

The Advertiser

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1877.

THE exploit of Hobart Pasha, and the observations it enabled him to make, which we chronicled three days ago, suggest at least two matters for consideration: the nature of the country which the Russians are evidently about to attack, and the value of the naval force commanded by Hobart Pasha. In taking up the positions they have occupied the easiness of marching in a friendly way into Galatz must have to the Russians been a great inducement. The knowledge too that they are able to swoop down upon the plains of Bulgaria with some 40,000 splendid horsemen has doubtless helped to turn their steps in the direction they have come. It has, moreover, been a necessity of their onset on Turkey, both in 1828 and 1854, to traverse pretty much the same ground, inasmuch as it is the only hopeful road to Constantinople. In the former year they made short havoc of the Turks in the very places where they are now most likely to be stoutly met, and where in fact they were resolutely checked in 1854. Still, Diebitsch, with but a few thousand men, in 1828, pushed through the Balkan passes, took Adrianople, and was far on his way to Stamboul, without incurring any mighty perils or considerable resistance. Even then, however, although Adrianople surrendered, Schoumla was untaken, as in 1854 Siliustria was nobly and successfully defended. But what the Turks lacked in 1828 at Adrianople they possessed in 1854 at Siliustria—brave and competent leaders. And now in this respect they are better off than is generally supposed. They may not be so efficiently officered as the Russians are, but with better fighting qualities all round, and these controlled by good commanders, the chances of the Turks are vastly improved. In their fortified positions opposed to the advance of the enemy they are also in a stronger condition. By whatever route the Russians make their descent on Dobrudsha, they will have hot work before them. The very name itself is memorably associated with Trajan's huge wall, and in its natural environments as well as in the adjacent fortresses, Do-

well as in the adjacent fortresses, Dobrudsha will be a hazardous district to invest. If, however, it is ultimately occupied, the actual work of fighting on the threshold of Turkish home defence will only have begun. Then it will probably be apparent to the world that Turkey has not set too much store by the retention of Bulgaria, or Russia eagerly coveted and schemed for the peaceful occupation of an ordinary province.

Situated between the Danube and the Balkan, stretching from the Black Sea to the Servian frontier, with a population as large as that of Scotland, scattered over an area nearly as extensive, Bulgaria is in itself no inconsiderable attraction, while for strategic purposes it would be of inestimable worth to Russia. This province includes the whole Turkish shore of the Danube, from Servia downwards, and all the mouths of that river. The Treaty of Paris placed command of both shores of the Danube in the hands of Turkey, and for this purpose Russia had to retrocede a portion of the territory of Bessarabia on the left bank, which had been conquered in previous wars. The effect of this was that without violating Roumanian neutrality or invading Bessarabia, Russia was precluded from the Danube. This river, it must be borne in mind, is the first line of the defence of Turkey. "Bulgaria also includes the whole line of the border fortresses and towns of Turkey to the north—now in a complete state of defence—and of these Siliustria (famous in the Crimean war), Schoumla, and Varna form a triangle which may be compared for strength to the celebrated quadrilateral of Northern Italy. On them depends the existence of the Empire." The third line of defence is in the tracks and passes of the Balkan. Now, these combined positions are all in Bulgaria, and were they to fall into the hands of Russia, or even be temporarily occupied, the consequences would be most calamitous to the Sultan. For, 'whoever is master of the Danube, the fortresses, and the chains of mountains, may descend whenever he pleases into the plains of Roumelia and advance on Adrianople and on the capital. There is an end to all political and military means of defence, as the Turks knew when they made peace in 1829. When Turkey ceases

defence, as the Turks knew when they made peace in 1829. When Turkey ceases to hold the Balkan and the fortresses of the Danube, she ceases to hold anything in Europe defensible or worth defending." This is the authoritative opinion of one of the ablest writers on the subject. The reason for Russian anxiety about Bulgaria, during the late negotiations, is at once accounted for by these particulars. Then again at the Bosphorus a mortal blow could be dealt at Turkey.

Both banks of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles are Turkish territory, and hence it would seem that the Sultan has an indisputable right to these waters which flow through part of his dominions. To neutralise or in any way to control either of these is decidedly to interfere with the property of the Sultan. The Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are, however, necessary to the proper development of the commerce of the Black Sea, of which Russia has as much seaboard as Turkey has, consequently the closing of these outlets is detrimental to the interests of Russia. In time of peace there is no restraint imposed. Vessels of all nations may freely come and go. But during war with Russia the barrier interposed by closing the Straits may keep the Czar's Black Sea fleet pent up, and at any rate prevent it from being sent to the Mediterranean. Nor in peace time are war ships allowed to navigate the Straits. Russia, jealous of other Powers, advised this restriction by treaty in 1841, and it was again repeated at Paris in 1856. Even the Sultan himself cannot strictly admit foreign squadrons to these waters. The part which fleets moored in Besika Bay, or advancing up the Dardanelles, have played in the drama of European politics is familiar to all historical students and readers of the chronicles of to-day.

The possession of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles by Turkey, or by any friendly Power that might come to her aid in defence of Constantinople, joined with naval supremacy in the Black Sea itself, would render the central position of Turkey unassailable, while Russia would be open to a flank attack no matter from what point she advanced. Besides, her ports could be blockaded. Many of those ports are, it is true, very strongly fortified. Not

it is true, very strongly fortified. Not to speak of naval fortresses like those of Nicolaieff and Sebastopol, or even of memorable Balaklava with its new and strong protection—for these are not likely to be early objects of attack—we may allude to the chance of the long line of forts and ports on the Caucasian coast being selected for blockading and assault, as Poti has indeed already been, while the extremely valuable port of Odessa, notwithstanding the terrible armor in which it is encased, will no doubt be visited ere long by Hobart Pasha. In 1854 England bombarded Odessa with success, but now with its submarine torpedoes it will not be so easy to approach from the sea. Be that as it may, its advantages as a depôt for supplies are so manifold that to ruin it for this purpose would be an immense gain to the Turks, and the attempt to overmaster it will probably be made. Hobart Pasha's achievement at Galatz, though not of the very highest kind, will tend to inspire the fleet with a determination to follow it up in more dangerous quarters. Nor is the Turkish fleet one likely to be overcome without the most desperate encounters. On the contrary, we are inclined to think that unassisted the Russian fleet is not a match for it. The official return of the Turkish Minister of Marine shows that the Turkish naval force a few months ago consisted altogether of 116 vessels, with 750 guns, and 16,038 men. Of this powerful fleet no less than 22 were iron-clad frigates, iron-clad corvettes, iron-clad monitors, and iron-clad gunboats, carrying in all 155 heavy guns, and manned by a force of 3,884. The rest of the total is made up by ships of the line, frigates, corvettes, and the ordinary and useful classes of smaller vessels. But in addition to this navy afloat there is a potential number to be counted in the shape of two iron-clad frigates and two iron-clad corvettes now being built on the Thames, and three other frigates and corvettes in course of construction in Turkish shipbuilding yards. Such a naval force under the brave and able Hobart Pasha who has "nourished and brought it up," and has often expressed absolute faith in its superiority, while other English officers have borne testimony to its admirable equipment and excellent efficiency, will not probably be

Borne testimony to its admirable equipment and evident efficiency, will not probably be permitted to remain a day idle. Ere this it has been brought into action, though on but a small scale. When next we hear of its prowess as the right arm of Turkey may have been fitly and successfully tested.

Now that a series of lectures are being delivered by Professor Tate upon the geological features of South Australia, it will be interesting to know what is the learned Professor's opinion as to the probability of gold being found in large quantities in this colony. We presume it is not inconsistent with the plan and scope of these lectures to deal with this question, and to do so will add to the interest attaching to these instructive lessons, which are being studied, not only by the University pupils, but by many of the public who take an interest in scientific subjects, especially as they bear upon the material interests of South Australia. Judging from the manner with which Professor Tate's remarks on auriferous drift deposits were received by his numerous audience on last Monday, we may easily infer the degree of attention which the consideration of this matter would doubtless command.

The whole history of auriferous discoveries proves that unlike other metals, gold, with the almost single exception of that found mixed with copper in the Ural Mountains, has always been obtained in its pure metallic state, so that whether deposited in the beds of rivers, or buried under rich alluvial levels, or woven and embedded in rock, it has required no costly and tedious process to extract. The silly fancy that large gold mines and deposits ruined the country possessing them arose from the decadence of Spain after the acquisition of her mineral wealth in the New World, and the lessons to be drawn from Spanish-American history have been applied to nations, periods, and circumstances to which they were wholly inapplicable. Gold well used by an enterprising people with some stamina and habits of industry and perseverance is a great good, as the histories of California and Australia abundantly show. In ancient times gold was looked upon as a source, not of weakness and decay, but of prosperity, glory, and advancement. What national wealth and private fortunes there were, too, in those

days. Croesus is said to have made presents in gold and silver to the temple of Delphi amounting to £3,000,000; Pythias is said to have entertained Xerxes and his whole army at the immense cost in gold of £3,600,000. Appian tells us that at the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus the Egyptian treasury contained in gold and silver no less than £178,000,000. Mark Antony, at the time of Caesar's death, owed £320,000, which he forthwith paid out of the public treasury, besides squandering soon after more than £5,000,000. Caesar himself, before setting out for Spain was in debt £2,018,000, which he soon managed to pay. Augustus obtained from the testamentary dispositions of friends no less than £32,291,696. Tiberias left at his death the enormous sum of £21,796,875, which Caligula squandered in a single year. At the accession of Vespasian the estimated cost of maintaining the Great Commonwealth was £322,916,000, an amount more than four times the present revenue of Great Britain. These immense sums, to say nothing of the enormous quantity of gold used in ornaments, palace decorations, and in temple furniture, are sufficient to indicate to what extent the precious metal was in demand among the ancients. Even the recent discoveries of Dr. Schliemann, at Mycenae which are now exciting the wonder and admiration of beholders, while they look upon masks, rams-heads, jugs, vases, and exquisite ornaments, all of purest gold, and of most elaborate and delicate workmanship, are new and additional evidence of the vast treasures in this metal possessed by the mighty of remote ages.

Now, considering the amount of auriferous wealth possessed by the great nations of antiquity, it is somewhat singular that none of their writers should have given to posterity much distinct information concerning the mines whence their wealth was derived. From some scattered notices found in Pliny's Natural History, and in Herodotus, we infer that some of the sources of their great wealth, were Upper Italy, the Noric Alps, Illyria, Nubia-Ethiopia, and the Ural Mountains. From the latter of these the Pharaohs doubtless obtained their vast treasures; and according to Pliny the Asturias, Galicia, Lusitania yielded £90,000 worth of gold an-

ING TO FIND the ASTURIAS, GALICIA, LUSITANIA, yielded £20,000 worth of gold annually; but the richest mines in the Roman Republic are supposed to have been those near Aquilica, where 25,000 men were constantly employed. Both Carthage and Rome obtained vast supplies of gold from Spain, and it is said that from a single mine in that country Hannibal added to his revenues £300 a day.

With the discovery of America new sources of the precious metal were at once opened to the civilized world; and it is estimated that during the first few years America supplied Europe with about £52,000 in gold annually. This amount gradually increased, and in sixty years from the time Pizarro landed in Peru, 17,058,000 had been transmitted across the Atlantic to enrich the treasury of Spain. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the supplies were mainly derived from America, and it is estimated that from the year 1700 to 1800, £788,404,434 in gold was brought to Europe from the great continent. But the more recent discoveries of gold in

California and Australia surpass in richness all that preceded them. During the first five years after the discovery, the exports of gold to Europe from these countries amounted to £100,000,000, and of this amount New South Wales and Victoria contributed £41,830,000. Whether this abundance was attributable to the richness of the deposits or to the superior skill and appliances by which the treasure was brought to light is no doubt a question worth considering. We think this unprecedented abundance of gold obtained in our own time is attributable to both causes, and that while the modern gold-seeker has by mechanical arts and science an immense advantage over the miner of remoter times, he has fields on which to operate as rich as any known to past ages.

Looking then at these general facts, we are led to the important enquiry whether we have any proof on scientific basis that the wide territory of South Australia contains rich auriferous deposits? Such a question can only be satisfactorily answered by scientific and practical men, and we have no doubt that, in the interests of this colony, the subject will receive due consideration from those who are qualified

consideration from those who are qualified to deal with it.

It appears from the Bombay telegram, which we publish this morning, that the Turks have, with some of their ironclads, been testing the strength of the Russian batteries at Ibraila, on the Danube, and retired, presumably more than satisfied with the trial. The lovers of the sensational have so far been disappointed in the news from the seat of war. There has been plenty of thunder, but very little blood. The armies of both nations are doubtless feeling their way, and before many days are over the proceedings will satisfy the most sanguinary tastes. Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, is still endeavoring to force the Government to intervene on behalf of the Christians under the Sultan's rule, but the other leaders of the Liberal party disapprove of the action he is taking, and will endeavor to prevent a decision being taken on the question he raises. The Government, however, intend to have a trial of strength upon a motion approving their policy in connection with the Eastern embroilment. The time may soon come when the Great Powers will be able properly and effectually to demand, as the conditions upon which they will defend the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, justice for the Turkish Christians and guarantees for the execution of the reforms promised by the Porte; but at present such action would be premature.

As we write fresh telegrams come tumbling in. From one we learn that Sir Stafford Northcote has stated that England is not prepared to agree to the exclusion of vessels of war from the Suez Canal, but will take measures to protect that highway of commerce from being monopolised or obstructed by any Power. Practically this means that Russia must let Egypt alone. Another telegram reports that the din of martial preparations is heard in the dockyards and arsenals of England, and states on the authority of the *Times* that there are in the United Kingdom seven cavalry regiments, four brigades of artillery, and fifty-nine battalions of infantry in readiness for foreign service whenever they may be required. Austria is neutral, but watchful, and will protect her own interests should they be threatened. Turkey, after rejecting the friendly advice of the Great Powers at the Conference, now makes repeated appeals for intervention on her own behalf, and has issued a Note protesting against the convention between Russia and Roumania by which the Czar's troops are allowed a free passage through the territory of the latter. The Porte at the same time has suspended the Roumanian agent

has suspended the Roumanian agent at Stamboul, or prevented him from exercising his functions. The Russians are gradually pushing forward in Armenia. The commercial news shows stocks recovering, except English Consols, which are quoted at 93½. The advance in the value of wheat is checked, but the price is still good for the South Australian producer, being not far from 8s. per bushel. With the rate so high in the old country, a poor yield at the Cape, indifferent harvest prospects in California, and an active demand in the Eastern Australian colonies, we cannot expect a cheap loaf for the next six or seven months.

On Saturday afternoon, May 5, His Excellency the Governor, Sir W. W. Cairns, paid a visit to the Adelaide Post-Office and Telegraph Offices, and was received by the Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Mr. C. Todd, C.M.G. Messages were exchanged with the Manager of the Telegraphic Station at Banjoewangie, Java, a distance of 3,300 miles, which received an almost instantaneous reply. His Excellency, who was formerly Postmaster-General of Ceylon, expressed his satisfaction with the general arrangements and management of the Post-Office.

At the sitting of the Mount Gambier Circuit Court, held on Saturday last, Thomas Chute Ellis, James Sparks, Frederick Meyer, John Kerr, John Lamond, and Andrew Came, were charged with stealing goods from the wreck of the *Geltwood*. The Presiding Judge (Mr. Justice Stow) summed up against the prisoners, but the Jury not believing the evidence given against the accused worthy of credence returned a verdict of not guilty, a decision which was received with applause both inside and outside the Court.

The Victorian horse Mary Gladstone has been scratched for all engagements at the May races.

A meeting of the South Australian Football Association is to be held this evening, at the Prince Alfred Hotel.

A notice posted at the Telegraph Office on Saturday, May 5, stated that telegraph stations had been opened on that day at Fowler's Bay and Jamestown.

The Rev. John Lloyd, pastor of the Welsh Church, Wallaroo, will conduct a service in Welsh in Mr. King's schoolroom, at Port Adelaide, this evening.

Professor Tate will deliver another of the series of University lectures on "The Ancient Physical Geography and Geology of South Australia," at the Institute Reading-room, this evening.

We are informed on good authority that the case *Hailes v. White*, for which leave was granted to appeal to the Privy Council, has been settled. We are not aware of the terms upon which the settlement has been effected, but hearing that the plaintiff has agreed to stop further proceedings we have no doubt they were satisfactory to both parties.

We understand that it is in contemplation to bring the present cricket season to a close without proceeding further with the programme, as it is considered that it has been rather tediously prolonged already. We believe the matter will be brought before the Committee of the South Australian Cricketing Association at an early date.

As showing the astonishing forwardness of the present season, a bunch of green corn, grown by Mr. Morel, of Hahndorf, was brought to our office on Saturday last. Although cut above the surface of the ground, the stalks measure four feet in length, and the wheat is actually in ear. Of course there would be no chance of its properly ripening, but it would furnish a good crop of green feed. The seed was sown in February.

The *South Australian Table*, of May 4, says—"There have been several changes in the various Missions since our last issue. The Rev. Father Hennessy, formerly of North Adelaide, is located at Marrabel, in the place of Father Kennedy, who proceeds to Victoria; Father Unsworth, of West-terrace, joins the Venerable Archdeacon at North Adelaide; and Father Church has taken charge of the Salisbury congregation."

A special meeting of the shareholders in the Kadina and Wallaroo Railway and Pier Company was held on Wednesday, May 2, says the *Wallaroo Times* of May 3, to consider the communication received from the Government respecting a sale of the lines and stock of the Company to the Government, when Messrs. John Lindsay, John Formby, A. S. Clark, William Hamilton, and Frederick Wright were appointed a Committee on behalf of the Company to negotiate the sale to the Government.

The following report from the Town Hall Organ Committee is to be presented at the meeting of the City Council this afternoon:—"Opening of the Town Hall Organ. Your Committee received offers from the Philharmonic Society and Mr. Samuel Lazar in respect to the opening of the Town Hall Organ, and giving both offers their careful consideration, they report that they are of opinion the offer of Mr. S. Lazar is the best in pecuniary point of view, and advise it be accepted."

The bazaar in aid of the new Wesleyan Church, Glenelg, was continued in the Adelaide Town Hall on Saturday, and considering the unfavorable weather a good business was done. The day's takings amounted to £90, which, together with the proceeds of the sales on Thursday and Friday, make a total of £320. As there is still a large quantity of articles to be disposed of it has been decided to continue the sale this afternoon and evening, when the value of the amount paid for admission will be returned in goods.

A peculiar accident occurred at Mr. Magarey's mill at Port Pirie a few days back. Occasion arose to stop the machinery, and a man named William Brown went to shut off the smutter. While picking up a piece of wood to knock the screw with he felt the bone of one of his arms suddenly snap and fall powerless by his side. The local paper says:—"Brown can assign no cause whatever why his arm broke, and the whole affair is mysterious. Dr. Stewart set the broken limb, and the sufferer is

Stewart set the broken limb, and the sufferer is now in a fair way towards recovery."

A pigeon match took place in Mr. Jones's paddock, Kensington, on Saturday, May 5, when a large number of persons attended. The shooting was exceedingly good. The winners were as follow—1st match—1st prize, T. G. Lovelock; 2nd prize, J. G. Fletcher. 2nd match—1st prize, J. Fletcher; 2nd prize, T. Lovelock. 3rd match—1st prize, T. Lovelock; 2nd prize, T. A. Stewart. 4th match—1st prize, T. Lovelock; 2nd prize, J. Fletcher. 5th match—1st prize, T. Lovelock; 2nd prize, — Fraser.

"Carrying coals to Newcastle is a very frequently-used expression," writes the *Port Pirie Gazette*, "but it is not often the phrase is so absurdly exemplified as we understand is now being made manifest as the Port Pirie and Gladstone Railway. It has been casually mentioned to us that truckloads of coals are being brought from Gladstone for use on the steam dredge. These coals have been taken there by the railway, then brought back; and all the while a cargo of coal is landing in the harbor. What is the explanation of it?"

The following is Saturday morning's weather report on the Adelaide and Port Darwin Telegraph Line:—Boltana, overcast, little rain; Strangways Springs, overcast, threatening; Peake, overcast, threatening; Charlotte Waters, overcast, cool; Alice Springs, overcast, dull; Barrow Creek, clear, fine, cool; Tennant Creek, clear, fine, cool; Powell Creek, clear, fine, pleasant; Daly Waters, clear, fine, cool; Katherine, clear, very fine, cool; Pine Creek, clear, pleasant; Yam Creek, clear, cold; Southport, clear, fine, cool; Port Darwin, clear, fine, warm.

Two men, named Flannigan and Jacobs, employed on the works at Dunn's mill, Port Pirie, had a very narrow escape on Monday last from serious injury. The *Port Pirie Gazette* says:—"Both men were engaged on the ground, near where the whim was hoisting stone up to the scaffold. A truckful had been sent up when a man wheeling a barrow accidentally knocked it over, and the contents came tumbling down. The stone came so near the men's heads that Flannigan's arm was severely bruised. It was exceedingly fortunate they were not standing a few feet nearer the scaffold, as they must surely have been killed had they been there."

"A curious accident occurred this week," says the *Walleroo Times* of May 5, "to a horse and trolley belonging to the railway contractor, Mr. James Chapman, whilst crossing the bridge over the creek near Salt Lake, en route to Gladstone. When going down the incline at the foot of the Hummocks, leading up to the bridge, the trolley overran the horse, and drove him into the fencing at the side of the bridge, which was completely broken down, the horse with the trolley falling over into the creek. The driver succeeded, however, in getting both on to the road again, when it was found that neither horse nor trolley was injured, with the exception of some slight scratches sustained by the former, and he was able to proceed on his journey. The driver, we understand, jumped off, and was not hurt. The bridge is, of course, now left in a dangerous state."

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The rainfall between 9 a.m. on Friday, and the same hour on Saturday, is registered as follows:—

The St. George's Rowing Club, which formerly met for practice at Glenelg, recently sold its plant, and a new Club, consisting of nearly all the St. George's members, with a large addition of others, has been established. The Adelaide Amateur Rowing Club, as it is called, possesses two boats, one an outrigger and the other a string test, and also the necessary sheds, &c. On Saturday evening, May 5, nearly all the members of the old Club met at the Prince Alfred Hotel to make a presentation to the Hon. Secretary of the old Club, Mr. Thomas Linklater. Mr. A. E. Ebsworth, in a very neat and graceful speech, made the presentation, which consisted of a handsome silver inkstand. Mr. Linklater, in acknowledging the compliment paid him, referred to the interest

he had always taken in boating matters, and expressed the pleasure it afforded him to receive such a flattering proof of the esteem in which the members of the St. George's Club held his services. Champagne was introduced, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

We have seen a letter written by Sir Herbert Stanley Oakley to the Chairman of the Adelaide Amateur Musical Union, Dr. Peel, in which he alludes to his intention to compose a part song to be specially dedicated to the Musical Union. It will be remembered that Sir Herbert Oakley, who is Professor of Music at the Edinburgh University, received the honor of knighthood at the hands of Her Majesty the Queen at the unveiling of the statue of the late Prince Consort at Edinburgh last year, upon which occasion he composed a special ode and chorus. Copies of these he has forwarded and presented to the Adelaide Musical Union, as also other choice music, including part songs of his own composition for men's voices, Mendelssohn's "Volksleid," arranged and translated by himself, his celebrated "Edinburgh March," and other numbers. It is pleasing to know that so eminent a musician should thus exhibit the interest he feels in connection with one of our local musical societies.

On Friday, May 4, His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, paid an unexpected and private visit to the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institution at Brighton. His Excellency manifested considerable interest in the unfortunate inmates and the manner in which they were instructed, and before leaving His Excellency made the following entry in the visitors' book:—"May 4.—I have seen this institution to-day, and need not add that deep interest attends such an inspection. If one only comes to such an Asylum, and reflects upon the advantages it confers, the result must be thankfulness to God that in these latter times so much is done—can be done—for those amongst us, whose life is not outwardly so blest and so prosperous as his own. I think the institution is in good hands, and my best wishes must always attach to it henceforth.—W. W. CAIRNS." We may add that a pencil drawing of the Asylum by Mr. G. Bouchier Richardson may be seen in the window of the Adelaide Photographic Company.

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 "A cowardly assault was committed on a man named William Farrell, by a man named Thomas Farrell and his wife Mary Farrell, at Irishtown, Wallaroo Mines, on Wednesday, 2nd instant, in the afternoon. It appears that in the morning a suit was tried in the Local Court between these parties, in which Thomas Farrell was unsuccessful. This angered him, and when he and his wife were returning to their home in the afternoon they met the defendant. Mary Farrell then took up a large stone and threw it at William Farrell, striking him on the shoulder. Thomas Farrell then followed up this assault by throwing another stone, which struck William Farrell on the forehead, and knocked him down, rendering him insensible. The two men are in no way related. Thomas and Mary Farrell were brought up before the Magistrates on Wednesday, when, after hearing the evidence, the case was adjourned for a week to get the evidence of the assaulted man who was not at that time in a fit state to give it."

The *Port Pirie Gazette* says:—"Some scoundrels have evidently an animus for Messrs. Magarey & Co. We are informed that on Saturday night last the steam gauge of the boiler and water glasses were smashed. A week previous the weights belonging to two pair of scales on the wharf were maliciously thrown overboard. It is mentioned that a watchman will be employed in future, and that the depre-dators will receive a more bitter pill than expected. People with such petty malice deserve to be taught a lesson, and it is to be hoped they will get it, although no clue is obtainable at present as to the perpetrators of the outrages. We have also heard that several bags of wheat belonging to the firm have been ripped open. The adjustment of the scales was altered during one night, so that every bag of flour was made 14 lbs. too heavy. Dunn's flour mill is rapidly approaching completion, and we are informed that next week it is expected the roof will be in position and the floor laid."

On Friday the *Fleur de Maurice* being ready for the reception of the single women, she was taken to a convenient position, and the transshipment effected, no further difficulty being experienced than wetting a portion of the bedding. A fresh supply was immediately sent off from the shore. On Saturday the *Ashburton* was towed out, and the single men were sent on board her. On Saturday morning, when the boat with stores visited the quarantined vessel, the language used by some of those on board was disgusting, while the shouts and yells of the people were equal to those of a lot of savages. Finally they commenced pelting the occupants of the boat with the bread and potatoes. The scene was very amusing to non-participants, but not pleasant to those assailed. However, now some of the people have been drafted off, perhaps a portion of the others will obtain pratique. On Saturday night one of the vessels lost her boat from astern, and the strong wind must have driven her pretty far away, for no trace of her was visible in the morning. The signal lights used to attract the notice of the patrol boat were unobserved when the boat was first missed.

We have had the pleasure of inspecting the silver Challenge Cup to be competed for by

the silver Challenge Cup to be competed for by the various Clubs connected with the South Australian Cricketing Association. It is exceedingly handsome, classical in shape, of respectable size, and beautifully decorated. It is fixed on a stand of polished blackwood, on one side of which is a silver shield bearing the Australian arms nicely chased. The stem consists of two stout vine branches in frosted silver, and topped by leaves and bunches of grapes. On either side of the cup is a polished space for inscriptions—one for the names of the Clubs who may win it in succession, and the other for the words "The Challenge Cup, S. A. Cricketing Association." These clear spaces are encircled by fern leaves; above them a beautifully chased wreath surrounds the cup just below the rim, while below them are bunches of roses, shamrocks, and thistles in raised work. The interior of the cup is gilt; the cover is surmounted by a well executed figure of a cricketer standing erect with his left hand slightly behind him holding his bat in rest. The figure is nearly 3 inches in height, while the full measurement of the trophy is rather over 18 inches. Its design and execution are alike creditable to Mr. H. Steiner, at whose establishment it was manufactured.

A remarkable career was terminated on April 30, by the death at Williamstown, in Victoria, of Mr. James Jordan at the age of 86 years. The *Melbourne Argus* reports that "the deceased was born in 1791, near Dublin, Ireland. He joined the army in 1809, as a private in the ranks of the 48th Regiment, and was afterwards transferred to the 3rd Regiment. During the time he was in the army he served under the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, and other distinguished Generals, and took part in the whole of the Peninsular war. He was engaged in the battles of Talavera, Bayonne, Badajoz, Toulouse, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and the famous Waterloo, besides other engagements. He was one of the two soldiers who carried Lord Hill out of a ravine when that officer was wounded. At the conclusion of the Peninsular war his regiment received orders to proceed to New South Wales, where they arrived in 1817, in the ship *Asia*. They were again ordered home, and Mr. Jordan was discharged on a pension, the receipt of which he enjoyed to the time of his death. In 1824 he returned to New South Wales, as color-sergeant in a veteran corps. In 1834 the company was disbanded, and in 1837 Mr. Jordan removed to this colony, pitching his tent at Williamstown, where his children were the first white people native to the soil. He opened the first hotel established in Williamstown, where he remained till his death. He enjoyed excellent health, and was at 86 an active, hale man. On Monday afternoon he seemed weak, and on going to bed he expired without a movement."

An accident happened to an elderly man, named James Skee, on the mail coach at Green's Plains West on Friday, May 4, in which he had a narrow escape from a serious hurt. The *Walleroo Times* says:—"He was being brought up from Port Wakefield to Wallaroo Gaol, there to undergo one month's imprisonment, to which he had been sentenced for riotous behaviour, and was sitting on the top of the coach on the seat with a movable lid, which serves as a receptacle for parcels, &c., and the lid of which is merely secured in front by an iron catch. As

tacle for parcels, &c., and the lid of which is merely secured in front by an iron catch. As the coach was starting from opposite the Post-office, the horses bounded forward, and the coach jolted. Presumably the catch of the lid was not fastened, and it overbalanced with Skee, smashing its hinges, and throwing the unfortunate man completely over the back of the coach on to the ground. He was immediately picked up, and, wonderful to say, it was found that, beyond a severe shaking, he had sustained no injuries, and was able to proceed on his journey, which he did inside the coach. It is a miracle that he did not break his neck, being a man of some weight. This accident will perhaps induce Messrs. Hill & Co. to substitute a safer seat for the dangerous one lately in use. Frequent complaints have been made about it, but it has not been thought worth while mentioning at the journey's end. On one occasion within our experience, this catch had been somehow left unfastened, which was luckily discovered and remedied just a few seconds before a tremendous jolt, which otherwise would have undoubtedly brought down the four outside passengers."

A rifle match between a team of ten of the Port and Suburban Rifle Club, and the same number of men from H.M. gunboat *Sandfly*, was fired off on Saturday, May 5, and resulted in the Portonians proving victors by 173 points. The men from the *Sandfly* labored under the disadvantage of firing at a strange range; and a strong wind blowing interfered with accurate shooting. The weather was by no means propitious early in the day, but later it cleared a little. The following scores were made:—

A correspondent in Rome writes thus to the London *Daily Telegraph* of Pope Pius the Ninth's personal appearance:—"He leans rather heavily on his stick, and has lost to a great extent the nobly erect carriage which distinguished him but a very few years ago. In fact, he stoops now. His voice, too, is weaker, and his articulation less strikingly distinct. It is five years since I last saw him. He was then 80 years old, but at 80 the Pope was strong, vigorous, and hale as are most strong men at 65. Even now his eye is wondrously bright and keen; his noble features change with every variation of thought; his memory is as tenacious as ever. He remembered on what subjects he had talked five years ago. He glides from Italian into French, and from French into Italian, just as he did then, and his whole face brightened when his lip framed as of old the ready mot, in which he never, in his sorest trials, has been known to fail. The acuteness of his questions as to affairs in the East proved how strong is the interest he takes in questions of the day, and his jokes about the Conference, and especially about the Sultan, showed that beneath the jocular surface there lurked a substratum of shrewd observation." Referring to the same subject the San Francisco correspondent of the Melbourne *Argus*, writing on March 28, says:—"The Pope has lost the use of his legs, and has to be carried about in a chair. Cardinals Simeoni and Valletti are already preparing for the Conclave. The Archbishops of Naples and Perugia and the Vicar of Rome are confidently mentioned as candidates for the Papacy. The Pope's expected death throws into strong relief the discord among the prelates."

Describing the new wharf works at Echuca, the *Riverina Herald* says:—"The new wharf works are now being actively carried out by the contractors, Messrs. Thornton & Sons, who commenced operations about a month ago. The contract includes three works—the extension of the wharf and the formation of a dock, and railway siding. The dock provides the water frontages to the new wharf. The angle of the river is too sharp to allow of the wharf being built on the river bank, therefore the dock has been cut as an inlet or bay to reduce the curve. It is excavated to a depth of 2 ft. below summer level, so that vessels may enter it all the year round. The length of the dock in its longest part is 200 ft., and it is 75 ft. wide. The new wharf will be 460 ft. long and 52 ft. wide, with a curve of 18 chains radius. The platform will be of redgum, and upon it will be erected sheds 285 ft. x 31 ft., and two 5-ton cranes. The sheds will be of corrugated iron, with iron girders. A 10-ton crane will be erected on the east side, and a siding will run to it. The crane will be erected separately from the present contract. To the erection of the new wharf is added another important work. The river is being deepened below the original wharf to allow of vessels coming alongside it at all seasons. At low water one of the cranes has been useless through the shoal which lies below it, and this is being excavated to a depth of 2 ft. below summer level, sheet-piling being driven in to support the embankment. The work is being expeditiously pushed on by double relays of workmen, so that it may be completed before the river rises. The contract time for the whole of the works above referred to is September next, but it is hardly possible that it can be adhered to, though a portion of the new wharf will be available for the coming busy season."

The Royal Illusionists performed to a moderate attendance at White's Rooms on Saturday evening. Their entertainment was as full of wonders as ever, the audience being completely mystified by the various tricks performed. Nothing can exceed the easy dexterity and perfect coolness with which Professor Keller goes through his part of the programme. He effects transformations and produces other mysterious phenomena with as much facility as if he were one of the magicians we read of in the Arabian tales. Ling Look is, in his way, incomprehensible, apparently combining in his own digestive system the functions of the ostrich and salamander. The rope-tying exhibition is also very good, fully equalling that given by the Davenport Brothers and Professor Fay. On Saturday evening there was quite a scene during this part of the performance. A man at the back of the hall, apparently not satisfied with the manner in which Messrs. Keller and Cunard were secured by the Committee, called out that he was able to tie the Illusionists so that they would never get free if left to themselves. Professor Keller said he would wager £100 that he would release himself from the ropes however tightly secured, the money to be paid over by the winner to some charitable institution. The man at the back of the hall took up the wager, and walked on to the platform. He there removed his coat, pleasantly remarking that he was in the habit of so doing when he meant business. Professor Keller told

remarking that he was in the habit of so doing when he meant business. Professor Keller told him not to interrupt the performance. He waited for a few moments, after which Mr. Keller asked him to deposit his stake. This was a settler; but the man did not evince any desire to leave the platform. He made some disparaging remarks, and was then committed to the tender care of a policeman, who sent him back to his seat, and subsequently, when the man interrupted the performance by crying out, hustied him from the room. The audience seemed to be divided in opinion as to whether the man had been properly treated, some cheering and others hissing. Mr. Keller then gave an *expose* of the Fay coat trick, and followed it with an explanation of Dr. Slade's holding test. The entertainment altogether passed off with great success. The company will appear at Port Adelaide this evening.

A prize meeting in connection with the Adelaide Archery Club took place on the College Grounds on Saturday afternoon, May 5. The weather, which was showery, prevented many from attending who under other circumstances would have been present, but in spite of this there was a moderately large gathering. As some valuable prizes were to be shot for, considerable interest was felt in the proceedings, and the shooting generally was good. Miss Horn won the prize given by our late Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, a second time. She succeeded in making the excellent score of 332, less black and white rings, 258, Miss B. Mahony taking the second place with a score of 232. The prize must be won a third time before it becomes the property of Miss Horn or any other lady among those who are competing for it. Five prizes offered by Mr. Ross Reid were contested for, some of the competitors being handicapped. The awards were won as follows:—Silver flower vase, valued at £9, Miss Horn, 332, less 10 per cent., 299; handkerchief or jewel case, value £7, Miss Herring, 251, less 10 per cent., 226; biscuit-holder, value £5, Miss Mahony, 232, less 10 per cent., 209; silver cruetstand, value £3, Miss Sanderson, 216, less 10 per cent., 194½; silver fruit knife, value £1, Mrs. F. Wright, 250, less 25 per cent., 187½; Mr. H. D. O'Halloran scored 276, less 33½ per cent., 184. Mr. and Mrs. F. Wright's prize, a yew bow, arrows, and full archery equipments, was won by Miss Horn, who scored 332, less 12½ per cent., 291. Mr. Steiner's prize, a gold bracelet, for the lady who shot in the greatest number of gold rings, was secured by Miss Horn, that lady making six golds. Miss B. Mahoney, who was second, scored five. In the ladies' handicap match for a pendant, presented by the Secretary (Mr. H. D. O'Halloran), Miss Horn was again successful, her score being 332, with 79 points added, equal to 411. The next highest scorer was Miss Sanderson, who made 216, with 112 added, equal to 328. The last prize shot for was also presented by the Secretary, and was won by Miss Todd, whose score was 156. It was offered for the highest scorer among the ladies who had never previously won a prize. The nature of the award was not known till all the other prizes were presented, when the Secretary astonished the company, and Miss Todd in particular, by producing a beautiful bride's cake made by Mr. E. H. Grafe. Miss D. Scott obtained second place in this match, with a score of 139. All the prizes were of excellent

obtained second place in this match, with a score of 139. All the prizes were of excellent workmanship, and will form valuable souvenirs of an interesting event. Refreshments were provided on the ground by Mr. Grafe. The champion and last meeting of the season will shortly take place.

The Township of Balaklava, situated about 16 miles to the east of Port Wakefield and 22 miles north-west of Hamley-Bridge, is rapidly rising in importance. The township is built on the bank of the Wakefield, and near the spot long known as Dunn's Crossing. It stands at the extreme north-east corner of the Hundred of Balaklava, and at its junction with the Hundreds of Dalkey, Hall, and Stow. Being on the line of railway between Blyth and Port Wakefield, the importance of its position will be at once understood. Hoyleton is on the same line, half-way between Blyth and Balaklava. The township is scarcely yet three years old, as the most important buildings—Messrs. Verco Brothers' Mill and Brebner's Hotel—were erected in 1875. The total number of inhabitants is nearly 300. Allotments of land originally sold at £5 have recently changed hands at £30, and in the main street of Balaklava frontages have fetched as high as 20s. per foot. The mill is a substantial stone building, with large iron wheat stores adjoining. It has a fine little engine to drive four pairs of stones, and has been in full work for some time past, almost since harvest. There is a fortune in the stack of wheat now on the premises, and which amounts to about 60,000 bushels. The hotel is a commodious stone building, well fitted up and admirably managed by the landlord, Mr. Brebner. The large hall connected with it, and used for public meetings, &c., is a handsome addition to the hotel; it measures 40 x 20 feet, and is 18 feet in height. The only regular place of worship at present in the township is a Bible Christian Chapel, which has a manse connected with it. The Rev. E. C. Yeoman is the present minister. The Wesleyans hold service in a private building, and the Roman Catholics have purchased a site for the erection of a chapel. There are three respectable stores with large assortments of goods. Two machinists have large establishments, and appear to be doing a good trade; the same may be said of three local builders and carpenters. There are one boarding-house and many boarded houses, besides several respectable stone residences and other buildings, conspicuous amongst which are the schoolhouse and teacher's dwelling. The Institute and Library are well supported, and show that the inhabitants of Balaklava are not unmindful of the importance of mental improvement. The temporal wants of the residents are provided for by two butchers, a baker, a greengrocer and fruiterer, a tinsmith, a boot-maker, a watchmaker, a saddler and harness-maker, a brickmaker, and a limeburner. The Oddfellows have a prosperous Lodge connected with the Manchester Unity. There is also a Band of Hope established in the place, having many members. The Postmaster has a fair amount of work to do for a country station, as Balaklava is the focus for the mails to and from five surrounding districts. The Telegraph Department is found especially useful in the wheat season, when there is a very large quantity of grain brought to Balaklava, and four wheatbuyers with their assistants and laborers

city of grain brought to Balaclava, with some wheatbuyers with their assistants and laborers are busily at work. The Telegraph and Post-Office at present are situated at the Railway Station. A Cemetery is enclosed about half a mile from the township, and contains already a few monuments of departed residents of the neighborhood. The country surrounding Balaclava is good agricultural land, a large quantity being of first-class quality. A considerable area is still unsold along the route of the proposed railway to Hamley Bridge. There are also several square miles in other directions which would be taken up if they were surveyed and offered for sale. Messrs. Bowman Brothers have about 20,000 acres of splendid land on the north side of the Wakefield, opposite Balaclava, and which would probably sell for £4 per acre if cut up into blocks. There is abundance of good water obtainable in and around the township at a depth of about 80 feet. We must not omit to mention that Mr. Peek has commenced running a conveyance twice a week between Balaclava and Hamley Bridge, and it is so well patronised that he talks of making arrangements for a daily coach. At present the trap runs on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving Balaclava in time to catch the first North train to Adelaide, and returning the same day with passengers by the first train from the city to Hamley Bridge. The road is good, but two or three miles longer than the proposed railway line.

A full rehearsal of the Adelaide Musical Union is called for this evening, at the refreshment-room of the Town Hall.

Corbyn's Original Georgia Minstrels, a troupe now performing in Victoria, contemplate paying a visit to Adelaide shortly.

The Royal Illusionists will not perform at White's Room this evening, as was intended, but will appear at the Town Hall, Port Adelaide.

Adelaide ...	0 220	Willunga ...	1 130
Charlotte Waters ...	0 100	Cape Jervis ...	1 209
Beltana ...	0 010	Port Elliot ...	1 372
Blinman ...	0 030	Goolwa ...	1 250
Port Augusta ...	0 035	Mannum ...	0 370
Melrose ...	0 030	Mt. Barker ...	0 350
Port Pirie ...	0 060	Strathalbyn ...	0 525
Georgetown ...	0 120	Meningie ...	0 900
Burra ...	0 100	Kingston ...	0 900
Clare ...	0 280	Robe ...	0 880
Auburn ...	0 510	Millicent ...	1 005
Port Wakefield ...	0 210	Port Lincoln ...	2 030
Kadina ...	0 300	Streaky Bay ...	0 280
Wallaroo ...	0 150	Fowler's Bay ...	0 350
Moonta ...	0 150	Riverton ...	0 390
Blanchetown ...	0 180	Overland Corner ...	0 190
Kapunda ...	0 260	Kingscote ...	2 000
Tanunda ...	0 150	Cape Borda ...	0 950
Gawler ...	0 310	Mount Pleasant ...	0 300

SANDFLY TEAM.

	Yards—	200	300	400	500	Ttl.
Sub-Lieut. Ashe	2	2	12	0	16
Mr. Garrad	14	6	4	0	24
Geo. Arent	15	9	5	0	29
Elon Lidstone	12	3	12	0	27
Thomas Little	11	4	12	0	27
Albert Pemberthy	5	3	15	0	23
Wm. Endacott	9	2	5	0	16
Wm. Screech	4	0	0	0	4
Hy. Samuels	6	2	0	0	8
Jno. Underhill	8	0	5	0	13

Jno. Underhill ...	...	8	0	5	0	13
						187
	PORT TEAM.					
C. J. Reynolds ...	...	7	8	20	6	41
E. Hardy ...	...	16	8	11	8	43
H. Sparrow ...	...	11	6	12	5	34
E. Burns ...	...	17	5	12	8	42
J. McKinlay ...	...	10	17	16	5	48
G. Deslandes ...	...	8	7	5	6	26
D. Martin ...	...	13	3	5	6	27
A. Russell ...	...	9	2	14	0	25
J. W. Williams ...	...	11	3	10	6	30
N. Hawke, jun. ...	...	19	7	8	10	44
						360