(To the Editor of the Ballarat Times.)

SIR,—I can but remark on the sad picture of humanity your last Saturday's paper presents, leaving that most careful of murders out of the question, by hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, "it is a mad world, my masters." As for the poor hawkers if the "apple-keeper's" will were fate; who so sadly consoles himself for the too numerous strikers for a crust of his own bread being starved out of the field. A pretty remedy truly! On a par with "making a country a desert and calling it peace." Alas for the poor storekeepers whom doctors and druggists wrong by evading the "black mail." Alas for the poor doctors when the "real Simon Peter" cannot be distinguished from the false, and when (as they say) the sexton hides other people's blunders as well as their own; and when druggists charge a few shillings for what they would charge pounds. Alas for the poor diggers, whose spoil the whole tribe are squabbling. Alas for the honest of each party that he should be sacrificed to the dishonest. Alas, alas for us all that cannot get a snap of land to keep a live pretty, and grow cabbages on; and three times alas, "let it three times" for us (the people) poor diggers, who

shirts, and
decamped. It is to be regretted, for the sake of justice, none of the robbers could be identified, their disguise being so perfect that not one of the persons in the bank was able to get a sight of their faces. The only observations they were able to make are, that one of the robbers was a tall man who spoke like a foreigner, and one having black hair and whiskers. Two men were outside the bank two hours before, one dressed in a blue shirt fastened inside the trousers, wearing a white wide-awake hat, brown hair, very large whiskers all over his face, and rather white about the mouth. But, beyond this, nothing is known or remembered of the robbers. A reward of £500 is offered for their apprehension; but, as the public expects, with very little hope of success. This is the second time the Bank of Victoria at Ballarat, has been honored, and we are not at all surprised at it, for had it been originally the intention of the managers in town to have their property stolen, they could not have selected a site more favorable to the exercise of the distinguished art, or science of "sticking-up." The bank is so far distant from any civilized or business part of the Township that is no longer spoken of as "The Victoria," but called "The Suburban" Bank, — a very appropriate title. If the Managers intend to have a branch here why don't they have a building and a site in a business part of the township, among the other Banks, and not have a trumpery little affair miscalled a Bank, resembling as much as possible the zinc lining of some packing-case, with a hole knocked through the bottom to serve for a door. Of course the Managers know their own business best, at all events we are willing to believe so, but we must be pardoned if we give expression to the general opinion, that they are acting very much on the pennywise and pound foolish system. If it be intended to have a branch of "the Victoria" here, let it be a branch or else it would be advisable to remove it altogether for they are doing more injury to their subscribers by the lost of estimation in the eyes of business men than they can possibly imagine. — The very fact of offering the trumpery

what singular decision
magistrate. It appeared that complainants were passing Mr. La Rue's store shortly after dusk on the evening or two previous, and that defendant's watch-dog tied in front of the store bit one of the men, upon which complainants beat the dog and then walked on. Mr. La Rue with three or four men pursued them, and beat complainants with pick-handles, &c., and afterwards sent for the police and had complainant's taken in charge. It also appeared that the road being very narrow at this place, complainants must necessarily pass close to the dog, which was tied in the road, and which on this account they had no apprehension of encountering. Mr. O'Cook argued, that it was nothing more than natural that the man should beat the dog, when bitten by him, and that the very fact of complainants going away when they did so, proved they had no intention of doing any further violence. The case was dismissed. At this rate, then, any man who likes may tie his dog upon the road, the animal may injure the passers-by and these, if they punish the dog, are to be severely maltreated by the owner without the smallest satisfaction.

THE GRAVEL PITS still bear the palm; there is nothing like them now on Ballarat. The holes, which have been bottomed lately on the reef, are paying well, and many parties, that last week, were indifferent as to working their claims, are now going down as fast as they can. We have not heard any estimate of the yield produced from the lately bottomed claims, but they are all "paying", and what is still better, the gold is not confined to one or two holes, but many are now being worked to advantage and considerable remuneration. No water troubles the miners on the reef and a shaft may be put down in seven or eight days.

RED HILL. — This line, we are sorry to say, is not at all improving; on the contrary what holes have been bottomed lately, have either been "rank slicers," or very poor.

reporter to the State, and yet has no voice in the Council.

Let us hope that out of evil may come good, and that it may be taken in hand by the proper authorities in Melbourne, and may we hope that soon a "better time" will come, when the digger shall have justice in the full meaning of the word.

I am Sir,
A PEACE-LOVING DIGGER.

To His Excellency SIR CHARLES HOTHAM, Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Victoria.

The petition of the undersigned, Inhabitants of Ballarat, humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners, feeling dissatisfied with the manner in which justice has been administered in regard to the death of one James Scobie, who was brutally murdered near Bentley's Hotel, on the morning of the 7th instant, feel bound to lay some of the principal features of the case before your Excellency.

The deceased James Scobie, in company with one Peter Martin, seeing a light in the Eureka Hotel, when passing about one o'clock on the above morning, sought for admission, in order to have something to drink. In doing so, a portion of a window was broken; not obtaining admittance, they proceeded towards the tent of the deceased. When about eight yards from the hotel, they heard a noise behind them, and turning back to see the cause of it, Martin states they met two or three men and one woman; that one of the men had in his hand a weapon which he supposed to be a battle axe. The individual holding this weapon he believed to be Bentley, the landlord of the Eureka Hotel. He also heard the woman say, referring to Scobie, the deceased "this is the man that broke our window." At this time Martin was knocked down and rendered insensible. On recovering he went up to the deceased, whom he found unable to speak, and on assistance being brought, he was found to be quite dead.

...with each other. The opinion of the bench of magistrates was that "there was not a shadow of a case" against Mr. Bentley, and that "he was honorably discharged." The other accused were discharged at the same time.

Your petitioners are strongly of opinion that instead of the magistrates dismissing the case, it should have been sent to a jury. Your petitioners are borne out in this view of the case by the authority of Lord Denman, (Magistrate's Manual, page 24,) who states, "If witnesses for the defence contradict those for the prosecution in material points, then the case would be properly sent to a jury, to ascertain the truth of the statements of each party."

Your petitioners beg to state that, not only the decision, but also the manner in which the case was conducted, both by the magistrates and the Coroner, has strongly tended to destroy the confidence hitherto placed in them by the public.

Your petitioners humbly trust that your Excellency will direct the necessary measures to be taken, to have a further and more satisfactory investigation of the case; and at the same time beg to express a hope that, in order to elicit the truth, and further the ends of justice, your Excellency will direct a suitable reward to be offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

Trusting your Excellency will be pleased to attribute the object of your petitioners to its real motive, namely a love of order and justice, and that your Excellency will graciously grant their request.

Your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

THE LATE INQUEST AT THE EUREKA HOTEL.

(To the Editor of the Ballarat Times.)

Sir,—in the number of your journal of Saturday last appeared a letter, signed by a number of jurors and others present at the late inquest, of so unjustifiable and libellous a character, and which

...own, and when druggists charge a few shillings for what they would charge pounds. Alas for the poor diggers, for whose spoil the whole tribe are squabbling. Alas for the honest of each party that he should be sacrificed to the dishonest. Alas, alas for us all that we cannot get a snap of land to keep a live pretty, and grow cabbages on; and three times alas, "let it three times" for us (the people) poor dupes, who lately, following in high hopes the jack-lantern dancing over the land, his false light blinding all, so soon to find ourselves bogged in that worst of ponds—the shicer despond. Just to cheer us up I must sing a little

Charlie over the water, Charlie over the lee,
Charlie promis'd all to all, who so good as Charlie?
But now Charlie's safe at home, Foster'd so cleverly,
He takes his sup, says as bid, no need of change
I see.

As groves and streams doubly solace
near barren rocks, so the sparkling, gushing
melody of Nemo Non: soothes and
cheers the heart. A strain worthy to be
warbled only by the "dainty Ariel."
More suitable to her ethereal brightness
than "bats and owls;" fit thymes for
ghosts and ghouls (this is a whisper for
you alone; did others hear it I might be
"done to death by slanderous tongues.")
We ought to congratulate ourselves in
possessing so admirable a vent as your
paper for the spleen. How aimable shall
we become in time. The oracles of old,
they so mystify us about, were of a surety
editors of newspapers,—they pronounce
judgement on an individual, or a nation,
prophesied, exhorted, threatened, some-
times reclaimed. Editors do all this and
much more "pro bono publico."

With this I send you "The Lily."
The subject is worthy Nemo Non's
spiritual lyre. I am but a simple dreamer
at the foot of the mount so gracefully
winged at will by one who could indeed
"breathe a sweet undying strain."

I remain Sir, yours, &c.,

E. F. YOUNG.

...opinion, that they are acting very much
on the pennywise and pound foolish
system. If it be intended to have a
branch of "the Victoria" here, let it be
a branch or else it would be advisable
to remove it altogether for they are doing
more injury to their subscribers by the
lost of estimation in the eyes of business
men than they can possibly imagine.—
The very fact of offering the trumpery
amount of 500 pounds for the apprehension
of robbers to the amount of £13,000
shows a degree of shortsightedness that
ought not to characterise, of all persons
in the world, the Managers of the impor-
tant a Bank as the "Victoria".—

THE TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY.—Most
of our readers are aware that a meeting
of the residents and landholders on the
township, was held some few weeks ago
for the purpose of memorializing the
government on the subject of the township
boundary. A deputation went to
Melbourne, and presented the memorial,
when an assurance was given that the
memorial should receive the earliest
attention of the Governor. On Monday
evening a meeting was held at Bath's
Hotel to receive the report of the depu-
tation, and the reply of his Excellency,
which we give below. Such prompt at-
tention to the matter evinces a desire on
the part of the authorities to do what is
right between man and man.


COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MELBOURNE, October 10, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by His
Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to
acknowledge the receipt of your memo-
rial of the 18th ultimo, signed by cer-
tain storekeepers, and other inhabitants
of the town of Ballarat, praying that the
same regulation may be put in force on
that gold-field as on others, viz, That
storekeepers and traders should not be
permitted to occupy Crown lands within
a quarter of a mile of the Township
boundary.

...but many are now being worked to
advantage and considerable remuneration.
No water troubles the miners on the
reef and a shaft may be put down in
seven or eight days.

RED HILL.—This line, we are sorry
to say, is not at all improving; on the
contrary what holes have been bottomed
lately, have either been "rank slicers,"
or very poor.

THE RUSSIAN PRIESTHOOD.—"The
following facts," says the *Press*, "will
give an idea of the state of degradation
into which the lower class of the
Muscovite clergy has fallen. A Russian
gentleman relates, that when passing
one day through a village, he saw a
number of peasants assembled, and
stopped to inquire the cause. 'Oh,'
replied one of them, 'it is only the priest,
whom we are going to lock up in the
barn.' 'And why do you do that?'
'Because it is Saturday. The priest is
drow-kard, and we always lock him up
on a Saturday, in order that he may be
in a condition to perform Divine service
on Sunday. On Monday he is free to drink
as he likes for the other days of the
week.'

V.  R.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in
future all storekeeper's licenses will be
granted for assigned sites, and on
where work is so near the surface
no necessity can arise to occasion
removal of the stores.

2. Should the storekeeper
another locality it will be
being compelled to remove
ment, should the ground on
store is situated be requir
purpos.

(Signed) RO

Resident

Government Camp,
Ballarat, 18 Oct. 54

"Resistive wisdom is the fate of man."

But he raised an outcry under which he quailed, and in the next edition expunged the line, and explained away the hypothesis. A theory such as this is plausible as well as wholesome, if it could be carried out to a logical and practical conclusion. But it breaks down before arriving at either. Daily experience, the authority of history, and above all, the study of the inspired writings, teach us that it is impossible. Le Sage (in "Gil Blas") quotes from an anonymous Pope, who says, "Quand il vous arrivera quelque grand malheur examinez vous bien, et vous verrez qu'il y aura toujours un peu de votre faute."—"Whenever any heavy misfortune happens to you examine yourself well, and you will be sure to find that it is in some measure your own fault." With all deference to his Holiness, his dictum will encounter many dissentient voices. Reader, were you ever in a house when the next room lodged set fire to his curtains by reading in bed, and burnt you out in a mortal terror, with the loss of all your moveables? Were you ever upset, with the fracture of ribs, arms, or legs, in a stage coach, or a railway train, by the wilful carelessness of the conductors? Were you ever gored by a bull, bit by a mad dog, or shot by an unskillful sportsman when you were walking in the fields? Were you ever assaulted, plundered, and thrown into a ditch by three footpads, when you were sauntering in a secluded lane, full of gentle aspirations, and enjoying the tranquillity of the evening? Were you ever run over by an omnibus when you were not crossing a crowded thoroughfare, but trying hard to keep out of the way? Were you ever arrested in mistake for another, or subpoenaed on a trial in a case of which you knew nothing, when you were just setting out on a most important journey? Did your carriage ever break down when half-an-hour would have enabled you to prevent a week relative from making a foolish will? Did you ever get your eye knocked out with a stone, intended for some one else? Were you ever injured in purse or reputation by evil reports which had no shadow of a basis? Did you ever suffer from a treacherous friend, a scolding wife, an insolvent partner, or an extravagant son? Were you ever more than half-killed on your constitution ruined by a physician who mistook your case, or by a ruthless surgeon who treated you as a subject to try experiments on for the advancement of science? All these are among the ever-recurring casualties of existence; some or other of them happen almost daily, but what reasoning will convince the sufferer that he has helped to bring them on himself? A satirical poet, in summing up a list of second and third class annoyances, arising from the proceedings of others, observes justly,

"— These are paltry things, and yet I've scarcely seen the man they did not fret."

There can be no doubt we sometimes produce our own misadventures by wilfulness, want of judgment, inconstancy in principle, or by not knowing when and how to seize the favoring opportunity. But, on the other hand, our ablest

comedy deliver himself as follows, on the subject of perpetual ill luck. The speaker had not changed his sex, like Tiresias, but he had shifted his character as often as Proteus did his form. He is a rogue, but he reasons from experience. "It is not upon slight grounds," says he, "that I despair. There had used to be a livelihood to be picked up in this country, both for the honest and dishonest. I have tried each walk, and am likely to starve at last; there is not a point to which the art and faculty of man can turn that I have not set mine to but in vain; I am beat through every quarter of the compass. I have blustered for prerogative, I have bellowed for freedom, I have offered to serve my country, I have engaged to betray it. Why I have talked treason, writ treason, etc. if a man can't live by that, he can live by nothing. Here I set up a bookseller, and people leave off reading immediately. If I was a turn butcher, I believe of my conscience they'd leave off eating."

Sylla assumed the surnames of *Felix*, or the *Fortunate*. Napoleon considered himself the chosen favorite of destiny, and christened Massena, one of his ablest marshals, "L'Enfant gâté de la Fortune." Cicero, when he proposed Pompey to the Roman senate, to undertake the war against the pirates who had nearly annihilated the naval power of the republic in the Mediterranean, recommended him as "semper felix," always lucky, before he spoke of his superior abilities or experience. The prestige of success alone surmounts many difficulties. Ascending from those named to much higher authority, we find it written in the Psalms (Prayer-book version), "We have wished you good luck, ye that are of the house of the Lord."

The heathens treated their chosen deities with marked disrespect. The private history of the court of Olympus is certainly neither edifying nor exemplary; nevertheless, it seems inconsistent that mankind should not be held more in awe by those beings, in whose divine attributes they affected to believe, and to whom they went through the external mockery of offering sacrifices. The old Greek poet takes them to task roundly, who says—"The gods are disgraced by the prosperity of the wicked." Seneca repeats the sentiment in speaking of Sylla—"Deorum crimen, Sylla non felix."—"The gods were criminal in allowing Sylla to be so fortunate." Cicero also declares, that the lasting good fortune of Harpalus, a successful pirate, bore testimony against the gods. Lucan depreciates the popular immortals to enhance his compliment to Cato of Utica.

"Victrix causa diis placuit, sed victa Catoni."

"The gods and Cato did in this divide;

They chose the conquering—his the conquered side."

There can be no doubt that Cicero had a clear idea of the immortality of the soul, and of one omnipotent intelligence. When he wrote, he must have felt the utter absurdity of the existing system. Lucan, an avowed heathen, has recorded his own internal conviction in another very impressive passage, which is often quoted—

land, succeeded his father the Simple. He was

(To be concluded in our next)

(To the Editor of the Ballarat Times.)

SIR,—A great question has just arisen on Ballarat, as to the best mode of accelerating the working of the different deep lines, especially the Gravel Pits; but more particularly to destroy cases of over-shepherding. That this is the bane of the Ballarat digger and diggers—none I believe will deny.

Commissioner Rede, with the best of intentions to forward the now very tardy progress of these leads and the interests of the diggers generally, invoked a meeting to hear and approve of certain rules or regulations, which he in his best judgement, thought would make different parties go ahead, and at the proper time. Slightly modified those rules are now held to be in force, as necessary bye-laws, and in the Commissioner's hands.

The rules referred to are based on the assumption, that the diggers of Ballarat are too lazy and languid of themselves, to go on, that their substance is nothing but the slime of indolence, and their contracted and protracted snail-pace, is covered with their own pollution,—that there is no healthy alacrity in them—none of that vivacious energy which indicates either a vigorous body or a forcible mind. That work affords them no joy, and luty no delight,—they are emasculated of all manly vigor, and have buried their consciences in perpetual shepherding. To a superficial observer this may appear true; but such in reality is not the truth. Allow me the privilege of glancing cursorily and historically at facts and laws, in order to a clearer and more comprehensive understanding of the matter. Inexperience said to the first Golden Point diggers of Ballarat,—dig out the entire square of earth that overlays the gold,—wash off the debris or dirt, and put the precious residue in your pocket. Increased knowledge (man's guiding star) told them to lessen labor—to sink small shafts and drift below. This brought on the necessity of pegging out the surface, and Government allowed the space of 16 square feet. About eighteen months ago the authority

allowance may be awarded of these grants with the conditions on which they are made will be kept.

3. Any infringement of these conditions will render the holders liable to forfeiture of their claim, and a vigorous prosecution of the works undertaken will be enforced."

To the Editor of the Ballarat Times)

SIR,—Observing your remarks attached to a statement of storekeepers grievances, wherein you recommend unity of strength towards obtaining the abolition of laws under which they are oppressed. We, in the position of storekeepers, paying £150 per annum for three licenses, beg to offer it as an opinion that such tax if applied rightly, tends rather towards the protection than the injury of our interests. With all due respect to the above recommendation allow us in the columns of your very popular paper, to confine our grievances to the systems at present so general, namely, "retail auctioneering" and hawking, without license.

We, are sir,

Your's obliged,

W. B. C.

Our correspondents appear to have a particular relish in stating the amount £150 they pay yearly to the Government for the privilege of sealing, what we in our simplicity imagine ought to be sold by any one with, or without a license; but as our correspondents have so great a partiality for the system let them continue to pay the tax; but we cannot see how the payment of £150 to the Government can "tend rather towards their protection," and we are perfectly in the dark as to the meaning of the words "applied rightly."—ED.

(To the Editor of the Ballarat Times.)

SIR,—Will you allow me through the pages of your valuable journal to ask Mr Taylor, the Wesleyan Minister, with respect to his answer to the letter of Sciens, where he is taught either by the precept or example of the Lord and His apostles, as recorded in the Holy Writ, to change the observance of the seventh day, as the Sabbath, to the first? As he has professed in his letter that his creed

often regret when I came ashore, I did not seek

But the fates have always on my side,
I've encountered great mishaps,
And though for three years I'll be bound,
I must join the 'mounted traps.'
'Do I hear aright!' his mate exclaimed,
A trooper did you say,
For license hunting yet be famed,
To earn eight bob a day?
What! wear a suit of rough dark blue,
And cap with broad white band,
Parading with a motley crew,
The men of trucehon hand,—
Saluting nob's too proud to speak,
Because they wear gold-lace
Around the bright protruding peak,
Which covers half their face.
Oh! Jack, it surely would disgrace
An honest British sailor,
To march in file at steady pace,
Behind Lieutenant Taylor.
While now my heart its rancour pours,
Your indignation's swelling,
You're not the man to stick up stores,
Because of sly-grog-selling."
Forgive me, Bill, I'm much to blame,
His sorrowing mate replied,
I'll try to hold a stouthead name,
Whatever may betide.
Beneath this sod on which we lie,
Are vast though hidden riches,—
Then take my word I'd rather die,
Than wear the white striped breeches,
The notion did my mind possess;
But now, of course, I'll scout it,
'Twas wicked I at once confess,
There's no two-ways about it.
The claim I marked out yesterday,
I'll shop for a while,
Good luck may come and who can say,
I yet shan't make my pile.
The glorious orb sped on its course,
'Twas hid behind a cloud,—
Emotion made their voices hoarse,
Thought yet distinct and loud—
They spoke of future days of joy—
They stood up—turned about,
And Jack remarked—"Come Bill, my boy,
It's now your turn to shout.
I heard their footsteps—oh they pass,
I looked up to the shelf—
Then seized my broken nobbler glass,
And slowly helped myself,
Though darkness lowered on the scene
For half an hour that night.
Once more the moon shone "all serene,"
And then my hopes were bright.
Thought I the passing clouds obscure
The sky's celestial beauty—
Let us the frowns of fate endure,
For patience is our duty.
Propitious fortune!—oh smile still,
Extend thy brauteous favor
To those two messmates, Jack and Bill,
For their correct behaviour,
And may the Dowling Forest farm
Increase my worldly means,
For thy pure balmy breath can charm
My hopeful crop of greens.

Oct. 14. 1854.

as a subject to try experiments on the advancement of science? All these are among the severer casualties of existence; some or other of them happen almost daily, but what reasoning will convince the sufferer that he has helped to bring them on himself? A satirical poet, in summarizing up a list of second and third class annoyances, arising from the proceedings of others, observes justly,

"— These are paltry things, and yet I've scarcely seen the man they did not fret."

There can be no doubt we sometimes produce our own miseries by willfulness, want of judgment, inconstancy in principle, or by not knowing when and how to seize the favoring opportunity. But, on the other hand, our slightest efforts are often rendered abortive by a counter-ride of disaster we have not set flowing, and which we can neither stem nor turn. For purposes we are unable to fathom, the presiding providence which governs the universe disposes or withholds the blessings of temporal prosperity without reference to personal character. The good are often hunted by calamity, while the bad appear to be selected as the special favorites of our age. Some cannot succeed by any efforts of genius or virtue, while others are in-pervious to failure, although not distinguished by superior talent or integrity. It is better to study and reap profit on this lesson than to cavil on the uses by which it is produced. As long as human nature exists under its present construction, so long will human beings believe in the dominant influence of what all understand as they apply the term, lucky and unlucky, particular families, individuals, or transactions, they are not led to this by any want of propriety on the subject of religion; neither do they build temples to the goddess Fortuna, nor do faith with the pagan doctrine that Clotho, Lachis, and Atropos regulate the destinies of all, as laid down in the ancient mythology, have volunteered those few words of explanation as a preliminary defence, to prevent the pious from being scandalised, to avoid imputation when we use common expressions in our ordinary sense, and to anticipate and remove the possible charge of disseminating orthodox opinions. Lord Littleton, in the preface to his "Dialogues of the Dead," quotes a opposite passage from certain Italian writers, *essi nominano la o, Fortuna, Destino, sorte, &c., sono scherzati penna poetica, anzi di avino cattolico.* "If I have Fortune, Destiny, Elysium, Styx, only the sports of a poetical pen, of a catholic mind."

states with mathematical doctrine of chance." "in nine cases out of ten" "is

plans, a success in the matter. Lucian depreciates the popular immortals to enhance his compliment to Cato of Utica.

"Victrix causa diis placuit, sed victa Catoni."
"The gods and Cato did in this divide;
They chose the conquering—in the conquered side."

There can be no doubt that Cicero had a clear idea of the immortality of the soul, and of one omnipotent intelligence. When he wrote, he must have felt the utter absurdity of the existing system. Lucian, an avowed deist, has recorded his own internal conviction in another very impressive passage, which is often quoted—

"Æne Dei sedes nisi terra, et pontus, et aer,
Et celum, et cirtus! Superos quid querimus
in terra!
Jupiter est, quodcumque ridet quocumque mo-
veat."

"Is there any other seat of the divinity than the earth, the sea and air, the heavens and virtue? Why do we seek for God beyond? He is whatsoever you see; He is wherever you move." These contradictions are remarkable, but many parallel cases may be readily produced from the ancient writers. They appear to have looked upon their own received mythology as an ingenious allegory.

History shows how misfortune has dogged the steps of certain families for many succeeding generations. For eminent examples, let us trace down the annals of three royal houses.—The successors of Charlevingie, or Charlevinginn knige, who occupied the throne of France for one hundred and seventy three years; the race of Stuart, who reigned in Scotland and England for three hundred and forty-three years; and the second line of Valois, succeeded by the collateral branches of Bourbon and Bourbon-Orleans, who numbered jointly, thirteen French sovereigns, extending over three hundred and thirty-three years; counting from the accession of Francis I. to the deposition of Louis Philippe.

Charlemagne was a great man, a great conqueror, and a most successful monarch. He consolidated and left a mighty empire to his posterity, of whom it is difficult to decide whether they were most remarkable for their misfortune, or their unworthiness. Louis the Meek, only son of Charlemagne, was fitter for the cow than the sceptre. He was a melancholy, subdued religiousist, who never smiled. His court resembled an hospital. His life, like that of Henry II. of England, was unblemished by the disobedience of his children; in the course of these domestic quarrels he was twice deposed, and finally died for want of food, in consequence of a superstitious pique. His son and successor, Charles the Bald, was poisoned by Sedecius, his Jewish physician, and died in a miserable hut, while crossing Mont Cenis. During this reign a terrible plague of locusts occurred in France. Scattered, son of Charles the Bald, was killed by a

the first Golden Point diggers of Ballarat,—dig out the entire square of earth that overlays the gold,—wash off the debris or dirt, and put the precious residue in your pocket. Increased knowledge (man's guiding star) told them to lesson labor—to sink small shafts and drift below. This brought on the necessity of prizing out the surface, and government allowed the space of 16 square feet. About eighteen months ago the authority gave (difficulties increasing) twenty-four square feet, to a party of four miners; up to the present moment that is the law of the gold-fields of Ballarat. Meanwhile the difficulties, drudgeries, and costs of digging, have most materially increased. Gradually the different leads now known have gone deeper and deeper, and have become wetter and wetter, in short, there is nothing less to contend with than large under-rivers of water. To overcome the natural difficulties parties have been forced their number from four to twelve, and in many cases even more. Thus reducing the individual share of a claim to a fragment of a fragment, and thus reducing the "act for the management of the gold-fields," in regard to the extent of ground a fiction,—a nullity, and utterly inapplicable to more than one half of the working of Ballarat.

What then, I ask, ought to be done? I ask every practical man, patrician or plebeian,—every man who is interested in the democracy of the diggings, and who sees in their progress a consequent relation to the settlement and prosperity of the colony.

And in all humility, I beg to suggest something like the following considerations:—First in order, then, That the law remain as it is, where ground is found to be comparatively dry. Parties after the lapse of six days and holding any such ground shall register their names in the Camp.

2nd. That where it is deep and wet, 72 feet wide by 24 feet long, that is a claim to be granted in the shape of a parallelogram across a supposed lead, to a party of twelve, whose names shall be registered in the Camp.

3rd. Parties coming in contact at a junction be confined to 24 square feet

(To the Editor of the Ballarat Times.)

Sir,—Will you allow me through the pages of your valuable journal to ask Mr Taylor, the Wesleyan Minister, with respect to his answer to the letter of Sciens, where he is taught either by the precept or example of the Lord and His apostles, as recorded in the Holy Writ, to change the observance of the seventh day, as the Sabbath, to the first? As he confesses in his letter, that his creed respecting the observance of the Sabbath is based on the "Fourth Commandment as explained and illustrated by the example and teaching of the Lord and His apostles." Now this commandment says "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."—which of course is Saturday. He also quotes the Lord's words "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy but to fulfil." Then if he did not come to destroy the law, and the law says the seventh day is the Sabbath, will Mr Taylor inform me how he reconciles the keeping of the first day of the week as the Sabbath with the teaching of the Lord?

HEBREW OF THE HERB

HORSES. Horses.—Horse and Cattle Sales every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

D. SWENEY,
Government Auctioneer,
Pennyweight Flat.

BANK OF VICTORIA.—Notice. The office of the above bank, is removed to the stone premises situate in Lydiard-street, two doors east of the Post-office.

J. BUCKLEY,
Manager.

Bank of Victoria, Lydiard street, Ballarat, Oct. 20, 1854.

FOUND, last week, a sheep dog. The owner can have his own again on giving particulars and paying expenses. by applying to Richard Scutcherd, Butcher, Clayton's Hill, Ballarat.

Thought I'm the passing clouds obscure
The sky's celestial beauty—
Let us the frowns of fate endure,
For patience is our duty.
Propitious fortune!—oh smile still,
Extend thy beauties favor
To those two messmates, Jack and Bill,
For their correct behaviour,
And may the Dowling Forest farm
Increase my worldly means,
For thy pure balmy breath can charm
My hopeful crop of greens.
Oct. 14, 1854.

THE LILY.

Verdant emblem of Providence and love,
Towering all other flowers above;
Hail Faith inspiring symbol, thee I sing,
In praise of thee I sweep my wild harp string.
Could my poor muse but boast the heavenly strain,
That did of old each sacred hard inspire,
Iapt would I pour a sweet undying strain,
Warbling those words which oft have sooth'd my pain.
The beautiful lilies of the field behold,
E'en Solomon bedeck'd with jewel'd gold
'Mid all his royal glory and parade,
Like these fair flowers was not arrayed.
Weak, doubting man consider how they grow,
They spin not, no anxious care they know,
If then God thus clothe the quiet fading grass,
That blooms a day, and in a day does pass,
How much more thou, oh ye of little faith,
Will have his care! These words our Saviour saith;
Bless'd promise given to calm the troubled mind
With love divine, when wronged by human kind.
However earth and heaven may fade away,
No jot shall fade of what he deigned to say.
E. F. Youso.

THE RIGHT ROYAL GAME OF HUNTING THE GOLDEN CALF.

The Head Huntsman's address to the Whippers-in.

Grab, grab, grab,—grab all you can boys;
And spite his harmless kicks and noise;
We'll bleed the golden calf right well,
So at the fun let's have a spell,
His horns are only budding yet,
There's time enough our spud to get;
Before he's grown like old John Bull,
By then our pockets will be full.
I prize his notes beyond Kate Hayes'
The y're notes above all critic's praise.
Besides he is right royal prey;
To bear the honouze both night and day.
Let him shift it but a minute,
We'll ease his pouch of what is in it.
I really can but hearty laugh,
At this same silly golden calf;
To toil so hard his grab to win;
His toil it is that brings our tin,
So spite his harmless kicks and noise,
Grab, grab, grab,—grab all you can boys.
E. F. Youso.

GRAND BALL. Palzer and his Popular Quadrille Band. Tickets, One Guinea, introducing ladies. Dancing commences at Nine. For further particulars see bills of the day.

SALE on Tuesday next, the 24th instant, at One o'clock.

ISAAC JONES & Co.

Will sell by auction as above 12 qtr-casks tea; 7 tons Chili flour, in 100 lbs bags; 6 tons rice; 120 bushels oats; 3 tons Cossipore sugar; together with a well-selected stock suited for present consumption.

ISAAC JONES & Co,
Auctioneer, Red Hill.

UNRESERVED Sale on Tuesday. For the benefit of whom it may concern. The subscribers will sell by auction, — 6 casks of colonial butter in prime condition; and 8 100-lbs bags of flour, more or less damaged. Without reserve. Sale at 1 o'clock.

ISAAC JONES & Co,
Auctioneer.

PARTIES Building. — The subscribers have on sale at their Yards, Red Hill Flat, 5,000 palings, shingles &c., 400 poles suited for rafters and store building, nails of every description. In order to meet the great demand for palings and colonial timber, the subscribers have made arrangements for the delivery at their Yard of five thousand feet weekly.

ISAAC JONES & Co.

CLEARING Out Sale of Brandy, &c.
MR. HENRY HARRIS

Will sell by public auction at his Mart, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, brandy in cases superior quality, champagne, claret, porter in hhds, gin in cases, and patent felt for roofing.

FRESH Whiting, Salmon, Lobsters, and Oysters, to be sold by public auction by

MR. HENRY HARRIS

depth of 165 feet, and a right of way thereto. The buildings are of most substantial kind, being built with the very best materials which weather-board, &c., can make it and is raised upon a stone foundation.

The Auctioneer would not deem it necessary to dilate upon the advantages which must accrue from the local position of this property did he confine it to Ballarat, but as he is calling the attention of the whole Colony of Victoria to its desirability, he may mention that the disposition of this property arises from the proprietor being about to leave for England. This alone savors well, but independent of this, it is the oldest established business in the town, and at present doing an extensive trade.

By a recent policy of the government, the police and servants of the Crown, are henceforth to provide themselves with rations; this alone is a great desideratum, and in the hands of any business man must assuredly increase the trade doubly.

Be it remembered, too, that this is the main road to Avoca, Simpson's Ranges, Daisy Hill, and the whole of the western district.

The stock can be taken at valuation, but if required it will be put up to hammer immediately after the above sale. It comprises drapery, grocery, ironmongery, hay, corn, &c.

N.B.—Wanted, an active and efficient clerk, he must be thoroughly acquainted with the routine of an auctioneer's business in all its various departments, and understand surveying and rough drafting. Apply to Henry Morgan, Auctioneer, No. 6, Arcade, and 19 Doveton Street, Ballarat.

GREAT Sale of Launceston Hay.
MR. HENRY HARRIS

Has received instructions from Alexander Dinant, Esq., to sell without the slightest reserve, at his stores, on the Township of Ballarat, on Monday next, at twelve for one o'clock, about 20 tons of very superior hay, in lots to suit storekeepers. Terms at sale. Remember this is an unreserved sale to close the consignment.

GREAT SALE OF LAND.

And solved by James Tyree and William Green.

JAMES TYREE,
WILLIAM GREEN,
LIVENS EGLETON REID.

(Witness)

A. J. Jacobs.

Ballarat, October 16th, 1854.

GARDEN Seeds, Garden Seeds.—Messrs. Bohn & Johnson of Ballarat and Buninyong, have garden seeds of the best kinds for sale, at much lower prices than they can be procured at in town. The seeds are all warranted. Cabbages, 9 sorts, cauliflower, 3 do., brocoli, 4 do., carrots, 3 do, turnips, 5 do, onions, leeks, Brussell sprouts, celery, red and white, radish mixed, parsnip, parsley curled, peas, 4 sorts, dwarf do., lettuce, flower seeds, mignonette, sun flowers, balsam, Canterbury bells, sweet williams, sweet peas, lupins and many other kinds, all warranted.

FINAL Notice.—All parties indebted to the firm of Bohn and Johnson, of Buninyong and Ballarat, previous to the 20th May last, are hereby requested to settle their accounts forthwith, either with Messrs Bohn and Johnson, or with one of the undersigned, whose discharge will be sufficient.

(Signed)

H. R. COSLING,
RICHARD PARKER,
JAS. M. SAUNDERS,
Trustees.

Geelong,
October 5th, 1854.

FINAL Notice.—Creditors of the Estate of Bohn and Johnson, of Buninyong and Ballarat, who have not yet furnished an account of their claims in full, for examination, are requested to do so to one of the undersigned forthwith, as no further dividend will be paid them till such is done; and such creditors as have not signed the Deed of Assignment, (now lying with Messrs. Sandford and Harwood, Solicitors), are informed that the same will be done before the

GEORGE.

Cobham Court, Cobham, Surrey, your cousin wants your address; communicate with A. Feilington, Free Trade Hall, Bakery Hill.

STOREMAN.—Wanted, a situation as storeman or bookkeeper. Apply by letter to R., care of Proctor and Allan, Chemists, Dana-street, Ballarat.

COOK—Wanted by an Experienced American Cook, a Situation. Address Cook, Ballarat Times Office.

MISSING FRIENDS.

DAVID M'Connochir, James Paterson, from whom you parted at the Muddy Water Holes on the Geelong road, is very anxious to see you or hear from you, at Mr. George Rigby's store, Slaty Creek.

JOSIAH KIRBY, who deposited gold on the 13th March, 1151, is requested to call at the, Gold Office, Camp, Ballarat, respecting a deposit receipt.
JOHN GREEN,
Commissioner.

Gold Office, Ballarat, Sept. 4, 1854.

WORCESTER.—John Henry Cripps is earnestly requested to send his address to Mr Creswell, solicitor, Melbourne, who has received remittances for him from his friends in England. Any tidings of him from a friend or acquaintance would be thankfully received.

BRICKMAKER.—Wanted a Brickmaker. Apply at the Farm of Messrs. Muir, Bros., between the two Bald Hills.



SIXTY Pounds Reward.—Stolen or Strayed, one grey mare, branded Y L near shoulder, and S or 8 off shoulder, off fore foot swelled; one black mare,

at the Black 110.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Home News, Aug. 3.]

Coffins and grave-stones are among the articles shipped from Liverpool to Melbourne; the coffins are packed in each other like pill-boxes.

The first public sale of captured Russian cargoes since the commencement of hostilities took place on the 11th ult. at Garraway's. There was an immense attendance of brokers on the occasion, and the gross proceeds realised by the sale of the cargoes of 11 vessels were £3,903 14s 6d.

Great success has attended the Yarmouth mackerel fishery now drawing to a close. During the last three months about 80 large boats have been engaged in the work; and the quantity of fish sold has produced upwards of £30,000. No fewer than 50,000 packages, weighing 3000 tons, and containing 6,000,000 fish, have been forwarded by rail; another illustration of the vast benefits of railway transit in developing industry.

It is stated that Government has purchased the steamer Himalaya, for £140,000, as a troop-ship.

Mr. John Keyse attended at Woolwich to few days ago to submit his invention of an improved principle of loading small arms, by abolishing the application of the cartridge to the mouth to bite off the end. The means are very simple, all that is required being to cut the mouth of the barrel and the outside of the bayonet to a small extent in a vandyke form, which does the work of the left hand, or whichever hand is used, a complete purchase over the waste paper portion of the cartridge and the part containing the powder, which is at the mouth of the barrel ready to be poured into it. This will effect a great saving of powder, and the soldier will not be made thirsty in tearing off, as hitherto, with his teeth when on duty, the waste paper of a number of cartridges, nor be liable to drink more than he otherwise

patent felt for roofing.

FRESH Whiting, Salmon, Lobsters, and Oysters, to be sold by public auction by

MR. HENRY HARRIS,

at his Mart, Bakery Hill, on Wednesday, 25th October, 1854, a quantity of fish, consisting of whiting, salmon, lobsters, and oysters; also German sausages, and smoked beef, and a variety of merchandise of almost every description. Sale at 1 o'clock.

CRESWICK CREEK Auction Mart adjoining Meyer's, Hanoverian Store.

JAMES TORRANCE,

Auctioneer, Land, Cattle, and General Commission Agent, corner of Albert and Hull streets. Horse and Cattle Sales every Tuesday and Friday, at Twelve.

Sales of miscellaneous goods every Saturday afternoon.

BALLARAT Cricket Club.—The Members of the Ballarat Cricket Club are requested to meet at the "George" Hotel this Afternoon at 2 o'clock for practice. A meeting will also be held at the same place this Evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling members and hearing the report of the Committee.

J. BURNS,
Sec.

CHURCH of England Schools, Lydiard-street.—The Schools in connection with the Church of England will be opened on Monday the 30th inst, conducted by able and efficient teachers.

JAMES R. THACKERAY, M.A.

Incumbent of Ballarat.

Ballarat Parsonage,
Oct. 20, 1854.

CLARENDON Livery and Training Stables.—The proprietor having built loose boxes and engaged the services of an experienced trainer, begs to inform the public that he is now ready to receive horses for training. Clarendon Hotel, Lydiard-street, Ballarat.

of very superior day, in lots to suit store-keepers. Terms at sale. Remember this is an unreserved sale to close the consignment.

GREAT SALE OF LAND.

THE Public are informed that a large and unreserved sale of

Suburban Land

will take place at the George Hotel, on Monday, October 23th., 1854, at 12 o'clock.

WM. A. TORRANCE

Has received positive instructions to sell by public auction, fifteen building allotments, having frontages to Government road, Cane-street, &c. Lot 1 being 132 feet by a depth of 155 feet, containing 2 roods. Lots 2 to 7, each being 66 feet with a depth of 165 feet, containing 1 rood. Lots 8 to 13, each being 66 feet, with a depth of 132 feet, containing 32 poles. Lots 14 and 15 each being 60 feet frontage to Creswick's Creek road, with a depth of 132 feet; lot 14 having a frontage of 132 feet to Cane-street, and 85 feet to Creswick's Creek road.

Lot 1 has a splendid corner with two frontages, and is a capital site for a dwelling house or hotel; 2 to 13, for small tenements, or stores: 14 and 15, for livery stables, or cattle yards.

The rising importance of this, the greatest and most improving inland town in the colony of Victoria, which is shown by the steady yield of these gold-fields, by the proposed railway, and by many other sure signs, tends to make an investment in this suburban land the surest and most lucrative speculation it is possible to meet with. This land is situated within 400 yards of the Post Office, on the road to Creswick's Creek, and has the advantage of clear running water close by. The proposed railway terminus will be in the immediate neighbourhood; and more important still than all, the man who purchases one of these valuable lots, and builds himself a cottage, is entitled to not only a voice but a vote in the country.

Intending Purchasers are requested to view this property prior to the sale.

Champagne Luncheon

Monday, 30th October,
at 12 o'clock sharp.

with, as no further dividend will be paid them till such is done; and such creditors as have not signed the Deed of Assignment, (now lying with Messrs. Sandford and Harwood, Solicitors), are informed that their neglect to do so before the 30th instant, will deprive them of all benefit under the said Assignment.

(Signed) H. R. GOSLING,
RICHARD PARKER,
JAS. M. SAUNDERS

Geelong, 5th October, 1854.

MEDICAL.—At a Meeting of the Medical Practitioners, of the District of Ballarat, held at the George Hotel, on Friday the 20th,

Proposed by Dr. Stewart, Seconded by Dr. Mount:—

"That a Medico-Chirurgical Society of all the legally qualified Medical Practitioners within the District of Ballarat be forthwith organised for the mutual protection of their rights and privileges, the diffusion of professional knowledge and the discouragement by every just and constitutional means, of all classes of unqualified practitioners."

The following Medical Gentlemen were then elected office bearers.

DR. WILLIAMS,
Chairman.
DR. STEWART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Committee:—Drs. Williams, Mount, Leman, Heire, and Carr.

Proposed by Dr. Carr, and seconded by Dr. Clendenning:—

"That every person practising medicine or surgery within the district of Ballarat be solicited to submit his certification to the Secretary, in order that a list of all qualified practitioners may be published in the Ballarat Times."

JAMES STEWART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

N.B.—The next Meeting of the Association will be held in the "George," on Thursday, the 2nd of October, at 4 p.m.

SIXTY Pounds Reward.—Stolen or Strayed, one grey mare, branded Y L near shoulder, and S or 8 off shoulder, off fore foot swelled; one black mare, branded W J off shoulder, small star on forehead. If stolen fifty pounds reward on conviction of the thief, if strayed ten pounds on delivery of the horses to W. & T. Tait, Turf Inn, Ballarat, or to James Wheelple, at Waldie's Bald Hill.

FORTY Pounds Reward.—Stolen from Burnbank on the 4th of October, one dark chestnut mare, collar marked, branded off shoulder M K conjoined, near shoulder S S. The above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief, or £20 reward will be paid to any one who may give such information as will lead to the recovery of the filly, to Mr. Wm. A. Torrance, Clarendon Hotel.

S. P. KEANE,
Burnbank

REWARD.—Stolen from Eureka, on Wednesday night, the 18th Oct., a black mare, blaze down face, T C near rump, R near shoulder. C off shoulder. Whoever will bring the same to James Tucker's Store will receive the above reward.

CAUTION to pound-keepers and auctioneers.—Strayed from Creswick's Creek on Sunday, the 8th inst., three bullocks, one yellow bullock, branded G C on near back, MFC off ribs, one red and white bullock branded MFC off ribs, one black bullock branded CT off ribs. A reward of five pounds will be given to any one bringing the said bullocks to Messrs. Fletcher & Patterson, Creswick's Creek, or to Mr. W. Hood, Ballarat.

REWARD.—Strayed from Ballarat, a bay horse branded " near shoulder, lamed off fore brown mare branded " near shoulder."

do

into it. This will check a great saving of powder, and the soldier will not be made thirsty in tearing off, as hitherto, with his teeth when on duty, the waste paper of a number of cartridges, nor be able to drink more than he otherwise would do if his mouth were free from the taste of gunpowder.

A young traveller a few days ago, arriving to late for the London train, stopped one night at an inn in Reading; and, exciting the suspicions of mine host by certain peculiarities, a policeman was called in and the young gentleman given in charge. A confession ensued. The stranger turned out to be a young lady who had run away from Bath to meet her lover at Reigate, where they were to be privately married. She was of course restored to her family. Rumour says that she is the daughter of a man.

While the 46th regiment were in the barrack-square at Windsor marching out for conveyance to Southampton, en route to Constantinople, a motherless child, six years old, ran to its father's legs. He was hastily ordered to send it away. But it was not answered, "I will not." tenant Hutton, touched with the child, and placed two notes in its hands with the promise that some one would befriend it. The child, however, proved unnecessary; for afterwards made his own mistake, acquainted with the circumstances, adopted the little fellow in time, the father an assurance that should be well cared for.

A companion for the in the Regent's Park from Egypt on female, a mer above a lion. Southampton



LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS
lying at the Post Office, Ballarat, corrected to October 19th, 1854.

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

BY AUTHORITY.

A
Adams, John
Almanac, Joseph D.
Anden, J. S.
Anderson, John—for
L. McIntosh.
Anoratta, G.
Auson, D.
Asmus, Gustavus
Asmus, J. C.

B
Begot, Adolphe
Barbour, John
Bardner, Alexander
Barton, John
Bell, Samuel
Beasby, Mrs. A.
Berryman, Wm.
Bevan, Thomas
Black, Henry
Bolimo, Dr. 2
Bourne, John—for
Jerime Hughes
Bown & Co., Messrs.

C
Cameron, John
Campbell, William
Cantin, P. 3
Carter, Charles
Carter, W. Swan
Cawthorn, Thos.
Chanier, Henry 2
Chandler George
Clemence, Hen A 3
Cornuau, John
Couchie, Samuel
Conner Pat for
Alex Gilmore
Corbett, Mat.
Cernish, Thos.
Costlo, Lanty
Couch, Mr.
Coyte, Samuel
Cowie, Robt.
Cranney, Barnard 3
Crugs & May for
Mr. Diamond

D
Dowden, John
Dowen John.
Dower, W. R.
Bridges, W. J.
Broul, William
Brough, David
Brown, James H.
Browning, N. L.
Brooker, Richard
Bull, George 2
Bullen, C.
Bury, Thomas
Burton, William
Burton, Mr.—for
Mrs. Rodley

Holmes, T. B.
Hooper & Sullivan
Hopkins, Jos. P.
Horne, John
Hosking, Richd.
Houqua, Jering
Hummerston, M.
Hunter, Wilha.

I J
Jackson, Geo.
Jackson, J. B.
Jackson, J.
James, Jas.
James, William
James, W.
James, W. L.
Jeffery, Walter
Jones, Robert
Jones, Geo.
Jones & Co.
Jones, Jno. W.
Jones, W. H. P.
Johns, Zacharias
Jose, James
Innes, Andrew
Isahey, James
Isaacs, Israel 2.

K
Keegan, Thos.
Kelly, Jno. for Mr.
Jas. Hill.
Konig, Jacob
Kidd, Robt.
Kiernau, Frans.
Kirk, Alex.
Knowles, Thos.
Knobler, G.

L
Laffargue, Julia
Lanyon, Richd.
Landells, Robt.
Lawlor, A. J.
Lazard, Eli
Lee, Bunting
Littlewood, Mr.
Lyon & Ferrers

M
Madden, Charles J.
Martin, Michael
Martin, John H.
Mather, John
Maxted, Henry
Merchand, David
Meredith, Gilbert
Mickle, D.
Milbank, George
Mitchell, Jn. 2
Michell, John
Michell, Thos.
Moorish, J. A.
Morris, Hen. Thos.
Mowat, James

Runcell, Geo.
Ryan Mr.—for
Thomas Stumper

S
Sauter, Fritz
Sankey, Mr.
Saunders, Samuel
Scott, Robert—for
Holmes Charles
Schramm, William
Sharrat, Edward
Sheahan, Edward
Sherwin, Thos
Sicard, Nuna
Simons, W.
Simons, Edward
Sime John
Simpson, Mrs. E.
Sisclair, Dr. for
E. H. Lewison

T
Taaffe, W. H.

The figures after the names denote the number of letters.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS
lying at the Post Office, Creswick's
Creek, corrected to Oct. 18th, 1854.

A
Allen, Joseph,
Altman, Lewis

B
Battrick, John or
George
Begley, Denis
Breen, Thomas J.

C
Charters, Mr.
Charters, W. S. E.
Cowan, Daniel

D
Doane, James
Dolan, Martin
Dunstan, Richard
Dunstan, Thomas

E
Edmonds, Christo-
pher
Eddy, James

F
Fanning, Stephen
Fox, Captain G.

G
Gait, John E.
Taylor, J. C. jun.
Taylor, Robert
Toyzell, James
Thomas, Richard
Thorpe, Oswald
Turier, Bart M. 2
Trigg, Stephen
Tudor, Charles
Taraey, Michl
Tyaack, William

W
Wade, William 2
Waldrick, Mr.
Walthew, William
Warren, John N.
Warren, William
Wales, James
Walker, Charles E.
Watson, Mr.
Wincheomb, S.
Webb, Henry
Webb, John G.
West, R. W.
White, Benj.
Williams, Evan
Williams, J.
Williams, Samuel
Williams, George
Wilson, W. B.
Wilton, James
Wimble, John
Woolcock, Johan
Woolfenden, Jon-
athan
Wylie, John
Wylie, Thomas

L
Little, James

M
Maddron, Richard
May, William
Mener, Thomas
Mollenhauer & Co.
McMaster, H.

N
Nichols, John

P
Packs, William
Phillips, Simon
Puryer, P.

R
Rosswall, James 2

S
Seonfield, Mr.
Scott, Richard
Slade, C.
Smith, George
Smith, J.—for Mr.
Dixon
Speed, Edward
Statton, Edward

DEPOSIT.

	Gold.	Money.
Amount of Gold on deposit, on 9 Oct	14,191 5	5,871 15 10
Deposited during week	10,69 5	1007 0 0
Withdrawn	2,731 10	1881 0 0
Balance on deposit, on 14 Oct.	13,329 0	4,997 15 10

UP ESCORT RETURNS.

Amount of Money, &c., received by last Escort.	From Melbourne	From Geelong
	5152 0 0	5300 0 0
Total	£10,452 0 0	

DOWN ESCORT RETURNS.
On 18 October, 1854.

	Gold.	Money.
Ballarat to Melbourne	5,479 10	76 0 0
Creswick's Creek to do.	1,685 15	468 0 0
Ballarat to Geelong	1,477 0	0 0 0
Creswick's Creek to do.	73 15	50 0 0
Total	8,716 0	
On account of private persons		594 0 0
On account of Revenue		2,530 0 0
Total	£3,124 0 0	

EMPOUNDED at Lexton, 20th September, 1854.

1 bay entire horse, off hind and near fore foot white, star and snip, saddle and collar marked, X off shoulder, like HA off neck—damages £5.

1 grey or white draught horse, lately shod all round, branded τ (tails of both reversed) conjoined off neck,

1 chesnut mare, blaze face, \mathcal{S} near shoulder, short tail.

1 poor chesnut mare, blaze face, large T off neck, under lip white, shod.

1 brown or dark bay mare, sore back, ρ G near shoulder, white patch on the off neck.

1 bay colt, small star, hollow back, brand not visible.

1 chesnut mare, star, blind near eye, M and anchor with \hat{T} under near shoulder.

1 steel grey mare, saddle marked, JD near shoulder,

1 grey horse, rather flea bitten about the head, S near shoulder J off shoulder.

1 bay horse, small star, saddle marked H near near shoulder.

1 chesnut mare, hollow back, blaze face, like 2 near shoulder.

1 brown colt, star, long tail, brand illegible, but like τ near shoulder.

1 yellow cow, white back and belly, OI off ribs, like α s near ribs, blotch like O near rump.

1 white calf, progeny of the above.

1 red steer, \mathcal{C} near rump.
1 black and white heifer, \mathcal{H} C near rump.

On 30th September, 1854.

1 flea-bitten grey mare, collar and harness marked, \hat{n} near shoulder, \hat{n} off shoulder.

1 mare draught breed JM near neck, like T near shoulder,

()
1 grey and white mare, draught breed, collar marked, WP near shoulder, shod.

1 chesnut horse, hind feet white, stripe down face, saddle marked, branded A near shoulder.

CP
To be claimed before the 31st inst.

EMPOUNDED at Lexton, 4th October, 1854.

1 old brown mare, hind feet white, star, saddle marked, IM off neck, ρ C near shoulder.

1 bay horse, AO off neck, like JC near shoulder, near hind foot white.

To be claimed before the 6th Nov.

EMPOUNDED at Bates' Ford, 6th October, 1854.

1 chesnut mare, JC near neck, same brand near ribs.

1 grey mare, FC near shoulder, bell on neck.

1 grey filly, no visible brand, progeny of above

1 black filly, star, like horse shoe near shoulder.

To be claimed before 31st inst.

On the 9th October 1854.

1 bay mare, star, IP off neck, T off shoulder, P \mathcal{Q} near shoulder.

1 bay brown mare, three white feet, white face, ρ near shoulder, OI off neck, TF off thigh.

1 brown horse, saddle marked, τ tail reversed, near shoulder, like TK off shoulder.

To be claimed before the 3d Nov.

On the 10th October, 1854.

1 bay horse off fore foot white, ρ 3 near shoulder, JO branded on the above brand.

1 bay horse, saddle marked, W near thigh, PG near shoulder.

1 bay mare, IH near shoulder.

1 grey horse, A near shoulder.

1 red and white bullock, like HD conjoined near rump

1 red bullock, JB near shoulder, ρ or ρ near rump, S or S off rump

1 red bullock, ρ PL near ribs, LYo near ribs, broken hobbles

1 red and white poley bull, both ears slit FC or G off rump

To be claimed before 7th November, 1854.

On the 4th of October, 1854.

1 roan mare, star, shod all round, both hind fetlocks white, off fore fetlock little white, A off shoulder

1 chesnut mare, blaze down the face, shod all round, switch tail, cropped, collar and saddle marked, IM near shoulder, illegible off shoulder

To be claimed before 7th November, 1854.



BALLARAT AND CRESWICK'S CREEK RACES.

First Day, Tuesday, 12th December.

MAIDEN PLATE
Of not less than £100 for all horses that have never won an advertised prize. One mile. Entrance, 5 sovereigns,—one half forfeit. Weights, 3 years 8 stone,—4 years, 8 stone 7 lbs,—5 years, 9 stone 5 lbs,—6 years and aged, 10 stone 4 lbs.

BALLARAT TOWN PLATE.
Of not less than 150 sovereigns. Melbourne Town Plate weights, and distances, for all horses. Entrance, 7 sovereigns, half forfeit.

HACK RACE.
Of 3 sovereigns each, with £20 added from the fund for all untrained horses. Catch weights. Heats, one mile.

GOLD MOUNTED WHIP
Of 25 sovereigns, the gift of Mr. Proctor, of Ballarat, for all horses. Town plate weights and distance. Entrance, 2 sovereigns, half forfeit.

THE CAMP PURSE
Of not less than 100 sovereigns, for all horses. Distance, two miles. Melbourne Town Plate weights—winner of Ballarat Town Plate to carry 5 lbs. extra. Five sovereigns entrance, half forfeit, second horse to save his stake.

THE BALLARAT ST. LEGER
Of 150 sovereigns for three year olds, 8 stone 7 lbs. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs. Distance, one mile and a half. Entrance, 10 sovereigns, one half forfeit.

PONY RACE
Of not less than 50 sovereigns, for all ponies 14 hands and under. Heats, one mile; catch weights. Entrance, 2 sovereigns.

Emponed at Bacchus Marsh, 1st October, 1854.

Corbett, Thos.
Costlo, Lusty
Couch, Mr.
Coyte, Samuel
Cowie, Robt.
Cranney, Barnard 3
Cragg & May for
Mr. Diamond
Comming, John
for Jas. Gall
Curtis &

D
Daras, Mr.
Davey, Thomas
Delemere, Saml.
Dicker, R. D.
Dickson, Wm.
Dickins, John C 188.3
Dinton, Martin
Dixie, Mr.
Donayon, Thomas 2
Dongon, R.
Douglas, Robert
Dowling, James
Dudden, C. 2
Duiman, Mrs. Margt
Dumolard, Mena. H.
Dyckhoff, Wm.

E
Eaton, Reginald
Edridge, H.
Evans, Daniel
Everatt, Jas. Frith
Ewart, Peter
Erquing, Ignacio

F
Ferguson, John
Ferguson, Thos. J.
Finch, William J.
Flinn, Mr. for Wm.
Harris.
Forman, John
Francis, John
Freeman, W. C.
Fredrick, Philip

G
Gardner, Gilbert
Gell, William
Gibbs, John
Gibb, George
Gill, Frederick
Gilligan, H.
Giukins, Saml.
Gray, John S.
Grays Store, for Mrs
W. G. Howard.
Graham, James
Greibend, George
Groning, Jul

H
Hall, John 2
Hull, Edward
Hamilton, Geo.
Hammon, John
Hanson, H.
Harris, Wilm
Hartick, Mrs. M.M.
Harvey, Edw.
Hatton, Wm.
Havery, Robt.
Hazen, Robert
Hembry, Joseph
Henderson, H. W. 3
Heyes, Wilm.
Hicks, Jas. C.
Hicks, Chas. for Wm
Crockford

H
Hibson, Wilm.
Hitchins, John
Hockey, Samuel
Hodge, Martin
Hodgson, John
Holl, Wilm.
Holmes, Jas. T.

H
Haigh, Charles
Hail, Henry
Hammon, J.—for
Mowat, James
J. Ashwell
Harris, James
Hay, V. B.
Henderson, R. W.
Holden, Daniel

J
Johnstone, John P.
K
Kinaston, John

THE POST OFFICE, BALLARAT.

	CLOSES.	OPENS.
Sundays.....	11 a.m.	10 p.m.
Thursdays.....	5 p.m.	10 "
Other days.....	5 p.m.	9 "

Letters registered from 9 to 5 daily, (Sundays excepted;) on Mondays and Thursdays from 10 to 4.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

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

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

GOLD - OFFICE : (J. GREEN, Esq., COMMISSIONER.)

The Escort closes every Tuesday, at 1 p.m., and starts every Wednesday morning. Closed every day from 1 till 2 p.m.

For Escort.	For Deposit.
Monday 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.	9 till 4.
Tuesday 9 a.m. till 1 p.m.	9 till 12.
Wednesday 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.	9 till 4.
Thursday do.	do.
Friday do.	do.
Saturday 9 a.m. till 12	9 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.

T
Thomas and Coy's store—for William Thomas
Townsend, H.—Rogers store.
W
Walker, H.
Ward, W. W. 2
Williams, Ewin
William, Thomas
Wortley Charles
Wood, H. A.
Wood, Charles

O near rump.
1 white calf, progeny of the above.
1 brindle and white heifer, bald face, no brand.
1 brindle steer, bald face, ear marked, PB near rump.
1 brindle and white poley cow, PB near rump, ear marked.
1 red cow, off horn broken off, L^o near shoulder.
1 brindle cow, ^w near ribs.
1 white steer, brown neck, no brands.
1 red steer, illegible brand near ribs.
1 white heifer, PB near ribs.
1 blue cow RS off rump.
1 white calf, progeny of the above.
1 red cow, CH E (the HE conjoined) near shoulder, like 6 near rump.
1 white cow, CH near ribs.
1 white cow, AG near rump.
1 strawberry heifer, PB near rump, ear marked.
1 strawberry bullock, like ROS or XOS near ribs, IS IS near horn, like ^w near horn.
1 white heifer, like ^w C near rump.
1 dark red cow, WJ (the J reversed) near rump, M near ribs, WJ (the J reversed) near hip.
1 strawberry heifer, HAY off back, H off shoulder, like uM near ribs, D near loin. C
1 white steer branded 4 near ribs.
1 white steer, AG near rump.
1 yellow bullock, wide horns CH off rump, CH off hip, like PI off loin, blotch off ribs like O-PI.
1 yellow and white cow, D near back, PI off back, R off shoulder.
1 white heifer, A near shoulder.
1 strawberry cow, illegible brand off ribs.
1 white bullock, brown spots about rump, head and neck, AG near rump.
1 yellow and white cow HD conjoined near rump.
1 red bullock, D off ap.
1 red bullock, off horn broken, like small TL conjoined off rump. JS near ribs, like 6D near horn, blotch like EH conjoined off shoulder.
1 strawberry heifer, ^w C near rump.
1 strawberry yearling steer, no brand.
1 white bullock, brown cheeks, snail horns CA conjoined near ribs, 2 near rump.
1 dun colored bullock, little white across the rump S near shoulder, large JH conjoined
D
ML conjoined near ribs.
1 red steer, PB near shoulder.
1 yellow cow, bald face, AC near rump.
1 black cow, near horn remarkably turned at one end, star, white on rump JA off ribs, like MD top of near shoulder, like PI near loin.
1 red steer, HD conjoined near rump.
1 black cow, AC near rump.

To be claimed before 7th November, 1854.

EMPOUNDED at Bacchus Marsh, 1st October, 1851.

1 bay mare, black points, no white, TC near shoulder, M near neck, switch tail.
1 iron grey horse: long tail, both hind fetlocks white, ^w or scar near ribs.
1 grey horse, draught, aged, switch tail, no visible brand, shod.
1 chestnut mare, white streak down face, ^w near shoulder, near hind fetlock white, long tail.
1 bay horse, star in forehead, near hind fetlock white, switch tail, WR near shoulder.
To be claimed before 1st November, On the 11th October, 1854.
1 brown poney horse, star on forehead, near hind leg white, saddle marked, S near shoulder, switch tail.
1 bay horse, star on forehead, off hind coronet white, saddle and collar marked
1 red bullock, large cock horns, M near shoulder, AM near rump.
To be claimed before the 5th Nov.

EMPOUNDED at Meredith, 2nd October, 1851.

1 white steer, GM near rump.
1 white bull, ^w visible brand
1 red yearling eul, no visible brand
1 black and white yearling bull, no visible brand
1 strawberry cow, no visible brand
1 red heifer, no visible brand
1 bull calf, no visible brand
1 red heifer, no visible brand
10 head cattle, PI off rump, swallow off ear
1 black cow, no visible brand
1 blue and white bullock, blind near eye, off ear slit, L off thigh, illegible off rump
1 brown and white bullock, illegible brands off and near rump, ears slit
1 red and white steer, H^o near shoulder
1 brindle stag, no visible brand
1 brindle and white bullock, no visible brand
1 red bullock, brindle face and neck, XH in circle near ribs, C or G and like 1 or spur brand off ribs
D
1 yellow bullock, off ear slit G near rump, I off rump
1 strawberry calf, no visible brand
1 yellow and white cow, calf at foot, no visible brand
1 red and white heifer, no legible brand
1 strawberry heifer, no legible brand
1 dark strawberry bullock, G near shoulder, I near rump
RA
1 mouse colored bullock, EP off rump and hip, off ear slit, broken hobbles

OF not less than 50 sovereigns, for all ponies 14 hands and under. Heats, one mile; catch weights. Entrance, 2 sovereigns.

A CUP
Presented by Dr. Leman, of the value of 50 sovereigns for all horses. Town plate weights and distance. Entrance, 5 sovereigns.

Third day, Thursday, 14th of December.

THE CRESWICK'S CREEK CUP
Of 150 sovereigns, for all horses, 3 miles. Town plate weights. Entrance, 10 sovereigns, half forfeit,—winner to pay £20 to Race Fund,—winner of any previous race in this meeting to carry 3 lbs. extra.

THE PUBLICAN'S PURSE
Given by the publicans of Ballarat and Creswick's Creek, with not less than 100 sovereigns, added from the Fund. Town Plate weights. Heats one mile and a half. Entrance 5 sovereigns.

THE GOLD DIGGERS' PLATE
Of any amount that may be subscribed by the gold diggers of Ballarat and Creswick's Creek, with 50 sovereigns added from the Fund. Town Plate weights and distance. Entrance 10 sovereigns; winner to pay £20 to the fund.

THE LADIES' PURSE
Presented by the 'Ladies of Ballarat and Creswick's Creek, of not less than 100 sovereigns. For all horses, the bona fide property of residents in the mining districts of Ballarat and Creswick's Creek, at least one month previous to day of starting. Distance, one mile and a half. 11 stone; gentlemen riders. Entrance, 5 sovereigns.

Fourth Day, Friday, 15th December.

CONSOLATION STAKES.
Of thirty sovereigns, with a sweepstake of two sovereigns each, for all horses beaten during the meeting; to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint. Distance two miles

THE DOWLING FOREST STEEPLECHASE.
Of a sweepstake of fifteen sovereigns each, half forfeit; with not less than 200 sovereigns added from the fund, over three miles, with twelve leaps of four feet high. The second horse to receive 50 sovereigns from the stakes; the winning horse to pay £20 to the fund. Weights, 11 stone, 7 lbs.

THE HACK HURDLE RACE.
Of 60 sovereigns, for untrained horses. Entrance, three sovereigns. Catch weights. Over the same country as the previous race.
All entries, with names, weights, and colors of the riders, to be forwarded under seal, to the secretary, at Bath's Hotel, Ballarat, on or before 8, p. m., of Thursday, the 7th December, enclosing amount of forfeit, or they will not be received.
The rules of the Turf Club will be strictly adhered to. All disputes will be settled by the Stewards, whose decision will be final.
Three horses to start, or no race.
N.B. No person to run a horse unless a Subscriber of not less than five sovereigns to the Fund.

ARTHUR P. AKERHURST.
Ballarat, Oct. 5, 1854. Hos. Sec.

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