

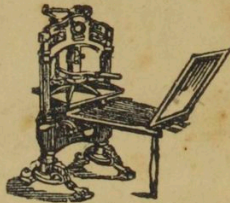
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GENERAL



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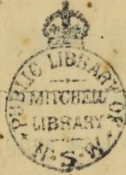
THE

W. Mitchell

OVENS DIRECTORY

FOR

THE YEAR 1857.



THE CONSTITUTION, AND GENERAL GOLD FIELDS
ACTS OF THE COLONY;

THE LOCAL COURT RULES FOR THE BEECHWORTH AND YACHANDANDAH
DISTRICTS;

AND A SKETCH OF THE OVENS GOLD FIELDS.

Price : Half-a-Guinea.

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BEECHWORTH.

Surveying Department.
Alexander L. Martin.

Clerk of Petty Sessions.
Wm. Walden.

[This gentleman is also Acting Clerk of the Peace, Registrar of the County Court, District Registrar of Births and Deaths, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking the acknowledgments of married women relating to property, Commissioner for taking affidavits, and Agent for the Curator of Intestate Estates].

Post Office.
Edwin R. Elliott.
Thomas Parry, *Assistant.*

Wardens' Clerks.
Walter Butler, Beechworth.
— Midligan, Woolshed.
T. U. Brown, Yachandandah.

Clerk in Charge of Stores.
Jas. H. Tyler.

Crown Bailiff.
H. D. Church.

Jailer.
J. B. Castieau.

Police.

BEECHWORTH.

Superintendent	R. O'H. Burke.
Inspector	Joseph Mason.
Mounted Sergeant	John Nolan.
Mounted Constable	Henry Baber.
Do.	Samuel Balfour.
Do.	Murdoch M'Kay.
Do.	Henry Langstaff.
Do.	Hooper James.
Quarter-master Sergeant	Edward S. Russom.
2nd Class Sergeant	Lawrence Whelan.
Senior Constable	L. Fawssett.
Do.	Michael Kenna.

Beechworth Police—continued.

Constable	F. B. Carr.
Do.	Edward Crilley.
Do.	John Johnson.
Do.	Lawrence Cantwell.
Do.	Richard Lewis.
Do.	James Whelan.
Do.	Andrew Hare.
Do.	Donald McKay.
Do.	Jeremiah Owens.
Do.	John Raukin.
Do.	John Swaine.
Do.	Chris. Wilson.
Do.	Ralph Jones.
Do.	Saml. Henderson.

WANGARATTA.

2nd Class Sergeant	Charles Meyer.
Mounted Constable	John Darby.
Do.	Clement Perron.
Constable	Alex. Whitehead.
Do.	William Burroughs.

BENALLA.

Sub-Inspector	Alex. Beaver.
2nd Class Sergeant	John Moore.
Mounted Constable	George Hayes.
Do.	Robert McPherson.
Do.	Robert McKean.
Do.	Thomas Groves.
Do.	Thomas Cahill,
Constable	Denis Leary.
Do.	John Jordan.

WOOLSHED.

Sub-Inspector	John Sadlier.
Mounted Constable	Edwd. Graham.
Constable	James Lynch.
Do.	John Scott.
Do.	Henry Casey.
Do.	Kennedy McIntyre.
Do.	John Assip.

THE OVENS DIRECTORY.

YACHANDANDAH.

Sergeant	Thomas Hamilton.
Mounted Constable	Thomas Wilson.
Do.	James Pepper.
Constable	Anthony Shanahan.
Do.	William Ryan.

SEBASTOPOL.

Senior Constable	David Hanahan.
Constable	Edward Stourbridge.
Do.	John Murphy:

WODONGA.

Senior Constable	William Power.
Mounted Constable	Joseph A. Key.
Do.	John MacDonald.

TWO-MILE CREEK.

2nd Class Sergeant	John Kelly.
Constable	John Sullivan.
Do.	James Genatty.

SNAKE VALLEY.

Senior Constable	Philip Martin.
Constable,	Henry Walsh.

BUCKLAND.

2nd Class Sergeant	John Cope Garnett.
Constable	Thomas Duffy.

POREPUNKA.

Mounted Constable	Charles O'Donohue.
-------------------	--------------------

EL DORADO.

2nd class Sergeant	George Du Vernet.
Mounted Constable	Edward Carven.
Constable	Edward M'Cabe.

GRETA.

Mounted Constable	W. L. Edwards.
-------------------	----------------

THE LOCAL COURT.

Matthew Price, *Resident Warden, Chairman.*

Messrs. J. Strickland.

G. M. Somers.

William Mackay.

E. B. Chandler.

Messrs. Donald.

Williams.

S. P. R. Kentish.

W. Norton.

W. Thomson.

W. L. Zincke, *Clerk of the Local Court.*

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Robert Mellish, *Chairman.*

Councillors A. B. Pritchard.

Fred. Brown.

Charles Williams.

Councillors R. Winter.

J. C. Gray.

H. Robertson.

W. H. Darvall, *Town Clerk.*

MINISTERS.

Reverend Mr. Bennett, (Church of England.)

J. C. Symons, (Wesleyan.)

Kennedy, (Roman Catholic.)

OVENS HOSPITAL.

President.

Matthew Price, *Resident Warden.*

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Treasurer.

David Morrison.

Hon. Sec.

G. B. Kerferd.

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John Strickland.
E. Abbott.

Messrs. H. Nixon.
J. Jarvis.

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Rodgers.
White.
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Lonnie.
F. Brown.
Ingram.
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Gammon.

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Keefer.
Darton.
Farran.
Keighan.
Hayes.
J. K. Brown.
Tidyman.
Dalziel.
R. H. Hall.

BEECHWORTH

COURTS DURING 1857.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Monday, 6th April. Wednesday, Nov. 4th.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Monday, 16th Feb. Thursday, 30th July.
Saturday, 9th May. Monday, 19th October.

COUNTY COURT.

Friday, 20th Feb. Saturday, 1st August.
Tuesday, 12th May. Wednesday, 21st October.

BEECHWORTH.

FORD STREET.

Matthew Price, *Warden*
J. S. Morphy, *Sub-warden*
W. Gore Brett, *Deputy Sheriff*
Joseph Mason, *Inspector*
Melmoth Hall, *Treasurer*
John Lock, *Assistant Clerk.*
Wm. Walden, *Clerk of Bench*
J. H. Tyrer, *Clerk in charge of stores*
Alex. Lyle Martin, *Surveyor*
Wm. Laurence Zincke, *Clerk of Local Court*
Henry Duncan Church, *Crown Bailiff*
Walter Butler, *Warden's Clerk*
J. B. Castieau, *Jailor*
Edwin R. Elliott, *Postmaster*
Thos. Parry, *Assistant*
T. Ladson, *watchmaker*
Buschman, Hicks & Co. *tobaeconists*
J. K. Brown, *draper*
David Morrison, *Manager of Bank N.S.W.*
McLean and Nixon, *drapers, grocers, &c.*
Gregory, Taylor and Co., *general merchants*

J. H. Gray and Co. auctioneers
 Fred. Brown, do
 Robert Smith, do
 M. Ickerson, wholesale wine and spirit merchant
 Peter Wallace, publican
 C. Howard, timber merchant
 George S. Smith, contractor and builder
 Edwin Carter, do do
 Sandy and Parker, blacksmiths
 W. H. Neuber, chemist, &c.
 G. Alex. Chalmers, manager L. C. B. Australia
 John Sitch Clark, baker
 Thos. Munro, draper, &c.
 S. G. Fogg and Co., ironmongers
 Alex. Meldrum, publican
 John Farran, manager Bank of Victoria
 E. Abbott and Co., general merchants
 Stuart F. Ogilvie, fruiterer and green grocer
 William Hazelton, watchmaker, &c.
 Chas. King, slaughtering butcher.
 R. T. Vale, bookseller and stationer
 Collier and Lawrence, saddlers
 McFarlane and Banks, blacksmiths
 Henry Newton, butcher
 H. W. Hathorne and Co., general merchants
 Wm. McFarlane, coach agent
 J. D. Fisher, publican
 Alex. de Jacques, barber
 A. B. Pritchard, general merchant
 C. W. Withers, clothier
 E. Forman and Co., ironmongers
 John Whitty, commission agent
 Wm. Telford, general merchant
 Samuel W. Hall, barber
 D. M. Ferguson, fruiterer and general store
 Darton Brothers, general merchants
 David Masterton, do do
 Thos. Brownell and Co., drapers, &c.
 Geo. W. Henderson, editor *Advertiser*
 Rev. J. C. Symons

J. Liebez, watchmaker
Wm. Dunn, bootmaker
A. H. Lissak, jun. wholesale wine and spirit merchant
James Washington Murphy, M.D.
R. Craig, ironmonger
Watson, Mais and Co., general merchants
Clark and Co., carpenters and builders
Moore and Dunn, wholesale wine & spirit merchants
James Crow, hay and corn store
Joseph Ostler, wheelwright, &c.
Wm. McGowen, general store
Robert Goodwin, butcher
David Williams, green grocer, &c.
Thos. T. Morris, storekeeper
J. Chalmers, general merchant
Wm, Webster, tent maker
Edmund Bolton restaurant
Joseph Coleman, do
Philip McDonnell and Co., blacksmiths
Gitchell and Rogers, steam saw mills
Ackley and Rochlitz, Daguerrean artists
Walter Woodbury do
Mackay, Miller and Mackay, general merchants
Harrison and Co.. boot and shoe depot
John Marengo, dining-rooms

HIGH STREET,

Catherine Hughes, refreshment
Adam Inglis, tinware
Wm. McLeod, restaurant
Joseph White, publican
John C. Cunningham, general store
White and Jacobs, coffee roasters, &c.
L. Cumming, tinware
Jane Campbell, dressmaker and milliner

Robert Winter, publican
 Henry Elmes Campbell, solicitor
 Adams and Co., general merchants
 Robert Quirk, publican
 S. West, wholesale wine and spirit merchant
 Richard Mellish, general merchant
 H. Robertson, wholesale wine and spirit merchant
 John Gimeson, butcher
 Edwd. Steel, bootmaker
 Peter Church, blacksmith, &c.
 Charles Froste, publican
 Wm. Geddes, chemist
 Thomas B. Hopkins, surgeon

CAMP STREET.

S. M. D. Stuart, general merchant
 Scott and Morris, do and bakers
 Austin, De Mole and Co., general merchants
 E. Ansell and Hazelton, bakers
 E. Flint, land agent
 G. Anderson, cabinetmaker
 Edwd. Graves Mayne, barrister
 Wm. Noall, general merchant
 Chapman and Eyvel, drapers, &c.
 S. Laskar, watchmaker
 Edwin Elliott, Postmaster
 James Ingram, bookseller and stationer
 Wm. Glover, boot and shoemaker
 Beazley and Co., general agents
 J. H. Dobbyn, architect
 J. C. Gray and Co., drapers, &c.
 L. Marcus, boot and shoemaker
 Schrouder and Saur, tailors, &c.
 W. C. Jones Parry, barrister
 Edwd. Clarke, barrister
 W. H. C. Darvall, town clerk

G. De Saxe, dentist
Alex. Keefer, barrister
Nixon and Co., printers, *Constitution* office
Thomas Crawford, M.D.
Linklater and Smith, general storekeepers
Hall and Carpenter, sewing machine, and photo-
graphic artists
Frederick Binge, refreshment rooms
John Haddleton, boot and shoemaker
Curle and Lyon, news agents
Shaw, Grinness and Ramsay, brickmakers and con-
tractors
George B. Kerferd and Co., brewers

CHURCH STREET.

Samuel Taylor, blacksmith
Silas Porter, painter, etc.
John Wilton, Master of Wesleyan school.
David Kennedy, contractor
John Williams
Russell and Waugh, builders
Rev. J. J. Kennedy, *Roman Catholic Minister*
A. E. Scott, Church of England School
Thomas Stevens
Edward Heffernan Cooper

SHORT STREET.

Caughey and M'Cleery, wine and spirit merchants

LOCH STREET.

John Somerville, lawyer
Theresa H. White, dressmaker
William Turland, livery stables
Williams and Reynolds, brewers
Wm. H. Gillard, carpenter
George Pitt, carrier
George Robinson and Co., painters
E. H. Dunn, cordial manufacturer
Louis Perrotet, proprietor of baths
Chas. Pulham, builder and contractor
-- Martin, timber merchant
Thos. Ramsay Grimes, mercantile clerk
Cornwall House, by Mrs. Warren

FINCH STREET.

Robt. Ransom and Co., coach builders
Thos. Higgins storekeeper
James Higgins, do
Henry Nicklin, carter
Wm. Brooke, commercial traveller
Richard Peat, carpenter
William Geo. Fitzwaters, carrier
John Stevens, carpenter
James Smith, horse dealer
Richard Gerrard
Mathew Irvine, carter
William M'Luckie, carpenter
Mathieson, Gracie and Co., builders
Edw. Hume, carpenter
James Catts, do.
Elias Priaux, do.

LAST STREET.

Sharp, Edwards and Co., brewers
 James Scarborough
 Joseph P. Dalton
 William Dalton, carrier
 E. Flint
 John Gregory

REID'S CREEK.

William Daniel Smith, "Welcome Inn."
 William Newey, storekeeper
 Christian Jutie
 John Knight, "Freemason's Arms"
 John Courtis, baker
 Henry Roach, restaurant
 Sexton Bayley, do.
 Richard Mellish and Co., storekeepers
 George Dunn, do.
 Samuel Aitkins, butcher
 Jeremiah Leary, restaurant

WOOLSHED.

David Jones, "Gap Inn," U.W.
 John Murray, dairyman
 Martin Stack, restaurant
 Edmund Heap, storekeeper
 August Stabener, restaurant

William Gardner and Co., ginger beer factory
 Evan Cozens, blacksmith
 William Payne, "Washington Hotel"
 John M'Kenzie, boot and shoe maker
 Francis Samuel Stageman, tent maker
 James Stanley, butcher
 James Feely, dairyman
 Carl Kaerath, fruiterer and greengrocer
 Alex. M'Kinley, storekeeper
 Erasmus Hanson, tinman
 Davies Levy, fruiterer
 Robert Thomson, saddler
 Ellen Brown, restaurant
 Adolph Pane, blacksmith
 William Williams, carpenter
 Alfred Williams, working jeweller
 Alfred Holland, storekeeper
 Charles Clark, fruiterer and greengrocer
 Nathan and Solomons, stationers
 George Holmes Mayhew, "Alliance hotel."
 Charles Osborne, "Union hotel"
 Samuel Lasker, watchmaker
 Brown and Kosninsky, storekeepers
 Schreier and King, tobacconists
 Daniel A. Osborne and Co., Cooking Stove depot
 John Hattersley, ginger beer manufactory
 Charles William Bryant, baker
 Joseph W. Fossberg, horse repository
 Lyon and De Jarlais, storekeepers
 Aaron Pinkus, storekeeper
 Henry Kent, barber
 Louis Brown, do
 Marks Munchhanson, storekeeper
 Sigmund, Marcus, boot and shoe maker
 Henry Liebetaut, baker
 John H. Mathews, chemist
 Charles Springer, restaurant
 Christopher Tidyman, storekeeper
 Richard Lee, B.A., surgeon

Alex. Beckett, M.D.
H. and J. Littlewood, storekeepers
Robertson and Moffatt, do.
James Shackell, gold smelter
David Murdoch, baker
James Bain, boot and shoe maker
Letitia Dorman, dressmaker
John Minahan, butcher
Lumley and Co., storekeepers
James Stirling, ginger beer manufactory
Robert Currey and Co. brewers
Alfred Ladson, fancy store
Mary Gibbs, milliner and dressmaker
Simon M'Donald, Restaurant
Levy and Benjamin, storekeepers
Alexander Silver, blacksmith
Henry Clemenger and Co., storekeepers
Aylim Hughes, do
Brydie and Ferguson, do
Carstan Westphalen, boot and shoe maker
Thomas Rath, blacksmith
John Galvin, refreshment
Buschman, Hicks and Co., tobacconists
Mary Ann Willis, dressmaker
George Johnstone, baker
Simon M. Tully, carpenter
Hinman Vorbes, refreshment
Abraham S. Snell, storekeeper
Mary Moran, dressmaker
Frederick Koch, butcher
George Griffith, professor of music
Charles Schwenssell, tobacconist
John F. Farquharson, boot and shoe mart
Charles Dixon, surgeon
George Bunton, storekeeper
George Zaplin, fruiterer and greengrocer
Henry Engel, restaurant
William V. Smith, "Smithville Hotel"
Edward Newman, tobacconist



Heyman Raphel, storekeeper
 Abraham Levey, greengrocer
 John Brock, restaurant
 Wm. Hill and Co., "Britannia Hotel"
 Jacob V. de Burg, tent maker
 Timothy Collins, restaurant
 Thomas Muson, do
 Andrew Kilgour, blacksmith
 Thomas Bradstreet, storekeeper
 Scott and Morris, bakers
 Nordon and Frank, storekeepers
 Samuel Mayor, Hit or Miss Hotel
 Henry Fridrechs, carpenter
 John Manson, drapery store
 Masterton, storekeeper
 Patrick Hall, boot and shoe maker
 John Rhodes, Miner's Right Hotel
 Thomas Smith and Co., auctioneers
 Ash and Houd, fruiterers and greengrocers
 John Eason, restaurant
 Edward Price, Eagle Hotel
 Charles Huhd, butcher
 R. Whittingham and Co., storekeepers
 Eccles and Co., do
 George Bury, restaurant
 — Phillipson, ginger beer factory
 Wm. Nealy, tent maker
 Alles and Brueckner, cordial manufactory

DEVIL'S ELBOW.

Robert Gregson, publican
 J. Darton, tent maker

Darton Brothers, storekeepers
Wm. Tipman, do
Owen Evans, blacksmith
John Rodam, butcher
Isaac Loudon, publican and storekeeper
M'Kenna and Co., storekeepers
Crowther and Co., do.
Peter Humble, butcher

WOOLSHED (Continued.)

Nott and Sosbe, brewers
John Hands, restaurant
James Barker, butcher
William Potter and Co., storekeeper
Thomas Draper, dairyman
Jeremiah H. Berigan, publican
William Ewing, do
Henry de Loney, storekeeper
Charles Gow, baker
William Middleton, restaurant and brewery
Henry Brown, butcher
Frederick Homan, surgeon
John M'Sweeney, restaurant
C. E. Smith and Co., slaughtering butchers
Chas. King, do
W. H. Gaunt, *Sub-Warden Police Camp*
George Fowle, butcher
Fred. Bray, storekeeper and baker
Henry Johnson, publican
Mary Clark, do
William Nicholson, storekeeper
Thomas Drenning, restaurant

Henry Hainsselin, painter
Charles Britnell, restaurant
William M. Glass, storekeeper
M'Lean and Nixon, do
John Hayes, publican
Joseph Hartley, restaurant
William Joseph Holland, storekeeper

SEBASTOPOL FLAT.

Catherine Douglas, refreshment
Ann Edwards, do
Morey Tucker, do
Chas. Potter, butcher
John Mooney, do
Henry Fitzmaurice, storekeeper
Josephus Johannis de le Suie, restaurant
William Carney, restaurant
Job Howe, carpenter, etc.
Stephen Wise, storekeeper
Henry Johnson, publican
Thomas Evans, blacksmith
Samuel Lane, restaurant
James Handforth, do.
Joseph Gallop, publican
Levey and Sander, storekeeper
Robert Steihl and Co., do
William Humley, restaurant
James Wheeler, storekeeper and baker
Alex. Brownlie, publican
Ward Brown, do
Joseph Couper, do
John Heillbronn, do
Thomas Mooney, do
George Jolley, do

Blacklock Brothers, stationers
 Isabella Bligh, milliner and dressmaker
 Wm. Poppelwell, restaurant
 Geo. Morris, refreshment
 Wm. Morrison, do,
 James Buttery, restaurant
 Wm. David, dairyman
 Anthony M'Dermott, butcher
 Wm. Lane, restaurant
 Nicholas Ivers, storekeeper
 Wm. Davidson, blacksmith
 -- Earl, ginger beer factory
 Charles Daniels, refreshment
 John Duncan, storekeeper
 Joseph E. Dixon, butcher
 George Friend, refreshment
 Charles Morris, brewer
 Edmund Porter, restaurant
 Thomas M. Barry, Master of C. of England School
 Chas. Smith Wilmot, greengrocer
 Edward Mills, butcher
 Bussel and Bligh, storekeepers
 Arthur Smith, Dispensary
 Charles Giles, working jeweller
 William Palmer, restaurant
 Joseph Cameron, Restaurant
 John Auld, baker
 M. Amschel and Co., storekeepers
 Alex. Cousen, baker
 Chas. Fieldhouse, restaurant
 John M'Conochie and Co., storekeepers
 Brown and M'Donald, bakers
 Wm. Homes, restaurant
 Alex. Cameron, do
 James Bullerd, refreshment
 Thomas Miller, storekeeper
 Robt. Davidson and Co., carpenters
 Henry Pemberton, storekeeper
 Giles Thrower, blacksmith

John M. Kercher, restaurant
 George Robertson, storekeeper
 Stephen Vince, brewer
 Wm. Thomson, restaurant
 Noal Denies, barber
 Patrick Tohey, restaurant
 John Haig, greengrocer
 John De Graves, do
 Bulfin and Jackson, storekeepers
 Scott and Morris, bakers
 Charles Cozens, butcher
 Michael Fontaineau, restaurant
 H. and W. Moffatt, storekeepers
 George Hince, butcher
 James Ferguson, restaurant
 Crowther and Co., storekeepers
 Alex. M. Donald, restaurant
 Cole, Brothers, storekeepers
 Sarah Shaw, restaurant
 Wm. Turner, watchmaker
 John Audley, tobacconist
 Frank and Co., storekeepers
 Mathew Reardon, baker
 Israel Abraham, storekeeper
 Wm. Styles, restaurant
 John Melrose, refreshment
 Thomas Rosborough, dairyman

NAPOLEON.

H. and W. Moffatt, storekeepers
 James Blake, publican
 Wm. Rhodes, blacksmith
 John Youngman, baker
 Thos. Barlow and Co., butchers

George Eccles, Seven Oaks Inn, near Tarrawingee
John P. Winchcombe, Napoleon Restaurant
John Farquharson, storekeeper
John M'Kinnon and Co., carpenters
Charles Gardiner, storekeeper
Henry Sheakspeare, restaurant
Arthur H. Tumilty, storekeeper
David Pettigrew, publican
George Sefton, restaurant

EL DORADO.

Wm. Masterton, storekeeper
Davidson and Dobson, blacksmith
James Stanley, butcher
Virgil Sydney Bennet, publican
F. S. Crans and Co., timber merchants
Wm. Smith, restaurant
Menlon Brothers, butchers
Cornelius Bourke
Turnbull and Simpson, refreshment
Richard Finch, storekeeper
Jane Abbott, restaurant
Henry Pemberton, storekeeper
Robert Menzies, do.
Robert Barry, publican
Agnes McKibbin, dressmaker and milliner
Lyon and De Jarlan, storekeeper
John Wheeler, restaurant
Bussell and Bligh, storekeepers
Richard Butler, restaurant
William Henry Cook, ginger beer factory
Morris Hans, storekeeper
Crowther and Co., storekeepers

Samuel Behmann, tobacconist
Bray and Brown, bakers
M. Amschel and Co., storekeepers
Edward Beattie, tent maker
Joseph Knight, greengrocer
Mathew Tinker, restaurant
Lazarus Rosenwrig, storekeeper
Thomas Crews, publican

YACHANDANDAH CREEK.

Henry Bowyer Lane, Esq., *Sub-Warden and
Chinese Protector*

Magistrates: Henry Bowyer Lane, Esq., and Wm.
Welshman, Esq.

Local Court: H. B. Lane, Esq., chairman.

Members:

John Mongan.	John M'Ghill.
Joseph Smart.	R. W. Cox.
D. M. Garner.	Peter Wright.
Thomas Anderson.	Leonard Richardson.
James Martin.	

Clerk of the Court: Samuel Upton Brown.

Police: Sergeant Hamilton, in charge of the station

TOWNSHIP.

Felix Matthew, restaurant
Louis Stevens, baker
Marie Desservittay, storekeeper
William Welshman, do
Henry Jarvis, Clarence Hotel
Lewis Meeraus, butcher
James William Cole, wheelwright and blacksmith
M'Lean and Nixon, storekeepers

James Ford, surgeon and accoucheur
James Scott, Waterloo Hotel
William John Cassion, postmaster, chemist
William Irvine, storekeeper

ALLAN'S FLAT.

Dobinson, Henry, Southern Cross Hotel
Roper, Frederick, storekeeper

OSBORNE'S FLAT.

James Seven Osborne, squatter
Edwin Fulton, storekeeper
James Taylor, restaurant
Robert Deluge Trimble, Victoria Hotel
Timothy Enright, lodging house keeper
Patrick Murphy, Harp and Shamrock Hotel
Bigelow and Snow, storekeepers
William Welshman, do
Albert Meurant, Advance Australia Hotel
James Downs, restaurant
Henry James Harrison, Crystal Palace Hotel
David Flynn, Miners Arms Hotel

ROWDY FLAT.

William Henry Maxwell, restaurant
Unmack and Catz, storekeepers
Thos. Kinchington, Sydney Arms Hotel
Alexander M'Giner, storekeeper

CROSSING PLACE.

Jesse Twist, Bridge Inn
William H. Longley, Saw Mill proprietor

KIBBY'S FLAT.

Isaac B. Kirby, Eureka hotel
James Mitchell, baker
Edward H. Chatterton, butcher
Walter H. Roper, storekeeper

Stephen Dumbrell, restaurant
Emile Caillac, do

BEECHWORTH, (Beyond the Bridge).

Louis Chevalier, steam saw mil^{ls}
C. Chiswell, storekeeper
Thomas Conroy, butcher
C. A. Brien, Blacksmith
R. M'Kenzie, storekeeper
T. M'Grath, brewer
James Prentice, baker
D. Potter, baker
Payne and Co., hay and corn store
Mrs. Shaw, restaurant
Scott and Kerr, general storekeepers

PENNYWEIGHT FLAT.

W. E. Murtagh, storekeeper
Mary Rowley, restaurant
George Ashwin, restaurant
Reed and Stewart, ginger beer manufacturers

ONE MILE.

James Wilson, restaurant
James M. Storey, boarding housekeeper
S. and J. Shaw, storekeepers
J. J. Munroe, storekeeper

George Pope, blacksmith
Lees and Meers, general storekeepers
B. Lynch, publican
W. Elliott, blacksmith
J. Martin, baker
E. Evans, butcher
Darton Brothers, general storekeepers
J. Johnson, publican
J. Harris, restaurant
Wm. Hyem, butcher
John Brady, butcher
Grieshaber, watchmaker and jeweller

TWO MILE.

Acres and Co., general storekeepers
Edward Bourke, restaurant
J. Holmes, boot and shoemaker
C. Frisby, butcher
H. Lukey, sawyer
R. Penny, baker
Downing and Co., storekeepers
Dale and Thompson, general storekeeper
T. Kaighan general storekeeper
Martin Murray, sign painter
Wm. Mardling, blacksmith
Joseph Truan, restaurant
Wishart and Lyle, publicans
Walrond and Co. clothiers
Francis O'Connor, restaurant

THREE MILE.

E. Dillon, restaurant
 James Irvine, farmer
 R. Thomson, do
 Peter Treseder, gardener
 Thomas Urquhart Scrutton, dairy farmer
 H. Stitt, M.D.
 John Hunt, publican
 Alex, Stewart, butcher
 Johnson Stevens, gardener
 Thomas Eddington, restaurant
 W. J. Picken, Gap hotel
 C. C. Oke, dairyman
 Edward Yorke, gardener
 Goodyear and Hopkins, farmers
 Patrick Rath, do
 Patrick King, blacksmith
 Thomas Horsington, blacksmith
 Joe Laurie, butcher
 Lumley and Co., general storekeepers
 C. Blackwell, farmer
 W. Brady, butcher and storekeeper
 Thomas Brown, butcher
 Cowen and Paton, Wallace's store
 Thomas T. Morris, Bryncoed dairy
 T. and J. Mathieson, storekeepers
 Jas. McLean, baker
 T. Monkhouse, Wallace's Star hotel
 D. M'Kenna, general storekeeper
 D. Mitchell, blacksmith
 Murphy and Welsh, storekeepers
 Isaac Laborde, gardener, St. Domingo hollow
 Wm. Black, farmer
 Richard Rowe
 James Irvine, farmer

SPRING CREEK,

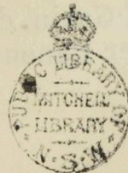
Richard Johnson and Co., restaurant
Wm. Thomson, blacksmith
Wm. Paul, refreshment
Joseph Turner, butcher
Christopher Tidyman, storekeeper and publican
(Beyond the Camp on same side.)
John Scowfeied Foster, market gardener
Robert Milwa do do

BUCKLAND ROAD:

Edward P. Chalmers, restaurant and butcher
Thomas Jones, restaurant
Henry Atkie, restaurant

QUARTZ REEF.

Arthur Allan, restaurant
Joseph Brown, publican
Thomas M. Carrick, do
W. Dickerson, do



Mackay, Miller and Mackay, storekeepers
 J. G. Morris, baker
 H. Macaulay, storekeeper

NINE MILE.

John A. Wallace, Star hotel and store
 H. and J. Littlewood, storekeepers
 Rickard and Manton, butchers
 James Muter, baker
 George Harrison, butcher
 Joseph Augustine, blacksmith
 Mackay, Miller, and Mackay, storekeepers
 Edward Robertson, boot and shoe mart
 Hopton Nolan, Sun hotel
 M'Lean and Nixon, storekeepers
 Findlay McCrea, blacksmith
 W. Potter and Co., storekeepers
 John Jack, storekeeper and butcher
 T. and J. Mathieson, storekeeper
 Peter Donald Ramsay, Bush Inn
 John Dowling, Times hotel
 Peter Macara, storekeeper, Europa gully
 John Moonier, do
 John Reid, Ulster Hotel, do
 Robert Pritchard, Europa hotel, and storekeeper
 Squier and Murton, storekeepers
 Francis Hardy, boot and shoe mart
 Robert Edwards, restaurant
 Henry Engelbert, butcher
 John Martin, baker
 David Meredith, blacksmith
 Thomas Jones, storekeeper
 James Clark, dairyman
 John Paul, do
 Andrew M'Gavin, do, Hurdle Flat
 Christopher Banon, Freemason's Arms Hotel, Deep
 Creek

BUCKLAND.

- X John Bouvard, baker, Bridge Hill
John V. Bradley, Buckland Hotel, Camp
- X ~~George H. Chalk~~, storekeeper, Camp Hill and
Junction
John Crimp, blacksmith, Junction
Mrs. Andrew Doherty, dairy and laundress, Jones's
Rush
Messrs. James, John, and Joseph Dumphy, store-
keepers and butchers, Camp Hill and Junction
~~Mrs. Mary Froggett~~, laundress, Douglas' Flat
~~Joseph Jones~~, Traveller's Rest, Junction
- X William Mathews (of Quin and Mathews, store-
keepers) Lower Flats
Patrick M'Guire, dairyman, Upper Flats
James Mackay, postmaster, bookseller, stationer,
news agent, general storekeeper and Librarian,
Camp
- X Mrs. Bridget Mourier, laundress, Upper Flats
- X Johnstone Quin, (of Messrs. Quin and Mathews,
storekeepers) Lower Flats
Francis Scott, restaurant, Lower Flats
George Wright, restaurant, Buckland Crossing



THE GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA.

His Excellency the Governor—SIR HENRY BARKLY.

THE MINISTRY.

The Hon. Chief Secretary—William Clarke Haines.
" Attorney-General—William Foster Stawell.
" Solicitor-General—Thomas Howard Fellows.
" Treasurer—Charles Sladen.
" Commissioner of Trade and Customs—Hugh Culling Eardley Childers.
" Surveyor-General—Andrew Clarke, Capt. R.E.
" Commissioner of Public Works—C. Pasley, Capt. R.E.

THE PARLIAMENT.—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Central Province—J. Hodgson, J. P. Fawcner, H. Miller, J. Hood, N. Guthridge.
South Province—D. Kennedy, T. H. Power, W. J. T. Clarke, T. McCombie, J. B. Bennett.
South Western Province—J. F. Strachan, R. C. Hope, J. Henty, W. Roope, J. Cowie.
Western Province—D. J. Tierney, J. F. Palmer, S. G. Henty, A. R. Cruikshank, C. Vaughan.
North Western Province—D. P. Keogh, J. Allan, G. Urquhart, J. H. Patterson, W. H. F. Mitchell.
Eastern Province—M. Hervey, J. Stewart, R. Thompson, W. Kaye, B. Williams.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Ovens District—D. Cameron.

Melbourne—D. Moore, A. Michie, W. F. Stawell, J. T. Smith, J. O'Shanassy.

St. Kilda—F. J. Sargood, T. H. Fellows.
South Melbourne—A. Clarke.
Richmond—G. S. Evans, D. S. Campbell.
Williamstown—J. F. L. Foster.
Brighton—J. B. Were.
Geelong—A. Fyfe, C. Sladen, — Brooke,
— Read.
Portland—H. C. E. Childers, D. Hughes.
Belfast—F. E. Beaver.
Warrnambool—G. S. W. Horne.
Colac—A. Rutherford.
Kilmore—J. O'Shanassy.
Kyneton—G. W. Johnson.
Murray Boroughs—F. Murphy.
Alberton—Davis.
Castlemaine Boroughs—Palmer, V. Pyke.
Sandhurst Boroughs—J. M. Grant.
North Grant—J. B. Humffray.
North Grenville—P. Lalor.

Rodney—H. Baragwanath.
Loddon—J. D. Owens, E. Syme.
Talbot—B. C. Aspinall, D. Blair.
East Bourke—R. Bennett, A. F. A. Greeves.
West Bourke—P. Phelan, — M'Dougall.
South Bourke—C. Pasley, P. O'Brien.
South Grant—W. C. Haines, H. S. Wills,
J. Myles.
Evelyn and Mornington—W. A. D. Anderson.
Anglesea—P. Snodgrass.
Dundas and Follett—C. J. Griffith.
Normanby—E. Henty.
Heytesbury—C. G. Duffy.
Polwarth, Ripon, &c. (Four Counties)—J. G.
Ware, C. Campbell.
Murray District—J. Goodman, W. T. Adam-
son.
Gipps' Land—J. King.
Wimmera—A. Hammill, J. M'Culloch.

THE OVENS DIRECTORY,

PUBLIC OFFICES, &c.

Chief Secretary, The Hon. William Clarke Haines. Under Secretary, J. Moore.
Treasurer, The Hon. Charles Sladen. Chief Clerk, W. H. Hull.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Charles Pasley, Capt., R. E. Chief Clerk, T. C. Balmain.
Surveyor-General, The Hon. Andrew Clarke, Capt. R. E. Chief Clerk, W. H. Buckley.
Auditor-General, Edward Grimes. Examiner, C. H. Symonds.
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Hon. H. C. E. Childers.
Central Road Board—Chairman, Capt. Pasley, R. E. Inspector-General, J. W. Harris.
Secretary, J. Steavenson. Treasurer, R. C. Carr.
Colonial Storekeeper, A. J. Agg.
Commissioners of Public Lands. Bourke, Evelyn, and Mornington, F. A. Powlett.
Grant, R. Rede. Murray, W. Piper. Portland Bay, F. H. Auckle. Western Port,
J. C. Thomson. Wimmera, W. H. Wright. Gipps' Land, C. J. Tyers. Alberton,
J. M. Carey. Kilmore, S. De Vignole. Portland, J. Blair. Belfast, G. Stuart. Ballarat,
W. Turner. Kyneton, W. Lavender.
Government Printing Office, J. Ferres, Printer.
Harbor Masters. Chief (Williamstown), C. Ferguson. Melbourne, A. Campbell.
Immigration Agent, E. Bell (absent). Acting, C. E. Strutt.
Police. Chief Commissioner, C. M'ahon.
Detective Officers. Superintendent, P. H. Smith, Esq. Inspector, C. H. Nicholson, Esq.,
Geelong, Detective Sincock (first class). Ballarat, Detective Eason (first). Castlemaine,
Detective Addey (first). Sandhurst, Detective O'Neill (first). Avoca, Detective Duffy
(second). Beechworth, Detective Woolfe (first.) Williamstown, Detective White (third).
Postmaster General, Alexander M'Crea.
Registrar-General, Norman Campbell. Assistant Registrar-General, W. H. Archer,
Denominational School Board, Chairman, R. W. Pohlman. Secretary, Colin Campbell
National School Board. Chairman, J. F. Palmer. Secretary, B. F. Kane.
Chief Medical Officer. W. M'Crea, M.D.
Analytical Chemist to the Government. J. Maund, M.D.
Inspector (Medical) of Passenger Ships. J. Wilkins, M.D.
Central Board of Health. President, William M'Crea, M.D.
Military Staff. Major-General Edward Macarthur, Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in
the Australian Colonies. Assistant Military Secretary, Lieut. J. T. T. Boyd, 11th Regt.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. R. Hotham, 11th Regt. Deputy Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel
J. M. Bladen Neill, J.P., 40th Regt. Major of Brigade, Major Moore, 11th Regt. Lieut-
Colonel T. J. Valliant, Colonel commanding 40th Regt.
Naval. Victoria, s.s.s., W. H. Norman, Commander. G. A. Woods, 1st Officer.
J. Stone, 2nd Officer. R. Griffiths, Chief Engineer.

LAW.—SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—His Honor Sir William a'Beckett, Knt.
Puisne Judges—His Honor Redmond Barry, His Honor Edward Eyre Williams, His
Honor R. Molesworth.
Attorney-General—The Hon. W. F. Stawell, M.L.A. Solicitor-General—The Hon. T. H.
Fellows, M.L.A. Crown Solicitor—H. F. Gurner. Registrar—J. D. Pinnock.

EQUITY DEPARTMENT.

Master in Equity—F. Wilkinson

INSOLVENT COURT.

Chief Commissioner—F. Wilkinson.
Commissioner for the Geelong District—J. H. Mercer, Geelong.

COUNTY COURTS AND COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

(North-Eastern and Gipps' Land District.)

Chairman of General Sessions, and Judge of the County Court—His Worship J. G. Forbes.



PART II.

THE CONSTITUTION OF VICTORIA.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A CONSTITUTION IN AND FOR THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

WHEREAS by an act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the Session holden in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty intituled "An Act for the Better Government of her Majesty's Australian Colonies," it was amongst other things enacted that notwithstanding anything thereinbefore contained it should be lawful for the governor and legislative council of the colony of Victoria after the establishment therein of a legislative council under the said act from time to time by any act or acts to alter the provisions or laws for the time being in force under the said act or otherwise concerning the election of the elective members of such legislative council the qualification of electors and elective members or to establish in the said colony instead of the legislative council a council and a house of representatives or other separate legislative houses to consist respectively of such members to be appointed or elected respectively by such persons and in such manner as by such act or acts should be determined and to vest in such council and house of representatives or other separate legislative houses the powers and functions of the legislative council for which the same might be substituted And whereas it is expedient to establish in the said colony separate legislative houses and to vest in them as well the powers and functions of the legislative council now subsisting as the other and additional powers and functions hereinafter mentioned Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the lieutenant governor of the said colony of Victoria by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council thereof as follows :—

1. There shall be established in Victoria instead of the legislative council now subsisting one legislative council and one legislative assembly to be severally constituted in the manner hereinafter provided and her Majesty shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the said council and assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever.

2. The legislative council of Victoria shall consist of thirty members to be elected as hereinafter provided and for the purpose of returning such members the said colony shall be divided into six electoral provinces the boundaries whereof for the purposes of this act shall be taken to be those set forth in the schedule marked E. hereunto annexed and each such province shall return an equal number of members.

3. At the first election of the members of the said council held after this act shall have come into operation each province shall return the number of members assigned thereto in the said schedule and at the expiration of two years from the date of such first election and thenceforward at the expiration of every succeeding period of two years one of the members returned for each of the said electoral provinces respectively shall retire from the said council and those shall so retire who shall have been for the longest time members thereof without re-election Provided that any member elected in the place of a member dying resigning or retiring otherwise than by rotation shall hold his seat only so long as the member in whose place he has been elected would have been entitled to have held the same Provided further that of members elected for any province at the first election

as aforesaid the member who may at his election have received the least number of votes shall first so retire and in case of an equality of votes or of no polling having taken place at such election it shall be decided by lot which member shall so retire. Provided also that any member so retiring shall if otherwise qualified be capable of being re-elected.

4. No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the legislative council who shall not be of the full age of thirty years and a natural born subject of the Queen and who shall not for one year previous to such election have been legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold in possession for his own use and benefit in lands and tenements in the said colony of Victoria of the value of five thousand pounds sterling money or of the annual value of five hundred pounds sterling above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same respectively. Provided that no judge of any court of the said colony appointed during good behaviour nor any minister of any religious denomination whatever may be his title rank or designation shall be capable of being elected a member of the legislative council. Provided further that no person who shall have been attainted of any treason or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of her Majesty's dominions shall be capable of being elected a member of the legislative council.

5. Every man of the age of twenty-one years being a natural born subject of her Majesty or being a naturalized subject or a legally made denizen of Victoria (such naturalization or denization having been made three years previous to the date of the last registration of electors made in pursuance of the provisions hereof) and having resided in Victoria for any one year previous to such registration who shall have a freehold estate in possession for his own use and benefit in lands and tenements situate within the electoral province for which his vote is to be given of the clear value of one thousand pounds sterling money or of the clear annual value of one hundred pounds sterling money above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same respectively or shall have a leasehold estate in possession situated as aforesaid held upon a lease whereby a rent of one hundred pounds or upwards shall be reserved or of the clear annual value of one hundred pounds above all charges and outgoings every such lease having been granted for a period of not less than five years or who shall be resident within the electoral province for which his vote is to be given and be a graduate of any university in the British dominions or a barrister or solicitor on the roll of the Supreme Court of Victoria or a legally

qualified medical practitioner or an officiating minister or an officer or retired officer of her Majesty's land or sea forces except on actual service shall being duly registered be entitled to vote at the election of a member or members of the legislative council. Provided that no person shall be entitled to be registered as such elector for any province in respect of any such estate occupation or qualification as aforesaid unless he should have been seised or possessed of or occupied or held the same respectively for the period of twelve calendar months at least previous to such registration as aforesaid. Provided also that no person shall be entitled to be registered as aforesaid who shall have been attainted or convicted of treason felony or other infamous offence in any part of her Majesty's dominions unless he shall have received a free pardon or have undergone the sentence passed on him for such offence. Provided also that no man shall be entitled to be registered in respect of any such estate or occupation as aforesaid unless at the time of such registration of electors he shall have paid up all rates and taxes which shall have become payable by him as owner or leaseholder in respect of such estate or as occupier in respect of such occupation except such as shall have become payable during three calendar months next before such registration. Provided further that no person who shall attain the age of twenty-one years after the expiration of two years from the passing hereof shall be entitled to be registered as aforesaid unless he shall be able to read and write.

6. The legislative council shall at its first meeting and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business elect one member of the said council to be the president thereof and as often as the place of the said president shall become vacant by death resignation or removal by a vote of the council or by disallowance as hereinafter mentioned or otherwise shall forthwith proceed to elect some other member to be the president thereof and the president so elected shall preside at the meetings of the council. Provided that it shall be lawful for the governor to disallow the choice of any such president and upon such disallowance being signified by the governor to the council the place of such president shall become vacant.

7. Every member of the legislative council before he shall sit or vote in the council after the election of a president shall make and subscribe a declaration in writing under his hand and deliver the same to the clerk of the council at the place where and while the council is sitting with the president in the chair which declaration shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed marked A. and the said declaration shall be filed and kept by the clerk with the other re-

cords of the office and every member who shall sit and vote in the council after the election of a president before making such declaration as aforesaid shall be liable for every day on which he shall so offend to pay the sum of two hundred pounds to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same in any court of competent jurisdiction.

8. It shall be lawful for any member to resign his seat in the legislative council by a letter addressed to the governor and from the time when the same shall have been received by the governor the seat of such member shall become vacant.

9. The legislative council shall not be competent to the despatch of business unless there be present exclusive of the president one-third at least of the members of the said council or if the whole number of members thereof shall not be exactly divisible by three then such integral number as is next greater than one-third of the members of the said council and all questions save as herein excepted which shall arise in the council shall be decided by a majority of the members present other than the president and when the votes shall be equal the president shall have the casting vote.

10. The legislative assembly of Victoria shall consist of sixty members to be elected as hereinafter provided and for the purpose of returning such members the said colony shall be divided into thirty-seven electoral districts the boundaries whereof shall for the purposes of this act be those set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed marked F. each of which districts shall return the number of members assigned thereto in the said schedule.

11. No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the assembly who shall not be of the full age of twenty-one years or who shall not be a natural born subject of the Queen or have been naturalised by law for the space of five years and been resident in Victoria for the space of two years previous to such election and who shall not be legally or equitably seised of or entitled to an estate of freehold in possession for his own use and benefit in lands and tenements in Victoria of the value of two thousand pounds sterling money or of the annual value of two hundred pounds sterling money above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same Provided that no person shall be capable of being elected a member to serve in the assembly who shall be a judge of any court of the said colony appointed during good behaviour or a minister of any religious denomination whatever may be his title rank or designation Provided further that no person who shall have been attainted of any treason or convicted of any felony or infamous crime in any part of her Majesty's dominions shall be ca-

pable of being elected a member of the said assembly.

12. Every man of the age of twenty-one years being a natural born subject of her Majesty or being a naturalised subject or a legally made denizen of Victoria and having resided in the said colony for any one year previous to the date of the last registration of electors who shall have a freehold estate in possession situate within the electoral district for which his vote is to be given of the clear value of fifty pounds sterling money or of the clear annual value of five pounds sterling money above all charges and incumbrances in any way affecting the same or shall have a leasehold estate in possession situate as aforesaid of the annual value of ten pounds sterling money above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same or shall be a householder within such district occupying any house warehouse counting-house office shop or other building or premises of the clear annual value of ten pounds sterling money or shall in consideration of any payment to the public revenue be entitled under any law now or hereafter to be in force to occupy for the space of twelve months or upwards any portion of the waste lands of the Crown situate as aforesaid or shall being resident within the electoral district for which his vote is to be given be in receipt of an annual salary of one hundred pounds sterling money shall being duly registered be entitled to vote at the election of a member or members of the legislative assembly Provided that no person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector upon the electoral roll of any electoral district unless he shall have been seised or possessed of or occupied used enjoyed held or been in receipt of the qualification in respect whereof he shall claim to be registered for the period of six calendar months at least previous to such registration Provided also that no person shall be entitled to be registered as aforesaid who shall have been attainted or convicted of treason felony or other infamous offence in any part of her Majesty's dominions unless he shall have received a free pardon or undergone the sentence passed on him for such offence Provided further that no man shall be entitled to be registered as aforesaid in respect of such estate or occupation unless at the time of such registration he shall have paid up all rates and taxes which shall have become payable by him as owner or householder in respect of such estate or as occupier in respect of such occupation except such as shall have become payable during three calendar months next before such registration Provided lastly that no person who shall attain the age of twenty-one years after the expiration of two years from the passing hereof shall be entitled to be registered unless he shall be able to read and write.

13. Where any premises are jointly owned or occupied or held upon lease by more persons than one each of such joint owners occupiers or leaseholders shall be entitled to be registered as an elector and to vote at the election of members to serve in the council or assembly as the case may be provided the value of his individual share or interest in the said premises would under the provisions of this act entitle such owner occupier or leaseholder to be registered as such elector and to vote as aforesaid.

14. No person shall be allowed to have any vote in the election of a member of the council or assembly for or by reason of any trust estate or mortgage unless such trustee or mortgagee be in actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of the same estate but the mortgagor or *cestuique* trust in possession shall and may vote for the same estate notwithstanding such mortgage or trust.

15. No public tax rate or charge shall be deemed to be any charge or incumbrance on lands within the meaning of this act.

16. No person being a member of the council shall be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a member of the assembly nor shall any person being a member of the said assembly be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a member of the said council.

17. If any member of the legislative council or the legislative assembly shall accept of any office of profit under the crown during pleasure his seat shall thereupon become vacant but such person shall if otherwise duly qualified be capable of being re-elected.

18. Of the following officers of government for the time being that is to say the colonial secretary or chief secretary attorney general colonial treasurer or treasurer commissioner of public works collector of customs or commissioner of trade and customs surveyor general or commissioner of crown lands and survey and solicitor general or the persons for the time being holding those offices four at least shall be members of the council or assembly.

19. Every assembly hereafter to be summoned and chosen shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same and no longer subject nevertheless to be sooner dissolved by the governor.

20. The legislative assembly of Victoria shall at its first meeting after every general election and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business elect a member of such assembly to be speaker and in case of his death resignation or removal by a vote of the assembly shall forthwith proceed to elect some other member to be speaker and the speaker so elected shall preside at the meetings of the assembly except as may be

provided by the standing rules and orders here- by authorised to be made.

21. The legislative assembly shall not be competent to the despatch of business unless there be present exclusive of the speaker twenty members thereof And all questions save as herein excepted which shall arise in the assembly shall be decided by the majority of members present other than the speaker and when the votes shall be equal the speaker shall have the casting vote.

22. No omission or failure to elect a member or members in or for any electoral province or district nor vacating the seat or avoiding the election of any such member or members shall be deemed or taken to make either the legislative council or the legislative assembly as the case may be incomplete or to invalidate any proceedings thereof or to prevent such council or assembly from meeting and despatching business so long as there shall be a quorum of members present.

23. It shall be lawful for any member to resign his seat in the legislative assembly by writing under his hand addressed to the speaker and from the time when the same shall have been received by the speaker the seat of the member shall become vacant.

24. If any member of the legislative council or legislative assembly shall for one entire session thereof without the permission of the said council or assembly as the case may be fail to give his attendance in such council or assembly or shall take any oath or make any declaration or acknowledgement of obedience or adherence to any foreign prince or power or adopt any act whereby he may become a subject or citizen of any foreign state or power or shall become bankrupt or an insolvent debtor within the meaning of the laws in force within Victoria relating to bankrupts or insolvent debtors or shall become a public defaulter or be attainted of treason or be convicted of felony or any infamous crime or become *non compos mentis* his seat in the said council or assembly as the case may be shall thereby become vacant.

25. Any person who shall directly or indirectly himself or by any person whomsoever in trust for him or for his use or benefit or on his account undertake execute hold or enjoy in the whole or in part any contract or agreement for or on account of the public service shall be incapable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a member of the council or assembly during the time he shall execute hold or enjoy any such contract or any part or share thereof or any benefit or emolument arising from the same Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to any contract or agreement made entered into or accepted by any company or association consisting of more than twelve persons where such contract or agreement shall

CONSTITUTION OF VICTORIA.

be made entered into or accepted for the general benefit of such company or association Provided also that if any member of the council or assembly shall enter into any such contract or agreement his seat shall be declared by the said council or assembly respectively to be and shall thereupon become void.

26. If any person by this act disabled or declared to be incapable to sit or vote in the legislative council or legislative assembly be elected and returned as a member to serve in the said council or assembly such election and return may be declared by the said council or assembly as the case may be to be void and thereupon the same shall become void to all intents and purposes and if any person so elected and returned contrary to the provisions of this act shall sit or vote as member of the said council or assembly he shall be liable to pay the sum of two hundred pounds to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same in any court of the said colony having competent jurisdiction.

27. The legislature of Victoria in existence at the time of the proclamation of this act as hereinafter mentioned shall by an act or acts to be for that purpose made and passed in the manner and subject to the conditions required in respect of any act or acts made or passed in the legislature make all necessary provision for the compilation and revision of lists of all persons qualified to vote at the elections of members to serve in the said council and assembly respectively and for the registration of such persons and for the appointing of returning officers at such elections and for the issuing executing and returning the necessary writs for the same and generally for declaring and filling up all vacancies in such council or assembly respectively and for regulating the proceedings and taking the poll at all such elections and for determining the validity of all disputed returns and elections and otherwise for ensuring the orderly effective and impartial conduct of all such elections.

28. It shall be lawful for the Governor to fix such places within Victoria and subject to the limitations herein contained such times for holding the first and every other session of the council and assembly and to vary and alter the same respectively in such manner as he may think fit and also from time to time to prorogue the said council and assembly and to dissolve the said assembly by proclamation or otherwise whenever he shall deem it expedient Provided that nothing herein contained shall empower the Governor to dissolve the council.

29. There shall be a session of the council and assembly of Victoria once at least in every year so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last

sitting of the council and assembly in one session and the first sitting of the council and assembly in the next session.

30. The first writs for the election of members of the council and assembly respectively shall issue at some period not later than twelve calendar months after the proclamation of this act within Victoria.

31. Every member of the legislative assembly shall after the election of the speaker before he shall sit or vote in such assembly make and subscribe a declaration in writing under his hand and deliver the same to the clerk of the assembly at the place where and while the house is sitting with the speaker in the chair which declaration shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed marked B and the said declaration shall be filed and kept by the clerk with the other records of the office and every member who shall sit or vote in the said assembly after the election of a speaker before making such declaration as aforesaid shall be liable for every day on which he shall so offend to a penalty of two hundred pounds.

32. No member either of the council or of the assembly shall be permitted to sit or vote therein respectively until he shall have taken and subscribed before the Governor or before some person authorised by the Governor in that behalf the oath set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed marked C And every person authorised by law to make an affirmation instead of making an oath may make such affirmation in every case in which an oath is herein required to be taken.

33. If any member either of the council or assembly shall knowingly or wilfully make a false declaration respecting his qualification as aforesaid such person shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanour and being thereof lawfully convicted shall suffer the like pains and penalties as by law are incurred by persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

34. The legislative council and legislative assembly in the first session of each respectively and from time to time afterwards as there shall be occasion shall prepare and adopt standing rules and orders for providing for the manner in which such council and assembly shall be presided over in case of the absence of the president or speaker respectively and for the mode in which such council and assembly shall communicate and for the proper passing intituling and numbering of the bills to be introduced into and passed by the said council and assembly and for the proper presentation of the same to the governor for her Majesty's assent and for the consideration of all amendments proposed to be made by the governor as herein mentioned and for the due publication of all proposed proceedings in such council and assembly and generally for the conduct of all business and proceedings in

the said council and assembly severally and collectively all which rules and orders shall by such council and assembly respectively be laid before the governor and being by him approved shall become binding and of force and until such standing rules and orders shall be adopted resort shall be had to the rules forms and usages of the imperial parliament of Great Britain and Ireland which shall be followed so far as the same may be applicable to the proceedings of the said council and assembly respectively Provided that no standing rule or order which shall affect the communication between the said council and assembly or the proceedings of the said council and assembly collectively shall be of any force unless the same shall have been adopted both by the said council and assembly.

35. It shall be lawful for the legislature of Victoria by any act or acts to define the privileges immunities and powers to be held enjoyed and exercised by the council and assembly and by the members thereof respectively Provided that no such privileges immunities or powers shall exceed those now enjoyed and exercised by the commons house of parliament or the members thereof.

36. It shall be lawful for the Governor to transmit by message to the council or assembly for their consideration any amendment which he shall desire to be made in any bill presented to him for her Majesty's assent and all such amendments shall be taken into consideration in such convenient manner as shall by the rules and orders aforesaid be in that behalf provided.

37. The appointment of public officers under the government of Victoria hereafter to become vacant or to be created whether such offices be salaried or not shall be vested in the governor with the advice of the executive council with the exception of the appointments of the officers liable to retire from office on political grounds which appointments shall be vested in the Governor alone.

38. The commissions of the present judges of the supreme court and all future judges thereof shall be continue and remain in full force during their good behaviour notwithstanding the demise of her Majesty or of her heirs and successors any law usage or practice to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding Provided always that it may be lawful for the Governor to remove any such judge or judges upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

39. Such salaries as are settled upon the judges for the time being by act of parliament or otherwise and all such salaries as shall or may be in future granted by her Majesty her heirs and successors or otherwise to any future judges of the supreme court shall in all time coming be paid and payable to every such judge for the time being so long as

his patent or commission shall continue and remain in force.

40. All laws and statutes which at the time of the passing of this act shall be in force within Victoria shall remain and continue to be of the same force authority and effect as if this act had not been made except in so far as the same are repealed or varied by this act or in so far as the same shall or may hereafter by virtue and under the authority of this act be repealed or varied by any act or acts of the legislature of Victoria.

41. All the courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within Victoria and all charters legal commissions powers and authorities and all officers judicial administrative or ministerial therein respectively except in so far as the same may be abolished altered or varied by or may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act or shall be abolished altered or varied by any act or acts of the legislature shall continue to subsist in the same form and with the same effect as if this act had not been made.

42. It shall not be lawful for the legislature of Victoria to levy any duty on articles imported *bona fide* for the supply of her Majesty's land or sea forces nor to levy any duty impose any prohibition or restriction or grant any exemption bounty or drawback or other privilege upon the importation or exportation of any articles nor to impose or enforce any dues or charges upon shipping contrary to or at variance with any treaty or treaties concluded by her Majesty with any foreign power.

43. Subject to the provisions of this act and notwithstanding any act of parliament now in force to the contrary it shall be lawful for the legislature to impose and levy such duties of customs as to them may seem fit on the exportation from or importation into Victoria of any goods wares and merchandize whatsoever whether the produce of or imported from the United Kingdom or any of the colonies or dependencies of the United Kingdom or any foreign country Provided always that no new duty shall be imposed upon the importation into Victoria of any article the produce or manufacture of or imported from any particular country or place which shall not be equally imposed on the importation into Victoria of the like article the produce or manufacture of or imported from all other countries and places whatsoever.

44. All taxes imposts rates and duties and all territorial casual and other revenues of the Crown (including royalties) from whatever source arising within the colony of Victoria or over which the present or any future legislature has or may have power of appropriation shall form one consolidated revenue to be appropriated for the public service of the colony

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of Victoria in the manner and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned.

45. The consolidated revenue of Victoria shall be permanently charged with all the costs charges and expenses incident to the collection management and receipt thereof such costs charges and expenses being subject nevertheless to be reviewed and audited in such manner as shall be directed by any act of the legislature.

46. There shall be payable in every year to her Majesty her heirs and successors out of the consolidated revenue of Victoria the several sums not exceeding in the whole one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds for defraying the expense of the several services and purposes named in the first second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth parts of the schedule to this act annexed marked D. and the said sums shall be issued by the treasury of Victoria in discharge of such warrants as shall be from time to time directed to him under the hand of the governor and the said treasurer shall account to her Majesty for the same through the lords commissioners of her Majesty's treasury in such manner and form as her Majesty shall be graciously pleased to direct. And accounts in detail of the expenditure of the several sums expended under the authority of this act shall be laid before the legislative houses of Victoria within thirty days from the beginning of the session next after the termination of the year in which such expenditure shall have been made.

47. The said several sums mentioned in the first second third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth parts of the said schedule D. shall be accepted and taken by her Majesty her heirs and successors by way of civil list instead of all territorial casual and other revenues of the Crown (including all royalties) from whatever source arising within Victoria and to the disposal of which the Crown may be entitled either absolutely or conditionally or otherwise howsoever.

48. It shall be lawful for the governor to abolish any of the offices named in the third and fourth parts of the said schedule or to apply the sums thereby appropriated to such other purposes connected with the administration of the government of Victoria as to her Majesty her heirs and successors shall seem fit.

49. Not more than four thousand pounds shall be payable at the same time for pensions to the judges of the Supreme Court out of the sums set apart for such pensions in the fifth part of the said schedule. Provided that all such pensions shall be granted in accordance with regulations to be framed by the governor and executive council so that the same shall as far as may be accord with the act of the imperial parliament regulating the pensions of the judges of the United Kingdom.

50. Not more than five thousand two hundred and fifty pounds shall be payable in the whole by way of pension or retiring allowance to the persons holding any of the offices mentioned in the sixth part of the said schedule D. at the time of this act coming into operation who on political grounds may retire or be released from any such office or whose office may be abolished after the time aforesaid and upon the retirement or release from office of any such persons mentioned in the said sixth part or the abolition of any such office he shall be entitled by way of pension or retiring allowance to three-fourths of the salary granted to him in accordance with the appropriation act for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three if he shall have held any office for ten years and upwards and two-thirds of such salaries if he shall have held office for a less period. Provided that if after the assignment of any such pension or retiring allowance any such officer shall accept any new appointment under the Crown within Victoria or elsewhere his pension or retiring allowance shall during the tenure of such appointment merge or be reduced *pro tanto* according as the salary or emoluments of any such new appointment are in amount equal to or less than the pension or retiring allowance of such officer.

51. Not more than four thousand pounds shall be payable in the whole by way of pensions or retiring allowance to the persons who may after the time this act shall come into operation accept any of the offices mentioned in the said schedule D part 3 and who on political grounds may retire or be released from any such office. Provided that no person shall be entitled to receive any pension or retiring allowance both under this and the preceding clause. Provided that the amount of all such pensions and retiring allowances shall be granted in accordance with regulations to be framed by the governor and executive council so that the same shall so far as may be accord with the provisions of the act of the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the session of the fourth and fifth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth intituled "An act to alter amend and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions compensations and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in his Majesty's service" Provided also that if after the assignment of any such pension or retiring allowance to any person he shall accept any new appointment under the Crown either in Victoria or elsewhere the pension or retiring allowance of such officer shall during the tenure of such appointment merge or be reduced *pro tanto* according as the salary or emolument of any such new appointment is in amount equal to or less than the pension or retiring allowance of such officer.

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Provided further that if any such officer shall be absent from the colony for more than two years unless he shall be of the full age of sixty years his pension shall cease and determine. Provided lastly that the amount accumulating from any unexpended or unappropriated parts of the said sums mentioned in the fifth and seventh parts of the said schedule D shall in no case exceed the sum of ten thousand pounds on each and that any balance above that amount on either of the said fifth or seventh parts shall revert to the consolidated revenue of Victoria.

52. A list of all pensions granted under this act and of the persons to whom the same shall have been granted shall be laid in every year before both legislative houses of the said colony.

53. For the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria the sum of fifty thousand pounds shall be reserved on the eight part of the said schedule to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion and such sum shall be apportioned to each denomination according to the relative proportion of the members of such denomination by the last census every such apportionment to be made under regulations to be framed by the governor and executive council and submitted to both the legislative houses provided that no monies exceeding in the aggregate the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds shall be issued in any one year in aid of the stipends of ministers of religion.

54. Subject to the provisions herein contained it shall be lawful for the legislature of Victoria to make laws for regulating the sale letting disposal and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown within the said colony and of all mines and minerals therein.

55. After and subject to the payments to be made under the provisions hereinbefore contained and to any pensions now payable and received under the act firstly hereinbefore recited and the schedule thereunto annexed marked B all the consolidated revenue arising from taxes duties rates and imposts levied by virtue of an act of the legislature and from the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown under any such act made in pursuance of the authority herein contained shall be subject to be appropriated to such specific purposes as by any act of the said legislature shall be provided in that behalf. Provided that the consolidation of the revenues shall not affect the payment of the annual interest or the principal sums mentioned in any outstanding debentures or other charge upon the territorial revenue as such interest principal or other charge severally becomes due nor shall such consolidation affect the payment of any sums heretofore charged upon the taxes duties rates and imposts now raised levied and collected or to be

raised levied and collected to and for the use of the colony for such time as shall have been appointed by any acts of the legislature by which any such charge was authorised.

56. All bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria and for imposing any duty rate tax rent return or impost shall originate in the assembly and may be rejected but not altered by the council.

57. It shall not be lawful for the legislative assembly to originate or pass any vote resolution or bill for the appropriation of any part of the said consolidated revenue fund or any other duty rate tax rent return or impost for any purpose which shall not have been first recommended by a message of the governor to the legislative assembly during the session in which such vote resolution or bill shall be passed.

58. No part of her Majesty's revenue in Victoria arising from any of the sources aforesaid shall be issued or shall be made issuable except in pursuance of warrants under the hand of the Governor directed to the public treasurer thereof.

59. This act shall be proclaimed in Victoria within three months after official information of the Royal Assent thereto shall have been received by the governor thereof and save as herein expressly provided shall take effect in Victoria from the day of such proclamation.

60. The legislature of Victoria as constituted by this act shall have full power and authority from time to time by any act or acts to repeal alter or vary all or any of the provisions of this act and to substitute others in lieu thereof. Provided it shall not be lawful to present to the governor of the said colony for her Majesty's assent any bill by which an alteration in the constitution of the said legislative council or legislative assembly or in the said schedule hereunto annexed marked D may be made unless the second and third readings of such bill shall have been passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the legislative council and of the legislative assembly respectively. Provided also that every bill which shall be so passed shall be reserved for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

61. Notwithstanding anything herein contained it shall be lawful for the said legislature from time to time by any act or acts to alter the qualifications of electors and members of the legislative council and legislative assembly respectively and to establish new electoral provinces or districts and from time to time to vary or alter any electoral province or district and to appoint alter or increase the number of members of the legislative houses to be chosen by any electoral province or district and to increase the whole number of

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members of the said legislative houses and to alter and regulate the appointment of returning officers and to make provision in such manner as they may deem expedient for the issue and return of writs for the election of members to serve in the said legislative houses respectively and the time place and manner of holding such elections respectively.

62. In the construction of the provisions of this act the term "governor" shall mean the person for the time being lawfully administering the government of the colony of Victoria the word "Victoria" shall mean the colony of Victoria the words "officiating minister" shall be taken to mean any minister of religion authorized according to the forms and usages of any church religious society or denomination to officiate and officiating in any building registered according to law now in force in the said colony as a place of public worship the word "occupy" shall include the occupation of or mining in any lands or the right power or authority to enter on any lands for the purpose of mining there-in the word "council" shall mean the legislative council of the said colony of Victoria and the word "assembly" shall mean the legislative assembly of the said colony.

63. The foregoing provisions of this act shall have no force or effect until so much and such parts of the act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the ninth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth intituled "An act to provide for the administration of justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land and for the more effectual government thereof and for other purposes relating thereto" And of another act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of her present Majesty intituled "An act for regulating the sale of waste lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies" And of another act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of her present Majesty intituled "An act for the government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land" And of another act passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of her present Majesty intituled "An act to clear up doubts as to the regulation and audit of the accounts of the customs in New South Wales" And of another act passed in the same years intituled "An act to explain and amend the act for the government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land" and of another act passed in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of her present Majesty intituled "An act to amend an act for regulating the sale of waste lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian colonies and to make further provision for the management thereof" And of another act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign

of her present Majesty intituled "An act for the better government of her Majesty's Australian colonies" and the first second and third parts of the schedule B. therein referred to as severally relate to the colony of Victoria and are repugnant to this act shall have been repealed and the entire management and control of the waste lands belonging to the Crown in the said colony and of the proceeds thereof including all royalties mines and minerals shall be vested in the legislature of the said colony Provided that so much of the said last mentioned act as relates to the constitution appointment and powers of the legislative council of the said colony of Victoria shall continue in force until the first writs shall have been issued for the election of members to serve in the legislative council and house of assembly in pursuance to the provisions hereof but no longer Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent or be construed to prevent the fulfilment of any contract promise or engagement made by or on behalf of her Majesty with respect to any land situate within the said colony in any cases where such contract promise or engagement shall have been lawfully made before the time at which this act shall take effect within the said colony.

SCHEDULES.

The schedules referred to in the act are the following:—

Schedule A sets forth the form of declaration of qualification for a member of the legislative council.

Schedule B sets forth a similar form for member of the legislative assembly.

Schedule C is the oath of allegiance to be taken by members of both houses.

Schedule D.—PART 1.

Governor's salary	10,000
Salaries of Staff, repairs to Government house, travelling and other expenses	5,000
	£15,000

PART 2.

Chief Justice	3,000
Three Puisne Judges at £2500 each	7,500
Master in Equity	1,500
	£12,000

PART 3.

Colonial Secretary or Chief Secretary	2,500
Attorney General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Works, Collector of Customs or Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Surveyor General or Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, £2000 each	10,000
Solicitor General	1,500
	£14,000

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PART 4.

Clerk and expenses of the Executive Council	1,500
Clerk and expenses of the Legislative Council	5,000
Auditor General	2,000
	£8,500

PART 5.

Pensions to Officers appointed during good behaviour	4,000
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PART 6.

Compensation to the present Incumbents who may retire or be released on political grounds from any of the following offices, or whose offices may be abolished:—

The Colonial Secretary, The Attorney General, The Colonial

Treasurer, The Collector of Customs, The Solicitor General, The Surveyor General £5,250

PART 7.

Pensions to persons who may accept responsible offices and retire or be released therefrom on political grounds, £4,000

PART 8.

Public Worship £50,000

Total £112,750

Schedule E sets forth the boundaries of the electoral provinces.

Schedule F sets forth the boundaries of the electoral districts.

The final schedule sets forth the titles of the bills in full of the acts repealed to give validity to the constitution.

GOLD FIELDS ACT.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

[12 JUNE, 1855.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the laws relating to the gold fields be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of Victoria by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council thereof as follows:—

1. In the construction and for the purposes of this act if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter the following terms shall have the respective meanings hereby assigned to them that is to say—

The verb “mine” shall be understood to include any mode or method whatsoever whereby the soil or earth or any rock or stone may be disturbed removed carted carried washed sifted smelted refined crushed or otherwise dealt with for the purpose of obtaining gold whether the same may have been previously disturbed or not as well as the appropriation of such gold by the finder thereof to his own use.

The word “gold” shall signify as well any gold as any earth clay quartz stone or other mineral containing gold or having gold mixed in the substance thereof or set apart for the purpose of extracting gold therefrom.

The words “gold mines” and “gold fields” shall mean those parts of the waste lands of the Crown in Victoria on which any persons are or may be actually engaged in mining for gold.

The word “claim” shall mean the portion of land which each person or company shall be entitled to occupy or to occupy and mine in and under any document license or lease issued under the provisions of this act.

The word “business” shall mean and include any profession trade calling or occupation except mining and any vending or disposing of any goods wares merchandise or chattels whether by hawking or in any other manner and

The words “authorised person” shall mean and include all holders of any license or lease for pastoral purposes all ministers of religion and schoolmasters the servants of such holders ministers and schoolmasters then residing with and being in the actual employment of any of them and all females and all children under fourteen years of age who shall only reside but not mine for gold upon any gold field.

2. It shall be lawful for the governor subject to the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations to be made as hereinafter provided to cause documents to be issued each of which shall be called “the miner’s right” and shall be granted to any person applying for the same upon payment of a fee of one pound.

3. “The miner’s right” shall be in force for the period of twelve months from the date

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thereof and shall during the said period authorise the holder to mine for gold upon any of the waste lands of the Crown and to occupy (except as against her Majesty) for the purpose of residence in connection with the object of mining so much of the said lands as may be prescribed under the rules and regulations to be made as hereinafter mentioned and every such holder shall during the continuance of such miner's right be deemed in law to be the owner (except as against her Majesty only) of the claim which shall be occupied by virtue of such miner's right and during such continuance as aforesaid all gold then being in and upon the said claim shall (except as against her Majesty) be deemed in law to be the absolute personal property of such holder.

4. It shall be lawful for the governor subject to the provisions of this act and to such rules and regulations as aforesaid to cause licenses to be issued which shall be in force for the period of three six or twelve months from the dates thereof respectively authorising the holder to carry on business upon any gold field and the fees to be paid for such licenses shall be as follows that is to say :—

For three months ... Two pounds ten shillings.

For six months Five pounds

For twelve months... Ten pounds.

5. It shall be lawful for the governor subject to and in accordance with the laws in force for the time being respecting waste lands of the colony and the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations to be made as hereinafter mentioned to grant leases for mining purposes of portions of auriferous lands and to fix the amount to be paid by way of rent whether as a royalty or otherwise.

6. All such fees as aforesaid and all other fees herein mentioned shall be payable in advance and shall be paid to her Majesty her heirs and successors to be applied to the public uses of the colony of Victoria and in support of the government thereof.

7. Any person not being the holder of the miner's right or a lease under this act who shall mine or employ any other person to mine or who shall be in a mining partnership with any person who shall mine for gold in any land whatsoever in Victoria and any person not being the holder of a right license or lease duly empowering him in that behalf and not being an authorised person within the meaning of this act who shall carry on or follow any business or become resident upon or at any of the gold mines or gold fields shall be deemed to be in the unauthorised occupation of such lands and shall be liable to be dealt with accordingly.

8. It shall be lawful for the governor to appoint officers who shall have power and authority subject to the provisions of this act

and the rules and regulations to be made as hereinafter mentioned to determine the extent and position of the claim to which each person or company is entitled under any document right license or lease issued under the provisions of this act and to mark such extent.

9. It shall be lawful for the governor with the advice of the executive council from time to time to make such rules and regulations not being contrary to the provisions of this act as shall appear necessary for regulating the form of documents licenses and leases to be issued under this act the modes times dates and places of the issue thereof the conditions on which the same shall be issued the mode of transferring or assigning the same and of prohibiting any such transfer or assignment and generally for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into execution and all the rules and regulations heretofore made by the governor and executive council respecting the issue of licenses for mining purposes or respecting any of the purposes aforesaid not inconsistent herewith shall have the force and effect of law until repealed altered or amended by any rules or regulations to be made as herein mentioned.

10. It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace upon the complaint of any person holding the miner's right or any license or lease under the provisions of this act that any other person has encroached upon the claim of the complainant to proceed forthwith to the spot for the purpose of investigating the matter of such complaint and to enquire into the case and on his own view or upon the oath of any witness (which oath he is hereby empowered to administer) to determine the same in a summary way and if it shall appear to such justice that the person complained against has so encroached by occupying mining or undermining such claim or in any other way whatsoever it shall be lawful for such justice to cause the person so found to have encroached as aforesaid his servants implements goods and chattels to be removed from the claim so encroached upon.

11. It shall be lawful for any such complainant or persons complained of or for such justice previous to the hearing of any such complaint to require that four persons holding the miner's right or a lease under this act shall assist such justice as assessors and thereupon such justice if four persons duly qualified are not present and ready to attend and be sworn as such assessors shall summon any number not exceeding eight persons duly qualified as aforesaid and shall select from such number the first four disinterested persons who may attend and shall administer an oath in the form set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed marked A to such persons as may attend whether summoned or not and

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such persons so sworn shall be and act as assessors and such justice and assessors shall hear and determine every such complaint and shall also find whether any gold has been unlawfully or improperly removed from such claim and whether any damage has been sustained by such encroachment and the decision of the majority consisting of such justice and two assessors shall be binding.

12. It shall be lawful for such justice and assessors upon the hearing of any complaint as aforesaid or for any two justices of the peace upon proof of any gold having been removed as aforesaid (of which any such finding as aforesaid shall be sufficient evidence) to cause any gold which may have been taken or removed from such claim to be summarily seized and delivered to such complainant and whether any such gold shall have been so seized or delivered or not to cause the whole or any part of the damages ascertained as aforesaid to an amount not exceeding two hundred pounds to be paid by the person so having encroached or trespassed as to such justice and assessors or such justices shall seem just to be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such person in manner prescribed by law for the recovery of any sum adjudged by a justice of the peace as a pecuniary penalty or compensation.

13. Previously to the entertaining of any complaint as aforesaid such justice shall and may demand and receive the fee of two pounds and until such fee shall have been paid such justice may refuse to attend to any such complaint. Provided that if the decision shall be against the person complained of such person may be ordered to repay such fee to the complainant and the determination by whom the fee is to be paid shall in every case form part of the decision of such justice or justice and assessors as the case may be and such fee may be recovered as herein directed in regard to any compensation awarded to any complainant.

14. If any person holding the miner's right or a lease issued under the provisions of this act having been duly summoned shall disobey such summons and fail to attend at such time and place as may be named therein or to be sworn as aforesaid it shall be lawful for such justice upon proof that such person was duly summoned or having been summoned refused to be sworn unless some reasonable cause for the non-attendance or refusal of such person be made to appear to such justice to inflict a fine not exceeding five pounds which fine may be levied and appropriated in like manner as other fines inflicted by virtue of this act and every such person who shall attend in obedience to any such summons and be sworn to act as assessor shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of ten shillings for the hearing of such complaint and such

justice and assessors shall determine and order by whom such sums or any parts thereof shall be paid.

15. If any person shall assault or resist any such officer or any of the said assessors or any person duly authorised by him or them whilst in the execution of the duties provided to be performed under this act or if any person after the hearing and determining of any such complaint and having had the boundaries of his claim pointed out by any officer or justice of the peace shall again encroach or trespass as aforesaid every such person so assaulting resisting or again encroaching shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds or at the discretion of the adjudicating justices be imprisoned with hard labor for any period not exceeding six months.

16. It shall be lawful for the governor with the advice of the executive council by proclamation from time to time to declare any gold field to be a district for the purpose of forming a local court with the powers and authorities hereinafter described and to declare the name of such district and define the limits and appoint the chairman of such local court and from time to time to vary and alter such limits and revoke such appointment and make another or others and after the publication of any such proclamation the locality so described shall be and become a district for the purposes of this act.

17. Every such court shall consist of a chairman to be nominated as hereinbefore directed and five at the least of nine persons holding the miner's right or a lease under this act to be elected as hereinafter directed and every such court may appoint a clerk and shall have power to frame rules and regulations for determining the extent and position of any claim the conditions on which it shall be worked and the application and use of any machinery and such local rules and regulations relating to mining and applicable to the district for which the members may be elected as they shall deem most beneficial and no such rule shall be in force until it shall have received the assent of the governor and been published in the Government Gazette.

18. Every rule or regulation made as herein mentioned shall be laid before the legislative council within fourteen days from the making thereof if the legislative council shall be then in session and if not then within fourteen days after the commencement of its next session.

19. It shall be lawful for such chairman when appointed to name a place and time by public notification in such manner as may seem to such chairman most desirable the place to be some convenient locality within the limits of the gold field district for which he shall be chairman and the time some day

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not less than seven days nor more than fourteen days from the date of the first publication of such notice when and where a public meeting will be held of persons usually residing within such district and holding the miner's right or a lease under this act for the purpose of electing nine persons holding such miner's right or a lease under this act as and to be members of the local and at the time and place mentioned the said chairman shall attend and preside at such meeting and upon the name of any person qualified as aforesaid being proposed and seconded by persons also qualified as aforesaid as a member of such local such name shall be submitted to the meeting and if the meeting shall signify its approval of such name such person shall be declared by the chairman to be duly elected a member of such court and if such meeting shall signify its disapproval of such name such person shall be declared as rejected and so on until nine persons qualified as aforesaid shall have been duly elected and if any dispute or doubt shall arise as to the decision of such meeting in any particular case the said chairman shall proceed by the best means available to him either by dividing the meeting into two parts those for the proposition and those against it or otherwise to ascertain which side has the majority and the decision of such chairman shall be final provided in case of any such doubt or dispute as aforesaid it shall be competent for such chairman or any person qualified as aforesaid to demand the production of the document termed the miner's right or lease under this act of any person voting or speaking at such meeting and if such person cannot produce either of such before-mentioned documents his vote or voice shall not be considered at such meeting.

20. The nine persons so elected as aforesaid shall continue members of such court for the period of six months from the date of such election unless they shall sooner retire or cease to members as hereinafter provided and five of such members with the chairman shall form a quorum and the acts of such quorum shall be deemed to be the acts of the whole court and in all proceedings the decision of the majority shall be the decision of such court and in case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have an additional or casting vote.

21. If any member of such court shall absent himself from the meetings of such court for four weeks consecutively or shall send in his resignation in writing addressed to the chairman or shall in any way become incapacitated from attending such court such person shall cease to be a member of such court and the chairman shall call a public meeting of persons qualified as aforesaid for the purpose of electing some person to fill the vacancy thus caused and at such meeting the same proceedings as nearly as may be shall be had and

taken as is herein directed to be had and taken at the first election of members of such court provided that so long as there is a quorum any vacancy or deficiency in the number of members of such court shall not affect the proceedings thereof.

22. Fourteen days before the termination of the six months for which the members of such court shall have been elected the chairman shall publicly notify a time when and place where a public meeting shall be held for the purpose of electing nine persons being qualified as aforesaid to serve for the ensuing six months as members of the local court in place of the members whose period of service shall have expired and at such meeting such chairman shall preside and the same proceedings be had and taken and the same rules apply and be applicable as is hereinbefore set forth in regard to the first election of members of such court and the members so elected shall be members for the six months ensuing the date upon which the first elected members shall retire and so on every succeeding six months provided that any member retiring as aforesaid at the expiration of any six months shall if otherwise qualified be eligible to be re-elected.

23. Every such local court established as aforesaid shall and may take cognizance of any breach whether of omission or commission of any of the rules or regulations framed by the said court as aforesaid and punish every such breach by the infliction of a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds for the first offence and twenty pounds for any second or subsequent offence.

24. It shall be lawful for the chairman of any such court upon complaint made by the holder of any right lease or license under this act that he is or has been whilst such holder engaged in a mining partnership with any other person and that a balance is due to him on account thereof or upon the application of any such holder so engaged in such partnership that the same may be dissolved and that the sums respectively due to the several members thereof may be ascertained and paid to issue process to procure or compel the appearance before such court of such members of the said partnership as shall appear necessary and upon such appearance or in default thereof after such process to procure and compel the same as aforesaid or in the absence of such members as shall not appear to be necessary parties to such case it shall be lawful for such court to enquire into and hear such complaint or application and order that such partnership shall be dissolved and ascertain and determine the amount to be paid by any one member to any other member or members thereof and to order that such amount so determined together with reasonable costs shall be paid or to make such other order as to such court

shall seem meet provided that the balance or amount payable to any one partner does not exceed two hundred pounds.

25. The chairman of every such local court shall have power to summon and examine on oath any witness or witnesses and to administer any such oath and also to commit for any period not exceeding fourteen days any person refusing to be sworn or committing any other contempt in such court and also to issue a warrant to compel the attendance of any necessary witnesses and shall possess generally the powers of a court of petty sessions and no proceedings in such court shall be quashed for want of form or be removed into the Supreme Court by *certiorari* or otherwise and such court shall have power to award reasonable costs to either party in any matter brought before such court and the orders or awards of such court shall and may be carried out or enforced by the chairman of such court in the manner justices of the peace are now by law authorised to enforce any order or award made in any court of petty sessions.

26. If any person shall forge any document licence or lease issued under the authority of this act or shall fraudulently use utter or exhibit any such forged document license or lease knowing the same to be forged or if any person shall fraudulently personate the holder of any such document license or lease or shall falsely and fraudulently represent that any servant or other person is an authorised person within the meaning of this act or shall fraudulently use or exhibit as his own any document license or lease belonging or granted to any other person or shall use or exhibit as a valid document license or lease any document license or lease which shall have expired he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction be subject to fine or imprisonment with or without hard labor or to both at the discretion of such court.

27. If the holder of any document license or lease issued under the provisions of this act shall by any fraudulent device or contrivance defraud or attempt to defraud her Majesty or any person authorised to receive the same of any money or gold payable or reserved by such document license or lease or shall conceal or make a false statement as to the amount of any gold procured by him or falsify any accounts with a fraudulent intent such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction be subject to fine and imprisonment at the discretion of such court And all officers and servants of such holder and other person whosoever who shall knowingly be concerned in any such fraud or attempted fraud whether with or without the knowledge or concurrence

of such holder shall in like manner be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction as aforesaid be liable to a like punishment.

28. If any person shall steal any gold or shall sever or secrete with intent to steal any gold from any claim mine bed or vein thereof or if any person shall with a fraudulent intent take remove or conceal any gold found or being in any claim mine bed or vein thereof every such person shall be deemed guilty of felony and being thereof convicted shall be liable to be punished in the same way as in the case of larceny.

29. Nothing in this act contained shall be deemed to abridge or control the prerogative rights and powers of her Majesty the Queen her heirs and successors in respect of the gold mines and gold fields of the colony of Victoria.

30. All proceedings for any infringement of any of the provisions of this act or of any of the rules established by the governor with the advice of the executive council as aforesaid and the hearing and determining of which is not herein otherwise specially provided for shall be had and taken away by or before any two justices of the peace in a summary way and no such proceedings shall be removed by *certiorari* into the Supreme Court.

31. All fines inflicted under this act shall go and be distributed one moiety thereof to the informer or party complaining and the other moiety to her Majesty her heirs and successors for the public uses of the colony of Victoria and in support of the government thereof.

32. Any person ordered or adjudged to forfeit or pay any fine penalty or forfeiture amounting to ten pounds and upwards who shall feel himself aggrieved by the judgment of the local court or any justice or justices adjudicating or before whom he was convicted may appeal from any such judgment or conviction to the next court of general sessions of the peace which shall be held nearest to the place where such judgment or conviction shall have been given or made and the execution of every such judgment or conviction so appealed from shall be suspended in case such person shall with two or more sufficient sureties immediately before such court justice or justices enter into a bond or recognizance to her Majesty her heirs and successors in the penal sum of double the amount of such fine penalty or forfeiture which bond or recognizance respectively such local court or justice or justices is and are hereby authorised and required to take and such bond or recognizance shall be conditioned to prosecute such appeal with effect and to be forthcoming to abide the determination of the said court of general sessions and to pay such costs as the

THE GOLD FIELDS ACT.

said court shall award on such occasion and said court of general sessions is hereby authorised and required to hear and determine the matter of the said appeal and the decision of such last mentioned court shall be final between the parties to all intents and purposes.

33. From and after the passing of this act an act of the lieutenant-governor and legislative council of Victoria passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of her present Majesty intituled "An Act for the better management of the Gold Fields in the colony of Victoria" shall be and the same is hereby re-

pealed except so far as relates to any matter or thing done or commenced under the said act or any offence committed against the same previous to the passing of this act.

SCHEDULE.

A.

I do swear that I will well and truly inquire into the matter of the complaint now submitted and true finding and decision give according to the evidence.

So help me God.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

OF THE

GOLD FIELDS.

[Rules I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII. and IX., inclusive, were proclaimed on the 3rd October, 1855, under the Act of Council, 18 Victoria, No. 37, in lieu of all former regulations.]

I.—Mining Right.

All persons holding the Miner's Right under the provision of the Act of the Governor and Council, 18 Victoria, No. 37, will be authorised to mine for gold upon any Waste Lands of the Crown, and to occupy, for the purpose of residence in connection with the object of mining, so much of the said lands as may be prescribed under the rules and regulations now and hereafter from time to time made :—

Provided that lands reserved by the Government or enclosed by previous occupants shall not be entered upon without special authority.

II.—Business Licenses.

Licenses to carry on business will be issued and be in force for the respective periods, on payment as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
For Three months	2	10	0
„ Six months	5	0	0
„ Twelve months... ..	10	0	0

The Business Licenses will be dated from the day of issue, and have effect for three, six, or twelve months.

Business Licenses at whatever place issued will be available on any Gold Field throughout the Colony, but no sub-letting will be permitted.

III.—Unauthorized Occupation.

Any person not being the holder of the Miner's Right, or Lease or License, under the aforesaid Act, and not being an authorised person within the meaning thereof, who shall carry on or follow any business, or become resident upon Crown Lands at any of the Gold Mines or Gold Fields, shall be deemed to be in the unauthorised occupation of such lands, and shall be liable to be dealt with under the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 9 and 10 Victoria, c. 104, and on conviction be subject to a fine for the first offence in a sum not exceeding Ten pounds; for the second offence in a sum not exceeding Twenty nor less than ten pounds; and for the third or any subsequent offence not exceeding Fifty nor less than Twenty pounds.

IV.—Authorized Occupation.—Authorized persons within the meaning of the Act.

1. All holders of any license or lease for pastoral purposes.
2. All ministers of religion and school-masters.
3. The servants of such holders, ministers and school-masters, then residing with and being in the actual employment of any of them.

4. All females, and all children under fourteen years of age, who shall only reside but not mine for gold upon any gold field.

V.—*Miner's Rights and Business Licenses not Transferable.*

The miner's right or business license is not transferable, and any person using such document, originally granted to any other person, with a view to exercise the privileges conferred on the rightful holder, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to the penalty attached, viz., to fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or to both.

VI.—*Inadmissible Claims.*

No claims will be allowed or granted, on any ground, the working or occupation of which shall be considered injurious to the general interest, such as the interference with the supply of water requisite for the Public, the undermining or digging up of roads; nor will the erection of stores, tents, or buildings be permitted, which may obstruct general thoroughfares, or interfere with mining.

VII.—*Leases.*

[This Rule is suspended in the Ovens District.]

1. Alluvial lands unworked, may be leased in portions, not exceeding Forty acres, where the locality is not upon any established gold field, and of which the auriferous character has been developed by prospecting at the instance of the applicants.

The rent payable for such lands to be Ten pounds per annum per acre, irrespective of any duty or royalty not exceeding one-twentieth of the gross yield of gold obtained from thence.

Claims to be taken in square or rectangular blocks not exceeding in length twice their breadth.

2. Alluvial lands worked or abandoned: such lands may be leased in portions not exceeding Ten acres, at an annual rental of Ten pounds per acre; such rental to be irrespective of any duty or royalty leviable upon the gross amount of the gold produced from the said lands, not in any case exceeding one-twentieth part thereof. Claims to be taken as in unworked lands, in square or rectangular blocks, not exceeding in length twice their breadth.

Provided always that no applications for leases of either worked or unworked alluvial lands subsequent to the date hereof, shall be entertained except on the recommendation of the Local Court of the district.

VIII.—*Quartz Leases.*

Leases for working quartz veins will be granted for portions not exceeding 220 yards along the vein, by such breadth as will include the whole of the vein within the length assigned.

Where the quartz is much disintegrated or the veins not of great thickness, at different inclinations, the area leased will be not exceeding 220 yards along the supposed course of the vein by a breadth not exceeding 50 yards.

In either case the annual rent will be at the rate of One pound per yard in length of the claim, irrespective of any duty or royalty, not exceeding one-twentieth part of the gross amount of gold produced from the claim.

Application for lease is to be made to the Warden, who on payment of twenty-five per cent. of the annual rent will put the applicant in possession, should no impediment or objection exist, and having caused a survey and examination of the area to be leased, the lease will be issued on payment of the balance of the first year's rent; provided that no application subsequent to the date hereof will be entertained except on recommendation of the Local Court of the District.

IX.—*Adjustment of Disputes.*

All disputes connected with mining, or occupations of lands under the Miner's Right, or lease or license within the gold districts, except those held for pastoral purposes, shall be decided by any Justice of the Peace, in conformity with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, and according to the practice and custom as to the modes of mining at present existing on the Gold Fields, and according to such regulations as may be from time to time approved by His Excellency the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Local Courts.

Any Justice of the Peace, when required to adjudicate in such disputes, shall demand from the complainant (before entering the complaint) a fee of Two pounds, to be paid by him into the Public Treasury, on account of the General Revenue.

X.—*Claims belonging to Deceased Individuals.*

[Proclaimed 1st April, 1856.]

Where any number of persons holding Miner's Rights or Business Licenses shall be in possession of any claims as co-partners, under such Miner's Rights or Business Licenses respectively, and any one of such persons shall die, the surviving partners shall be entitled to hold possession of the claim

as against all strangers, provided that the number of persons holding Miner's Rights working such claim, be according to the regulations in force in the district, and without prejudice to the rights of the personal representative of the deceased, by agreement, or law, against the surviving partners.

Where any person holding a Miner's Right or Business License shall be in sole possession of any claim under such Miner's Right or Business License and shall die, no other person shall take possession of such claim for the period of one month after the death of such person; or for the further period of three months, if during the first month any person shall serve a written notice upon the Warden of the district, stating that he or she is about to obtain probate or administration, as the case may be, of the personal estate and effects of the deceased, and requesting him to protect the claim; and the said Warden shall protect the said claim from intrusion during the above periods

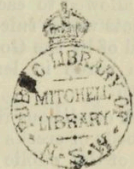
respectively; and when such probate or administration respectively is obtained by any one the personal representative, or a person nominated in writing by him or her, such personal representative or nominee holding a Miner's Right or Business License respectively, shall be entitled to the possession of the said claim, according to the regulations in force in the district.

XI.—*Penalty for the infraction of Regulations made by Local Courts.*

[Proclaimed 2nd May, 1856.]

The Gold Fields Act, 18 Victoria, No. 37, section 23, provides, that every breach of the Local Court Rules, whether by omission or commission, subjects the party breaking the same to a penalty of not more than Ten pounds for the first offence, and not more than Twenty pounds for the second or any subsequent offence.

LOCAL RULES.



[The following Rules were framed by the Government, and published on the 3rd October, 1855, to have effect in the absence of Regulations framed by the Local Court, and approved of by his Excellency.]

I.—*Extent of Claim.*

The extent of claim to which each Miner's Right shall entitle the holder, shall, (except in districts where the rules of the Local Court, approved of by the Governor, otherwise provide), be—

For one miner.....	12 feet by 12 feet
For two miners	12 " 24 "
For three miners	18 " 24 "
For four miners	24 " 24 "

beyond which no greater area (except in the districts aforesaid) will be granted, unless where it can be proved satisfactorily that two or more parties of miners, taking up claims in the usual manner, on worked or flooded ground, can by combining, overcome any natural difficulties which may exist by means not detrimental to the interests of

the public or other authorised miners. Such combinations may be authorised under the distinct condition that the ground must be worked by the same number of miners as would be required were it divided into the smaller claims.

Any such party of miners must be in possession of a written sanction from the Warden, to be produced when required.

II.—*Business License.*

Each Business License (except in districts where the rules of the Local Court approved of by the Governor otherwise provide), shall entitle the holder to occupy an allotment of ground having a frontage of sixteen feet six inches, irrespective of depth, provided such ground be not required for mining purposes;

and for every such frontage or portion thereof, in addition, a similar license must be taken out.

In districts in which authorised occupants have erected premises in terms of any regulations previous to the date hereof, on areas not recognised by this notice, the maximum payment will be limited to £20 per annum, or at that rate half-yearly or quarterly, each case of the kind being recorded in the office of the Warden of the district.

With respect to applications of a subsequent date, £50 will be the maximum payment; but in no case will licenses be granted for sites not actually required for business uses by occupants.

III. *Working or Clearing Beds of Creeks.*

Where the working or clearing of beds of creeks or water holes would be no injury to the public, permission may be granted to parties of miners to undertake the same.

The portion of such beds of creeks or water holes allowed to each miner will (except in Districts where rules of the Local Court, approved of by the Governor otherwise provide), be ten yards in length, irrespective of the breadth.

Such conditions relative to the working of such beds of creeks and water holes as the interest of the public may require will be imposed, and if deemed expedient, a sum of money as a deposit may be taken from each miner to ensure the due performance of the same.

IV.—*Sluice Washing, &c.*

Sluice washing, or other water privileges, will be allowed only by special sanction, in order that care may be taken to guard against conferring the privilege in places where the permanent supply of water may be injured by the operation.

When a party of miners have received permission for sluice-washing or other privilege, they may obtain a written sanction from the officer authorising it.

Such privileges will in all cases be subject to the rules of the Local Court of the District approved of by the Governor.

V.—*Prospecting.*

For the encouragement of Prospecting, persons discovering new Gold Workings may have allotted to them by special sanction an extent of ground equal to double or treble the ordinary area of mining claim, provided the discovery be made public without unnecessary delay.

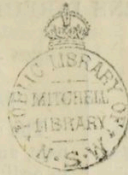
Any person or persons discovering new Gold Fields may (except in districts where rules of the Local Court approved of by the Governor otherwise provide) have allotted to them, at the discretion of the Warden, an extent of ground not exceeding one quarter of an acre, provided the discovery be not within five miles of any established Gold Workings, and also provided the discovery be made known without unnecessary delay.

VI.—*Plurality of claims.*

No miner or party of miners can (except in districts where rules of the Local Court approved of by the Governor otherwise provide) hold at one and the same time more than one claim, or hold any claim in reserve or unworked, and such proceeding will be considered as a relinquishment of right to any claim, however much previously worked, unless satisfactory reason, such as sickness or some other urgent cause, can be shown, on the claim becoming a subject of dispute.

VII.—*Quartz—Individual Mining.*

Any person mining on a quartz vein will (except in districts where rules of the Local Court approved of by the Governor otherwise provide) be entitled to twelve feet on the vein with the dip.



R U L E S

OF THE

BEECHWORTH LOCAL COURT.

I.—*Working or Clearing Beds of Creeks.*

[Assented to 3rd October, 1855.]

Where the working or clearing of beds of creeks or water holes would be no injury to the public, permission may be granted to parties of miners to undertake the same. The portion of such beds of creeks, or water-holes, allowed to each miner will be ten yards in length, irrespective of breadth. No greater length than 80 yards will be allowed, and this clause to be subject to any new rules, to be made at the opening of new creeks.

II.—*Sluice Washing, &c.*

[Assented to 3rd October, 1855.]

Sluice washing, or other water privilege, will be allowed only by special sanction, in order that care may be taken to guard against conferring the privileges in places where the permanent supply of water may be injured by the operation. The whole body of water, if required, to be allowed to flow in the bed of the creek. When a party of miners have received permission for sluice washing or other privilege, they may obtain a written sanction from the officer authorising it. Sluice washing away from the creek to be allowed by the Warden on application. A distinct claim to the races now cut, to be made out by evidence, as to priority of application before the Local Wardens, and such right confirmed by them. A ticket to be given, securing to the holder full possession of said race, as property, the last race to be entitled to water, to be cut in case the stream be required in the creek.

[This Rule must be read in conjunction

with Rule XL., by which water rights, bed claims, &c., are modified. See also Rule XXVI.]

III. *Right to Water and Sluicing in bed of Creek.*

[Assented to 3rd October, 1855.]

Existing rights to water in the bed of the creek to be ascertained and confirmed accordingly to the parties. No person to sluice in the bed of the creek without special sanction of the Warden. No right to sluice to be recognised unless the claimant have written sanction from the Warden.

IV. *Erection of Dams on the Woolshed.*

[Assented to 3rd October, 1855.]

Any dam on the Woolshed Creek, erected on ground about to be worked, shall be removed at the expense of the party about to work the ground on which the dam is situated. Upon the removal of any such dam, the party coming in shall render the water as available as it was before to the party in possession of the claim to which the dam belongs.

V. *Water-wheels.*

[Assented to 3rd October, 1855.]

Parties may demand the privilege of using water from creeks, for the purpose of wheels, provided this does not interfere with washing or sluicing, the first applicant having the right to use as much as suits his purpose, the surplus, if any, going to the next, and so on. Existing rights to be determined on this principle.

VI. *Right to Races.*

[Assented to 3rd October, 1855.]

All right to any race cut for conveying water, tail race, or privilege granted for using water in the creek or out of the creek, becomes forfeited when abandoned; if in the creek for the space of one week, and if out of the creek for the space of one month, unless sickness or some other sufficient cause can be shewn for leaving it.

VII. *Night and Day Water for Races.*

[Assented to 3rd October, 1855.]

The first right to a sluice stream to be taken to give the party possessing it a right to night water, if required to make up his stream, in consequence of the day water to which he is entitled, being required in the creek. All questions of this nature to be decided by priority.

VIII. *Quartz.—Individual Mining.*

[Assented to 3rd October, 1855.]

Any person mining on a quartz vein, will be entitled to 12-ft. in length on the vein, irrespective of the breadth, provided he possesses the miner's right, and provided that no party shall hold more than twenty claims, and that at least one man is employed for each claim taken out.

IX.—*Number of miners, according to claims.*

[Assented to 22nd October, 1855.]

Parties shall keep employed one man holding a miner's right, for each claim held by them under the regulations.

X. *Transfer of Claims—Notice.*

[Assented to 22nd October, 1855.]

In the event of the person in whose name the claim is registered, parting with his interest in such claim, notice shall be given at once to the resident Warden by the person succeeding as head of the party.

XI. *Erecting Dams.*

[Assented to 22nd October, 1855.]

No person may erect a dam without the sanction of the Warden.

XII. *Interference with Dams, Races, &c.*

[Assented to 22nd October, 1855.]

No person may cut a dam or race the property of another party, or otherwise interfere with the supply of water, without the sanction of the Warden.

[See Rule XXII.]

XIII. *Repair of Races,—Bridges.*

[Assented to 22nd October, 1855.]

The owner of any race shall keep it in repair, and shall make a bridge where any road in ordinary use crosses the same, upon being required so to do by the Warden. Upon any repair being pointed out by the Warden as necessary, the owner of the race shall make the necessary repairs; otherwise he shall be considered as guilty of a breach of the regulations of the court.

XIV. *Responsible Party.*

[Assented to 22nd October, 1855.]

The person in whose name the claim stands registered, shall be held responsible for the due observance of these regulations.

XV. *Bed Claims.*

[Assented to 18th January, 1856.]

It shall be imperative upon all parties taking up bed claims of 10 yards per man, to make a written application, in the first instance, to the Warden.

XVI. *Business License Claims.*

[Assented to 19th February, 1856.]

Each business license shall entitle the holder to occupy an area of ground, not exceeding 50-ft. by 100-ft., and for every such area, or portion thereof, in addition, a similar license must be taken out. The first mentioned admeasurement to be deemed the frontage and protected from encroachment.

XVII. *Mining Grounds classified and Claims apportioned.*

[Assented to 7th March, 1856.]

All ground, except the beds of creeks, shall be divided into three classes. 1st. New ground, or ground which can be worked in the ordinary way, that is, without the application of horse power, steam power, or tail race, or other expensive process, shall be 12 ft. by 12 ft., to each miner. 2nd. All ground partially worked and abandoned, and requiring a tail race, or other necessary outlay, shall be 36 ft. by 36 ft. to each miner, but no party shall be granted more than six such claims; and all such parties will be required to have one man employed always to each claim. 3rd. All ground, partially worked and abandoned, of an average depth of 20 ft. at the least, and having under water to render a deep tail race necessary, or the application of horse, water, or steam power necessary, for the effectual working of the same, shall be 48 ft. by 48 ft.,

to each miner, but no party will be granted more than six such claims. All such parties will be required to have one man employed always to each claim.

[This Rule was cancelled on the 28th of October, 1856.]

XVIII. *Position of Races.*

[Assented to 14th March, 1856.]

All water races, now cut, or that may hereafter be cut, shall have a given point specified, at which they shall be taken from the creek. In races already cut, the given point to be taken, to be the spot from which the race now heads.

XIX. *Two Months allowed to procure Machinery.*

[Assented to 18th March, 1856.]

Any party requiring the aid of steam or horse power to work a claim, shall have two months allowed to procure the same: Provided that at least one man holding a miner's right, be continued on the claim, from the date of registration.

[See Rule XXXV., with reference to quartz crushing.]

XX. *Tailings of Toms, or Sluices, to be kept clear.*

[Assented to 18th March, 1856.]

Any party sluicing or tomming in the bed of a creek, or flood race, shall keep their tailings clear, so that all side springs, as well as the rights of other parties may not be injured or interfered with.

XXI. *Full Sluice Stream in Nine Mile Creek.*

[Assented to 18th March, 1856.]

A full sluice stream shall be allowed to run in the Nine Mile Creek, if required, for sluicing purposes.

XXII. *Notice to Proprietor of Race intended to be cut away.*

[Assented to 18th March, 1856.]

Previously to any authority or permission being granted to any party to cut away a race, forty-eight hours notice in writing shall be given by the Warden to the proprietor thereof.

XXIII. *Extent of Claims on the Woolshed Creek.*

[Assented to 8th April, 1856.]

The portion of the Woolshed Creek to be hereafter allowed (except where rules of the Local Court, approved by the Governor, otherwise provide) shall be 80 yds, in length

by 150 yds. in width to each claimholder, it being imperative upon such holder to have at least eight men holding a miner's right employed upon the claim. Where the width of the creek is less than 150-yds., the breadth of claim is to be taken as extending from bank to bank. This rule is not to have a retrospective effect.

XXIV. *Extent of Claims, Owens District.*

[Assented to 8th April, 1856.]

The extent of claim (except in cases where rules of the Local Court, approved by the Governor, otherwise provide) shall in the district of the Owens, be—

For one miner, 20-ft. by 20-ft.

For two miners, 20-ft. by 40-ft.

For three miners, 35-ft. by 35-ft.

For four miners, 40-ft. by 40-ft.

XXV. *Claims in Wet, Worked, or Flooded Ground.*

[Assented to 23rd May, 1856.]

In wet, worked or flooded ground, in the District of Beechworth, such increased area of claim (not exceeding twenty-four feet by twenty-four feet per man), as may be considered proportionate to the difficulties to be overcome, and the magnitude of the operations to be undertaken, will be allowed to parties not exceeding twelve in number.

[This Rule was cancelled on the 28th of October, 1856.]

XXVI. *Applications to be Registered.*

[Assented to 23rd May, 1856.]

All future applications for extended claims, bed claims, and rights of water, shall be registered at the offices of the sub-wardens of the respective districts in which such claims or rights of water are situated.

XXVII. *Purchase of Shares in Claims on the Woolshed Creek.*

[Assented to 10th June, 1856.]

Every holder of a Miner's Right may purchase a share or shares on the Woolshed Creek in claims other than the one held in virtue of such Miner's Right, provided that the number of shares so purchased shall not in any case exceed eight shares of ten yards each in length; this Rule to apply to the Woolshed Creek only, and not to apply to claims held under Regulation No. 24.

XXVIII.—*Flood Races on the Woolshed Creek.*

[Assented to 10th June, 1856.]

All parties holding bed claims on the

Woolshed Creek shall be bound to cut and keep an efficient flood race past their respective claims.

XXIX. *Plurality of Shares in Claims allowed.*

[Assented to 15th July, 1856.]

It shall be competent for any holder of a Miner's Right to purchase shares in claims other than the claim held in virtue of such Miner's Right. Such purchased shares not to exceed the number of claims granted in one block under any one regulation, and not to apply to regulations Nos. 8 and 24.

XXX. *Interpretation of term "Wet or Flooded Ground."*

[Assented to 15th July, 1856.]

Wet or flooded ground shall be taken to be any description of workings where any tail-race, steam, horse or water-power, or any continued mechanical means are necessary for keeping down the water in the same.

XXXI.—*Extent of Claims on Sheep Station Creek.*

[Assented to 15th July, 1856.]

The extent of claim upon the Sheep Station Creek shall be limited to sixty yards in length, and in no case to exceed eighty yards in breadth, it being imperative that at least six men holding the Miner's Right be employed upon such claim.

XXXII. *Forcible seizure of Claims prohibited.*

[Assented to 15th July, 1856.]

No miner or party of miners shall be permitted to jump or take forcible possession of any claim, but when a claim is disputed the party wishing to take possession of the same shall first make application to the Warden or other authorised person to enquire into and decide upon the same.

XXXIII. *Claims to be marked by Pegs.*

[Assented to 29th July, 1856.]

It shall be imperative upon all claim-holders to define the boundaries of their claims by four conspicuous pegs, one to be fixed at each corner of the claim.

XXXIV. *Reservation of Flooded Claims.*

[Assented to 16th September, 1856.]

When at any time claims which are being worked shall become unworkable in consequence of flood or from excess of drainage water, it shall be competent for the Warden, upon written application from any claim-holder affected by such flood or excess of drainage-water, to suspend by written sanc-

tion the working of such claim for a period of one month, and to extend such sanction from time to time at his discretion, provided that one man having a miner's right is daily in attendance upon such claim. A registration of all such sanctions to be kept by the Warden.

XXXV. *Four months allowed to procure quartz crushing machinery.*

[Assented to 26th September, 1856.]

Upon quartz reefs four months may be allowed, on application, for the purpose of procuring machinery, provided that at least one man holding a Miner's Right be continued on the claim from the date of registration.

XXXVI. *Extent of claim on the Boundary and Wooragay Creeks.*

[Assented to 26th September, 1856.]

The extent of claim on the Boundary and Wooragay Creeks shall be limited to eighty yards in length, and in no case to exceed one hundred yards in breadth, to each claim holder, it being imperative upon such holder to have at least eight men holding Miner's Rights employed upon such claim. Where the breadth of the creek may be less than one hundred yards, the breadth of claim to be taken as extending from bank to bank.

XXXVII. *Extent of Surfacing Claim on Woolshed and Reid's Creeks.*

[Assented to 26th September, 1856.]

The extent of surfacing claim upon the Woolshed and Reid's Creeks for sluicing purposes shall be to each claim holder: On worked ground, twenty yards in breadth by one hundred yards back measurement; on new ground the same extent of claim may be allowed, but the sinking not to exceed five feet in depth, it being imperative upon the holders of claims to keep at least three men having Miner's Rights constantly employed upon such claims.

XXXVIII. *Tail Races.*

[Assented to 26th September, 1856.]

All parties holding bed claims shall be bound to cut and maintain an efficient tail race through or past their respective claims.

XXXIX. *Water Rights reserved during dry weather.*

[Assented to 26th September, 1856.]

All water rights granted from springs or other sources liable to become dry in summer shall not be forfeited in consequence of the owners of such rights working upon other claims or with other water, during the time the race is dry or has not sufficient water for its purpose.

XL. Limitation of Water Rights.

[Assented to 7th October, 1856.]

All water rights granted to bed claims, either for sluicing purposes or wheels, shall be taken to extend only to the claim for which originally granted.

XLI. Allowance of extra area to Prospectors.

[Assented to 7th October, 1856.]

For the encouragement of prospecting, any person or party discovering new gold workings shall be entitled to half the amount of a bed claim or extended claim, or to two entire claims on dry sinkings, or to ten claims on quartz reefs, in all cases in addition to any claims he or they may have a right to hold under the miner's right (a party being entitled to no further extension than a single claimant), provided the discovery be not within three miles of any established gold working, and also provided the discovery is made known to the Warden of the district without any unnecessary delay.

XLII. Extent of claim in wet, worked, or flooded ground.

[Assented to 28th October, 1856.]

All wet, worked, or flooded ground hereafter granted, shall not exceed eighty yards in

length by forty yards in width to each claimholder; it being imperative upon such claimholder to have at least one man holding a miner's right employed for every five yards of frontage upon the claim, the breadth of the claim to be taken with frontage to the creek. All such claims to be duly registered by the Warden. Rule No. XVII, gazetted on the 7th March, 1856, and Rule No. XXV, gazetted on the 23rd May, 1856, are hereby cancelled.

XLIII. Extent of claim in partially worked or new ground.

[Assented to 28th October, 1856.]

Sluicing claims on partially worked ground (except where rules of the Local Court otherwise provide) shall be to each claimholder one hundred yards in length by thirty yards in width, irrespective of depth of sinking; and in new ground, one hundred yards in length by thirty yards in width, provided the sinking does not exceed three feet; it being imperative upon each claimholder to have at least three men holding miner's rights employed upon the claim. All such claims to be duly registered by the Warden.

RULES

OF THE

YACHANDANDAH LOCAL COURT.

[The following are the Rules passed by the Yachandandah Court, and assented to by the Governor, up to this date :]—

I.—Working Beds of Creeks.

Where the clearing or working of beds of creeks or water holes would be no injury to the public, permission may be granted to parties of miners to undertake the same. The portion of such beds of creeks or water

holes allowed to each miner, will be ten yards in length, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty yards in breadth. No greater length than one hundred yards will be allowed; and this clause to be subject to any new rules to be made at the opening of new creeks.

II.—*Hill Claims.*

The extent of hill or surface claims shall be five yards frontage to the creek, by one hundred and sixty yards back. No claim to be granted exceeding forty yards frontage to the creek, by one hundred and sixty yards back. In no case shall the tailings be allowed to flow into the bed of the creek, except by special permission of the Warden.

III.—*Plurality of Claims.*

Any miner shall be entitled to hold a claim of the authorised extent, or shares in claims not exceeding in the whole number of shares such extent, provided he employs the requisite number of men holding the miner's right.

IV.—*Responsible Party.*

The person in whose name the claim stands registered, shall be held responsible for the due observance of these regulations; and in the event of a sale being effected, notice shall be given at once to the clerk of the Local Court, and the transfer entered by him and endorsed on the register ticketed.

V.—*Water Privileges.*

Sluice washing or other water privileges, will be allowed only by special sanction, in order to guard against conferring the privilege on places where the permanent supply of water may be injured by the operation.

VI.—*Diversion of Water Courses.*

Parties turning the creek shall, on obtaining the permission of the Warden, make the ditch into which it is to be turned, sufficiently deep and wide, so that in cases of floods the water may run as freely as in the original bed.

VII.—*Removal of Dams.*

Any dam erected on ground about to be worked, shall be removed at the expense of the party about to work the ground on which the dam is situated. Before the removal of any such dam, the party coming in, shall render the water as available as it previously was, to the party in possession of the claim to which the dam belongs.

VIII.—*Water for Wheels.*

Parties may demand the privilege of using water from creeks for the purpose of wheels, provided this does not interfere with washing or sluicing, at the time such privilege be granted.

IX.—*Succession to Water Rights.*

All water rights for the purposes of hill or bank washing, shall extend only to the claim for which originally granted. On a party working out their claim, renewed application shall be made to the Warden for a

further allotment of ground, the first right of water falling to the next party, and so on.

X.—*Forfeiture of Water Rights.*

All right to any race cut for conveying water, tail race, or privilege granted for using water in the creek, or out of the creek, becomes forfeited when abandoned for the space of fourteen days, unless sickness or some other sufficient cause shall be shewn for leaving it.

XI.—*Encouraging Prospecting.*

For the encouragement of prospecting, persons discovering new workings not less than two miles distant from the last occupied claim, may have allotted to them by special sanction, in addition, a third of the ordinary mining claim granted under these regulations, provided the discovery be made public without unnecessary delay.

XII.—*Bridges across Races.*

All races that are cut or may be cut across any public road, shall have constructed by the holders of such race, at the crossing of every such, a good and substantial bridge sufficiently wide and strong for general traffic; and should such bridges become out of repair, the same to be made serviceable at the expense of the parties holding such race.

XIII.—*Interference with Races allowed only by permission of Warden.*

No person shall be permitted on any pretext whatever, to cut away or otherwise injure or interfere with any dam, head race, tail race, or other works, the property of another party, without first obtaining the permission of the Warden. The Warden may, however, permit the diversion, flowing or otherwise, as may be required of such work, provided it is rendered as available as previously to the party owning it.

XIV.—*Extent of Ground for Holders of Business Licenses.*

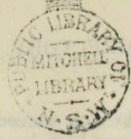
[Assented to 8th April, 1856.]

Each business license shall entitle the holder to occupy an area of ground not exceeding 50 feet by 100 feet; and for every such area or portion thereof in addition, similar licenses must be taken out. The first mentioned admeasurement to be deemed the frontage, and protected from encroachment.

XV.—*Extent of Bank Claims.*

[Assented to 10th May, 1856.]

The extent of bank claims having frontage to the creek, other than those authorised by regulation I, shall be five yards frontage to the creek, and fifty yards back, to each miner. No party will be permitted to hold more than forty yards frontage to the creek, by fifty yards back.



A SKETCH OF THE OVENS GOLD FIELDS,

From their Opening to the Present Time.

Two hundred miles distant from the metropolis of Victoria, and within thirty of the frontier of the neighboring colony of New South Wales, the Ovens gold fields have remained a kind of *terra incognita* to the majority of the working community; and though some of the largest fortunes ever made on any gold field, have been obtained within ten miles of the locality in which this directory is published; and though the extent of auriferous country within the boundaries of the Ovens district, is almost unlimited; this, the *ultima thule* of Victorian progress and civilization, has never obtained the popularity or the population which the gold fields of Ballarat and Bendigo have enjoyed. But even the most enthusiastic admirer of the Ovens does not envy the reputation of the sister gold fields; for within our own boundaries the measure of prosperity has been and still is, both great and general to an extent which will bear comparison with any other. The rate of wages has been and remains higher than in any other part of the colony, while the returns from the claims which are being worked by capitalists, enable them to pay an amount for weekly labor which anywhere else would be considered ruinous. From the character of our dry sinkings, moreover, very few of the claims—most of them being worked by their owners—fail to yield what are deemed fair returns. That the facts bear out these assertions, will be fully shown in the proper place; they are here alluded to for the purpose of justifying the expression of surprise, that the population of the district should not be far more numerous than it is at present. If any gold fields in Victoria deserve to be entitled "Poor man's diggings," the Ovens certainly can claim the designation without fear of a rival.

Nearly five years have elapsed since the first discovery of gold was made in the district. From the inquiries which have been made, it appears that the honor and reward of the first exploration is due to Mr. J. Meldrum, of Wangaratta, who in former years tended the flocks of Mr. Reid—the great squatter of the Ovens district—in this very locality. He had been a successful digger on one of the lower gold fields, and settled down at what was then the crossing place on the Ovens at Wangaratta, despatching from thence several prospecting parties into the ranges and gullies situated between the Ovens and Murray rivers over which he had formerly rambled in the character of shepherd. Several of these prospecting parties proved unsuccessful, but the last returned to their employer, bringing with them a pint-pot nearly full of the precious metal, which had been taken from a hole sunk in the bank of what is now known by the name of Spring Creek. The Spring Creek diggings soon became famous, and the tide of population, which set in, speedily scattered large bodies in various directions, all hands being eager for the discovery of a fresh field. Their researches resulted in the opening of Reid's Creek and Madman's Gully, the Yachandandah Creek and the Buckland river; all of which were rushed during the same year. The Woolshed Creek was also tried in 1852, but from the difficulty and expense of working, was abandoned, and it was not until the close of 1853 that this locality, which since obtained a most enviable notoriety, became popular or famous. In the course of time, and encouraged by the success of the claims on the upper part of the creek, the diggings gradually extended to the Lower Woolshed, the Sebastopol flat, the Napoleon and the El

Dorado—a distance of twelve or fourteen miles. Returning to Spring Creek and the Yachandandah, the explorers of these creeks very soon met at what is now called the Nine-mile, or Snake Valley, at this moment one of the most prosperous diggings in the district. The One, Two, and Three-mile Creeks were not opened to any extent before the year 1855.

Spring Creek was rushed by large numbers of adventurous diggers from Bendigo and Ballarat, who were allured by the flaming reports of the great yield which the first and a few subsequent prospectors had obtained; and about the latter end of the year 1852, and beginning of 1853, a large population was spread along its banks, extending from the falls near the present bridge to the head of the creek, and in the valley to the right, in the direction of Madman's Gully. At this time there must have been nearly a thousand hands at work, but it was not until November 1852, that the first general store was erected by Mr Richard Mellish, who is now the respected chairman of the Beechworth Municipal Council. The glowing accounts of the wonderful piles which were being made on the Ovens had reached him in town, and loading several drays, he started off on a "prospecting" expedition, and, arriving at Spring Creek, pitched his tent and opened the first store close to Scott's old bakery, on the site of what had once been the hut of Mr Reid's shepherd. It was on this part of the creek that the diggers first commenced operations. Mr Howitt, the Quaker author, visited the Ovens and set in on Spring Creek, in the month of December, in the same year, but he and his party appear to have sunk only shicers, and to have known very little what they were about. According to the veracious diary which this pretentious gentleman has since given to the world, Spring Creek was a hoax, and the small lead of gold which had been discovered long since exhausted. But Spring Creek has maintained a pre-eminent position among the different fields which have been rushed in the Ovens district during the past four years; and at this very moment is attracting a numerous body of diggers who, by co-operation and an improved method of mining, are able to work ground which was neglected previously on account of its wetness, and are obtaining something more than what is termed "tucker." Pennyweight Flat, which Mr. Howitt also tested, is set down as a shicer, and as another instance of this book-maker's powers of observation, it may be mentioned that he estimates the population of Spring and Reid's Creeks, at the time of his visit, at nearly 20,000; at this time, when the population of the Ovens is greater than at any other period in its history, the numbers

do not exceed 16,000; so that Mr. Howitt must have been gifted with a very fair capacity for "seeing double." Trustworthy parties, in whose statements implicit reliance may be placed, have assured the writer of these pages that at no time were there more than 8000 people on these creeks. Spring Creek, which this truthful authority would have his readers believe was a failure, and a hoax got up by interested storekeepers and station owners, continued during the ensuing months to allure an increasing population to the Ovens, and though it has experienced the ordinary vicissitudes of a new rush, having been deserted, and re-rushed, and then deserted again, it has now a population of at least five or six hundred. Among the lucky parties on Spring Creek, one Peter M'Cann has become known to fame from the fact of his having made £300 in a single fortnight, and from his never having been the same man since. This unlooked for amount of success is said to have slightly affected his mind. Many other individuals realised largely, but more especially from the claims in the bed of the creek. £15, £20, and £30 a week per man, were at one time general, and but very few men indeed failed to raise less than £4 or £5. The success of small parties working together, and the difficulty of working the ground in the upper part of the creek, led to the formation of two joint-stock companies, for the purpose of thoroughly exhausting the deeper and wettest ground. The first of these companies was the "Union Mining Company," which started with a capital of £2400, in twelve shares of £200, in the month of September, 1854. Its object was a grand one, and ought perhaps to be termed visionary. The projectors intended to cut a race twelve feet wide the whole length of Spring Creek, from the falls to the point of the hill opposite the camp, and then to tunnel in a straight line towards Madman's Gully. The money was obtained very easily, and the workmen commenced operations. All were extremely sanguine as to the success of the scheme, and one learned "limb of the law" made himself conspicuous by publicly pronouncing the expectation "that he hoped to receive a ton of gold for his share." Notwithstanding the cheap labor procured from Melbourne, where a hundred workmen were obtained, the works progressed slowly, while the funds vanished quickly. About a quarter of a mile of the great drainage race was cut, and a tram-way built in it for the purpose of facilitating the carting of the refuse down to the falls. But here the operations were suspended; the company's finances were absorbed, and its affairs involved; the small quantities of gold obtained were insufficient to encourage greater outlay, and after a brief existence of six months it ceased to exist, the shareholders

at its close finding themselves something like £150 out of pocket beyond the amount of their shares.

"The El Dorado Mining Company," was established in the month of October 1854, with a capital of £2000, in 100 shares of £20 each. No person was allowed to hold more than two shares, and shareholders were to have the preference over the public in obtaining employment on the company's claim. Under the management of a Mr. Hooper, they obtained a large claim nearly opposite the present site of the Camp, and set to work with great spirit; but the small claimowners below them complained that that the company absorbed all the water for washing, while they flooded the lower claims with their tailings, and combining together, they forced the government authorities to interfere. The claim worked by the El Dorado Mining Company was stopped, and the association from which great things were with every reason expected, ceased to exist at the very moment when, having got a good bottom, there was a prospect of their obtaining large returns. The funds of the company were exhausted, and the shareholders unwilling to contest their claim, or to make any arrangements for the removal of the complaint urged against them by the miners. Until the premature dissolution of the company, they had been employing on an average about 30 men—at times this number was increased to 40—to whom they paid £6 per week wages.

The first rush to Reid's Creek, which is about three miles below Spring Creek, the waters from which it receives, occurred in the month of November, 1852, when it was reported about Spring Creek, that gold had been found close to the present locality of Knight's public house, by a shepherd or station keeper in the service of Mr. Reid. Half the inhabitants rushed off to the new diggings, but to encounter difficulties in their operations far more serious than any they had met with on Spring Creek. In the first place, they found the sinking on Reid's Creek to be much deeper; and in the next place, the ground proved to be so wet and porous, that the combined exertions of six men could not keep a hole free from water, though they continued baling night and day. The ordinary process of mining had to be abandoned, and large paddocks varying from twelve to twenty feet square were sunk, and at each corner of these squares, and in some instances in the middle also, kegs capable of holding ten gallons were fastened by a rope to a long pole fixed on a post, and acting as a lever. These whips required each four men to attend them; but they failed to effect the desired object, and were attended with enormous expense. Many parties suffered in health from the consequences of having to work up to their waists in water; and,

notwithstanding the success of others, a great many men returned to Spring Creek and Madman's Gully. Finding the population so large, and the prospects of the creek so promising, a few storekeepers shifted their stores down to Reid's Creek, and were rapidly followed by others, until it became for a time the great business mart of the district. The first wheel on the creek was erected by Messrs. Kerrand Ewart, and as it proved successful it soon found numerous imitators. Water wheels came into general use, the water being raised from the claims by a series of pans attached to an endless band. It was at this period—the beginning of 1853—that the great rush from the lower diggings to the Ovens commenced, and inundated Reid's Creek with a population among whom were some of the most determined blackguard characters that ever disgraced any locality. They gave a stamp and a tone to the Reid's Creek diggings which they never lost, and which descending the creek with the extending diggings, displayed itself also in some very disagreeable characteristics on the Woolshed.

On the Ovens as well as on the other gold fields of the colony, the diggers at this time were at war with the authorities on the vexed question of licences, and here as elsewhere the diggers were annoyed and badgered by the frequent and in many instances tyrannically urged calls for the exhibition of their licences. The commissioner of this district and his myrmidons were eternally on the alert, and gangs of diggers were daily escorted to the office and fined, either because they really had no licence or because they did not happen to have the document about them. Great was the ill feeling which existed, and but a little spark was wanting to cause an explosion. It came with a vengeance. A man was accidentally shot by a trooper while working in his claim, and as nobody took the trouble to inquire into the real circumstances, the whole creek was speedily in arms to punish the supposed murderer who was accused of having shot the unfortunate deceased because he would not produce his licence. A gentleman residing on Reid's Creek at the time, and intimately acquainted with the whole locality, has kindly furnished the writer with the true particulars of the case. From his statement it appears that there had been a dispute about the claim in question, and a party of Germans applied to Mr. Commissioner Myers for his adjudication, which was given in their favor. The men who were wrongfully working in the claim were informed of the commissioner's decision, and told to leave it, but they refused to do so. The commissioner was sent for, and on his arrival with two troopers, he ordered the man who was shot to come out, but he obstinately refused to do so. The claim was being worked

by a paddock gradually shelving down to the bottom. Mr Commissioner Myers ordered one of the troopers to go down and bring the man out. The trooper was in the act of obeying the order when his carbine caught against the bank or something else, and went off, the contents lodging in the brain of the man, who thus fell a victim to his own folly and disobedience. The news of his death spread like wildfire: every claim around was deserted the instant after. The cry rose, "a man shot by a trooper." The diggers collected in large bodies, armed with muskets and revolvers, and attributing the death of the man (whose name by the bye was Guest) to the licensing system and the meddling of the police, they rushed to the camp to inflict summary vengeance on the commissioner and his satellites. Mr Myers fled for his life, seeking the protection of Mr Chief-Commissioner Smyth, at the camp at Beechworth. The unfortunate trooper who had accidentally caused the death of the man Guest was seized, and severely beaten before he could be rescued from the hands of the indignant diggers, who declared that nothing else than lynch law would satisfy them. The Chief Commissioner, Mr Smyth, (who was afterwards drowned at Benalla, while attempting to cross the Broken River,) galloped to Reid's Creek at the head of all the troopers under his command, expecting to find the diggers in open rebellion. They had, however, confined their vengeance to the maltreatment of the trooper, and to thoroughly rifling the camp. When he arrived he addressed the diggers, promising that the whole circumstances of the case should be enquired into, and that if Mr Myers or the trooper were guilty of the charge then brought against them, that they should be severely punished, and justice done to all parties. The indignant diggers were quieted; but a movement was got up for the purpose of intimidating the government into a choice of better and more humane officials, as well as obtaining an alteration in the then existing system of licenses. This agitation was promoted by several prominent men on the creek, amongst others by Dr Owens, who is now member of the Legislative Assembly for the district of the Loddon, and who, commencing his political career on this occasion, contrived to lay up a very pretty stock of political capital for future use. The agitation proved successful in a measure, for Mr Myers was dismissed by the government, and the widow was granted a gratuity of £250. It continued, however, for some time longer, but gradually died out. The diggings on the creek were more profitable than any agitation could be, and the diggers settled down to their business as quietly as before. Reid's Creek has continued to produce large quantities of gold; and after

yielding fine piles to many, and good wages to all, during a period of three years and a-half, still affords remunerative occupation to a population amounting to nearly five hundred.

The next great rush took place in March, 1853, from Reid's Creek back again to Spring Creek and Madman's Gully, where some surprising returns had been realised. In Madman's Gully the sinking is not more than from ten to fifteen feet, and in dry ground; some of the earlier visitors took £10 and £12 a day from their claims, and in the shortest possible time Madman's Gully was the home of thousands. A fierce competition for claims ensued, and the ground was turned up in every direction. It very soon appeared that the gold was found only in patches, sometimes of large, at others of very small dimensions, and after a few weeks working a great many of the diggers wended their way back again to Reid's Creek or crossed the ranges to the Yachandandah, which was the next creek proclaimed to be auriferous. There have been several occasional small rushes to Madman's Gully in the course of the last two years, and a small number of Europeans have been permanently working there with very fair results. Recently it has been one of the spots on which the celestials have mustered in large numbers.

From Madman's Gully, Spring and Reid's Creeks, hundreds again migrated to the Yachandandah, a small creek fed partly from the Nine-mile Creek, and about fourteen miles from Spring Creek, in a lovely district.

Mr. Howitt and his party appear to have been among the first prospectors of this locality. When they set in there were only two other parties on the whole of the creek. The peculiar character of the Yachandandah diggings is the immense extent of ground adapted to surfacing, and yielding unusually large returns. The bed of the creek exhibits some excellent deep sinkings out of which very large sums have been made at almost every point. Mr. Kirby, the landlord of the Eureka Hotel on Kirby's Flat, was one of the first who set to work sluicing with a long tom in the creek, opposite the site of the township, where he managed for some time to raise nearly £200 a month. From this spot of the creek, the Yachandandah diggings have extended up the creek to the junction with the Nine Mile, and down the creek to Allan's Flat, a distance from point to point of nearly fourteen miles. As much as £6 to £7 a day is now being made out of the surface diggings on the banks of the creek, while the claims in the beds on the several flats are doing remarkably well. On Allan's Flat which is the lowest on the creek, and the most recently attacked, the newspapers report that fifty and sixty ounces have

been washed out in one day. Kirby's, Yachandandah, Rowdy, Osborne's, and Allan's Flats, are still scenes of unabated activity and success, employing a population exceeding two thousand in number, who are eminently peculiar for their peaceful, sober, and settled habits. A recent number of the *Ovens and Murray Advertiser* contained a sketch of the Yachandandah diggings, in which the number of married females, with the agreeable civilizing results which ensue from a proportionate mixture of the sexes together with the pleasant aspect of log huts surrounded with flower and vegetable gardens, were the objects of high eulogium. There is room on the Yachandandah surface diggings for thousands for years to come; but the miners are troubled in dry summers with a scarcity of water. This difficulty might, however, be met, if a project for bringing the Little river to the creek were carried out. It is a project which deserves the most serious attention, and whether carried out by public means or by private speculation, could not fail to return highly remunerating profits.

It was about the month of April, 1853, that a rumour reached Spring Creek—which was now obtaining the character of a central diggings—that gold had been found on the Nine-mile Creek, and that several parties who had been quietly sinking for several weeks in that neighbourhood had been doing a great stroke of business. A rush was the necessary consequence, and the Nine-mile has ever since been a favorite diggings. Each gold field has its peculiar features. The Nine-mile is remarkable for the undue proportion of Scotchmen who have made it their home. Here, as at Madman's Gully, the gold is found in patches, and is coarser than on most of the other fields in the district. Occasionally too, nuggets are found, though they cannot vie in weight or splendour with those discovered on the lower diggings. The largest ever found has not exceeded six ounces. A very few days ago a party of Chinese working behind Wallace's hotel found several large nuggets, the largest weighing rather more than five ounces. Water is scarce here during the summer, but recently surprising efforts, by opening springs, have been made, and the supply has been largely increased. The Nine-mile would be materially benefitted by the execution of the project for bringing up the Little River, which would then be made to serve both Yachandandah and these diggings. The population has been remarkably steady, both in numbers and in conduct. It contains at present nearly a thousand Europeans, and a very large number of Chinese. In this notice of the Nine-mile there ought also to be included Europa Gully, the Hurdle Flat, and one or two smaller gullies in the

vicinity, the characteristics of which are identical with it, and which have been worked by occasional small rushes from the central locality. On Hurdle Flat and Europa Gully a great deal of ground sluicing is being carried on with very profitable results.

The most important and most profitable of all the diggings in the district has undoubtedly been the Woolshed, which obtained its name from the woolshed belonging to Mr. Reid erected on the bank of the creek. The Woolshed Creek is a continuation of Reid's Creek, with the addition of several smaller streams flowing into it from the gullies on either side. Very shortly after Reid's Creek had been peopled and when many parties disappointed and disheartened by the depth of sinking and the wetness of the ground, had scattered in various directions, a small body of them extending their researches down the creek, expected the flat which has since become the Upper Woolshed. This was in the beginning of the year 1853. They sank a great many holes, but were driven out of most of them by the water, which was found to be even more troublesome than on Reid's Creek. Only one or two persevered for any time, but at last the Woolshed was fully deserted, and it was not until the end of the same year, or the beginning of 1854 that mining operations there can be said to have been successful. The first person who ventured to encounter the labor and risk, appears to have been an American named Barton, who, from the locality in which he commenced working, obtained the sobriquet of "Woolshed Jack." He, it was, who broke up the old woolshed to use the slabs for securing his claim, the working of which tasked the energies of himself and his mates to the utmost. At times as many as twenty-four men were employed in baling water, and it was not until a wheel had been erected, that they were relieved from this most irksome and laborious duty. In bottoming their well hole, Woolshed Jack and his party were rewarded by a discovery of sixty ounces of gold. Other parties, working in the vicinity under similar difficulties, were on the point of again giving up their claims, and seeking some less laborious and more healthy diggings, but on the news spreading, that Woolshed Jack had bottomed and with success, they determined to stick to the place. One party in particular may be mentioned, consisting of eighteen or twenty individuals, who came to this determination, and who were very shortly afterwards rewarded for their perseverance, by obtaining two hundred ounces of gold from the first paddock which they succeeded in bottoming. The Woolshed a few days afterwards began to be

rushed, and numerous claims were taken up.

Among the foremost in the race were Messrs. Lonnie and Cameron, who had spent a great deal of money in prospecting the creek. They set in with a large claim very close to that of Woolshed Jack, and they were speedily followed with another similar claim by Mr. Johnson, who became known to fame from the enormous sums of money which he derived from his claim, as well as from the remarkably liberal manner in which he invariably treated the men he employed. Wages at this time and for eighteen months afterwards, reached the very high figure of £9 per week: those employed during the night receiving £10 and £12. The system of working the Woolshed claims made it necessary to employ night labour in keeping the wheel and pump gear in order, and attending to the supply of water in the race from which the wheel was fed. This rendered a claim on this creek far more expensive than in any other locality on this gold field. Races to procure water for motive power had to be cut, in some instances of a length of four and five miles; lower down the creek some are even longer. Expensive waterwheels and pumping gear had to be erected and maintained at a high cost, so that it is no exaggeration to compute the capital required by any party then entering a Woolshed claim at between £800 and £1000. Some races have alone cost as much as £500 in the cutting. These circumstances rendered it impossible for any man singlehanded, or even three or four men combined, to work a creek claim by their labour only. Capital was required. It was supplied, in many instances, by ten or twelve miners of small means combining their capital and their labour; in others, individuals possessing capital alone entered into mining as a speculation, and employed men to do the work.

When the summer set in, and the water in the creek became short, many wheels were compelled to lay idle, and claims had to be shepherded until a supply of water could be obtained. The wealthier of the claimholders then turned their attention to obtaining a different motive power: and as horses were found insufficient, the only resource left was steam. Accordingly several steam engines were purchased and erected, and towards the middle of 1855 there were no less than eight at work on different parts of the creek. Added to this very expensive system of working which had to be adopted, the creek claims on the Woolshed were occasionally exposed to great damage and loss from the consequences of floods. In this mountainous region, coming storms give but little notice of their approach; and the clouds once burst, the creeks speedily swell, and rushing rapidly down the more precipitous gullies, the waters

gather in overwhelming masses in the wider creeks on the flats, and hurling large trees and stones along with them in their mad career, carry everything before them. Dams and extensive flood races, all prove of no avail on such occasions. The roaring waters sweep all away, filling paddocks and pump holes with huge masses of dirt and slime, and undoing the labor of months. The loss occasioned by one such flood has been estimated on one claim at £250. During the past winter, this district was visited with seven successive floods, after each of which most of the claimholders repaired damages, only to undergo the same trouble again and again. It will be readily believed, therefore, that a sum of £50,000 would not cover the amount of the damage done to the Woolshed by floods during the year 1856. The miners here are, however, possessed of great powers of endurance and perseverance, and we have not heard of any one of them having deserted his claim disheartened.

The Woolshed was in full swing during the whole of 1855, and the present year. The unlooked for wealth yielded by the creek claims; the extraordinarily high wages which were being paid, led to an amount of dissipation and profligacy seldom exceeded on any other diggings. Money, indeed, was thrown about like dirt: dozens of champagne were used as skittles on many occasions; and it is generally asserted that on the occasion of Mr. D. Cameron being returned to the Legislative Council, one "shout" cost the celebrated Mr. Johnson nearly £300. During the excitement created by the first local court election, when the Three-milers and the Woolshed bosses were the representatives of antagonistic views—large *versus* small claims—the amount of money put in circulation in payment for liquors of all kinds, was perfectly astounding. The value of some of the large claims was pronounced to be endless,—gold was inexhaustible. Mr. Johnson is reported to have raised between £50,000 and £60,000 out of his claim, which is not worked out to this day. When this gentleman, however, was satisfied with the "pile" he had made, and was about to seek a more civilized locality in which to enjoy it, he very munificently presented the claim to the men then in his employment. They have been very successful; but no single individual has ever realised an amount equal to that Mr. Johnson is reported to have carried away with him. Messrs. Cameron, Lonnie, Chandler and others, might be mentioned as instances of great success. Mr. Lonnie invested his wealth in the purchase of a preemptive section on the Wooragay road. Mr. Chandler, more enterprising than his friend, followed the creek some ten miles lower down, to what are now the El Dorado diggings, which he with others prospected, and where

he is now working a large claim, with the means obtained on the Upper Woolshed.

The success of the claims, and the great influx of population on the Woolshed, sent large bodies of men prospecting and working down the creek. The Lower Woolshed, the Sebastopol, the Napoleon, and the El Dorado were opened in succession. The Sebastopol, where there are a great many dry or bank claims, is at this time the most flourishing on the creek; but very great things are anticipated from the Napoleon and El Dorado. The former was first opened by a party of Canadians, in the month of September, 1855, and is now beginning to show what its real value is. Several of the large claims in the creek after encountering and successfully overcoming innumerable difficulties from drift sand, floods, and interruptions in the supply of water for a motive power, are now bottomed with more than average results, and a great number of men are getting employment at good wages.

The El Dorado is not so far advanced; the ground being deeper and more difficult, while other obstacles have occurred far more serious than have been encountered in any claims either on the Lower or Upper Woolshed. Three steam-engines are at work pumping, and two more are expected shortly. To Messrs Gow and Chandler has been awarded the honor of having first opened this flat. They are both owners of large claims, on which they are pushing operations with great promptitude and energy. As the ground is so deep and wet, they have resolved to change their plan of working, and are now substituting the driving for the stripping process as speedier and more economical. It stands to reason that it must be much easier and less expensive to remove, from a depth of 30 to 35 feet, a stratum of earth six or eight feet high, from a space of ground covering 12,000 square yards, than to strip the whole of that area from the surface to the bottom. The expense of the latter must necessarily be thirty-five times as great as that of driving; excepting, perhaps, an additional amount required under the former process for timbering. It is presumed too, that the cost of raising the wash dirt to the surface by a windlass, will not be greater than that incurred for throwing it up by shovels from such a depth. All these difficulties have contributed much to promoting a movement in favor of co-operation among the claimholders, of whom several have already united for the purpose of draining and securely working neighboring claims. The prospects obtained from the El Dorado have been of good paying character, and there is every indication that these diggings will extend down the creek to its junction with the

Ovens river, in the neighborhood of Wangarrata.

A branch of the great Port Phillip Mining Company was for a time located on the Woolshed, immediately above the Sebastopol Flat, and no memoir of the creek would be complete unless it included a passing notice of the speculation. The company is well known in all parts of the colony, and the proprietors of its shares are but two painfully aware that its labors have not been successful in a pecuniary sense. It was in the summer of 1854, that the Port Phillip Mining Company obtained a large grant of land under the old mining regulations from Commissioners Turner and Shuter on which to commence mining operations. Then came the great rush to the Woolshed, and the alteration in the mining regulations, in consequence of which the legality of their tenure of the ground was successfully questioned by some of their own workmen, who jumped a portion of it, and were held by the authorities to be legally in possession. The company was forced into resigning one half of their claim, and, unfortunately for them, just that very portion which has since turned out remarkably rich. It is still a doubtful point, whether the part in question would have realised a profit to a company whose system of management was most expensive and inharmonious. Under the direction of Mr. Thompson, the Port Phillip Company continued their works for a long time, getting few or no returns for their outlay. During a period of nine months they managed to absorb a sum of £5,000 in wages alone; and in September, 1855, a wise directory thought it more prudent to wind up the affairs of the Ovens branch. This has been another instance of the follies committed by English companies in the application of large funds in this colony. Their first step appears generally to be the creation of an expensive staff of officials unacquainted with the locality in which they are to be employed, and in many cases utterly ignorant of the pursuit to which the company's funds are to be applied. Their mining operations here failed entirely, but their commercial speculations were eminently successful; and had they confined themselves to the purchase of gold and black sand, the existence of the Port Phillip Mining Company in the Ovens district might still be a great fact.

The Buckland gold field, about sixty miles from Beechworth, was first discovered in the early part of the year 1853. Some of the early explorers of the Ovens gold field, on the occasion of the first rush to Spring Creek, penetrated thus far in their search for new diggings; but it was not until the month of October of the same year that operations on an extensive scale commenced. Mr. Howitt, who is mentioned in the early part of this

sketch, visited the Buckland in the winter of 1853, but very soon left it with his party, disgusted, like many others, by the extraordinary difficulties which surround digging in this peculiar locality. The Buckland river is not a small creek occasionally running dry, but a tolerably broad, rapid-rolling river, which pursues its serpentine course through a narrow rocky valley, enclosed, on either side, by tall precipitous rocks. Few, if any, dry diggings have been discovered on the Buckland, only the bed of the river and its immediate banks being auriferous. Notwithstanding the wetness of the ground, the first rush to the diggings gradually dwindled away, and the mining population, during the last two years, has scarcely ever exceeded 500—at the present moment it does not amount to 500. No amount of gold can repay for continued sickness and the prospect of a life of disease and pain. The miners are obliged to work up to their waists in water, which is particularly cold even in the height of summer, causing rheumatism, chronic catarrh, and dysentery. We have heard of a small party who in three months obtained fifty ounces of gold beyond all their expenses, but were driven away from their claim by a flood, and had not the heart to resume operations in the face of all the obstacles which they had once surmounted. Those who have remained are represented to be doing very well, and to be raising rather more than wages. The Buckland illustrates the remarkable system of neglect, pursued on all hands, by the governmental and clerical authorities in Melbourne, Beechworth, and the Ovens are considered in the metropolis to be beyond the pale of civilization, and little or no attention has been paid to them: but the case of the Buckland is still worse. The Sub-Warden rarely if ever visits the locality, his duties being partly done by a sergeant of police, who is the only representative her Majesty possesses in the locality. The church is and has been unrepresented since the diggings were first known. There is no place of worship and no school, and no clergyman has visited the place for many months. There are children nearly two years old yet unbaptized, and any religiously inclined individual has to travel fifty-six miles over flooded flats and rocky ranges, before he or she can hear the sound of the church bell, or the voice of a minister of religion. The people on the Buckland, though isolated from the world, its comforts, pleasures and delights, are orderly, thriving, and deserving of every encouragement and commendation.

The Three-mile was opened in the month of January, 1855, but the first great rush took place in the following September, in consequence of authenticated reports that seventeen ounces had been taken out of one hole

in a day, and that several small parties who had been quietly working on the creek had been making eight and ten and even twelve ounces per man a week. The sinkings here are shallow, the gold found being coarser—it is occasionally nuggetty—than on any other diggings on the Ovens, the Nine-mile excepted. On the Six-mile, which is a continuation of the same creek, the sinkings are somewhat deeper, reaching a depth of from twenty-five to forty feet. Nuggets have been found here weighing from six to eight dwts. The characteristics of the One and Two-mile, which were rushed by Chinamen at the latter end of the year 1855, are perfectly similar. These several diggings have occasionally been deserted as worn out, but they have always maintained a population of 1500 or 2000, and though many are now leaving for other places the numbers remaining still represent something like 1800.

The other diggings on the Ovens gold field are Snowy and Sandy Creeks, the Omeo, and the Mitta Mitta, which are situated on its easternmost extremity, on the boundaries of New South Wales and the Magpie swamp with the Wooragay Creek, which are on the Sydney road, near Wooragay, about six miles from Beechworth. The former have been known to exist for two or three years, but have, until very recently, been only occasionally visited by small parties. That there is an extensive auriferous district yet to be thoroughly opened from the junction of the Mitta Mitta with the Murray river to Mount Gibbo, an area fully one hundred miles in length, and including all the creeks, which are tributaries of the Mitta Mitta, no one can doubt.

Numerous prospecting parties have discovered the precious metal in many localities, and the presence of upwards of 500 diggers on Livingstone and Imanunga creeks and the Omeo fully attest the paying character of the field. Like the Woolshed, however, it seems to require the aid of co-operation and capital to work the ground with commensurate success, and, like the Buckland, it is only to be visited by healthy men, and in summer. The latest reports which have reached Beechworth respecting the success of those now digging there have been of a highly encouraging character, and there is every prospect of a large population temporarily settling down on the banks of the Mitta Mitta and neighboring creeks.

The Magpie Swamp lies to the right of the main road to Sydney, and, as its name indicates, is a very wet and boggy flat. It is auriferous, and the few parties who have had the pluck to stick to their claims through the horrors of a winter in such a locality are reported to be doing well. Without the aid

of machinery and capital, the auriferous qualities of these extensive flats can never be thoroughly tested. The Wooragay diggings are close to the Magpie Swamp, but on the other side of the road, and on a creek, which, after running through the swamp, here skirts a low range of granitic rocks. But few claims have been worked, and the results obtained, though satisfactory, are represented as not very brilliant.

In the month of June, 1853, Mr. John Reilly, of Beechworth, applied for an extended claim on an auriferous quartz reef discovered by himself a few miles on the other side of the Buckland Gap. His application was accepted to, and was speedily followed by other claimants, who, prosecuted the search, and discovering the course of the vein or lode, obtained the usual sized claims. A few weeks afterwards the discovery of another gold bearing quartz reef, a little higher up on the same range, was announced, the discoverer being Mr. Sheard. On this reef also other parties subsequently got possession of claims, which are now being extensively worked. Mr. Sheard associated himself with Mr. Lyons, and, after a short time, Mr. Josephs, of Melbourne, was admitted into partnership, to whom they disposed of a portion of their claims for the sum of £1,200. The second claim on the reef, opened by a Mr. Lidiarth, has since passed into the hands of Messrs. Johnson and Oliver; the former being the successful Woolshed boss already mentioned in this sketch. These gentlemen commenced operations in a very spirited manner by erecting powerful steam machinery for working the crushing apparatus, calcining ovens for roasting the quartz, a long tramroad for bringing it from the reef to the mill, and a race of great length for supplying the crushing apparatus with water. This machinery has now been some time in operation, but a positive judgment cannot be pronounced on the paying or non-paying character of the reef. Results of a very encouraging character have been obtained, but in all undertakings of this nature, the average return of a long period can alone be received as a test of success or failure.

Messrs. Sheard and Lyons have likewise erected a steam engine for crushing, employing, however, stampers, instead of the Chilian mill, which has been preferred by Messrs. Johnson and Oliver. On the first discovered reef, that known by the name of Mr. Reilly, it is intended to erect crushing machinery to be driven by water power.

The two reefs find occupation for a population amounting to about 350. While this sketch is passing through the press the intelligence has arrived of the discovery of a third auriferous quartz reef in the immediate neighbourhood of the township, between Penny-

weight Flat and the Two-mile, of which report speaks very highly.

At the present moment, the Ovens gold field sends to Melbourne by the fortnightly escort, an amount of gold exceeding 14,000 ounces, while, during the whole of the present year, the amount has but once been below 10,000, and has frequently exceeded 14,000 ounces, as may be seen by the escort returns at another page. As our population, women and children included, at present amounts to 15,000, the average produce of gold is nearly half an ounce weekly for every soul in the district; but as the number of men actually engaged in digging does not exceed 9,000—there are nearly 3,000 women and children in the district—the average earnings of each man if the whole were distributed amongst them, would be rather more than £3. But, besides this quantity of gold, the district produces another very valuable mineral in large quantities. From the stratum of wash dirt containing the gold, large quantities of a black sand are obtained, which is now known to be an ore of tin of a very high produce. Two years ago, before amalgamation was introduced into the district, the black sand retained considerable particles of gold after washing. It was readily purchased by some of the knowing ones, at a figure very disproportionate to its real value; who after extracting the gold and realising a very fair profit on the transaction, still had the black sand to dispose of, which in the early and ignorant times, was easily placed at the rate of £20 per ton. A competition among purchasers induced greater inquiries for the article of black sand, and several gentlemen were led to examine into its real value. It was then discovered that black sand, irrespective of the gold it might contain, and which by this time had been entirely abstracted—the use of quicksilver having become general—was not at all to be despised. It was ascertained that the better qualities contained no less than 80 per cent of pure tin, and were worth on the diggings at the very least £55 per ton; inferior qualities of course are worth less. An average price can hardly be fixed upon; but £40 will not be too high a figure; and as the district produces about 50 tons per week, there is an addition to its income of at least £2000. Considering the quantity now produced, a project has been mooted for the erection of smelting furnaces, and the smelting of the mineral on the spot. At the very least, a saving of about 30 per cent. of the freight, with corresponding addition to the value of the article would be obtained, and there is, therefore, very good ground for recommending such a speculation as worthy of a trial.

The value of the black sand, the discovery of new quartz reefs, combined with well

known indications of the existence of others within the Ovens district, adds to our conviction that this gold field can with justice claim a character for permanence and extent, not to be equalled by any other in the colony. Our known alluvial gold fields comprise an area of ground which cannot be exhausted by treble the present population within one generation: while there are hundreds of thousands of acres within the radius of sixty miles from Beechworth, which to the digger's eye present every feature of an auriferous country. It is no exaggeration to assert, that a population of fifty thousand might find profitable employment for the whole of their lifetime, and yet leave ground untouched, enough to yield equally profitable returns to another generation equally numerous. The Ovens district is comparatively unknown. Its distance from the sea coast and the metropolis of Victoria, have combined to render it a *terra incognita* to all but the most adventurous and enterprising of the digging fraternity. Not a few who have ventured on a journey to this place, which is said to be at the end of the world, have turned back before half the journey was accomplished, disheartened by the abominable state of the roads. Many others have been deterred by the frightful accounts rendered by the former of their unsuccessful attempt to reach the Ovens. Many who have successfully reached the hospitable haven of this township, after realizing a moderate competency, have preferred to settle down in the neighboring agricultural districts of Tarrawingee, Wooragay, and Wodonga, to again trusting their lives and limbs on the Melbourne road. For four years this, the main line of communication between Victoria and New South Wales, has been a disgrace to the colony, calling loudly for the impeachment of the authorities entrusted with the important duty of making and repairing the roads. In winter, many, many miles of the road are a bottomless bog, in parts of which whole drays with their loadings and their teams, have been swamped. A story is told of a traveller who possessing the happy knack of "bog jumping," only to be acquired in Tipperary, was hopping across one of the worst places, when he suddenly came upon a hat. On lifting it up, he was surprised to find its owner's head protruding from the black slough, the rest of his body being not under water, but under mud. Our traveller's astonishment was great, but it was not a little increased by the half-buried man informing him that he was all right, as he was standing on the back of his horse, which had found bottom. Many such stories are current, and though they are not sufficiently authenticated for the framing of an indictment, they glaringly illustrate the real state of the road. Not satisfied with the

consequences of this neglect, the gentlemen in Melbourne who preside over the country's affairs have actually induced hundreds in various parts to purchase land at high prices because situated on the great highway. These parties have fenced it in, and bullock drivers, waggons, and coachmen, compelled to keep in the road, are enabled to steer their course through seas of mud by the posts on either side. It is not surprising then that freights which in summer are so low as £8 and £10, should in winter reach the enormous figure of £48 and £50 per ton. The journey which in summer is effected in eight or ten days by teams, requires in winter, on the average, six-and-twenty days, while some drays have been three months on the road. Nor can it therefore be wondered at, that the storekeepers of Beechworth should, during the winter months, have recourse to the Adelaide market for goods which can be laid down in Beechworth, *via* the Murray, in from twenty-five to thirty days, at £20 per ton. The coming winter will, however, witness a great reduction in the freight by the Murray steamers, as opposition companies are starting, and competition must necessarily bring the rate to a very much lower figure. Our Melbourne friends may then perhaps feel obliged to stir in the matter. If goods can be got from Adelaide, winter and summer, for £15 per ton farewell to Melbourne connections.

The consuming powers of the district are very great. The population, which for five years has never been below 8,000, has now increased to 15,000; and though large numbers are daily deserting the vicinity of Beechworth for the more distant localities on the Mitta Mitta and Omeo, the influx of new comers more than counterbalances the departures. The rate of wages remains high; but though in some places they are maintained at £8 per week, this figure is merely nominal, since the payment is made to depend upon the success of the claims on which the men are employed. Skilled miners and sluicers can always command £6 to £7, but the wages of the ordinary labourer are not higher, on the average, than £4 to £4 10s.

In the month of July, 1855, the first local court on the Ovens gold field, was constituted in Beechworth; that for Yachandandah not being convened for some time afterwards. It is composed of the Warden for the time being, who is *ex officio* chairman of the court, and nine elective members chosen by the miners. The first court was formed by Messrs. Strickland, Lonnie, and Chandler, from the Woolshed; Messrs. George Somers and Lambert, from the Three-mile; Mr. George Kennedy, from the Nine-mile; and Messrs. George Davis, A. R. Brainard, and R. Smith, from Spring Creek. It was the occasion of a great contest between the advocates of large claims

SKETCH OF THE OVENS GOLD FIELDS.

and their opponents; and created intense interest and greater electioneering activity, than is frequently displayed at hotly contested elections in the old country. The Woolshed diggers who represented the views of the large claimholders, carried three members; and their success was the means thereafter of obtaining a settlement of the question satisfactory to their views, as well as the justice of the case. The local court, with great discretion, passed a rule acknowledging the difference of localities, and meeting the greater difficulties to be encountered in the one than in the other by awarding larger or smaller claims, according to the circumstances. In the Ovens district the Local Court has been found to work well, and has given general satisfaction, but there is a movement in favor of an extension of its powers, and of a separation of the judicial from its legislative functions.

The township of Beechworth was proclaimed in the month of May, 1853, the first allotments of land being sold in the month of August in the same year, when the highest price obtained was £30. At the land sale which took place three months ago an allotment at the corner of Camp and Ford streets, opposite the Post Office, was purchased by the Bank of New South Wales for the extraordinarily large figure of £1,100. From the day of the first land sale the progress of the township has been steady and continuous. A large population has sprung up, extensive and ornamental stores have been erected, the streets have been cleared, schools have been erected, and every institution which the Englishmen delight to honor has found supporters within its limits. The Church of England, the Roman Catholic, the Wesleyan, the Independent communities, are all represented by their several ministers, and all, with the exception of the last, are on the eve of transforming their temporary chapels into permanent structures of brick or stone. Both branches of the legal profession have representatives, in the persons of four barristers

and one solicitor; the medical gentlemen are four in number, and though the population generally maintain excellent health, are all said to be thriving. The New South Wales Bank, the Bank of Victoria, and the London Chartered Bank have Branches in the town. Of literary and scientific institutions there has hitherto been a sad lack; but the Young Men's Association, which, however, partakes more particularly of a religious character, the Beechworth Athenæum, and the Garrick Club, the latter of which are in their infancy, secure the inhabitants from any reproach for neglecting to cultivate social progress. The population of the township is said to comprise nearly 1,500, of whom 530 are on the ratepayers' roll. In answer to a numerous signed petition of the inhabitants, Beechworth was declared a municipality in the month of August last, and on the 25th of September the first election took place, when the following gentlemen were elected:— Messrs. Mellish, Pritchard, F. Brown, J. C. Gray, C. Williams, Winter, and Robertson. Mr. Mellish, who is the chairman, and by virtue of his office a justice of the peace, is the same gentleman who erected the first store on Spring and Reid's Creeks, and who has ever since taken a most decided and active interest in the welfare and progress of the place. The council are now engaged in the particularly unpleasant labors which attend the creation of a new institution. But great advantages are expected from their inauguration, and Beechworth ought shortly to present as regularly, and as well paved and cleaned streets as any town in the colony. The township depends for its success on the prosperity of the surrounding diggings, which have never yet experienced a check; and as at this day every indication exists of continued progress and prosperity around us, it is naturally anticipated that Beechworth will prosper in an equal degree, and for ever remain the thriving centre of the Ovens gold field.

1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	Total
1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	Total
1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	Total
1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	Total

THE OVENS DIRECTORY.

POPULATION OF THE OVENS GOLD FIELDS,

Shewing the distribution and numbers on the several diggings, during 12 months, beginning with the 1st of December, 1855, and ending with the 30th November, 1856, compiled from official documents.

Quarter Ending 29th February, 1856.			Quarter ending 31st May, 1856.	
Locality.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.
Spring Creek, 1, 2, & 3 Mile, and Beechworth	2250		4046	254
Reid's Creek			432	
Woolshed	2120	20	4158	60
Snake Valley	360		370	
Yachandandah	1734	16	1634	16
Snowy Creek	120		120	
Buckland	352		330	
Totals	6936	36	11090	330
Of this number 4986 were adult males. 976 females. 1080 children.			Of this number 9060 were adult males. 1181 females. 1179 children.	
Quarter Ending 31st August, 1856.			Quarter Ending 30th Nov., 1856.	
Locality.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.
Woolshed	5427	65	4680	104
Reid's Creek	263		416	
Spring Creek, 1, 2, & 3 Mile, and Beechworth	3030	1011	4500	855
Snake Valley	430		900	933
Puckland	360		300	
Yachandandah	1714	16	1868	23
Snowy Creek	25		50	
Sandy Creek	15		30	
Quartz Reef			180	
Six Mile				24
Totals	11264	1902	12924	1930
Of this number 9703 were adult males 1345 females. 1308 children.			Of this number 12,346 were adult males. 1312 females. 1205 children.	



TARIFFS

OF VICTORIA AND OTHER AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

(Copied from Westgarth's Statistics for 1856.)

Dutiable Articles.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Van Diemen's Land.	New Zealand.	Australian* Tariff suggested.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Spirits—Brandy .....per proof gal.	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	6 0	10 0
„ Geneva „	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0
„ Rum „	10 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0
„ Whiskey „	10 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0
„ Colon. dist. „	10 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0
„ Cordials .....per gall	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0
„ Perfumed..... „	10 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	10 0
Wines— In wood „	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	2 0
„ In bottle „	2 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	2 6	2 0
Tobacco*—Cigars per lb	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 0	2 0	2 0
„ Other manufact. „	2 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0
Sugar— Refined and Candy...per cwt.	6 0	6 8	4 0	6 0	4 8	5 0
„ Unrefined „	6 0	5 0	2 0	3 0	2 4	5 0
„ Molasses „	3 0	3 4	1 0	3 0	1 2	5 0
Beer†— In wood .....per gal.	0 6	0 1	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 4
„ In bottle „	0 6	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 4
Coffee‡ .....per lb.	0 2	0 2	...	0 1½	0 0½	0 2
Tea „	0 6	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 4
Dried Fruits .....per cwt.	...	...	4 0	9 4	9 4	...
Hops.....per lb.	...	...	0 2	0 2	0 1½	...

* In Victoria and New South Wales Snuff is chargeable at the 2s duty ; in Van Diemen's Land snuff is exempted from duty. In South Australia unmanufactured tobacco pays 9d. per lb. duty, and tobacco for sheep wash, 1d. In New Zealand snuff is classed with cigars at 2s. per lb. ; unmanufactured and stems pay 9d. per lb., while tobacco for sheep wash is admitted free.

† In Victoria, cider, perry, and spruce are included. In South Australia, cider and perry. New Zealand has cider and perry at a different rate of duty, namely 1s. 3d. per dozen.

‡ Victoria and New South Wales include chicory with coffee, at the same duty.

RETURN OF THE QUANTITIES OF GOLD AND COIN CARRIED BY THE FORTNIGHTLY ESCORT FROM
BEECHWORTH TO MELBOURNE,

During the Eleven Months, beginning with 1st January, and ending with the 30th November, 1856.

MONTHS.	Ozs.	CASH.	MONTHS.	Ozs.	CASH.
January 9th	7,945	13,305	July 23rd	12,466	8,237
23rd	11,470	10,500	August 6th	15,080	12,126
Feb. 6th	12,504	11,300	20th	14,065	7,046
20th	12,390	13,977	Sept. 3rd	11,212	10,871 10s.
March 5th	15,084	10,750	17th	10,022	11,458
19th	12,950	1,734	October 1st	10,294	9,655
April 2nd	18,577	14,300	15th	10,294	11,904
16th	15,353	11,700	29th	11,577	9,085
29th	14,635	17,772	Nov. 12th	11,656	10,963
May 14th	12,655	6,730	26th	14,340	4,738
28th	12,142	9,507			
June 11th	11,718	13,999			
25th	12,297	10,512			
July 9th	11,759	12,216			
			Total	302,492	254,385 10s.

MEDICAL HALL.

W. H. NEUBER,

(Late George Gammon)

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMIST
FORD STREET, BEECHWORTH.

Leeches and every description of Drugs, Chemicals, and Druggists' Sundries always on hand.
Teeth Stopped or Carefully Extracted.
Medical Galvanism applied either on the premises, or at the Patient's residence.

KILMORE FLOUR DEPOT.

HEPPELL AND CO.,

AGENTS FOR "MAXFIELD'S" KILMORE MILLS.

HIGH STREET,

NEAR THE ALLIED ARMS HOTEL, BEECHWORTH.

HEPPELL AND CO., Flour and Colonial Produce Stores, High Street, Beechworth.
Flour, Oats, Bran, Chaff, Potatoes, &c., always on hand.

JAMES MACKAY,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

News Agent, Librarian,

STOREKEEPER, AND POSTMASTER,

CAMP, BUCKLAND.

EL DORADO HOTEL,

HIGH STREET, BEECHWORTH.

THIS House having undergone a thorough Repair, and enlarged to treble its former extent, the Proprietor is able to offer to the Public accommodation superior to any before obtainable on the Ovens Gold Fields.

THE HOTEL

Affords a spacious well-ventilated Public Dining Room, capable of seating eighty persons ;
Four Private Parlors, for the reception of Families and Wedding Parties, ensuring to the guests comfort and privacy ;
A long suite of Single and other Bedrooms, well furnished, and replete with every comfort ;
A spacious Stone Building, erected as a Masonic Hall, and which can be used as a second Dining Room ;
The Bar, which is commodious, lofty, and complete in every respect ;
A Bagatelle Room attached furnished with a very superior Slate Table.

Public Meals are served at the following hours :—

Breakfast, at 8 ; Dinner at 1 ; Supper at 6.

And for the convenience of Merchants a second Dinner is served every day, in the Masonic Hall, at half-past Six o'clock.

PRIVATE MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

Special arrangements have been made for

WEDDING AND SUPPER PARTIES,

And the well known character of the *cuisine* of the El Dorado will ensure to all guests a most *recherché* repast.
The House being newly furnished the Proprietor is able to decorate the Table in style and elegance.

LIQUORS.

Arrangements have been made to secure the choicest WINES, SPIRITS, and SUMMER BEVERAGES which can be procured.

The House is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor, who having selected a superior class of attendants is able to ensure comfort and civility to all who favor him with their patronage.

ROBERT WINTER,

PROPRIETOR.

Mackay, Miller, and Mackay,

Have on sale Merchandize of every description at Lowest Market Prices, at their

CENTRAL WHOLESALE STORE,

Corner of Ford and Short Streets, Beechworth; and at their

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GENERAL STORES,

Nine Mile Creek; Myrtle Creek; and New Quartz Reef, Buckland Road.

Highest Market Price for Gold in any quantity. Goods delivered on all parts of the Mines.

BUSCHMAN, HICKS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail



TOBACCONISTS,
FORD-STREET, BEECHWORTH,



Opposite the **POST OFFICE.**

B. H. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of English, Irish, French, Dutch, and German Pipes. Cut Cavendish, Shag, Bird's Eye, Negrohead, Barrett's Twist, Honey Dew, Nail Rod and Gold Leaf Tobacco. A good assortment of Havanah Cigars.

MR. A. KEEFER,

Barrister-at-Law, Conveyancer, etc.,

OFFICE,

IN DR. CRAWFORD'S COTTAGE,

CAMP STREET, BEECHWORTH.

E. H. DUNN,

LIQUEUR AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURER,

Opposite William's Brewery,

LOCH STREET, BEECHWORTH.

The Spirit Merchants, Publicans, &c., are respectfully invited to inspect E. H. D.'s stock of genuine and superior Syrups, Cordials, &c. &c., the whole of which are guaranteed of the most pure and wholesome manufacture, comprising Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Syrup, Peppermint, Cloves, Ginger Wine, Cherry Cordial, Noyeau, Tonic Bitters, Gingerade, Crem de Rose, Punche's Malt Vinegar, &c. &c.

KERFERD AND CO.'S

B R E W E R Y,

CAMP STREET, BEECHWORTH.

G. B. KERFERD AND CO.

Have pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Beechworth, and the public generally of the surrounding Diggings, that they have completed their NEW BREWERY, and that they are now ready to deliver

STRONG ALES AND BEERS,

On the Shortest Notice.

All Orders Punctually attended to.

MASTERTON'S

PROVISION STORE,

FORD-STREET, BEECHWORTH.

N.B.--Orders Received for D. MASTERTON, 86 & 88,
Great Bourke Street, Melbourne.

D. MASTERTON,

WHOLESALE

PROVISION, WINE, SPIRIT, & GENERAL

MERCHANT.

86 AND 88, GREAT BOURKE STREET, WEST,

Melbourne.

WOOLSHED.

And Beechworth, Bendigo,

And EL DORADO.

Donolly, Mount Blackwood

MESSRS. ACLEY & ROCHLITZ,
DAGUERREAN ARTISTS,
STAR HOTEL,
FORD STREET, BEECHWORTH.

Portraits from Ring and Locket size to half of natural size. Views, Stereoscopes, Copies of all kinds. Operations in all weather. Price, from 20s. upwards.

J. C. GRAY AND CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DRAPERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS

CAMP AND FORD STREETS,

BEECHWORTH.

H. W. HATHORNE & CO.,
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,

Importers and General Dealers in American Merchandise,

FORD STREET, BEECHWORTH,

OPPOSITE WALLACE'S STAR HOTEL.

T. HAIG,
SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,

FORD STREET,

BEECHWORTH.

HEYNEMANN, WEST, & CO.,

WHOLESALE WINE, SPIRIT,

And Produce Merchants,

CORNER OF FLINDER'S LANE & RUSSELL STREET,

MELBOURNE :

AND

HIGH STREET, BEECHWORTH.

Orders Punctually attended to. Goods Delivered on the
Diggings.

BURBKA HOTEL,

Kirby's Flat, Upper Yachandandah.

THE Proprietor returns his sincere thanks to his friends, the Diggers, and the public generally of Yachandandah and its vicinity, for the very liberal support they have bestowed upon him since the opening of the above Hotel, and begs to inform them that he has always on hand a

CHOICE STOCK OF WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.,

Of the very best quality that can be procured in the colony, Travellers and Visitors to the Yachandandah Diggings will find excellent

STABLING ACCOMMODATION.

All the comforts of a first-class Hotel combined with the most moderate charges, And the greatest attention and civility paid to all.

J. B. KIRBY, Proprietor.

Austin, De Mole and Co.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Camp Street, Beechworth ; and Grenfell-st., Adelaide.

Orders executed for Goods from Adelaide, via the Murray. Gold and Black Sand purchased.

MEDICAL HALL.

GEORGE CAMMON,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMIST
FORD STREET, BEECHWORTH.

Leeches and every description of Drugs, Chemicals, and Druggists' Sundries always on hand.
TEETH STOPPED OR CAREFULLY EXTRACTED.

Medical Galvanism applied either on the Premises, or at the Patient's residence.

JESSE TWIST,

B R I D G E I N N ,

YACHANDANDAH CREEK.

Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs of the first quality, always on hand. Accommodation both for man and beast equal to any on the Creek.

WILLIAM TELFORD,

COLONIAL PRODUCE

AND

GENERAL WHOLESALE & RETAIL STOREKEEPER,

FORD-ST., BEECHWORTH, Opposite Union Hotel.

ROBT. RANSOM AND CO.

Beg to inform the inhabitants of Beechworth and the neighbourhood, that they have commenced business as

COACH-BUILDERS,

WHEELWRIGHTS, &c.

General Smith-Work done with despatch, and at moderate charges. American Coaches made and repaired. Buggies on hand.

Finch Street, Camp Street. Beechworth.

JAMES INGRAM,

News Agent, Bookseller, and Stationer,

NEXT THE POST OFFICE, CAMP STREET.

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Comprising Brief Paper, Drawing Paper, Tracing Paper, Music Paper, and a large assortment of Music Books. Illustrated Letter Paper, in great variety. Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, and Memorandum Books. Official Envelopes.

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL PERIODICALS.

HERALD, ARGUS, AGE, AND LEADER.

English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, and American Newspapers.

N.B.—Storekeepers supplied Wholesale at the most moderate prices. All Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

J. I. having built his new premises to suit the wants of this improving district desires to call attention to his

READING AND WRITING ROOM,

Well lighted and supplied with all the leading Colonial and Foreign Papers and current Periodical Literature.

SUBSCRIPTION:—£1 1s. per Quarter, or £1 10s. including the Library. Admission, to Non-Subscribers, 6d. per visit, with 6d. extra for Writing Materials.

BRANCH OFFICE of the "Ovens and Murray Advertiser."

Advertisements and Orders for Job Printing received.

E. ABBOTT AND CO.,

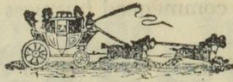
(LATE REYNOLDS, ABBOTT AND CO.,)

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,

Importers and General Dealers,

FORD STREET, BEECHWORTH.

TELEGRAPH DAILY LINE.



SEBASTOPOL, BEECHWORTH, AND NINE MILE.

GATES AND CO.'S

C O A C H M E S

Leave Sebastopol for Beechworth, at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Beechworth for Woolshed and Sebastopol, at 10 a.m. and 3. p.m.; and

WALLACE'S "STAR" HOTEL, NINE MILE,

At 8 a.m., Returning from Beechworth at 5 p.m.

The Greatest Care taken of Parcels.

Central Booking Office, "Star" Hotel, Beechworth.

ROBERT BARRY,

FREEMASONS' ARMS HOTEL,

EL DORADO FLAT.

MOORE AND DUNN,

WHOLESALE WINE, SPIRIT,

And General Merchants,

FORD STREET, BEECHWORTH.

CRYSTAL PALACE HOTEL,

Osborne's Flat, Yachandandah.

HENRY JAMES HARRISON.

WINES AND SPIRITS of the finest quality, at moderate prices, and excellent accommodation for Travellers.—GOOD STABLING.

Marie Desservittay,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
YACHANDANDAH.

Goods of all kinds at moderate prices, Delivered Free of Charge. Civility and attention.

U N I O N H O T E L .

FORD STREET.

In drawing the attention of the inhabitants of Beechworth and the surrounding country to the above Hotel, the Proprietor trusts that his patrons will find in the "Union" all the comforts of a Home.

THE BAR

Is replete with the choicest Wines and Spirits, and those who may honor him with their support in that particular department, will find their brief wants well attended to.

New and Commodious Stables

Have lately been erected for the better accommodation of his travelling friends, where they may depend upon having their Horses in safe and comfortable quarters, and under the charge of experienced and steady Grooms. In conclusion, the Proprietor trusts by attending to the wants of his numerous customers, to have that support for the future he has enjoyed in times gone by.

WATSON, MAIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE STOREKEEPERS,
And Wine and Spirit Merchants,
FORD STREET, BEECHWORTH.

Always on hand, very superior Port & Sherry Wines, in bottle, got up expressly for Family use.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

RICHARD MELLISH AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
High Street, Beechworth.

BRANCH STORE, REID'S CREEK.

SOUTHERN CROSS HOTEL

Allan's Flat, Yachandandah.

HENRY DOBINSON,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Good Stabling.

THE MINER'S ARMS,

Between Rowdy and Osborne's Flats, Yachandandah.

DAVID FLYNN,

First-rate Apartments, excellent Wines and Spirits, with attention and moderate charges.

COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE INSURANCE BRANCH.

OFFICES : 9, COLLINS STREET WEST, MELBOURNE.

Capital, £200,000, in 40,000 Shares of £5 each.

TRUSTEES :

The Honourable The Collector of Customs.
F. J. Sargood, Esq., M.L.C.

Lauchlan Mackinnon, Esq.

DIRECTORS :

Charles Vaughan, M.L.C., Brunswick,
Chairman.
William Montgomerie Bell, Little Collins-
street West, Deputy Chairman.
William Clark, Elizabeth street.
William Ford, Swanston street.
Richard Guthridge, Flinders lane East.

James M'Ewan, Elizabeth street.
John Houston, Little Collins street West.
George Lewis, Collins street East.
James Hope, Collins street West.
F. Lightfoot, Collins street, East.
A. C. Macdonald, Geelong.
Michael O'Farrell, Geelong.

AUDITORS :

Henry Langlands, Esq.

Henry Miller, Esq., M.L.C.

STANDING COUNSEL :

The Honourable The Attorney-General.

SECRETARY :

Charles James Lucas, Esq.

BANKERS :

The Bank of Victoria.

WILLIAM GREEN, *Managing Director.*

A. B. PRITCHARD,

Agent for the Ovens District.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

FORD STREET, BEECHWORTH.

J. D. FISHER

Desires to inform his friends and the public that the Extensive IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS he has been making to the above Hotel being now complete, he is enabled to offer accommodation both for

FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In a style hitherto unexampled in Beechworth.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS

Have been especially provided for Families, and Private Rooms for single gentlemen.

A Splendid Billiard Table

Is also attached to the Hotel.

THE LIVERY STABLES

Have been fitted up in first-rate order ; also, Private Lock Boxes for Race Horses

GREEN AND CONOLLY'S ROYAL MAIL COACHES,

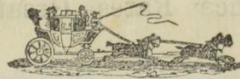
TO MELBOURNE, WOOLSHED, AND SEBASTOPOL,

Start from the above house every day, where Passengers and Parcels can be Booked for nearly all parts of the Colony.

The Stock of Wines & Spirits

Has been selected with the utmost care, and are guaranteed to be the best obtainable.

J. D. F. in calling attention to the "Commercial," returns his thanks for the patronage hitherto accorded to him, and assures his friends and the public, that having spared no expense in his improvements, no exertions shall be wanting on his part to promote the comfort of those who may honor him by becoming his guests.



GREEN AND CONNOLLY'S ROYAL MAIL COACHES

To Melbourne, Albury, Woolshed, and Sebastopol.

For Fares to Melbourne, Woolshed, and Sebastopol, see Bills at Booking Offices.
N.B.—Passengers from Woolshed and Sebastopol for Melbourne carried free to Beechworth.

WM. M'FARLANE, Agent.

Veterinary



Shoeing Forge.

S. TAYLOR,
CHURCH STREET, BEECHWORTH.

N.B.—Horses Shod by good Shoers, and carefully examined by Mr. Taylor previous to being shod.

PETER CHURCH,
WHEELWRIGHT AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
HIGH STREET, BEECHWORTH.

All Orders punctually attended to.

Yachandandah Saw Mills.

WM. HENRY LONGLEY.

Timber and Boards Cut to any dimensions.

his Mill, containing two Saws, one circular and one vertical, is FOR SALE, and offers an admirable opportunity to parties desiring an investment.—W. H. LONGLEY.

Colonial Insurance Rates Greatly Reduced.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Council.

Directors :

John Fairfax, Esq., *Chairman.*

S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.A., *Deputy Chairman.*

Richard Jones, Esq., M.L.A.

T. C. Breillat, Esq.

Frederick Ebsworth, Esq.

M. E. Murnin, Esq.

Secretary :

James Sutherland Mitchell.

THE above Company will receive applications for the Insurance of houses and other buildings, merchandise, and chattel property of every description, in town or country, at reasonable rates of premium.

The capital of the Company is £250,000, with power to increase the amount to meet the business of the Company.

Where urgency is necessary, a deposit will be received at once for insuring property until the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

The present Company has been formed with the view of securing a portion of the profits to be derived from an important and useful business—exclusively colonial—and to preserve the income of the old Company from passing into the hands of the English Companies, and thereby becoming a loss to the country generally.

There is no exemption made in the above company from payment of losses, occurring through bush fires ; country properties being insured against such casualties.

RATES :

Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2s. 3d., and upwards.

Buildings shingled ditto, ditto, ditto, 3s. 9d., and upwards.

Wooden buildings, metal or slated roof, 8s. and upwards.

Wooden ditto, shingle, special.

Forms of application, and all other information, may be obtained upon applying to

H. E. CAMPBELL,

Solicitor, Beechworth and Albury, AGENT.

THOMAS LADSON,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
FORD STREET, BEECHWORTH,
OPPOSITE THE BANK OF VICTORIA & POST OFFICE.

T. L. having made extensive Alterations in his premises with the view of better carrying on the Watch-Making Department, and having one of the best Watchmakers in the Colony, the public may depend on having their Watches done to their entire satisfaction. He would also beg to call attention to his Stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY, which for moderate prices and best Goods, stand unequalled in the Ovens District. Always in Stock are -

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Watches.
Ladies' Gold, open face.
Gold Chains, London make.
Colonial Rings.
English ditto.
Silver Hunting Levers, by M'Cabe.

Silver Levers, open face.
Ladies' Gold Watches, from £5.
Colonial Brooches. Do. Ear-rings.
Bracelets (hair and jet).
Silver Whistles.
Silver Spoons.

And in fact every article in the Jewellery line.

T. L. would call attention to his

STOCK OF SILVER LEVER HUNTING WATCHES,

Suitable for working men, they are capped and jewelled in extra holes, maintaining power, and warranted for two years, only £8 ; and by sending a cheque or order for the amount, one will be sent free of charge, with a warranty for two years.

R. CRAIG,

WHOLESALE



AND RETAIL

IRONMONGERS,

FORD STREET, BEECHWORTH.

R. C. has constantly on sale, at the lowest market rates :-

Shovels, Spades, Picks, Axes, Forks, Buckets, Washing Dishes,
Camp Kettles, Manilla, Rope,

Clothes Lines and Pins, Locks, Hinges, Nails, Screws, Carpenters' Tools, Cutlery, Weighing
Machines, Sausage Machines, American Cooking Stoves.

BAR, ROD, AND SHEET IRON, STEEL, Etc.

Professional Life Assurance Company.

CONNECTING

THE CLERICAL, LEGAL, MILITARY, NAVAL, AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS.

Chief Offices: 76, Cheapside, London, and 49, Collins Street, West, Melbourne.

Admitting, on equal terms, Persons of every class and degree to all its Benefits & Advantages.

By the deed of Settlement, the Directors have power to appropriate—

1st.—For the relief of aged and distressed parties assured for life, who have paid five years premiums, their widows, & orphans—one-tenth of the entire profits of the company.

2nd.—For the relief of aged and distressed proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans—one-tenth of the entire profits of the company, together with five per cent. per annum on the capital originally invested by them ;

Thereby combining advantages for the Living not to be found in any former existing company.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL, £250,000.

MELBOURNE BOARD:—Directors:

Major Norman Campbell, J.P. William Green, Esq. William Locke, Esq.
W. F. A. Rucker, Esq. Geo. Smyth, Esq. William T. Woods, Esq.

Medical Referees:—James B. Motherwell, M.D., and W. H. Campbell, Esq.

Lives slightly diseased assured at equitable rates.

Policies at once issued by the Melbourne Board.

All claims paid in the colony. Policies when once issued indisputable.

RATES OF PREMIUM—The rates of premium have been calculated and prepared from data, the correctness of which has been tested and confirmed by their adoption and success in flourishing and distinguished offices; and the directors trust that their earnest desire to offer the most moderate scale of charges, consistent with their duty and solicitude to provide, beyond doubt, for the safety of the assured, and of every one connected with the corporation, has been accomplished.

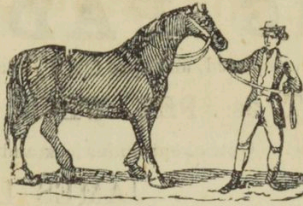
Table of the rates of premiums payable annually, half-yearly, or quarterly, for assuring the life of a healthy person, for the whole term thereof, in the sum of £100.

WITH PARTICIPATION IN BONDS.

Age next birth day	Premium payable.			Age next birth day	Premium payable.		
	Annually.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.		Annually.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
20	£ s. d. 1 18 3	£ s. d. 0 19 7	£ s. d. 0 10 0	41	£ s. d. 3 5 2	£ s. d. 1 13 5	£ s. d. 0 17 1
21	1 19 0	1 0 0	0 10 3	42	3 7 4	1 14 6	0 17 8
22	1 19 10	1 0 5	0 10 6	43	3 9 9	1 15 9	0 18 4
23	2 0 9	1 0 11	0 10 9	44	3 12 2	1 17 0	0 19 0
24	2 1 7	1 1 3	0 10 11	45	3 14 9	1 18 4	0 19 8
25	2 2 6	1 1 9	0 11 2	46	3 17 6	1 19 9	1 0 4
26	2 3 5	1 2 3	0 11 5	47	4 0 5	2 1 2	1 1 1
27	2 4 5	1 2 9	0 11 8	48	4 3 6	2 2 10	1 1 11
28	2 5 6	1 3 4	0 12 0	49	4 6 9	2 4 6	1 2 9
29	2 6 7	1 3 11	0 12 3	50	4 10 2	2 6 3	1 3 8
30	2 7 9	1 4 6	0 12 6	51	4 13 11	2 8 1	1 4 8
31	2 9 0	1 5 1	0 12 11	52	4 17 9	2 10 1	1 5 8
32	2 10 3	1 5 9	0 13 2	53	5 1 10	2 12 2	1 6 9
33	2 11 7	1 6 5	0 13 6	54	5 6 2	2 14 5	1 7 11
34	2 13 0	1 7 2	0 13 11	55	5 10 9	2 16 9	1 9 1
35	2 14 5	1 7 11	0 14 4	56	5 15 7	2 19 3	1 10 4
36	2 16 0	1 8 9	0 14 9	57	6 0 9	3 1 11	1 11 9
37	2 17 8	1 9 7	0 15 1	58	6 6 3	3 4 9	1 13 2
38	2 19 4	1 10 5	0 15 7	59	6 12 2	3 7 9	1 14 8
39	3 1 2	1 11 4	0 16 1	60	6 18 5	3 10 11	1 16 4
40	3 3 2	1 12 4	0 16 7				

ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR,

FORD STREET,



BEECHWORTH.

R. SMITH,

AUCTIONEER, HORSE AND CATTLE SALESMAN,

Continues to hold Sales at his Bazaar, Ford-Street, of

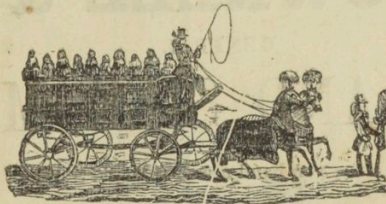
Horses, Cows, Working Bullocks, and Stock, of all sorts
forwarded for sale.

The Commission for selling at his Yard is only 5 per cent. A liberal allowance made to parties
disposing of Stock.

JOSEPH OSTLER,

Wheelwright & Undertaker,

Desires to inform the Inhabitants of Beechworth, and surrounding neighbourhood, that he is
prepared to execute all kinds of Wheeler Work in the best style, and at greatly reduced prices.



J. O. would call attention to the UNDERTAKING Business, and having a HEARSE and every
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