

THE GATOR GATOR



INTRODUCTION.

GATOR.

R. F. HERZ.

Musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass staff in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is marked *p* (piano) and includes a *Staccato* instruction.

Musical notation for the second system, continuing the melody with a *f* (forte) dynamic and a *Staccato* instruction.

Musical notation for the third system, featuring a *p* (piano) dynamic, a *f* (forte) dynamic, and a *Fine* instruction.

Musical notation for the fourth system, including a triplet of eighth notes and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.

Musical notation for the fifth system, continuing the melody with various dynamics and articulation.

Musical notation for the sixth system, marked *Trio.* and *p* (piano), with a *Forte* instruction at the end.

Musical notation for the seventh system, marked *p* (piano) and *f* (forte), concluding with a *De Capo.* instruction.

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THE ILLUSTRATED

MELBOURNE POST

No. 81. Published in Accordance with Act 17 Vic. No. 30.

MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 25, 1865.

PRICE, WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, ONE SHILLING.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

In addition to our usual sixteen pages, two supplements are issued with this number, the first a half-sheet consisting of eight pages, and the second a two page engraving printed in colours.

Perspect of the Month.

SINCE our last report of the political condition of this colony, the schemes of our erratic and unconstitutional Ministry have been foiled, and the event long looked for as a necessity, sooner or later, has arrived. At the time that the November mail left, a most inconsistent measure was recommended by the Ministry to the Governor for his sanction, as a means of obtaining revenue. He gave his sanction, it is supposed, to it, although it was nothing more than the re-enactment of an obsolete act which had been repealed by implication. This act of folly was in perfect accordance with the successive blunders that had been previously perpetrated, and indicated that the Ministry had floundered so long in the mire that their destruction was rapidly approaching. The name of the act which, without the sanction of Parliament, they had revived, was the "Units of Entry," by which they thought to remedy the evils they had created in the customs by their vacillation and illegality in reference to the old and new duties. No sooner was this act introduced, however, than the merchants resented the impertinence, and took action to test the lawfulness of the act in the Supreme Court. Day by day the inconsistency and madness of the Government became more and more apparent in the unworkableness



Right Rev Dr. Patteson, Bishop of Melanesia.—SEE PAGE 179.

of the revised process. The whole of the Custom-house operations were dislocated, the merchants perplexed and incensed, and trade most seriously paralysed. The Ministry finding that they were at last overwhelmed with the consequences of their own folly, sought relief in another of their pet resources, viz., a caucus of their supporters, which was convened by circular, and held at the Treasury buildings, when the position of affairs was explained to be discussed, although the Ministry had previously determined what to do. Their object in getting their followers together was to ascertain the pulse of the Protectionists, and learn what their chances of support were simply as Ministerialists. The members present were divided as to the course proposed to be taken, i. e., dissolution, and the impetuous amongst them—of which kind there are very many—suggested that a resignation was the fittest course. The Ministry carefully parried this view of the case, keeping completely out of sight the actual fact which was controlling their conduct contrary to their personal desires. They made it appear that they could not consistently resign, but that it would be better for the country to express an opinion upon the questions at issue. The truth is that they were compelled by His Excellency to do one of two things, and that he preferred that they should place their singular policy before the tribunal of public opinion, he himself being, by their dangerous counsel, implicated in the state of affairs. It was His Excellency's anxiety to get the people to endorse his acts, in order to mitigate the severity of the census expected from Downing street. When it was known that they purposed going to the House and introducing his proposition prior to dissolution, several persons thought it advisable to test publicly the sense of the Assembly on this course, as it was generally felt to be a hardship for members to be sent to the country, and be put to the expense of an election, after only one session.



Dr. Greaves was selected as the fagelman of the party, and a motion was brought forward by him to the effect that the course taken by the Ministry was not expedient nor calculated to relieve the colony from the embarrassment into which their policy had brought it. The Ministry accepted the motion as one of want of confidence, and prepared for a severe conflict. The opposition mustered in unusual strength, and the whips of the Ministry were indefatigable in beating up all the haangers-on. The sick were dragged from their beds, and those at a distance either summoned peremptorily to their post, or successfully coaxed to come to their aid. Exhaustive speeches were made on both sides, nearly every member in the House entering actively into the contest. The speeches of the evening on the side of the Opposition were made by Messrs. Levey, Berry, and Gillies, which taxed to the utmost the ingenuity of the clever but unscrupulous Attorney-General, whose speech was the only one on the Government side deserving of notice. Far on in the small hours a division was taken, when the Government had a majority of 11; the list being 57 to 26. The Governor prorogued the Assembly on the following day, the 25th instant.

The event which is engrossing public attention is the course of the general election now in progress. It is one of the most important that has ever taken place in the colony, and has roused the Free-traders from their customary inertness to an activity which bids fair to render the contests in some districts more than usually animated and severe. The conduct of the Ministry has deprived them of many of their former friends, and a change has gradually taken place in public feeling of late, which is anything but favourable to the McCulloch Administration. The Ministers became aware of this unfavourable turn which affairs have taken, and thought it prudent to take soundings in their several constituencies before the dissolution was actually gazetted. Mr. Highbotham opened the ball at Brighton, and astonished the electors by the audacity of his assertions and the matchless pretensions he ventured to assume. The speech itself was a re-hash of his last two defensive ones in the Legislative Assembly, and while it adroitly defended the acts of his Ministry, it levelled unmitigated abuse upon his opponents. As he when formerly was a candidate for election, insulted his rich constituents by designating them the "wealthy lower order," so on this occasion he propounded doctrines which are less palatable than even that part definition of their status. A sample of the speech, which has alarmed the timid, we give an extract; when alluding to the right of the Assembly to resist all interference by the wealthier Upper House in taxation, he commented on the influence of wealth in the following words:—"Political economists have treated not so fully and not so satisfactorily, and politicians have avoided altogether as a dangerous subject the art of justly distributing the wealth of a country. Gentlemen—no matter what may be the danger of misapprehension—I will not conceal from you that I believe this is a subject which is day by day brought nearer and nearer to the practical consideration of public men. I see in England—I see here—the dangerous operation of a law by which, in the course of events, if left without check or control, the rich duly become richer, and the poor duly become poorer. And it may be a delicate, but it is, I believe, an imperative and inevitable question to consider by what means, without interfering with the motives of industry, and without doing injustice to any class of individuals, we may counteract the baneful operation of that law of society. I see the time for the radical discussion of these questions is fast approaching." These utterances have been construed by some of his constituents and many others in the colony, as containing the germs of a revolutionary spirit, and are received with a certain amount of alarm and distrust by the Conservatives. The great question of Protection, which has now fairly got possession of the public mind in this colony, has been evaded adroitly by the Ministers in their late rehearsals, and they have weakened their hold upon the community by abandoning a policy which they have led us to believe would be carried out by them. They have most of them publicly announced themselves to be Free-traders, although in the Assembly for strategic purposes they commonly affirmed their belief in a protective policy. This tergiversation has disappointed the people, and will have the effect of making the next Parliament more definitely a Protectionist one.

The Treasurer held a meeting on the 5th instant, at Williamstown, for the purpose of ascertaining whether his candidature would be safe, or whether he should try elsewhere. He endeavoured to make it appear that he sought to explain to his constituents the reasons for the course they had taken in reference to the finances of the country. This, however, was a secondary idea. His reception was such as to dispel the illusion of his being the inevitable member for Williamstown. His close borough is in danger of being lost. He went over the old ground which has been explained by us in previous numbers of this journal, advancing nothing new but his recantation of his formerly held Protection doctrines.

Mr. J. Wilkenforce Stephen, the Anti-Ministry candidate for the shuffrages of the electors of Brighton, held a meeting on the 8th instant. In a long and elaborate speech he addressed himself to several points in the speech of the Attorney-General, his opponent. He denied that it was the clear and patent intention of the framers of the Constitution to give to the Legis-

lative Assembly all the rights over taxation and finance enjoyed by the English House of Commons; or, that the Assembly had always believed such to be the case, without a challenge from the Council until the present time. He also denounced the idea, enunciated by Mr. Highbotham, of a permanent Ministry as forming the basis of despotism. The motion, expressing confidence in the candidate, was carried by a large majority.

The Minister of Justice addressed a meeting of his constituents at the Town-hall, Prahran, on the 8th instant. He asserted that the outcry against the Ministry was the result of the successful working of the Land Act, and that the squatters and soft goods men had combined to overthrow the Ministry, making the Tariff their plea. He said that the Tariff would be sent up to the Legislative Council again, and the rights of the Assembly insisted upon. The vote of confidence was carried.

The Free-trade party have been indefatigable in their preparations for the present campaign, and are resolved to use every means in their power to frustrate the return of the present Ministers to the Treasury benches. There is on their side capital and social standing, which are two powerful weapons in conflicts of this kind. The mercantile class have suffered so much in convenience, and for so long a time, that they are almost unanimous in their determination to unseat the Ministry that has given them so much trouble, and stimulated a leaning to Protectionist principles. The Ministry are thus between two stools, on neither of which they can rely. The Protectionists are deceived, and the Free-traders are hostile. There are more candidates for the several constituencies than have usually come forward, and there is evidently far more enthusiasm, as well as determination, to use freely the startling talisman, so vigilantly guarded against by Acts of Parliament, but which seems to defy their provisions.

The foundation-stone, or more strictly speaking, one of the corner stones (for the building had been previously commenced), of a church for the members of the Church of England, at Malvern, was laid on the 2nd inst., by his Honour Sir W. F. Stawell, Chief Justice. The site of the church is at Malvern Hill, adjoining the school-room, in which at present Divine service is celebrated. The material will be bluestone, with freestone dressings, and the edifice will accommodate 180 persons. Mr. S. H. Merritt is the architect, and the architecture adopted is the Gothic, and the early English style. The contractors are Messrs. Jones and Morgan. The church is to be called St. George's. The estimated cost is £1500, towards which about £500 has been obtained. Previous to the laying of the foundation-stone, the usual morning service of the Church of England was held in the school-room. There was a crowded congregation. The right rev. the bishop and several of the neighbouring clergymen were present. The stone was laid with the customary rites and ceremonies, a silver towel being previously presented to Sir W. Stawell. After the stone had been duly laid, his Honour offered a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, which were followed by addresses from the bishop, the Rev. T. C. Cole, and the Rev. J. H. Gregory. A collection was made in aid of the building fund, and about £26 was contributed. The members of the congregation, and other ladies and gentlemen, to the number of upwards of 100, were afterwards entertained at luncheon, at the clergyman's residence, by the ministers, trustees, and committee of the church.

An expedition to test the deep-sea fisheries on the coast of Tasmania is about to be started. With good management, and by means of a suitable agency in Hobart Town, to effect a sure and regular sales of the fish, there can be no doubt of the success of the enterprise.

Mr. Duncan Gordon Boyes, midshipman of H.M.S. Buryalus, on whom the decoration of the Victoria Cross has been conferred by the Queen for gallantry displayed by him during the operations in the Straits of Simono Seki, is a native of Tasmania, being the son of Mr. John Boyes, a merchant of Hobart Town, and a nephew of the Hon. Charles Meredith. The London Gazette thus describes his gallant conduct:—"At the capture of a stockade he carried a colour with the leading company, kept it in advance of all, in the face of the thickest fire, his colour-sergeants having fallen, one mortally and the other dangerously wounded; and he was only deterred from proceeding yet further by the orders of his superior officer. The colour he carried was six times pierced by musket balls. Thomas Pride, captain of the after-guard of H.M.S. Buryalus, the survivor of the two colour-sergeants who supported Mr. Boyes in the gallant rush which he made in advance of the attack, is also recommended for the Victoria Cross for his conduct on this occasion.—[Date of acts of bravery, 6th September, 1854.]"

The 1st of February next has been appointed for the trial of the action Bruce v. The Queen, which it is supposed will last over a fortnight. The Circuit Courts, which are ordinarily held at the commencement of the month, will be postponed till the latter part of February.

The acclimatization of sparrows in Ballarat appears to be successful. The birds are now numerous, and may be seen about the streets any day in the central portion of the town. The Lyster Opera Company have arrived in Melbourne prior to taking a holiday before their Christmas campaign. They open on boxing night with "Oberon," and the next attraction will be the debut of Mr. W. A. Robinson, a promising baritone, who has been under Garcia

and Puttado for the past three years, and is spoken of as having a most delicious organ of great power and sweetness. We understand that Mr. Richardson accepted an engagement in London from Mr. Lyster, and will make his first appearance as the Count de Luna in "Il Trovatore."

A horrible occurrence has recently taken place on the ana branch of the Murray. A man and his wife, with five children, started for the Darling to find employment. They missed the road; and when found by a traveller the five children were dead, and the man and woman apparently on the point of death, having been without water for five days. Both the man and the woman have since recovered.

The bazaar in aid of the Bendigo Hospital was brought to a close on the 7th. The extraordinary sum of £2000 has been realised, in despite of the universal depression caused by want of water. This will speak volumes for the resources and public spirit of Bendigo. Owing to the confinement of the drought, water has been selling at Sandhurst as high as 12s. 6d. a load. The corporation have now made arrangements with the Government to bring it from the Campaspe, which will reduce the price, it is anticipated, to about 2s. a load.

Several people have been accidentally poisoned at Brisbane, it is supposed through having taken strychnine in the water. Three women have died from it, and two others are in a dangerous state and are not likely to recover.

THE LATE MURDER AT ECHUCA.—It will be remembered that during last month a woman, known in the locality as Mary Ann, was found lying on the threshold of a hut in Redman's paddock, near Echuca, dead and with her throat cut. She had for some time been living with a man, named John Smith, who was employed at an hotel in Echuca, and who used to visit the deceased woman only occasionally. The inquest held on the body lasted for several days, and eventually an open verdict was returned by the jury. The evidence showed that the deceased and Smith lived on good terms, so much so that the woman had remarked to a young girl who used to visit her, that if she was to search Echuca round she could not find a better man. Previous to meeting with Smith, she had lived with another man whom Smith had seen since she commenced to cohabit with him. A few days before the murder, the occupants of a hut at a corner of the paddock had heard screams proceeding from the deceased woman's hut, and going to the window had found a man somewhat similar to this person having intercourse with the deceased. On the night before the discovery of the murder one of these people had seen a man pass through the paddock in the direction of Mary Anne's hut, who was similar in height and appearance to the man previously discovered by them with the deceased. Smith was a shorter and differently built man. At the termination of the inquest Smith was not discharged, but detained in custody, on suspicion of the murder. After several remands, he has been committed by the local bench for trial for the crime. Blood was discovered on Smith's clothes at the time of the discovery of the murder; but this he accounted for by stating that he had been helping to kill a pig at the hotel where he was employed. He asserts also that he was not out of the hotel on the night in question, but as yet the evidence does not show positively that such was the case. There are one or two circumstances which seem to connect him with the deed, but they are very slight, and the general impression is that he is not the murderer.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—The cricket match with New South Wales, which is fixed for Boxing-day, is beginning to attract attention, and from the energetic exertions of the Victorian Cricketers' Association, bids fair to be almost as great a success as the All-England matches were. It is now four years since an intercolonial match was played on the Melbourne ground, and as we have had very little cricket excitement for two seasons, it may very safely be assumed that the forthcoming match will be well patronised by our sport-loving community. In addition to the elated attending the resumption of these games, there will be the additional interest of seeing three of our own men play against us—Caffyn, Cosstick, and Hewitt being all retained by our Sydney neighbours. Notwithstanding the prevailing opinion that Victoria will receive a sound thrashing on this occasion, we lean to the opposite, feeling that our players are quite equal to compete successfully with New South Wales, and that the play of Kelly, Wills, Conway, Gibson, and others is not to be surpassed. The committee of the Victorian Cricketers' Association made arrangements for the Victoria Eleven to play a match at Ballarat on the 7th and 8th December, with a view of giving the players as much practice as possible before Boxing-day. The Match Committee, have furnished the following twelve names:—Conway, Fowler, Gibson, Greaves, W. Campbell, Phillips, W. L. Rees, Turner, R. Wardill, D. Wilkie, and Wills, from whom the actual eleven will be chosen. Mr. Hipwell will act as scorer. The umpire is not yet appointed. The New South Wales eleven will be chosen from the following:—Caffyn, Cosstick, Hewitt, Oliver, Lawrence, Kellick, Oatley, Thompson, Stack, Rendett, Curtis, Chantery, Sheridan, and Gregory.

A MODER. ENGINE.—A trial of a model motive-power engine, worked by means of a vacuum, caused by the use of water, was made

on the 4th instant, at the residence of the inventor, Mr. George Dunn. The engine has been constructed more especially for the working of mining claims, but is equally applicable to all cases where motive power is required. It is meant, with a little attention in the construction, to be worked either above the level of the water supply, on a level with it, or below it. The model worked yesterday was placed above the level of the water, and worked by means of a feed pipe and a discharge pipe. The pipes of the engine in this position were worked liked the two arms of a syphon, and the power that is due to the descent of a volume of water from a higher to a lower level was intercepted and utilised by the engine's piston. The invention shows great ingenuity; and several leading engineers have expressed a favourable opinion upon the economical results which will transpire from its adoption.

THE HOBSON'S BAY NAVAL TRAINING SHIP.—H.M. naval training ship sent up lower yards and topmasts on the 5th inst. This vessel received the first portion of her complement of boys in June and July last from the Industrial Schools at Prince's bridge and Sunbury. It was originally intended to have simply the bare masts and poles in the ship until a more suitable vessel was procured from England as a training and block ship, but the boys, at the end of October, had become so thoroughly healthy and had made such progress in their preliminary naval studies, that the Government determined to jury-rig the vessel, build a lavatory at the bow, and otherwise complete her, similar to the naval training ships in England. Considerable progress has been made with the fitting out. The total complement of boys at present is about 90; they are coming in gradually from the different up-country districts, and she has still vacancies for more than 100. The officers and men have most of them been away in the Victoria on her late cruise to the Auckland Islands, and this has thrown the instruction back considerably, still it was always the intention of the Treasurer that the training ship should have a nucleus of a crew on board that could be sent away on an emergency, and these men are the instructing petty officers of the vessel. Her "fitting out" was completed on the 20th inst.

BRANCH OF THE PASSENGER ACT.—Hugh Clarke, master of the British ship *Chariot of Fame*, was summoned at the Sandridge Police Court, by Daniel Wright Gossett, emigration officer, for a breach of the 24th section of the Passengers' Act 1855, by not keeping the hospital exclusively for the use of invalid passengers. Mr. Gossett stated that he proceeded on board the vessel last Saturday on her arrival, and found the hospital occupied by some menial officers. There was a passenger on board, a German, in the last stage of disease, suffering from affections of the heart and kidneys. There were 15 other bunks in the compartment where the sick man was. The captain told witness that the man had not been placed in the hospital because he was not suffering from any infectious disease, but witness replied that the hospital ought to be kept entirely for such patients as the invalid on board. Douglas Smith and James Gresham, assistant stewards, and Chas. Connor and Patrick Preams, assistant cooks, were called by Mr. Gossett, and deposed that they had been berthed in the hospital since about a week from the time they left Liverpool. Paint-cans were kept in the hospital, which was altogether in a dirty state. The defence set up by the captain was, that he found he had no room for the persons whom he had put in the hospital, and that he told the doctor if the hospital were required, he could have it at any time by giving 10 minutes' notice. Thomas Mullen, surgeon of the vessel, deposed that he had allowed the captain to use the hospital, because it was not wanted. He denied that the man spoken of by Mr. Gossett was in an advanced stage of disease, and stated that he left him in his own berth because he was in the midst of his countrymen, who attended kindly to him, and also because there was more ventilation there than in the hospital. In answer to Mr. Call, he admitted that one man died of consumption during the passage, but stated that he was a married man with a family, and that he considered, as the family had a compartment to themselves, the man would be much better attended to by them than if he were removed to the hospital. The Bench considered the hospital should be kept exclusively for the sick passengers, and occupied by them alone; it was the fault of the captain or owners that there were too many passengers, and they repaid the advantage in the present instance of using four berths more than they were entitled to. The Bench inflicted a fine of £20, with £1 15s. costs.

GOLD IN MURDICK.—Gold has recently been obtained at a depth of 230ft., in the Unity Company's claim, Bendigo. It will be recollected by parties interested in Ingleswood mining, that some months ago a prospective drive at that depth was put in to the east, through blue slate, and that a leader 18in. thick was passed through. On again striking stone, the water became so strong that it was impossible either to continue the drive or prosecute any further examination of the stone already discovered. The drive was consequently abandoned for a time. Lately attention has been drawn to the stone, and as it was full of mud and presented numerous indications, a small portion was burnt and crushed. The result was a considerable quantity of fine gold, prospecting, if the rest of the stone was as rich, for 36z. or 40z. to the ton. This is certainly a satisfactory prospect for deep sinking on Ingleswood.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Timothy Clifford, who was killed at Healsville on the 28th ult., was resumed on the 8th inst., at the morgue, by Mr. Candler, district coroner. The investigation was postponed for the attendance of witnesses from Healsville. Thomas Greenshields Hamilton, packer, living at Healsville, deposed that he had known the deceased for about three months. He kept the Hit-or-Miss restaurant at Healsville, and was about 44 years of age. On Tuesday, the 28th ult., witness saw him at Harney's house in Healsville. He was drunk and quarrelled with Harney. Witness saw the latter strike deceased on the head with a forked stick that was used for a bootjack. During the day, witness saw deceased stop his dray in front of Harney's house and go to the verandah. Clifford commenced abusing Harney, calling him and his wife very foul names. Deceased had a carter's whip, with a brass nob at the end of it. He flourished it about, and it was then that Harney struck him. Deceased fell to the ground. Witness could not say whether Clifford struck Harney or got. He heard a smash of windows, but he did not see who broke them. This was before Harney struck deceased. Witness seen Joseph Cape, and a man called "Scotty," or Roderick McKenzie. These two men were standing near the verandah. Mrs. Clifford, the wife of the deceased, was also there. Witness heard Harney tell deceased repeatedly to go home quietly, as he did not want to have anything to do with him. Just before Clifford was struck by Harney, the former said, "Call out that b—— of a wife of yours, she knows all about it." Catherine Clifford, the wife of the deceased, was also examined, but she did not add any facts to the evidence of the last witness, beyond that her husband wanted to fight with Harney. Roderick McKenzie, a brickmaker residing at Healsville, said that he was with Clifford on the 28th ult. They stopped at Harney's, and the deceased went into the room where Harney was, with his wife and a Mrs. Walker. Deceased used very bad language, and threatened to murder Harney, by knocking his brains out with the whip he held in his hand. Harney pushed him outside the door, and shut himself in. Clifford then smashed the window with his whip, and then went to his own house, and took his wife back to Harney's. Witness followed them up. Clifford made an attack on the door of Harney's house with his whip, and threatened that if he got in he would murder Harney and the whole of them in the house. While he was breaking the door, Harney opened it with a piece of wood, and he bit the deceased on the head with it. Clifford fell upon his back, and his head came on the level ground. Harney then went inside, and shut the door. Clifford removed a portion of his clothes when he went home, and went back, as he said, to murder Harney. Mrs. Clifford was there, and she also used threatening language. James Cape, who was also at Harney's house at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th ult., said that deceased asked Harney if he owed him anything, and Harney laughed at him and said that he would speak to him when he was sober. Deceased then used the bad language complained of, and said to Harney that he had not to watch his wife. After Clifford was struck, witness carried him home and put him to bed. Constable G. Ardill deposed to arresting Harney for murdering the deceased. He said that he got great provocation. Mr. E. Barker said that he had made a post-mortem examination of the body, and that the cause of death was extravasation of blood on the brain from the laceration of the artery. There was a fracture of the left parietal bone, extending from the base nearly to the vortex of the skull. The fracture of the skull was not necessarily fatal. The extravasation of blood on the brain was the cause of death. The same force that caused the one would cause the other. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from injuries to the skull, caused by his being struck by Thomas Harney in self defence. The jury added that Thomas Harney was justified in using the means he employed.

EASTERN MARKET.—The following are the retail prices. Farm-yard and Dairy Produce:—Butter, from 1s 6d per lb; eggs, 1s 6d per dozen; bacon, 1s 3d per lb, by the side; pork, none offered; hens, 5s per pair; ducks, 4s 6d do; geese, 5s do; the goose, 8s do; turkeys, 12s to 16s do. The wholesale market commences at daybreak, and closes at 11 o'clock. The following are the prices by retail:—Asparagus, nearly out, 1s per 100; beans, broad, 1d per lb; French do, 4d to 5d do; beet, 1s per dozen; bouquets, 4d to 8d each; cabbages, 7d to 1s do; celery, scarce, 4d to 6d per stick; culinary herbs, 1s per dozen bunches; watercress, 1s do; garlic, 4d per lb; gooseberries, 3d to 4d per quart; horse radish, 3d per stick; lettuces, 1d to 2d each; onions, dry, 4d to 5d per lb; green, 1½d per bunch; parsnips, 1½d do; carrots, 1½d do; peas, green, 1d per lb; radishes, 1d per bunch; rhubarb, 2d do; potatoes, old, 16lb for 1s; new, 10lb for 1s; thyme, 1s per dozen bunches; cherries, 3d to 6d per lb; loquats, 6d do; apricots, 6d per dozen; strawberries, 9d to 3d do; apples, 4d to 8d per lb; oranges, 1s to 1s 6d per dozen; lemons, 1s 6d do. Bottier, fresh, 1s 9d to 1s 10d per lb; potted, 1s 6d do; eggs, 1s 6d per dozen; hens, 5s to 5s 6d per pair; ducks, 5s do; geese, 8s to 9s do; turkeys, 12s to 18s do; rabbits, 6s do; pigeons, 2s 6d do; sucking pigs, 8s to 9s each; hams, 1s 5d per lb; honey, 8d do.

ARRIVED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

November 29.—Silas Fish, American bqe., 702 tons, from San Francisco. 30.—Challenge, steam tug, 77 tons, from London; Red Rover, ship, 1049 tons, from London. December 1.—Biel, 1042 tons, from Hamburg. 412 tons, from Hamburg; Royal Edward, ship, 1508 tons, from London; Mary Hamilton, bqe., 217 tons, from Foo Chow Foo; Annie Wilson, ship, 1118 tons, from Liverpool; Attolina, Dutch bqe., 611 tons, from Soderham; Macduff, ship, 1135 tons, from Liverpool; Donald McKay, ship, 2604 tons, from Liverpool; Charlot of Fame, ship, 1663 tons, from Liverpool; Isabella, brig, 256 tons, from Liverpool. 3.—Java, Dutch ship, 1292 tons, from Swatow. 4.—Frey, Norwegian bqe., 183 tons, from Foo Chow Foo. 6.—Laughing Water, bqe., 410 tons, from Mauritius.

November 25.—Bombay, R.M.S., 608 tons, for Point de Galle; Golden Horn, ship, 1114 tons, for Hong Kong. 28.—George Thompson, ship, 1128 tons, for London. 29.—Duke of Sutherland, ship, 992 tons, for Calcutta. 30.—Narcissa, ship, 1070 tons, for London. December 1.—Kosciusko, ship, 1192 tons, for London. 2.—Eliza Blanche, brig, 170 tons, for Colombo; Roxburgh Castle, ship, 1300 tons, for London; Wolverine, brig, 207 tons, for Canton. 6.—Siam Nymph, bqe, 256 tons, for Manila; 7.—Samuel Oswald, bqe, 212 tons, for Java; Willem van Carel, bqe, 369 tons, for Batavia.

BIRTHS.
BAKER.—On the 26th November, at Castlemaine, of Mrs. William Baker, of the Temperance hotel, a son.
BOYD.—On the 15th November, at Talbot, Mrs. Jas. Boyd, of a son.
COMINS.—On the 18th November, at her residence, Pioneer hotel, Durham, the wife of William K. Comins, of twins, a son and daughter.
DICKSON.—On the 26th November, at William street, South Yarra, Mrs. Thomas Dickson, of a daughter.
EDMONSON.—On the 9th November, the wife of H. Graham Edmonson, of a son.
FRECKER.—On the 26th November, at Park street, South Yarra, Mrs. Charles Frecker, of a son.
HARVEY.—On the 25th November, at Buninyong, Mrs. E. M. Harvey of twins, son and daughter.
LYVE.—On the 26th November, at the residence of Mrs. James Lyve, Raglan street, Ballarat, Mrs. Frederick Lyve of a son.
JEFFERIS.—On the 17th November, at Ballarat, the wife of Mr. Robert K. Jeffers, of a daughter.
JAMESON.—On the 24th November, at the EchUCA Pound, the wife of Mr. George Jamson of a son.
MURPHY.—On the 18th November, at Chiltern, the wife of Mr. John K. Murphy of a daughter.
M'KINNON.—On the 20th November, at Williamstown, Mrs. J. B. M'Indoe of a daughter.
MORAN.—On the 7th December, at Ballarat, of Modewarre, of a daughter.
NEWTON.—On the 4th December, at Henna street, Warrambul, Mrs. Robert Newton of a son.
NOBLE.—On the 21st November, at her residence, Noble, of a daughter.
SAVERS.—On the 19th November, at Pakington street, Geelong, the wife of W. F. Savers, of a daughter.
VIVIAN.—On the 2nd December, at Castlemaine, Mrs. G. E. Vivian of a daughter.
WREN.—On the 10th November, at a son.
WOOD Point, Mrs. John Veon of a son.
WILLIAMSON.—On the 26th November, at Browns, Mrs. G. Williamson, of a daughter.
WHITE.—On the 1st December, at her residence, Lightwood farm, Mrs. William White, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLYTH—GRAHAM—On the 15th November, at the residence of the bride's mother, Geelong, by the Rev. Mr. Love, Mr. Alexander F. Blyth, of Melbourne, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Peter Graham, Esq., merchant, Geelong. No cards.

BROOKER—BEATTY—On the 5th December, at Christ Church, Maryborough, by the Rev. J. D. Brown, J. C. Brooker, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, to Annie Thompson Beatty, youngest daughter of James Beatty, Esq., civil engineer, Wakefield, England.

Dr. Shiel, Bishop Elect of Adelaide, Esq., Doyle, fourth son of Daniel Doyle, Esq., of Castlebridge, Wexford, Ireland, to Mary Agnes M'Namara, third daughter of James Francis M'Namara, Esq., of Green Hills, Clare, Ireland.

BESTING—HARRIS.—On the 22nd and November, at the residence of Mr. James Nash, Mr. George H. Harris, Esq., to Margaret H. H. M. Harris, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Henry Harris, formerly of Edgerton, Balmagire, Kentucky.

BUCKS—SWEENEY.—On the 13th November, at the fourth White Hill, Sandhurst, by the Rev. Mark Butler, Mr. Henry Thomas Sate Hughes to Miss Johanna Julius Sweeney, both of Hmily.

MURDO—PARKER.—On the 22nd November, at Albany, by the Rev. Father Tromey, John Kilfoil, of the Imperial Hotel, Albany, to Eliza Parker, of Albany.

SHAW—WELLS.—On the 23rd November, at Creswick, by the Rev. G. Pollard, incumbent of St. John's, William Thomas, son of William Shaw, late of London, to Caroline, third daughter of Mr. W. Wells, of Creswick.

WHEELER-NORMAN.—On the 22nd November, at Tower Hill, by the Rev. L. A. Baker, Mr. W. E. Wheeler, clerk of the peace, Belfast, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Norman, of Keroit.

ADAMS.—On the 2nd December, at Creswick, Mrs. Thos. Adams, of consumption, aged 24, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Joshua Philip Crampton, Kent, England.

ADAMS.—On the 5th December, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Myring, Campbell street, Castle-maine, Francis Jane, the beloved wife of Thomas W. Adams, aged 29 years.

AYERS.—On the 20th November, at his father's residence, Grant street, Ballarat, William Robert, only son of Giles Westbury and Maria Marian Ayers, aged 19 months.

DAWSON.—On the 17th November, at her residence, Derby street, Collingwood, Elizabeth Anna, the beloved wife of Francis William Dawson, aged

years.

GLEW.—On the fifth December, at Barkly street, Brunswick, Sarah Jane, aged two years and eight months, daughter of Samuel and — Glew.

HEURY.—On the 31st August, in the city of Westminster, in her 84th year, Sarah, the only surviving sister of Wm. Thomas, Esq., J.P., Guardian of Aborigines, Victoria.

HIGGINS.—On the 20th November, at Bourke Crescent, late of the Frederick Higgins, aged 26 years, late of the same.

HUNTER.—On the 8th inst. Mr. Thomas Augustus Hunter, of Lonsdale street east, Melbourne, aged fifty-six years.

KEEGAN.—On the 6th December, at Castlemaine, Laurence Keegan, aged 36 years.

LA FARGUE.—On the 7th inst., at Carlton, Louisiana, infant daughter of Henri La Fargue, aged four months.

LITTLEWOOD.—On the 11th September, on board the

GRAVESEND.—On the 18th November, at his residence, Richmond, Eneas Mackenzie, of the Chief Secretary's office, Melbourne, Victoria, late of Fleet street, London, and formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 57 years.

MORTON.—On the 17th November, at Ballaarat, Joseph Morton, aged 72 years, native of Dublin, Ireland, of disease of the heart.

MORRISON.—On the 4th December, at his residence, Mount Hollowback, Norman Morrison, aged 70.

NEWBURN.—On the 7th December, at his late residence, 10, St. George's-road, Newburn, aged 70.

OWENS.—On the 21st November, at Geelong Hospital, of consumption. Daniel R. Owens, aged 24 years, native of Cardiff, Wales.

OSBURN.—On the 21st November, at Belfast, Mary Jeannette, the beloved daughter of Mr. G. W. Osburn, aged 30 years, of the same name, of the same address.

SANDFORD.—On the 7th inst., after a lingering illness, James Sandford, of Melbourne, late of Norfolk, England.

STEPHEN.—On the 3rd December, at Albury, N. S. Wales, Hamilton Parish Stephen, Esq., solicitor, aged 43 years.

Wilson.—On the 27th November, at the Church of England Grammar School, Geelong, of convulsions, Alice Archdale Bracebridge, aged six months nine days, younger daughter of J. Bracebridge and Oriana M. Wilson.

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