

Ballarat



Times.

AND BUNINYONG AND CRESWICK'S CREEK ADVERTISER.

NO. 31.

BALLARAT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

PRICE 1s.

BALLARAT TIMES' OFFICE,

Every description of Fancy and General Printing, including Bill-Heads, Cheques, Cards, Circulars, Ground Plans, Law Forms, Forms of Agreement, Hand Bills, Posters, &c., &c., executed with accuracy. 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' side saddles, bridles, and whips; gentlemen's saddles, bridles, and spurs; tandem, gig, chaise, and cart harness; draught and leading do.; racing saddles, clothing, &c., &c.; horse brushes and stable utensils; rifles, guns, revolvers, pistols, shot belts, powder flasks, gunpowder, percussion caps, sword sticks, &c., &c.; plain and fancy dog collars and chains; shoemakers' leather and grindery.

EAGLE Dining Rooms, Ballarat Flat. The proprietors of the above establishment beg respectfully to inform the public

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 enter the port, and is published at 6d., or 1s. on the Diggins.

J. KENNEDY & CO., Sandridge Proprietors. Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the "Ballarat Times" Office, for the Ballarat District.

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

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

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

Champagne in baskets and cases
Champagne Cider in cases
Claret in cases

Porter and Ale, in hlds. and cases
Hill & Underwood's Vinegar, in draught

Teas
Sugar
Loaf ditto
Flour
White Peas

Cheese
Pickles, in pts. & qts
Mustard
Pepper

Bottled Fruits, Jams
Preserved Lobsters, Salmon, Fresh Herrings
Red Herrings in tins, Sardines

American, Westphalia, & Cumberland Hams
Bacon
Soap

Treacle
Sperin 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.

ALL IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OPENING of the New Auction Mart

TWO O'CLOCK.

TYREE, GREEN, A

Sell by Auction, do

7.11

QUIST, Auctioneer, will sell by Auction, at 12 noon, every Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, at 12 noon.

Mr. J. is 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.

TO the Diggers of Victoria,—The inhabitants of Buninyong being convinced of the existence of rich Gold Fields in the vicinity of Buninyong, have raised a Fund to defray the expenses of a number of prospecting parties, and invite the Diggers of Victoria to open up the ground. The Managing Committee meet every Monday evening, at Seven o'clock, at the Crown Hotel, Buninyong.

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

Other allotments I will sell, and if required, give long credit.

The land is in the centre of the town, being 3 and 4 of Section 3, having frontages to Armstrong and Docton-streets.

I have also several allotments in Buninyong, which I will either Let or Sell, and small Farms at Ballan, on easy terms.

ALEXANDER MACENZIE,

Mount Pleasant, Geelong.

Sale at the Cl... every Wednesday

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

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

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

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.

THE "ADELAIDE OBSERVER" Newspaper can be obtained at the Diggins on application to the undersigned, Agent in Victoria for proprietors in Adelaide. Advertisements also received for same by Bryce Ross, Agent, 41, Swanston-street, Melbourne, Also the Sydney Empire, newspaper.

TENDERS for the erection of the Church. 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.

FOR Sale—A substantial Store, 31 x 15, newly erected of sawn timber, pailed all round, with a large dwelling portion. For sale by private contract, at a moderate price. Apply to Messrs. M. H. COBEA and Co., Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants, beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand a large quantity of goods, legs for sale, at moderate prices.

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

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

NOTICE.—The Business formerly carried on under the names of Williams & Marshall, Butchers, &c., will henceforth be carried on by Mr. Marshall, who solicits a continuance of public patronage.

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

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

WM. A. TORRANCE, Auctioneer.

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

BALLARAT.—The Ballarat Times is a Weekly Family and General Newspaper, Printed and Published on the Mangles of Ballarat, and Circulated extensively among the soldiers, merchants, shipowners, leters, government and public officers, mechanics' institutes, and private families on all the Districts, Melbourne, Geelong, Sydney, Adelaide, Auckland, N.Z., Hobart Town, and all the important commercial cities of Great Britain, Ireland, America, and France. The Subscription is £1s per quarter, by post 1s. 6s. Advertisements of twenty words or under, 5s.; 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 MUST BE 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, Residence, Professions, Trades, etc., at Ballarat. (Not to exceed thirty words.)

Num. of words	1 month		2 months		3 months		4 months		5 months		6 months	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
10	10	15	19	1 2	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11
15	13	19	1 4	1 8	1 10	1 12	1 13	1 14	1 15	1 16	1 17	1 18
20	15	1 3	1 9	1 13	1 16	1 18	1 19	1 20	1 21	1 22	1 23	1 24
25	18	0 7	1 14	1 18	2 2	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 7	2 8	2 9	2 10
30	1 0	1 10	1 18	2 4	2 8	2 10						

CLERICAL.

THACKERAY—The Rev. R. Thackeray, M.A., Minister of the Gospel, 111-street.

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, Eureka.

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.

ANSDELL—Mr. J. T. Ansdell, Solicitor and Mining Agent, Gravel Pit Hill, Ballarat.

LYNN—Adam Loftus Lynn, Solicitor, Lydiard-st.

O'COCK—Mr. O'cock, Solicitor, Bath's Hotel.

BANKS.

AUSTRALASIA—The Bank of Australasia, corner of Lydiard and Sturt Streets.

BANK—Bank of New South Wales, Lydiard-st.

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.

BURICHAELL—James Burtchell, Gold Broker, Commission Agent, &c. Money lent. Near Bath's Hotel.

DIXIE—Dixie and Parkin, Gold Brokers and Commission Agents, next to the Bank of Australasia, Lydiard Street.

FORSAYTH—Forsayth, James and Son, Gold Brokers, Bakery Hill, Gravel Pits.

RANKEN—Ranken and Douglas, Gold Brokers, near the Commissioner's Camp.

ARTISANS.

CODLIN—Collin, Smith, Farrier, etc., Lydiard Street, near Bath's Hotel.

DAVIES—Davies and Son, Saddlers, Harness Makers, and Leather Sellers, Lydiard Street, Township, and near the Crown Hotel, Buninyong.

HOFFMANN—H. Hoffmann, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Red Hill.

STREET—George Street, Gun Maker, 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 Theatre.

THEATRE—Theatre, opposite the Exhibition Market.

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BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, BALLARAT.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

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

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

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Place	Rate
London, 30 days sight	5 per cent premium
Sydney, at sight	1 "
Hobart Town	1 "
Launceston	1 "
Adelaide	1 "
Belfast	1/2 "
Bendigo	1/2 "
Castlemaine	1/2 "
Avoca	1/2 "
Geelong	1/2 "
Melbourne	1/2 "

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Full Moon .. Friday, October 6, 5.17 p.m.
Last Quarter .. Saturday, 14 inst., 11.23 a.m.

DAYS.	SUN	
	n.	s.
Oct 1	16	40.6
Oct 2	17	39.6
Oct 3	18	37.6
Oct 4	19	36.6
Oct 5	20	34.6
Oct 6	21	32.6
Oct 7	22	30.6

The Ballarat Times.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH, — OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

as will place him in a position to appropriate any available balance to the promotion of those public works which are everywhere so much needed." we will press upon his Excellency's notice the expediency of retrenching the expenditure on the Camp, by disbanding part of the police force at present on Ballarat, as being entirely redundant and useless, except as tax-gatherers; and other Government employes as well. Some of the undisciplined portion might be sent on duty throughout the surrounding country, instead of basking in the sun, and eating their finger nails, as at present, for want of some more useful employment, and so supercede the necessity of employing fresh hands for these localities. In this department alone a large and necessary retrenchment might be made. The diggings swarm with hordes of useless constables. The barbaric notion that a large posse of armed police is more necessary on the gold fields than anywhere else is a gross error. The digger

speech to the Legislative Council, has communicated secret orders to the police on Ballarat to prosecute the obnoxious inquisition for licence fees. There is something like inconsistency and double-dealing in this; something in it that would lead us to suppose that his Excellency's words and measures are not quite of one color; something, which, while it ostensibly affected liberality, would in reality act the tyrant. We would also to a certain degree legalize the occupancy of land by diggers. If, for instance, a digger erect a substantial building and cultivate an acre or half an acre of land as a garden, he should, in the event of leaving, be entitled to some remuneration from the next occupant; or in the event of such land being put up for sale, should be entitled to the pre-emptive right to purchase. Attach the digger to the soil, if possible.

The laws affecting trade and commerce on the diggings require immediate supervision, and the obnoxious clauses, expunction. Some law must be devised, which does not subject a respectable man, as was the case last week, to the degrading level of a felon by sentencing him to six months imprisonment in a house of correction for selling two nobblers of brandy, his own lawful property, and for which he paid his hard-earned money. Public-houses will spring up like mushrooms on a summer morning, and the cure will be as bad as the disease, if this exclusive policy be persisted in. The cause of morality, at the same

public punishment as compared to the so-called offence, of the enormity of the crime of wandering with a man's liberty with such a fine cruelty, and of its exasperating tendency, as to make any serious argument against it look malapert and ridiculous. In attempting to put down grog-selling the Colonial Legislature is stultifying itself, while its enactments are exasperating the people and outraging their feelings, as did the British Legislature before itself some years ago, in attempting to put down illicit distillation in Ireland, while subjecting the country at the same time to heavy expenditure in supporting a large revenue police, — useless in every point of view except in hunting for *potteen*—and signally failing in putting it down. The British Legislature saw at last that illicit distillation in Ireland was one of those State evils which sooner or later cures itself. It disbanded the lazy drones which battered upon the revenue, and illicit distillation in the course of time

and throw so much power of such fearful tendency into their hands as will make it dangerous to look crooked at a Sergeant-Major or any of his worthy satellites. It will make respectable men in business of such a craven spirit as that any low vagabond in uniform may spit in their faces with impunity; or dare they resent, they excite the wrath of the myrmidon, and forthwith are dragged before the Bench and consigned like felons to one of Her Majesty's gaols for six months. We are alarmed at seeing the pride, the honour, the manhood, and morality of Ballarat at the mercy of any mere nary miscreant who may choose to outrage them; and recoil from the deleterious consequences to public morals from a system of such dangerous and general espionage.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Furious Riding.—This dangerous practise is daily increasing more and more, as may be seen by a reference to our police report, and we are glad to see that Mr. Rede, the Chief Commissioner, is determined to snub these right gallant equestrians, and check their speed. Gold-digging has put many of these dashing horsemen in possession of a "prad," who never in their childhood dreamt of such a felicity, and of course never practised that manly art except on

GOLD BUYERS.

BRADSHAW—Bradshaw and Salmon, Gold Buyers, &c., Eureka.
BURICHAEILL—James Burichaeill, Gold Broker, Commission Agent, &c. Money laid. Near Bath's Hotel.
DIXIE—Dixie and Parkin, Gold Brokers and Commission Agents, next to the Bank of Australasia, 1, Edward Street.
FORSYTH—Forsyth, James and Son, Gold Brokers, Bakery Hill, Gravel Pits.
KANKEN—Ranken and Douglas, Gold Brokers, next to the George Hotel.
VINES—Joshua Vines, Gold Buyer, etc., Creswick's Creek Township. (Agent for the *Ballarat Times*.)

LIBRARIANS ETC.

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

WINE MERCHANTS.

CODEA—M. H. Codea & Co., Wholesale Wine and Spirit Store, near the *Ballarat Times* Office.
DIMANT—Alexander Dimant, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, and General Storekeeper, Devon Street.
SURPLICE—W. Surplice and sons, Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Lydiard-st. Township.
UNDERWOOD—Robert Underwood, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, Armstrong-street.

AUCTIONEERS.

HARRINGTON—Robert Harrington and Co., Auctioneers, Commission Agents, etc., New Road adjoining the Township.
HARRIS—Henry Harris, Auctioneer Valuator, Eureka, Auction Mart, Bakery Hill.
JONES—Isaac Jones and Company, Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and general Colonial Produce Factors, Red Hill Flat.
LILLY—Lilly and Miller, Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and General Brokers, opposite Township.
LINQUIST—Maurice Linquist, Ballarat Auction Mart, near the Eureka Hotel.
MORGAN—Henry Morgan and Co., Auctioneers, etc., 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, Lydiard-st. Township, and Gravel Pits.
WILLIAMS—Thomas Williams, Auctioneer, General Commission Agent, etc., Bakery Hill.

HOTELS ETC.

EUREKA—The Eureka Hotel, Jas. F. Bentley, Proprietor, Bentley's Hill, near Eureka Line.
EAGLE—Eagle Restaurant, New Road, adjoining Township.
EXCELSIOR—Excelsior Board and Lodging House, Red Hill Flat.
BYLION—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 Bath's Hotel.
CAMERON—William Cameron, Wholesale and Retail General Storekeeper, Golden Point, Ballarat.
CHALMERS—A. and H. B. Chalmers, Wholesale and Retail Storekeepers, Armstrong Street.
MOODY—Moody, Nichols and Smith, Wholesale and Retail American Store, Adam's Express Mart, Red Hill and Eureka, Wholesale and Retail Drapers.
PATERSON—P. Paterson, Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper, Gravel Pits Hill.
TULLOCH—Tulloch and McLaren, Wholesale and Retail Storekeepers, Lydiard Street.
WHITEHEAD—Whitehead, Bros. and Co., General Storekeepers, Ballarat, Ohio Street, Geelong, and Great Market Street, Melbourne.
WILLEY—Mr. Willey, Draper and General Storekeeper, opposite *Argus* Office, Bakery Hill.

Chairman:
 Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Deputy Chairman:
 William Scott Binny, Esq.
John Lewis Bonhote, Esq.
William Erskine, Esq.
John Volland Wainwright, Esq.
Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart.
Richard Hartley Kennedy Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
 (Out by rotation until May, 1855.)
Lieut. Gen. P. De La Motte, C.B.
Adams Duff, Esq.

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

CYLON BRANCH.
 George S. Duff, Manager, Colombo.
CEYLON BRANCH.
 John Forbes Moir, Manager, Kandy.
CHINA BRANCH.
 P. Campbell, Acting Manager, Hong Kong and Canton.
W. Lamond, Acting Sub-Manager.
 Edward Langley, Agent, Shanghai.
MAURITIUS BRANCH.
 Robert G. Lancaster, Manager.

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

Circular Notes (for the use of travellers,) payable in all the most important cities of Europe, in Egypt, Syria, the United States of America, the Cape of Good Hope, the West India, &c., 5 per cent. premium.
 The Corporation issue credits negotiable at those places where its branches or agencies are established, authorising drafts on this agency against shipments to Melbourne or Sydney, hypothecated to the corporation.
 Approved Bills, payable in England, India, Ceylon, China, Mauritius, Singapore, and Sydney, are purchased, or remitted for collection.
 The following rates of interest on deposits will be allowed until further notice:—
 On the daily balance at credit of a deposit account, 1 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 (No interest allowed when the balance is below £100, and none allowed or any sum in excess of £10,000.)
 On deposits requiring 3 months' notice of withdrawal, 3 per cent. per annum.
 Do. do. do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do. do. do.
 Do. do. do. 12 do. do. do. 5 do. do. do.
 (Notice of withdrawal can be given when the lodgement is made, or at any subsequent period.)
 F. A. CARROLL Agent, 26 Queen-street, Melbourne, August 16, 1854.

The Ballarat Times.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

**THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.—
 OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

THANKS to the semi-hebdomada' arrival of mails ludicrously nick-named, "*Postal communication*," which we will not say, *traverses*, but "drags its slow length along," over a distance of some sixty miles between here and Melbourne,—that is to say,—creeps at the rate of about twenty miles a day—we were not only unable on last week to present our readers with the Governor's speech at the opening of the Legislative Council on Thursday, the 21st inst., and a digest of Legislative proceedings, but were ourselves in blissful ignorance of such an event, until the evening of Saturday, the 23rd. Our strictures on this "*post il kim-unication*" we will reserve for another time, when we will bring our battery to bear on that contemptible patchwork with more direct precision.

The Governor's speech on the opening of the Legislative Council, taken in connection with the present session of that deliberative body, we look upon as an epoch in the legislative history of this country; and if not an epoch, from which to date the incipient expansion and healthy growth of this great country, as well as the fair development of its inexhaustible resources, then the country shall feel such a sense of disappointment and oppressiveness, as may find volition through other channels than the valve of groans and sighs. For it will be readily conceded, that but for the patient, however sullen, endurance, which has characterised the Colonists, in the expectation of a better state of things, for the last few years, as well as the forbearing attitude of the Local Press, the accumulation of

have been precipitated a catastrophe, which would result in Australia's unqualified independence.

We will at present enumerate a few items of urgent need to which the Government's immediate attention is invited, and which from time to time we will bring under prominent notice during the present session. We want first from the Government such (and no more) consideration and attention to Ballarat, as its incalculable importance demands. If only this want were supplied, enumeration would be superfluous. As the prosperity of this important portion of the colony mainly depends on its two great sources of wealth—*mining* and *commerce*—special attention should be paid to the laws affecting them. On the most defensible plea that reason, justice, and the experience of three years' legislation for the gold fields can suggest, we advocate the unqualified abolition of the obnoxious license fee. The imposition of such a tax upon labor could never have been effected except at a time when the Government was staggered from its propriety by a discovery so sudden and so unprecedented. And as the Governor says in his speech that "it will be the object of his Government to enforce such economy

of the case next to the degrading level of a felon by sentencing him to six months imprisonment in a house of correction for selling two noblers of brandy, his own lawful property, and for which he paid his hard-earned money. Public-houses will spring up like mushrooms on a summer morning, and the cure will be as bad as the disease, if this exclusive policy be persisted in. The cause of morality, at the same time, is not one iota farther advanced, for it is a notorious fact, notwithstanding the monopoly bestowed upon the comparative few by legalising the sale of spirits, that "grog-selling" is carried on almost to the same extent as formerly. We cannot divine the reason, why the storekeeper only should be made the object of parliamentary restrictions—the publicans and auctioneers would alone suffice to annihilate him. The storekeeper is placed between two fires: The law says, "you must not sell spirits—the privileged few can only do this"—and the auctioneer says,—"you cannot sell your goods, for I undersell you." The consequence is, that the poor storekeeper is hardly able to obtain a livelihood betwixt them. All these are grave questions for the Legislative Council and the Government, and we fondly hope, that during their discussion, precipitancy will fly from, and wisdom preclude over, the deliberations of the Legislature.

The present obnoxious Postage Act—the crude conception of a narrow-minded policy, is another item which imperatively calls for revision. The commerce between the two seaport towns and Ballarat is unparalleled in the history of colonisation, and hence the necessity for facilitating intercourse between these two great commercial marts. The regular delivery of mails at Ballarat should also be an object for the first consideration of the Council, and nothing but a *daily* mail is at all adequate to the exigency and commercial interests of this daily increasing population.

SILY-GROG HUNTING AGAIN.

A license was brought before the Council Thursday last—that of Thomas Murphy for selling three glasses of grog, and receiving payment for the same—but *fortunately* the charge fell to the ground for want of evidence, to substantiate the allegation, and the case was accordingly dismissed. We say *fortunately* because the law in the case is unequivocally unjust, and if these prosecutions continue to be so doggedly persisted in, we will raise such a hue-and-cry against it, from Beninyong to the Avoca, and throughout the length and breadth of this populous district, as will make the vile in-forners be scouted as lepers, and the magistracy of the gold fields sneered at and ridiculed as the passive tools of despotic tyranny. But to the honor of humanity, and the credit of the gentlemen comprising the magistracy of Ballarat, we must bear testimony to the humane regret which at all times marks their demeanor in decisions where the stringency of the law compels them on their oath to perpetrate such atrocities as condemning a respectable man to six months imprisonment for honestly selling his own lawful property. The very subject bears such *prima facie* evidence of the barbarity of the measure, of the hyper-

practise is daily increasing more and more, as may be seen by a reference to our police report, and we are glad to see that Mr. Rede, the Chief Commissioner, is determined to smother these right gallant equestrians, and check their speed. Gold-digging has put many of these dashing horsemen in possession of a "pad," who never in their childhood dreamt of such a felicity, and of course never practised that manly art except on the bristling back of some neighbour's pig, so that the old proverb "put a bogger on horseback and he'll ride to the devil" is being daily realised to a dangerous extent. The tempting level of the macadamised road from the township, so entirely destitute of crab-holes, affords unusual facility to these embryo performers, but we trust that Mr. Rede will either oblige them to practice on the race-course, or recommend them a trial on the Melbourne "stepper,"—an academy in which they will learn to ride without stirrups.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PARSONAGE.—The Rev. P. Smyth, the Catholic Pastor of Ballarat, is not more than five weeks installed in his new incumbency, and a handsome cottage is already erected for him solely at the expense of his people, on the site of, and close to the Catholic Chapel on the Gravel Pits. The cottage is small, containing only four rooms,—of course, sufficiently large for a priest; but the people would have built him a residence of ampler dimensions, but that the reverend gentleman's humility would not allow them. This patriarchal feeling between the pastor and the people is as it should be. The pastor is worthy of his people, and the people of their pastor. Certainly, we question whether there is another man in the Southern Hemisphere of such extent and general attainments, or more profound and better read in every department of science, the dead languages and general learning than the reverend gentleman in question; and, as such, deserves from his flock every prompt a ten fance to his ease and comfort that they can give.

THE CONSTABLES TURNED SPORTSMEN.

Hunting down the digger must be very tiresome sport to those practised in that manly exercise. We are sure, that fox-hunting, hallow, and elk and deer hunting, we are sure, has no such glorious excitement. For every animal you take there's £5 on the nail; if he has not got the £5 why then he must pay it in kind—that is with flesh and sinew. We confess we would be quite charmed with the sport, if it was not for the danger attending it; for the animal when hunted too closely, is known to become terribly fierce and irresistible in its attack, sometimes standing at bay, and horning some of the bloodhounds which are rash enough to approach him, and sometimes threatening and intimidating the head huntsman himself, who, panic-struck, scampers off in his turn as fast as heels can carry him. The head huntsman who lately visited the burrow on Ballarat, like a true sportsman, pretended he had no design in life upon the game; on the contrary he pretended to protect them, when, lo, and behold, and to make doubly sure of the field, he lets the bloodhounds loose with a chuckle, and sets them on. The amusement is doubly enhanced of course, when it is known that for a long time previously the game were hardly able to subsist on the preserve.

VEGETABLES.—We are glad to see that already garden produce is finding its way to Ballarat. To Geelong, however, we owe at present this necessity of life. How long will it be before the suburbs of Ballarat will supply us with such requirements as cabbages, turnips, parsnips, potatoes, &c. The land round the township is as good as that at Geelong, and as, in every way, available, and surely when it pays the Geelong gardener to sell his produce to a carrier in Geelong, and the carrier, who carts them all the way from Geelong to Ballarat, realises a large profit by retailing them on the diggings, it would pay some of our people who are settled within a stone's throw of the township, to grow these necessaries. Our own farmers could afford to sell their produce as cheap at least as the Geelong carrier, and we might make sure of a certain and constant supply besides.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on the body of a man, last Thursday, who lost his life the day before on the Gravel Pits lead. It appeared at the inquest, that his mates were lowering him down in a bucket and when within forty feet of the bottom he fell out of the bucket and came on his head at the bottom. He was perfectly sober and as well as ever, so that his mates are of the opinion, as were the coroner's jury, that he must have been visited with a fit of apoplexy, and was thus precipitated from his seat.

EFFECTS OF INTemperance.—A man by the name of Dalton, near Pennyweight Hill, was buried on last Thursday, after a few days illness. His death was caused by too much indulgence in spirits, particularly at a time when his previous health required better care. But it was with the foolish view of effecting a speedy renovation in his health that he first began to drink, and thus, we are sorry to say, hastened his own death.

THE WEATHER.—With the exception of a few intermittent showers, the weather for the last fortnight has been unusually fine. A fresh impetus is thus given to mining operations; and the green knolls in the outskirts of the Township present the appearance of so many explanades.

THE COMMISSIONERS.—We hear several complaints of the unseasonable arrival at disputed claims of the different Commissioners appointed to decide in these matters. They very often arrive at dinner hour, when the disputing parties are gone to their mid-day meal; when, it may be, one or more of the disputants, more wary than the rest, may remain behind and succeed in representing their case in such a partial point of view to the Commissioner, as will induce that functionary to decide in their favour. We believe that some instances have already occurred in which the Commissioner found it expedient and just to cancel his first decision in favour of the party already decided against.

GLEANINGS FROM COLONIAL PAPERS.

The Governor's speech has given considerable dissatisfaction in Melbourne, in consequence of omitting some important subjects for the consideration of Counsel, the license fee being one of them. It is feared the new Governor will not come up to the expectations of the people after all. Miss Catherine Hayes has arrived at Sydney, and is creating as much excitement in the Eastern Metropolis, as ever Jenny Lind did in London.

On the day of her departure from San Francisco, a gold brooch, worth 1,100 dollars was presented to her by the inhabitants.

Sir William Dennison is offered the governorship of Sydney, we wonder how the Sydneyites will receive the Vandemonian jailor. He is to be simply Governor of New South Wales. Sir Henry Young of Adelaide will succeed Sir William in Van Diemen's Land.

The quartz reefs at Bendigo are about to be worked with machinery.

Hughes, for the murder of Mr. Marcus at the Ovens, some months ago, suffered the last penalty of the law on the 22nd instant, persisting in his innocence to the last moment.

In the New Zealand Legislative Council, two members Mr. Mackay and Mr. Sewell, had a pugilistic encounter on the floor of the house on the 17th of last month.

In 1851 April two members of the Californian Senate wounded one another while debating some question; and in the month of May last, in the Washington Congress, two members were with difficulty prevented from stripping off their coats to fight in the House. The greatest excitement prevailed.

The clothing of the Sydney Volunteer Rifle Corps will be, a frock coat of green cloth, a cap of green, and trousers of the same color.

A Portland Bay cockatoo, in possession of Mr. Batts, of Launceston, laid an egg a few days since, the second since its captivity, a period of nine years.

A Land Sale is to be held at the Avoca on the 30th of October next, at the junction of the Avoca and Rutherford's Creek.

Shearing has commenced in the Portland Bay District.

POLICE COURT.

Before Mr. Rede, the Resident Commissioner.

TUESDAY.

George Cornack and Alfred Seymour were brought up on a charge of being drunk and disorderly on the 25th inst. at the Gravel Pits. They were both fined 10s each. On the whole, they were happy to say, assume a most cheerful aspect on the Eureka.

Henry Eglinton, John Ward, and John Neil for the same offence were fined 20s or seven days each.

Peter Tait, one of the party sworn, at once decided against complaint; but the Bench overruling Tait's decision, intimated to witness that he was merely called upon to give his evidence only (and reserve his decision till elevated to the bench) when he did so in a very disjointed manner. Mr. McGregor's cross examination of this witness could be no disgrace to a man, who made the law his profession, and Tait's evidence went for nothing; when one or two more of the party were called upon and it having transpired that the party were working three claims at the time, the Bench having no jurisdiction in a plurality of claims, referred the case to the County Court.

William Jackson charged James Henkerson with using abuse and threatening language towards plaintiff. The substance of the offence amounted to the very disagreeable and dangerous threat of Henkerson's making Jackson work scientific, a technical term, which the worthy magistrate, having no Encyclopaedia Britannica at his elbow, was at a great loss to comprehend, and so was under the necessity of dismissing the case. We may observe for the future information of his Worship that "working scientific" is a department in colonial science brought to the greatest perfection at Port Abur, and other celebrated academies of a kind; but that the mysteries of the science can never be bathomed without personal communication with the learned professors, propria persona.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

(By our Special Reporter.)

THE EUREKA.—would appear that since our last publication the Eureka men are bestirring themselves, and we are now ready and more willing to congratulate them on their successes we were last week in reprehending the inactivity. Two holes have been bottomed on this line, last week; and one of 10 parties. Irregular from the "ride sod itself" we are said to have washed twenty pounds weight from one tub. The other bottomed on the reef, but the gutter is in the clam, and the reef pays well for working. The line is getting richer the more it advances, is heading for the Gravel Pits, and preserves its old characteristic of being like the thread of an "old stockin"—zigzag. The washing stuff on the reef is not more than two feet in depth, and yields about an ounce and a half to the tub, whereas on the reef in the Gravel Pits, it is from three to four feet. The washing stuff on the gutter is from three to four feet, while in the gutter of the Gravel Pits it is only nine inches. On the whole, the miners are happy to say, assume a most cheerful aspect on the Eureka.

GRAVEL PITS.—Another hole was

the ore. The ore is brought under the hammer and instantly crushed to an impalpable powder. The crushing is effected of course at the point of contact between the large ball and the basin, and below the surface of the mercury. Thus, the moment the gold is disengaged, it comes in contact with the pure and heated mercury, which seizes upon it and secures it. The refuse powder rises to the surface of the quicksilver, whence it is carried off in the form of a thin pure by a small stream of water which runs in at the upper side of the basin, and escapes through suitable openings just below the rim, into a trough placed for the purpose. The tailings, or refuse, may thus be preserved for analysis, if required.

The novel features of the machine are both mechanical and chemical. The arrangement of an inclined revolving basin in connection with balls of corresponding size and weight, produces a rolling grinding motion, which it is believed has never before been attained. The chemical novelty consists in the heating of the mercury, which has never been attempted on a large scale before.

It is to be observed that this machine is not simply a crusher, but it does all the work necessary to secure the desired product in combination with mercury. It crushes, washes, and amalgamates at one and the same operation. The simplicity of its parts, the almost entire avoidance of friction in its gearing, and the trifling power required to work it, are worthy important additions to every test that practical and scientific men can devise. It is found that a machine consisting of four basins in one frame will pulverise, wash, and amalgamate about fifty tons of ore, of average hardness, in ten hours, with little or no power. Any number of basins can be used in one frame, and driven by one main shaft.

The peculiarities of this invention do not consist in the use of balls and basins; but first, the inclining of the shaft upon which the basin revolves, which keeps the mercury always at the crushing point, and causes the balls to fall by gravity; second, the production of a rolling and grinding action by the contact of the balls and third, the addition of heat to the mercury by means of the furnace below the basin. No machine which does not combine these three peculiarities, can be considered as having a resemblance to Bessemer's. This machine

- 1. Grinds the ore to an impalpable powder.
2. It amalgamates at the instant of crushing.
3. It amalgamates below the surface of the mercury.
4. It heats the mercury used in amalgamating.
5. It has attached to it an auxiliary machine which entirely prevents loss of mercury.

This auxiliary machine is called a separator, and is as simple in its construction as the principal machine. The refuse of the tailings from the large machine pass by suitable troughs to the funnel at the top of the separator. Thence they descend the central tube, and, filling the hollow arms, pass out in thin sheets through narrow slots at the bottom of a large mass of mercury. In passing up through this mass all the broken mercury is detained by the attraction between it and the mass. The subsidence of the powder in sufficient quantities to clog the machine is prevented by the revolving wings, which move just above the surface of the mercury, in a direction opposite to that of the hollow arms, and by their inclined position constantly urge the contained matters to the top of the vessels where they escape through a proper exit spout.—Australasian News.

THE SUCCESSFUL BARRISTER.—According to the Paris correspondent of the Times, a young English barrister, who has been in Paris, and connected with the wealthiest families in Paris, is known to possess an undivided weakness for a well-dressed man, and by loudly expressing this opinion had been of more service to the tailors of Paris in the last year than Count d'Orsay in double the time of 1853. The barrister had many rivals, but

George Abernethy's name.—The following advertisements have appeared during the week in the columns of the Times:—"Not even one word. What I suppose it could not be otherwise. I fear I must at last leave this and seek something in another land; where, I know not. But, before I go, I should like to tell you everything if it is possible. Direct, if you can, Post-office, Constantinople, Asia, June 23."—"Sophia! Could you but see the misery you have created, it would touch even your heart. When the still, small voice of conscience awakens, let the thoughts of your children dwell on your punishment. Gratitude! affection! no, adieu, eternally. E."—"From Elzey to Edinboro. Did you but know the immense amount of sorrow you are causing to one who still dearly loves you, you would at once desist from persecuting who is innocent of the vile charges your party has so falsely accused her of, the characters of whom are not prepared to fully how are basely vile. Do not member our children, and in God's name do not persecute her who vows herself innocent, and who loves you still, notwithstanding all the past. Her relations oblige her thus to meet your eye, as to prevent all correspondence. May the spirit of a living God, that great heart-searcher, direct you to hit at and your actions. June 26, 1854."—"Pardon and honour! I'll not touch you, but I'll be pointed to meet me who at 10 o'clock, at the Borough, on Saturday last, at 10 o'clock, did not come, but sent a letter instead. A man from Liverpool, is requested to send his address immediately to her."—"Sarah R. You are earnestly treated to see your husband, Henry, and your sister Elizabeth, and be reconciled. He accuses others of knowing where you are, and of preventing your return."—"Mister, a young lady, 15 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, rather fresh coloured, freckled face, dark blue eyes, and small for her age, and her hair on the inside of the left hand. She left her home, situated in the neighbourhood of the Regent's Park, at half-past one o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st instant, a stout black dress, black mantle, and black lace bonnet with white lace. She was traced to Greenwich, which place she left on the next day, having changed her dress to a white cotton dress, with chocolate sash, and a black jacket, and white veil. Any information given to Mr. Wright, 12, Prince's-street, Leicester-square, will be rewarded. Should this meet her eye, she will be earnestly requested to return home, and all will be forgiven."—"My dear John: Thanks for your letter of the 28th of June. Write me again immediately, and tell me where I may send you money and your clothes. Your doctor says you will soon be well unless you continue to use the medicines. Pray send him immediately; he will not attempt to do that for you. I am your affectionate father." The following, from the Times Journal, are somewhat curious:—"Wanted a title for holy orders. A gentleman, unmarried, who has been a Dissenting minister, is earnestly desirous of obtaining a title for holy orders. As the Bishop of Exeter has kindly consented to ordain him deacon in the event of his being able to meet with a title, that deacon will be preferred. He can produce most satisfactory testimonials from the clergy in the parish in which he resides, and, having had much experience in parochial work, he is willing and anxious to devote his whole energies to the service of God in the Church of England. He has a good voice, and is not at all of any amount of holy work. Stipend, though an important, yet not a primary consideration. Address "A. B.," 15, St. Paul's-lane, Exeter." "A curate, in priest's orders, wanted for a twelvemonth, at the parish in a large parish where there is a daily choral service."

ANTI-LICENSING ASSOCIATION.—We are informed that it is the intention of the Com...

They very often arrive at dinner hour, when the disputing parties are gone to their mid-day meal; when, it may be, one or more of the disputants, more wary than the rest, may remain behind and succeed in representing their case in such a partial point of view to the Commissioner, as will induce that functionary to decide in their favour. We believe that some instances have actually occurred in which the Commissioner found it expedient and just to cancel his first decision in favour of the party already decided against. A circumstance which must be as humiliating to the Commissioner as it is annoying and disagreeable to the parties interested. We trust then, that for the future, Commissioners, as public servants, will endeavour to accommodate themselves to the public convenience.

EMPIRE SERENADES AT CROWSWICK'S CREEK.—The lovers of Negro Minstrelsy at Crowswick's Creek will be glad to hear that the above talented company are about to give a series of concerts in the Victoria Concert Hall; the first, for the benefit of Mr. Mitchell, to take place this evening, when the inimitable Lucy Long (Clara) will "take her time" as usual.

POLICE OFFICE.—The amount of business transacted this week at the Police Court has been very small, and no serious offence whatever has been brought before their worship, the whole business having been gone through in less than half an hour each morning. If the odious tax-gathering, license-hunting system were done away with, our chief constable here with a few unassuming but active men like himself, could do all the police business on Ballarat; while, at the same time, the quiet unostentatious manner and bearing of the chief constable in the performance of duties, however disagreeable in themselves, would go a great way in conciliating the people and making the police popular on the diggings. In the circumstances, which we hope soon to see effected in the police department, our suggestion, we trust, will be attended to.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—This court will open on Monday the 9th October, and all parties having any business at the civil sitting are informed that pleas must be entered five clear days before the opening of the court. The criminal calendar contains only nine cases, and these not of a very serious nature.

BILLIARDS.—For the information of the admirers of the gentlemanly game of billiards we have to state that the enterprising proprietors of the George, Messrs. Howe and Herring, have made an excellent acquisition to the amusements of Ballarat, by their purchase of a magnificent billiard table, one of Thurston's newly improved. We have not seen a better for a long time, and we trust it will be appreciated as it deserves to be.

A GOLDEN PLOVER. A Plover, literally a golden one, was shot near Melbourne by a gentleman; in the gizzard of which was discovered a small bit of quartz containing three specks of gold. The bird with the specimens, will form an object in the natural curiosities of our colony in the Exhibition. —Express.

POLICE COURT.
Before Mr. Rede, the Resident Commissioner.
TUESDAY.
George Cornack and Alfred Seymour were brought up on a charge of being drunk and disorderly on the 25th inst. Henry Lighton, John Ward, and John Neil for the same offence were fined 20s or seven days each.
James Boyan and Saphan Linghira for furiously riding through the streets of Ballarat, thereby greatly endangering the lives of all the men, women, and children who might happen to obstruct their flight, were severally mulct in the penalty of £2 and costs of court.

CASE LIST.—Samuel Thomas Hall summoned Thomas Williams for the recovery of £2 wages due. The Bench decided in favor of complainant, and defendant was adjudged to pay the costs.

WEDNESDAY.
Joseph Ward, Henry Delany, David Wilson, and John Irwin, miners, found without licenses, were called but failed to appear. Bail, £5, forfeited.

Robert Eves v Thomas Williams. This was a case in which complainant sued defendant for £2 balance of wages, alleged as being due, on yesterday when judgment went by default, defendant not appearing. To-day the suit was re-heard, when the case was dismissed, defendant having produced complainant's receipt for full payment of all his wages. This, with another truncheon case of horse-stealing, which was dismissed, terminated the business of the court.

THURSDAY.
Before Mr. Dewes, P.M.
Thomas Carrey, Henry Smith, E. Warnicks, and John McCarthy, miners, were each fined £5 or one month's imprisonment for being without licenses.

Thomas Murphy was charged with selling spirit without a license—case dismissed.
William Good was fined £1 or seven days in the lock-up for being drunk and disorderly.

FRIDAY.
Before Mr. Dewes, P.M., and Mr. Chief Commissioner Rede.

Peter McGregor sued David Rattery for the sum of £50, the amount of a share sold in a mining partnership. It appeared that complainant had been working with this party from May till July, when he told his mates he would leave the party, and did so accordingly. No objection had been made to his leaving at the time. Complainant further told his mates that he was offered £75 for his share, but that, as the man who had made him the offer might not be acceptable to the party, he deemed it the more honorable way to leave the disposal of his share with the party, to take in whom they thought proper, and hand him over the amount when the share was disposed of. The share had accordingly been sold for £55, but defendant refused to pay anything in a direction opposite to that of the mine, the mine being in dispute with another and the mineral bottom of the basin, recede as well as a rotary motion, a combination which is found to possess the greatest efficiency in pulverization of

"old stockin"—zigzagging the washing stuff on the reef is not more than two feet in depth, and yields about once and a-half to the tub, whereas on the reef in the Gravel Pits, it is from three to four feet. The washing stuff on the gutter is from three to four feet, while in the gutter in the Gravel Pits it is from nine to nine feet. On the whole, we were happy to say, assume a most cheerful aspect on the Eureka.

GRAVEL PITS.—Another hole was bottomed, on this world-wide famous line, last week by a party of Scotchmen, and it is supposed it will eclipse all that have preceded it heretofore. It is expected it will turn out £6,000 annum! They are at present very much troubled with water, and cannot proceed with their work owing, as usual, to the others around them not bailing regularly. The principle is decidedly bad, and should, if possible be remedied, but, in this instance, we are happy to say that no inconvenience or loss, beyond loss of time, will be sustained by the party, as the shaft is well secured and the work every way firm and substantial. As a consequence, there was considerable bustle, marking of fresh claims close to the Bowling saloon, and for several hundred yards the whole side of the new-made raised road leading from the Township. Every hole that is being bottomed tends to the confirmation that this lead will join the Mopoke.

BALD HILL.—The news from these diggings confirm the report in our last publication. They may now be said to be fairly established, and numbers on the main lines of Ballarat are availing themselves of these shallow diggings to recruit their exhausted means. Sulky Gully, from which the Bald Hill is only distant about two miles, is being almost wholly deserted. There is a small hill but three stores last week, with a prospect of a winter and winter alike, at the Creek, about half a mile from the diggings. At present the washing stuff is carted to this place at 7s a load. The washing in these shallow dains vary in depth from four inches to one, and yields about half an ounce to the tub on an average. One run of a party of three picked up a 5 lbs nugget last week and nuggets of two, three, and sometimes four ounces are almost daily dropped upon, and this it may be remembered at a depth of about three feet sinning. The whole country around the Bald Hill presents evidence of its being as auriferous as any in the district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERDAN'S QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINE.

These machines consist of a strong framework, an iron basin seven feet in diameter two iron balls, a saucer or rim to receive the table, and a spindle to be turned by the hand, or a head by horse power. The operation of the machine is as follows:—First is made in the furnace beneath the basin; quicksilver is placed in the basin, and the apparatus is thrown in, in lumps of considerable size. The apparatus is then set in motion; two balls by its gravity revolving in a direction opposite to that of the basin. The balls moving in contact with each other and the mineral bottom of the basin, recede as well as a rotary motion, a combination which is found to possess the greatest efficiency in pulverization of

the surface of the living beings, which move just opposite to that of the hollow arms, and by their defined position constantly urge the contained matters to the top of the vessels where they escape through a proper exit spout.—*Australian News.*

THE SUCCESSFUL BARBIER.—According to the Paris correspondent of the *Atlas*, a young English barber, the youngest in Paris, and one of the most of the highest families, who young lady was known to possess an unalloyed weakness for a well-dressed man, and by bodily expressions, this opinion had been of more service to the tailors of Paris than the last year than Count d'Orsay in double the space of time. The barber had many rivals, but the most available was a gentleman who was obliged to be the most approved daily in Paris. Tailors selected these two to decide from, and invited them both to heretofore. The Frenchman declared to his friends that he meant to enter the matter that at once by so outshining the Englishman by his dress that the latter would retire from the field caused to attain by the superior skill he was determined to manifest on the occasion. The Englishman said nothing, made no boast, but accepted the invitation, and, together by the same train, the two rivals left Paris for the seat of war. It so happened that the French dandy had furnished himself with a regular habit, on the occasion at the great English tailor's in the Rue du Helder, and the English tailor, out of sheer compatriotism, had told Mr. H.— of whom it was composed. A sudden idea had flashed across the brain of the barber. His rival, one of the most successful hypocritical case valets for whom London was always famous, is something about the height and size of the French prototype, Mr. H.— immediately ordered for this ally the exact counterpart of every suit already ordered by the *Magnus de la B.* The first day, at dinner, the poor young man was rather disconcerted when upon entering the dining-room, his glance alighted upon the very same part of himself, standing stiff and self-estranged behind the Englishman's chair; and he looked angrily at his rival to see if any insult was intended, but the Englishman was too intent upon making himself agreeable to the lady to notice his adversary's ruffled temper. The second day the same scene was enacted, although our hero had completely changed even the style of his whole wardrobe; and again was the same dilemma displayed during the whole of dinner, while Mr. H.— was pronouncing by the silence of his rival, the said and the French repetitions were no longer heard. The young man, too, had a great deal of the world in his mind.

LIFE IN RUSSIA—LIVING IN CASKS.—A peasant here is a wretched looking being, dirty, ill-dressed, and hungry-looking. His shaggy beard, that grows outside his trousers, hangs down to his knees, and he speaks of hardships of all kinds. But give him his short black pipe, and spirit enough to wet his throat to stupy him, and he will not complain of his lot. The female of the same class is even more easily contented. The two residences to which I referred are among the features of the market here, and they are inhabited by women. Elevation, ground plan, and other architectural contrivances are comprehended in a single effort. A large black cask, so much resembling a sugar cask, is used as its side, and the house is built. A quantity of hay is laid inside, and the house is furnished. The lady gets in upon the hay, and the house is inhabited. Before the entrance of the mission she strows the onions, potatoes, or whatever else she may vent, and during the hours of business she sits in the tub, smokes her pipe, chats with her customers, and says her prayers. After business is over, she ascends in which quarter the wind stirs, turns the close end of her tub towards that quarter and creeps to rest in peace and tranquillity. But some of these women are ambitious, and take to building. They do not, indeed, demand marble staircases and mahogany doors; but they take two tubs, which are laid face to face, at a distance of three or four feet; and over the interstice, tubs and all, is placed a water-tight canvas. The far occupant (and two or three whom I saw, though not literally fair, were extremely pretty) has two rooms, a side a hall; but the latter is occupied by the older class, who think that to be sought to adhere to the customs of our ancestors.—*Extract from an English work.*

and anxious to devote his whole energies to the service of God in the Church of England. He has a good voice, and is not at all of any amount of hard work. Steadfast, though an important, yet not a party confidant. Address "A. D., 13, St. Paul's-Church, Exeter." A curate, in priest's orders, wanted for a twelvemonth, at the parish of St. Leonard's, where the service is daily celebrated.—*Express.*

ANTI-LICENSER ASSOCIATION.—We are informed that it is the intention of the Committee, by the want of a demonstration against the license-tax elsewhere, to send delegates to the various gold-fields, to stir the miners up on this important question. Our own opinion on this subject has been frequently expressed—the tax should be abolished. At the same time the diggers are not averse to paying a fair and equitable tax, they are fully impressed with the importance of keeping up the revenue, but the system of collection should be somewhat more British than it has been; besides that, the miners should not be the only class called upon to contribute to the revenue; and we think that any future taxes which may be created should be indirect. At this critical period of our history, this is a subject of very great importance, and one which should receive the serious consideration, not only of the Government and the Legislature, but of every well-wisher to the Colony.—*Benigno Advertiser.*

QUEEN VICTORIA'S RIGHT TO THE THRONE OF ENGLAND is being discussed in the Romish journals; not simply discussed, but questioned. They deny her "legitimate right," and talk of the "present dynasty as a parliamentary title." It is significantly stated that "the Parliamentary name of Hanover as Protestant, and because Protestant, and to exclude the Catholics for ever, *et nomine*, from the succession 'for ever'; that is, until repealed by another parliamentary enactment; for what Parliament has done, Parliament can undo." Catholics have agitated successfully for the repeal of some of the penal laws against themselves; if this, the greatest of the disabilities, ever obtained parliamentary relief, then it does seem as if the 'right of the House of Hanover and of our religion' Queen (God bless her!) would rest on a somewhat altered basis from what it does at present.—[Roman] *Catholic Standard*, 17th June, p. 2, col. 4. All great movements commenced from little beginnings. We have watched this agitation brewing for several weeks past, and every week we find it coming out in bolder relief.—*Britannia.*

FANISHING JEWS IN PALESTINE.—We have been requested to state, that by the Madras, which leaves this day, the Committee who have the management of the above fund for to send to Sir Moses Montefiore, a draft for £2000, on account, which has been kindly issued to them at par by the merchants of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New South Wales.—*Spina Empire.*

lyng at the Post Office, Ballarat, for August, 1854, addressed to persons residing at

CRESWICK'S CREEK.

Bull, Robert
Barnell, A. B.
Barton, Henry
Darrall, F.
Barris, Edward
Barleigh, Joseph or Arthur
Barnes, Mr. care of, for John Hentnessy
Barrows, James
Barke, Thomas

Campbell, S.
Carey, M. C.
Cargill, Albert A.
Carolin, E.
Carpenter, Mr. for Thos. Stoker
Chambers, Isaac
Charles, Thomas
Chessels, Charles
Cogger, Miss E.
Cohen, T. H. & Co.
Culles, James, 2
Collier & Co.
Cullyer & Co.
Castro, Candy
Cord, James
Collier, Mr.
Conway, Capt. J.
Craze, Joseph
Clark, James
Clay, Charles
Clomens, John H.
Clemence, H. A., 2
Cunning, David
Cunnal, Thomas
Cushing, George B.

Daily, William
Davies, Henry
De Benito, R.
Dight, William
Dillon's store, for M. Millis
Dunning, John
Dixon, W.
Dixon, Mrs.
Dopen, Robert
Ducey, John
Dumont, Monsieur
Dunkin, William
Drake, John

Eckersley, James
Edgar, S. D.
Ellis, J. M.
Eglward, Phillis

Fane, Thomas
Flower, W. C.
Fings, Patt
Ford, Mr.
Fos, Alfred T.
Fox, E. B.
Francis, J., 1
Francis, J., 2
Francis, Brothers, for James Barrett
Fremann, W. C.

Gallagher, Pitt
Garcia, F. H.
George, Charles P.
George, Mrs. C.
Gibson, George
Gibson, R.
Gony, William Earl
Goss, H. J.
Gross, Mrs. T.
Gruer, Flora Mrs.
Gurney, James

Hall, W. R.
Hall, Charles P.
Hally, John
Hamilton, James

Harris, I. T.
Hartwell, William
Hield, Wm. H.
Hosce, J. H.

Harris, I. T.
Hartwell, William
Hield, Wm. H.
Hosce, J. H.

Atwood, B. B.
Aves, William
Baker, R., or George Griffiths
Baker, David
Barr, James
Beaman, Robert
Benjamin, Benjamin
Bony, W. H.
Brown, James
Broydon, Davey
Bruce, Morton

Care, Joseph
Castro, W.
Clark, Walter
Clerk, William
Coak, Stephen
Cotton, George
Crow, James
Curtis, Mark

Davidson, James and Co.
Da. do. for John M'Beath
Dickson, James
Dixon, John

Edwards, James T., 3
Eudoy, Henry

Falla, Robert
Fawcett, Niles
Fletcher, John

Glen, John
Grainger, James
Gray, Richard

Halse, John, or James Jenkins
Hines, Wm.

Salton, Thomas
Savoureaux, Jn. 2
Sisely, John
Skews, James
Sleep, Wm. H.
Smith, Joseph
Soverly, Henry
Spargo, Wm.
Sprague, Benjamin, 2
Stebbens, S.
Sullivan, Mic.
Symons, John

Tamblyn, James
Taylor, Josiah, 2
Taylor, Abraham
Teague, John T.
Thomas, Richard
Thomas, Joseph

Yeomans, James
Yaulton, Eliza

Table with 2 columns: Days (Sundays, Thursdays, Other days) and Times (10 a.m., 5 p.m., 9, 5 p.m.).

Letters registered from 9 to 5 daily. (Sundays excepted) on Mondays and Thursdays from 10 to 3.

Table with 2 columns: Description (Ballarat to Melbourne, Creswick's Creek to do., Ballarat to Geelong, Creswick's Creek to do.) and Amount (8751 5, 561 15, 3792 5, 1515 15).

Table with 2 columns: Description (On account of private persons, On account of Revenue) and Amount (750 20 0, 2717 0 0).

Total £3,467 8 0

EMPOUNDED at the Guildford Pound, Ballarat Crossing Place of the Loddon river, 25th August, 1854, by the Police.

1 bay horse, white hind feet, at over near eye, S near shoulder—Expenses £12 10s. On 23rd August, by Mr. Taylor.

1 spotted bullock, near hurn down, white legs, brand not legible, like X near ribs 1 red bull, off horn down, like P near ribs

1 red bullock on off shoulder, like PD off ribs

1 yellow calf, wart under off ear, no legible brand 1 strawberry, P near ribs

1 strawberry bullock, no legible brand 1 brownish yellow cow, IMP on off ribs

1 red and white bullock, small horns, TO off ribs and rump 1 red steer, no visible brand

1 strawberry steer, like 7 on off ribs 1 red heifer, illegible brands, like W near rump, D of shoulder, W off rump

1 red and white heifer, like MC near ribs 1 black and white spotted cow, on both shoulders

1 red cow, hoop horns, near ribs, other brands 1 white spotted poley steer, off ear split, 2 off ribs

1 red heifer, near horn back, white hind feet, three figures not legible on the side On 3rd August, by the Police.

1 dark brown horse, YM near shoulder, YM under saddle—Expenses £2 10s. To be seized before 2nd October.

EMPOUNDED at Buninyong, 5th September, 1854. 1 bay mare, blaze down face, near hind foot white, near shoulder H

1 iron grey pony, light muzzle, saddle marked, ear shoulder J, off shoulder like W

1 chestnut horse, blaze down face, neck and hind flanks white, near fore neck 5CR, near shoulder PC

1 bay mare, few white hairs on forehead, saddle white, near hind coronet white, off shoulder writing B

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

REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Bacchus Marsh, on Sunday evening, 1st inst., two draught horses, one a chestnut, branded Q near shoulder—the other, a dark brown, branded J C. on near shoulder. The above reward will be paid to any person bringing the said horses to Henry Slowes Creswick's Creek.

STOLEN or Strayed—A chestnut mare branded X near shoulder, two hind legs white, with blaze down forehead; also, a light gray mare, aged, branded WP (conjoined,) bit on the near ear. Also, a gray mare heavy in foal, branded W near shoulder. £20 is offered for their recovery. Apply at the Ballarat Times office, Creswick's Creek.

FOUND.

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

FOUND.—A Black and White Bull, near Buninyong, on both shoulders, on paying expenses, by applying at the tent, below the burial ground. If present date will be sold to defray expenses Golden Point, Ballarat.

FOUND—A White Cow, has a few red spots about the head, C or O on near side ribs, and another brand not legible. Has been running for some time with cows belonging to me. If not claimed within three weeks from this date will be sold to defray expenses.

FRANCES POWELL, Sept 30. Docton-street.

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

Present THOMAS WHITE. James Stewart, M.D. Henry W. William.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day disposed of his premises and stock in trade to Mr. Henry Baxter, Buninyong, who will henceforth carry on the business as usual. C. BROUGHTON.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUMMINS, McDOWALL, and PHILLIPS, having now opened their Timber Yard, near to Peterson's Stores, Gravel Pits Hill, Ballarat, are prepared to enter into contracts for the supply of Building Timber of all dimensions, at the shortest possible notice; having always on hand a good supply of Quartering, Weather and Flooring Boards, Battens, Palings; also, Firewood, in lots to suit purchasers, supplied upon reasonable terms. Diggers will do well to visit the above Yard, as they will find battens, slabs, props, logs, &c., much cheaper than on any other part of the diggings, or even in the bush. N.B. Commission Agents. Goods purchased or contracted for at this yard, delivered according to order.

BANK of VICTORIA, Avoca—This branch of the Bank of Victoria is now open for transacting every description of Banking Business, including the Purchase of Gold Dust. J. FARRAN, Manager.

Bank of Victoria, Avoca, near Commissioner's Camp. 21 Sept., 1854.

TO BUILDERS—Wanted tenders for erecting and completing the Roman Catholic Denominational School House, at Buninyong. Tenders received until 2nd October. Application to be made to the Reverend Father Smyth, from whom, or from Messrs Ryan and Cavanah, Buninyong, particulars and specifications may be seen.

HAY, Fifty Shillings per cwt., guaranteed best quality, at H Howe's, Golden Point. Great reduction made in purchases exceeding half a ton.

LAND for Sale, by Private Contract.

ISAAC JONES & CO. Have instructions from the proprietors, who purchased direct from the Crown, to offer by Private Contract, two truly desirable and valuable Farm lots, containing about 60 acres each of prime land, situated in the Pauling Forest, County of Grenville, being only a few miles from Ballarat, and deserving the attention of miners, farmers, and others, desirous to follow the most lucrative occupation, agriculture. If not disposed of privately, the property will be sold in one or more lots to suit purchasers at an early date, of which due notice will be given. The way may be seen at the Auctioneer's rooms.

ISAAC JONES & CO. Auctioneers and Land Agents, Red Hill Flat.

THE RECENT CHANGES AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

(From the Home News, July 10)

By the fortune of war literally, the Duke of Newcastle has ceased to be colonial minister, and has thus been relieved of a duty which, whatever might be his ability to discharge it, he could not satisfactorily fulfil. The Duke, during his brief tenure of office, has, on the whole, governed the colonies tolerably well, for he has done nothing at all; and this is decidedly the best policy which the Home Government can adopt towards that branch of the Empire, whose well-being consists in being left alone.

The certainty of getting liberal measures the colonists will only attend to their own interests, was well exemplified in the New Zealand Bill. That measure, though passed by Sir J. Pakington, was the production of Earl Grey, and the way in which his lordship arrived at his conclusion, was by consulting practical colonists, who had no bias in favor of any party in the Government of the colony. It must have happened at the period when Earl Grey's measure was chiefly framed, that the recommendations of the Local Government were diametrically opposed to the principles of the bill which was subsequently given to the colony. The result is that a

THE ARMY-PRODUCING POWER OF ENGLAND.—Notwithstanding the repeated triumphs of the British arms, we have never more than 60,000 British soldiers at one time on the Continent of Europe. An army of 60,000 British, in connection with our allies, has always proved sufficient to accomplish our objects. The power of the British army is often misunderstood, in consequence of the smallness of its numbers. It amounts in times of peace to no more than 140,000 men, and is distributed over the globe. This number appears small by the side of the immense armies of the Continent. France has 360,000; Austria, 410,000; Russia, 500,000. But we must

AMERICAN YOUNG LADIES.—Concerning the young ladies of Boston, it is said they will not walk to an evening concert, or lecture, or other place of amusement. The beaux, consequently, have to stand the charge of coach hire. To walk to a place of amusement, even on a pleasant evening, is considered *infra dig.* This makes sad havoc with the pocket money of the young gentlemen who do these things; but the girls are inexorable. A New Yorker once expostulated with a company of young ladies on this point; but they maintained that any one who considered herself a lady would insist on a carriage. "How do you manage with your New York ladies on such occasions?" said one of the fair disputants.

NEW HONOURS TO THE PRIME MINISTER.—It is said that the services of the Earl of Aberdeen before and during the war are about to be rewarded by an increase of dignity. He is to be made a Duke—the Duke of Tornea; the town (within the Arctic circle) recently taken by Admiral Plumidge. For six months of the year almost continual darkness is there, with an unusual glare or red of the aurora borealis; the Duke of Tornea will be only a northern light; the more, and the title very significant of the coldness and darkness of the Aberdeen policy towards the world's enemy, "for whom we can have no enmity."—*Lloyd's Newspaper, July.*

his Grace's retirement. Not that he himself was convicted of turning them into electioneering joint stools; but he appears to have possessed a remarkable facility in permitting others to do it. If he did not govern by caprice, others did in his name. The Colonial Office was anything but dignified. If it got into a scrape, Mr. Peel gave the explanation, and the Duke of Newcastle the further explanation that Mr. Peel did not know what he was talking about. If, before the *laissez faire* system was adopted, the colonies grumbled at the effects of colonial-office ignorance, they had quite as much reason to be dissatisfied at being placed under the guardianship of people who did not know the A B C of colonial administration, however versed they might be in the mysteries of red-tapeism. Some of the organs of the government are exclaiming that it is unfair to Mr. Peel to have placed his superior in the same House of Parliament with himself; but if Mr. Peel be a sensible man, he will consider this an advantage, as it will give him the opportunity of gaining experience without responsibility. Besides, it will look well in the eyes of the colonies themselves; and so long as these are to be the feeding grounds for the preservation of political game, the keepers thereof do well to look after the fences. Dissatisfaction has also been expressed

people, the colonists must bear the consequences.

There is one point of which Sir George Grey should be aware, because the probability is that his predecessor, or some of his subordinates, made a direct attempt to intimidate one, at least, of the Australian colonies into passing just such a Constitution Act as would best serve some sinister purposes at home. We allude to the South Australian Bill. It was openly stated, and remains uncontradicted, that the South Australian Act was passed under a threat from the Local Government, that if the Legislative Council did not pass the measure dictated by the Government, the Government would thwart any other legislation on the subject. As this has not been contradicted, we are entitled to consider it as having some foundation; and if so, the probability is that the course was dictated in Downing street. Colonial functionaries will sometimes go to great lengths; but we do not believe that any colonial functionary would, unbacked by more powerful influence, go to this length. In New South Wales the Government was under no necessity to use threats, the nominee members of the Council being only too ready to do their bidding without. The Acts passed by both Legislatures were deservedly ridiculed by the other colonies, in which intimidation or truculence was considered unsafe. It is,

produce as many men by her wealth as he by his conscriptions. England now, however, approaches in population the great countries of the Continent. France, deprived of much territory which she held under Napoleon, has only about 35,000,000; Austria has under 40,000,000; while England approaches 30,000,000. If 40,000,000 could not conquer 5,000,000, 36,000,000 will not be able to conquer 30,000,000. In all future wars we may be sure that England's 30,000,000 of Britons, backed by her wealth, will enable her to play a still more important part in the wars of Europe. An army of 500,000 or 700,000 native troops, which would, perhaps, be more easily raised and maintained by England than by any other European State, would present a military power unsurpassed by any upon the Continent. The possibility of England's raising such a host is certain; as soon as she wills it, it is done. But the European army of England does not fully represent her military strength. She is already in possession of the principal points of the world. Other nations are mainly confined to home; but the sun never sets on the dominions of England. Daniel Webster, the late American statesman, in one of his speeches, estimates the posts which are held by England to be equal, in a military point of view, to

when he should have been on his return to his duty his commanding officer reproved him for his absence, and ascertained the cause of it. The stranger was soon found, and conducted to the quarters of the officer. On his trial his guilt was clearly established. Schumla was selected as the place most likely to give notoriety to his punishment, and to render his case a warning. He was conducted by a large body of military from one end of Schumla to the other. Ishmael Pacha, with a large staff, led the way. At a considerable distance came a band of drummers and musicians, playing tunes more suited to a triumphal event than to the tragical affair that was soon to take place. Behind them came some files of soldiers; then the condemned man, walking, in the dress of a Bulgarian peasant, his two arms tied with ropes, and held by several kavasses, who followed him. A number of infantry in close column, with bayonets fixed, filled up the way for a considerable distance. As the procession moved on the crowd of people swelled to a great degree. The place where it halted was that part of the plain where the field artillery are encamped. The criminal was led out to a spot in view of all present. Ishmael Pacha and his staff alighted. The preparations for execution were very soon finished—nothing in fact, having been done except the binding of the

morning last at our stores.

The question naturally arises in our minds: What do we pay £150 a-year for? The answer is, from our authorities, *protection, Sec.* We are informed the constables patrol this neighbourhood nightly; we are not prepared to dispute this; but what robbery has been prevented or store-breaker captured? It is well known that the neighbourhood of Mr. Bentley's house is the spot where the police are seen; but how comes it to pass that Mr. Oldie's stores, a stone's throw from that, should be broken open and robbed.

The store-keepers' and diggers' interests are one, and the buyer and seller is equally obliged. And why should the digger—working hard all day; and the shopkeeper who caters for his necessities; be obliged to watch when they should rest—or lightly sleep with the instrument of death in his hand, to secure his life and hard earned property?

We make these remarks and enquiries hoping that all persons—whether in authority or deserving protection—may consider what may and must be done to put a stop to the proceedings of certain dishonest and cruel persons now amongst us.

BARKER & HUNT,

Sept. 21, 1854.

BALLARAT.

at the appointment of Sir George Grey as the successor of the Duke of Newcastle. We cannot see on what grounds, Sir George Grey, it has been said, knows nothing of colonies. Neither did the Duke of Newcastle know anything but what he had gained from a very questionable source. Sir George Grey is a man of great departmental experience, which the Duke of Newcastle is not. If he be at fault on any point, he has the experience of Earl Grey to fall back upon, and we maintain, as we have before maintained, that Earl Grey was the best Colonial Minister this country has had, despite the clamour raised against him in Australia relative to the transportation question, which was not under his control. It will be well for the colonies if, in their new constitution, they get anything half so liberal as they would have done from Earl Grey. They certainly would not have done so from the party with which the Duke of Newcastle acts.

And this brings us to a very important matter connected with the appointment of Sir George Grey. The Australian monopolists have taken measures for the enforcement of their monopolies in future. Mr. Wentworth has come to England to look after the political part of the business, and one or two colonial bishops are here to look after the ecclesiastical portion thereof. From the ecclesiastical danger, at least, the appointment of Sir George Grey has saved it. He is not a likely man to travel in the leading-strings of either Mr. Gladstone or the Duke of Newcastle. Nor will Mr. Wentworth's political schemes meet with much more favor at his hands, for Sir George Grey is equally unlikely to be dictated to by a person who has been in London for half a century, and who has been too much occupied in precluding his humbler fellow-colonists from the enjoyment of political rights, to have comprehended English political progress during that period. A more opportune appointment than that of Sir George Grey could scarcely have been made.

Happily, it is not possible to introduce the Australian bill into Parliament this session. The colonists in this country should employ the interval between this and the next session in making known their views to Sir George Grey. It is not enough to hugh at the schemes of Mr. Wentworth and his squinting colleagues, such as inclination never reaching as far as Westminster. They have expressed their views clearly enough, and have gone on the principle of asking much more than they expect to get; an expedient of no great originality, common enough with those who possess more cunning than candor. If the colonists themselves do not point out to the Colonial Minister what they require, it is impossible that the Colonial Minister can divine it for them.

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We have great hopes that Sir George Grey will dispose of whatever sinister influence may have been used either at home or in the colonies as in the way it deserves; and we have no fear but that during the vacation he will elaborate such a measure of government for the Australian colonies as will reflect credit on himself and benefit on them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN SHORTENING THE SAIL OF SHIPS.—In almost every department of our ships, latterly, great and serviceable improvements have been made. Every clipper now built is intended to sail a "little faster" than the one which preceded it, and every ship launched is built to excel in strength and beauty the one which went before. This being so, it is somewhat remarkable that the present inefficient and clumsy method of shortening sail and working the whole rigging of ships has been so long overlooked, only one really valuable improvement having been made during the past fifty years. This consists in the arrangement of the trusses and chain topsailsheets. Captain L. McKay, the well-known ship-builder of Boston, has now taken the matter in hand, and will doubtless make some important change in the whole management of the rigging, which will not merely lessen the pulling and hauling, but will accomplish more rapidly and with greater certainty the operation of making and shortening sail. He thinks he has discovered a process by which the three topsails of a ship of 1000 tons can be reefed by a crew of twenty men in ten minutes, and the same reefs shaken out and the sails set again in less time, without sending a man above the rail. He thinks a ship fitted with sails after this plan can be cared for and sailed with one-third less seamen than under the present regime; yet so great a reduction, in the crew would be unfeasible, for various reasons, one of which is, that in heavy weather the furling of a ship's courses frequently requires the presence of an entire crew, and even then is accomplished only by severe labour. But, in any event, 25 per cent. of the item of victualling and manning would be saved, and the ship sailed with less risk and more comfort to the crew under this deduction. A small model of the rigging he proposes to adopt is on exhibition at the Exchange Reading-rooms in Boston.—*New York Paper*

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POPULATION AND NAVIES OF EUROPE.—The population of Europe in 1858. Russia has a population of 60,417,300. Austria, 37,383,456. Italy, 24,068,317. Great Britain, 27,619,866. Russia has a navy of 175 vessels, and 7,000 guns. Great Britain and Ireland, 678 vessels, 18,000 guns. France, 328 vessels, 8,070 guns. Denmark, 23 vessels, 1,120 guns. Netherlands, 125 vessels, 2,500 guns. Belgium, 5 vessels, 36 guns. Austria, 65 vessels, 510 guns. Prussia, 47 vessels, 114 guns. Sweden and Norway, 306 vessels, 2,930 guns. Portugal, 36 vessels, 730 guns. Sardinia, 60 vessels, 930 guns. Tuscany, 5 vessels, 431 guns. Turkey, 74 vessels, 4,000 guns. London has a population of 2,363,141; Paris, 1,058,262; Constantinople, 786,933; St. Petersburg, 178,437; Vienna, 477,815; Berlin, 441,931; Naples, 413,375.

ENGLISH ARTISANS IN AMERICA.—There are very few Englishmen, compared with what I expected to find, or are generally supposed to be, engaged in the industrial establishments of the United States. Though the rate of remuneration is generally higher than in Europe, the day constituting a day's work is shorter, and the period is too long for those who are induced to emigrate. They usually seek for a less demanding and less energetic than they are. In England, as well as a high rate of remuneration; and it is upon the whole, a more comfortable and steady mode of earning a sufficient livelihood at home. After a brief trial in the United States, the sudden variations in the temperature, and the extremes of heat in summer and cold in winter, are very trying to the majority of English workmen; and it is too often the case, they are at all given to intemperate habits, they are aggravated by the climate, and disease and death cut them off much more rapidly than is, I fear, generally acknowledged. It may not be interesting, however, to state that some of the best and most intelligent artisans, as also some of the most successful manufacturers in the United States are the sons of Englishmen, taken early in life to their adopted country, acclimated by habit, reared intelligent by the education received in the public school; their ingenuity and industry stimulated and encouraged by the character of the institutions around them, they often present remarkable instances of self-elevation; and while, in an earnest love of their adopted country, they may be said to be more American than the Americans, their second pride, if I may use the term, is that their fathers were Englishmen.—*Mr. Wall's Report (New Industrial Exhibition),*

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SABBATH ALLIANCE.
(To the Editor of the Ballarat Times.)
Sir—As the nature and operations of the Sabbath Alliance Society seem to have been misunderstood by some, please allow me space for the following remarks.
When this society was formed Sabbath desecration prevailed here to a great extent, such as drays arriving with goods, which storekeepers had to receive, or the goods would be thrown on the ground and damaged, many storekeepers carrying on their business news venders crying aloud the names of the papers for sale, the erecting of tents, various kinds of games, shooting, &c.
To stem this torrent of impurity a Sabbath Alliance Society was formed, consisting of different religious denominations. Public meetings were held to promote a higher standard of opinion regarding Sabbath observance, and persuasion and advice have been employed.
As the law of the land respecting the Sabbath is not a law to compel men to be religious, or force them to pray to God, read

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spoken of the Russian Government in terms of reproach and disrespect. The lady received a summons to appear before the Prefect, to whom she repaired accordingly, vowing vengeance against the whole tribe of Russian serfs. On her arrival at the office the Prefect received her most politely, and ushering her into a small boxlooking apartment, commenced reading over sundry charges against her, which he had scarcely finished when down sunk the corpulent lady through a trap in the treacherous floor, above which nothing was to be seen of her portly figure but her head, arms and crumpled habiliments, and shocking to relate, thirty blows from an unseen hand were administered where however, they were unlikely to cause permanent injury, save to the feelings of the sufferer. On completion of the sentence, the stout lady's person reappeared again above the floor and the Prefect in the most polite manner bowed her out of the office.—*English Press*
seeking that the law should be published, or in expecting that as the address had been signed by 630 individuals that the law would be observed.
Now every intelligent man who considers the subject seriously must admit that the proper observance of the Lord's day is intimately connected with man's comfort and advancement in every relation of life. If then the local authorities have deemed it proper that the law should be enforced, it is advisable for every one to pay that deference to the law to which it is entitled.
I consider the 630 signatures to the address indicated the popular voice of the intelligence of the community on the Sabbath movement, and therefore it is unnecessary for me to say anything for its justification.
I am, &c.
A. NICHOLSON,
Secretary to the Sabbath Alliance.

