



EXTRAORDINARY: PRESENTED TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE CORNWALL CHRONICLE.

LAUNCESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1873.

ARRIVAL

S. S. TAMAR

WITH THE
EUROPEAN

INDIAN MAILS

R.M.S. SUMATRA.

The R.M.S. Sumatra from Galle reached Hobson's Bay at 4.30 p.m. on Monday. The S.S. Tamar received the Tasmanian portion of the mails, left at 5.30 p.m., and arrived at the bar at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, thus making the trip across in exactly twenty-four hours.

We publish a full summary of the news extracted from our files of English papers up to the 21st February.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the European Mail)

Special.—Clear, hired Admiralty transport, with officers and men, for the Australian squadron, has had her defects completed, and will take her departure from Devonport in a day or two for Australia, being previously inspected by Com. Browne, Admiralty Surveyor of shipping.

The new Bill of Lading for the Australian and New Zealand trade came into force on February 15, and has the merit of great simplicity. Several of its clauses are fair and equitable, such as that permitting the master to land cargo forty-eight hours after breaking bulk, which gives three full days of the "report" of arrival. Again, the necessity for the declaration of the value of treasure, and the freedom from liability arising from improper packing and the inaccuracy or absence of marks commends itself to all, but we cannot overlook the clause relating to the shipowner from the neglect and default of pilot, master or crew, in the navigation of the vessel. The responsibility of a master for the acts of his servants is a well-known and reasonable law, which, if once contravened, will open a door to much carelessness and inefficiency.

A Dutch quarterly reproduction in extenso an article by Mr Edwin Pears on "Education in Australia." Messrs Gordon and Blackwood, shipbuilders, Port Glasgow, have just launched a fine modelled iron screw steamer for the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company, Tasmanian. Her dimensions are—Length, 210 feet; breadth, 27 feet; and depth of hold, 19 feet. Accommodation is provided for 60 first and 40 second-class passengers.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr C. Garra Duff, late Chief Secretary of the colony of Victoria, to be a Knight Bachelor. Her Majesty has also approved the appointment of Mr James Milne Wilson, late First Minister and now President of the Legislative Council of the colony of Tasmania, to be a Knight Bachelor.

The Agents-General for New Zealand and Queensland have despatched several emigrant ships for those colonies since our last.

The question of the annexation of Fiji has again cropped up in the House of Commons.

On February 10 Mr Macle had an audience at the Colonial Institute of several gentlemen connected with the colonies, in order to arrive at their views how best to promote a closer union between the mother country and the colonies, with a view to a motion upon the subject in the House of Commons. The telegram from Melbourne, received here on February 15, in reference to the vessel shipwrecked on October 1, came just in the nick of time, and is another proof of the value of telegraphic communication. It would be difficult, however, to estimate its effect upon the market at a time when it is affected by so many abnormal influences, such as the high price of coal and the dearth in the iron trade caused by this circumstance.

To the many interesting things exhibited at the Crystal Palace there has been added a very complete collection of objects from Australia and the South Sea Islands. There are moose, paddies, canoes, from the Harvey and Samoa Islands, tortoise-shell masks used by the natives of North Australia, stone-headed dolls laden with the teeth of victims and some splendid specimens of cloths made by the natives of Lake Taupo, New Zealand, from flax and the feathers of the Kiri bird. The collection of shells, botanical specimens, and eggs, as well as the paintings by colonial artists of the scenery of the southern world, and portraits of native celebrities, also deserve the attention of visitors.

Sir James Fergusson, Bart., died with the Prince and Princess of Wales the other evening at Marlborough House.

The report of the English and Australian Copper Company from July 31, 1871, to July 31, 1872, shows, including a balance of £6,073 from the previous account, a total profit of £21,118. On December 31 the directors paid a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, and they now propose to pay a further dividend of like amount, making 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. £1,750 has been added to the reserve fund, and £4,761 carried forward.

The bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society was, on February 13, awarded to W. O. Hipwell, a boy of fourteen, for attempting, but without success, to save a companion named Smith, who sank while bathing in the river Torrens, Hindmarsh, South Australia.

Two meetings (half-yearly and special) of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank have been held, at which a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. was declared for the half year, and the directors were empowered to apply to the Lords of the Treasury and other bodies for a renewal or extension of the charter.

A great affliction has fallen upon Mr McCullagh Torrens, M.P., in the death of his wife. The deceased lady was the daughter of Mr John Gray, of Claremorris, County Mayo.

It has been made generally public on this side, that experiments have been made with success in smelting Tasmanian ore, and the iron is said to be equal to European.

Mr D. Tallerman now holds periodical sales of Australian wool, and issues catalogues got up in true Mining Lane fashion.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr Anthony Murgara, C.M.G., now Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, to succeed Sir James Fergusson as Governor of South Australia.

Major-General Sir James Alexander is about to publish a work on bush-fighting, more especially with reference to operations in New Zealand during the late war.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, Mr Edmund F. Moore, Q.C., in the chair, the secretary reported the receipt for the museum of an interesting collection of specimens of New Zealand flax, the fibre of Phoenix Tenax, and a variety of samples of canvas, sheeting, sackings, and other textile fabrics made from the same, all collected, prepared, and presented by Mr C. Thomas, Fellow of the Society.

Mr Charles Edward Barnard, of Highbury, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Queensland Sheep Investment Company has been held—Mr J. A. Youl in the chair—when a statement of accounts up to December 31, 1872, was presented from which it appeared that there would be a balance for distribution amongst the shareholders, which it was estimated might admit of a return of £7 17s per share, subject, however, to the deduction of the expenses of liquidation and any contingent debts. The accounts were passed, and the resolution passed on December 12, for the voluntary winding-up of the company confirmed. The chairman thought that £7 per share could be at once divided.

At the meeting lately held of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company the report of the directors was unanimously adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2½ per cent. per annum were declared.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The fifth session of the eighth Parliament of Great Britain was opened on February 6th by Royal Commission. Punctually at two o'clock the Lord Chancellor entered the House, accompanied by the other Royal Commissioners—the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Cork, the Marquis of Ripon, and Viscount Sydney, wearing their robes of ermine and ermine, and the three-crowned crown. The Lord Chancellor, in a clear voice, read the Queen's Speech as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I greet you cordially on your assembling for the discharge of your momentous duties. I have the satisfaction of maintaining relations of friendship with Foreign Powers throughout the world. You were informed when I last addressed you that steps had been taken to prepare the way for dealing more effectively with the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa. I have now dispatched an Embassy to Zanzibar, furnished with such instructions as appear to me best adapted for the attainment of the object in view. He has recently reached the place of his destination, and has entered into communication with the Sultan. My ally, the German Emperor, who has undertaken to pronounce judgment as arbiter on the case of a boundary long in dispute under the terms of the Treaty of 1846, has decided, in conformity with the contention of the Government of the United States, that the Haro Channel presents

the line most in accordance with the true interpretation of that Treaty. I have thought it the course most befitting the spirit of international friendship and the dignity of the country to give immediate execution to the award by withdrawing promptly from my partial occupation of the Island of San Juan. The proceedings before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, which I was enabled to prosecute in consequence of the extinction of the direct claims preferred on behalf of the Government of the United States, terminated in an award which in part established and in part repelled the claims alleged to be relevant. You will in due course be asked to provide for the payment of the sum coming due to the United States under this award. My acknowledgments are due to the German Emperor, and likewise to the Tribunal at Geneva, for the pains and care bestowed by them on the peaceful adjustment of controversies such as could not but impede the full prevalence of national good-will in a case where it was especially to be cherished. In further prosecution of a well understood and established policy, I have concluded a treaty for the extradition of criminals with my ally the King of the Belgians. The Government of France has, during the recess, renewed its communications with my Government for the purpose of concluding a Commercial Treaty to replace that of 1860, which is about to expire. In prosecuting these communications I have kept in view the double object of an equitable regard to existing circumstances, and of securing a general provision more permanent in its character, and resting on a reciprocal and equal basis, for the commercial and maritime transactions of the two countries. I hope to be enabled, within a short period, to announce to you the final result. It has been for some years left by the Governments of Russia and the United Kingdom respectively that it would be conducive to the tranquillity of Central Asia if the two Governments should arrive at an identity of view regarding the line which describes the northern frontier of the dominions of Afghanistan. Accordingly a correspondence has passed of which this is the main subject. Its tenor, so far as its object, will, I trust, be approved by the public opinion of both nations. Papers will be laid before you with relation to the awards delivered under the Treaty of Washington, to the commercial negotiations with France, and to the northern frontier of the dominions of Afghanistan.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.—The estimates of the coming financial year will be presented to you. They have been framed with a view to the efficiency and moderation of our establishments, under circumstances of inconvenience entailed by variations of an exceptional nature in the prices of some important commodities.

MR. LORNS AND GENTLEMEN.—Although the harvest has been to some extent deficient, the condition of the three kingdoms with reference to agriculture and commerce, to the efficiency of the Revenue for meeting the public charges, to the decrease of pauperism, and to the relative amount of ordinary crime, may be pronounced generally satisfactory. A measure will be submitted to you on an early day for settling the question of University Education in Ireland. It will have for its object the advancement of learning in that portion of my dominions, and will be framed with a careful regard to the rights of conscience. You will find ample occupation in dealing with other legislative subjects of importance which, for the most part, have already been under your notice in various forms and at different periods. Among these your attention will specially be asked to the formation of a Supreme Court of Judicature, including provisions for the trial of appeals. Among the measures which will be brought before you, there will also be proposals for facilitating the Transfer of Land, and for the amendment of our system of Local Taxation, of certain provisions of the Education Act of 1870, and of the general Acts regulating railways and canals; together with various other bills for the improvement of the law. I earnestly commend your deliberations to the guidance and favor of Almighty God.

The reading of Her Majesty's Message occupied only seven minutes; and at its conclusion the Royal Commissioners, having thrice saluted the representatives of both Houses, retired to urse, and the opening ceremony was over in seventeen minutes from the time it began. The sitting was suspended at seventeen minutes past two until five o'clock.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY.—In the House of Lords, the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by the Earl of Clarendon, and seconded by Lord Montagu.

In the House of Commons, the address was moved by Mr Lytton, one of the members for East Worcester, and seconded by Mr Stowe, member for Portsmouth.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty and the Princess Beatrice returned to Windsor on Osborne on Feb 18.

Prince and Princess Christian will reside at Frogmore House for the next few months while the necessary alterations are being made at Cumberland Lodge, their future residence in Windsor Great Park.

Matrimonial alliances between the following persons are spoken of:—Mr E. Marjoribanks, eldest son of Sir Dudley Coutts and Lady Marjoribanks of Gillingham, and Lady Frances Spencer Churchill, third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough; Captain Henry Wickham, late of the Rifle Brigade, and the Miss, Lady Tishborne,

daughter of the late Lord Arundell, the Marquis of Rockingham, eldest surviving son of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, and Miss Graham, second daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Horatia Graham, of Netherley, Carlisle; Mr Alban Gibbs and Miss Bridget Beresford-Hope; Captain C. F. Walker, R.N., son of Sir James Walker, Bart., of Sand-Hutton, and Miss Duncombe, daughter of the Hon. Admiral Duncombe, of Kilwick Porey, Yorkshire.

It is stated that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Dublin in April, and will be present at Parnochton races.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been presented with the freedom of the Coachmaker's Company. At a banquet which followed, the Master proposed the toast—"Of the occasion—Health, long life, and happiness, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, now a Coachmaker, and a citizen." The Coachmaker (the Master said) rejoiced to think it was a member of their craft (Mr Viall) who was, under that title, the means of frustrating the attempt on the prince's life while in Australia, and as his royal highness manifested such a lively interest in the Lifeboat Institution it would be interesting to him to know that the inventor of the lifeboat was a Coachmaker; that, after much sympathy and opposition he at length launched his little boat, the Morcy, at Banborough, in Northumberland, and during the first year was instrumental in saving many lives. The Duke of Edinburgh in reply said, "I am very glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging here, among the members of this company, the deep debt of gratitude I owe to a member of your craft for the service he rendered me in Australia. To me it is quite new to hear that it was a coachbuilder who invented the lifeboat; but I, as a sailor, cannot but be deeply grateful to the craft for the invention of a boat which has saved so many lives, especially on this coast, and which has never been called into more requisition, unhappily, than in the course of the present year."

The Empress Eugenie, who had not previously left Camden House since the death of the Emperor, attended early mass on February 3 at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Chislehurst.

The Earl of Huntingdon's family has been visited by a distressing affliction by the death of the earl and countess's younger daughter, Lady Arabella Louisa Forrester Maxwell, which took place on February 3 at Moore Hill, county Waterford, at the age of twenty-one.

The marriage of the Hon. Edward Lyndell Stanley, third son of Edward, second Baron Stanley of Alderley, with Mary, daughter of Mr Isaac Bell, of Washington Hall, Northumberland, took place a few days ago, a number of the friends of both families being present at the marriage.

POLITICAL.
The European Mail says:—

Parliament was opened on February 6th by commission. The Queen's Speech dealt with the leading topics of the day on the whole in a conciliatory spirit.

The grades of the administration have spoken, and have marked out the work of the session. The item in which our colonies are chiefly interested is that which refers to the formation of a Supreme Court of Judicature, including provision for the trial of appeals. This measure has been forced upon the attention of the Legislature by the evils of "the law's delay" consequent upon the accumulation of appeals from India and the colonies. No one but those interested in an appeal to the judicial committee of the Privy Council can estimate the value of an early decision in the cases referred home for revision. Such has been the delay, that it is not too much to say that many litigants have grown grey while waiting for a settlement of the cases in which they have been engaged. Under these circumstances, then, a reform in the mode of doing business was imperatively necessary, and the action of the Government in this matter may be taken as another evidence of their desire to conciliate the good opinion of our colonies. The bills to be introduced more immediately affecting home interests, are one for facilitating the transfer of land and another for the amendment of our system of local taxation. The question of University education in Ireland, too, will have an important bearing upon the session.

The feeling so far as it can be ascertained, is in favor of the strict maintenance in its full efficiency of Trinity College as the only really national University in Ireland. If this view should be adopted, we are told that it will give the utmost satisfaction to a large number of Roman Catholics and Protestants, who have no sympathy with the rampant revolutionary sentiment of the country.

THE ROBERT STRIKES.

The European Mail says:—We have enough of troubles at home without having the position intensified by silly alarmism. The war now raging between labor and capital is of more concern to

us than anything else we can see looming on the political horizon. An army of from 80,000 to 90,000 miners and ironworkers are now on the verge of starvation in South Wales, and coal and iron are at rates highly restrictive of trade and new enterprises. The agitation for higher wages is not confined to South Wales, but may be said to be general in nearly all the large manufacturing centres of the United Kingdom. The working man has come to see that he is powerful for evil when he can check production and send up rates, and so he argues that a pressure from without will compel the capitalist to yield to his demands. Experience, however, has shown that capital has the greater staying powers of the two, and that the union funds have been employed only in enabling their recipients to tide over a temporary misfortune without at all advancing or improving the workman's position. A conference, however, has been held between the masters and men in South Wales, and an arrangement may be come to by which content may once more reign in the homes of the latter, and the free current of trade may flow on unimpeded by further misunderstandings. While we write, coals are some 10s per ton higher than a month ago. Manufacturers and steam carrying companies feel the pressure, and unless prices recede we shall have freights and manufactured exports increasing to an alarming extent.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST TWO CABINET MINISTERS.
Mr Rigby Watson attended before Mr Woolrych at the Westminster Police Court, and said he had to apply for summonses against the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., of Carlton House-terrace, First Lord of the Treasury, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., of Whitehall, requiring them to show cause why an indictment should not be preferred against them, for that they did, without the slightest authority from Parliament, delegate to the directors of the Bank of England "the regulation of that part of the currency which consists of banknotes," contrary to the legal and common-sense action, "Deputus non potest delegare." The learned applicant, who is a barrister at law, having explained from "Archbold's Criminal Pleadings," and "Haskins' Pleadings of the Crown," that an indictment would lie for all misdemeanors of a public nature at common law, said it would lie for not only a breach of duty, which is not a mere private injury, but an outrage upon the moral duties of society. It was a charge that should be thoroughly sifted, and he quoted from the Oxford professor of political economy as to the causes of commercial crises in England, attributing such crises to the conduct of persons in the position of those against whom he applied. Mr Woolrych asked simply what was the substance of the charges he wished to prefer. Mr Watson said the breach of public duty committed by the gentlemen mentioned had led to the disastrous results depicted by the Oxford professor, and the charge would be framed as he had at first stated. Mr Woolrych asked why he could not proceed by indictment; that would be a proper course to pursue. Mr Watson said that surely in his capacity as a magistrate he was the proper person to apply to. Mr Woolrych said Bank directors were like other subordinate agents employed by their superiors, and the gentlemen mentioned had delegated their powers to the directors. Mr Watson said that such a state of things had the effect of materially interfering with the Bank rate. Mr Woolrych did not think it should be the subject of criminal proceedings. The applicant would have to show that an offence had been made out. He would be very happy to hear the applicant, but without some good reason from him it would be a waste of time; if the applicant liked to go before the grand jury he could prefer a bill, but in his judgment, the Recorder would not send the bill before the grand jury. There were certain misdemeanors that had to be investigated before a magistrate, but this was not one of them in his opinion. He therefore declined to entertain the application. Mr Watson regretted to say he should have to apply for a mandamus. Mr Woolrych said he was doubtful and doubtful, and he would be only too happy to be taught by the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr Watson thanked his worship and retired.

"ARE WE SO FORGOTTEN WHEN WE ARE DEAD?"
The Home News says:—Recent as is the demise of the Emperor Napoleon, his name has already ceased to be spoken. The chances of his son are regarded as nil, and his warlike pastimes declare that for the present he can be Napoleon IV. only in his military instructions, and the Emperor lives in oblivion. The only interest which some scullions in when there is discussion as to the fortunes of the House of Orleans. These are not thought to have improved by the withdrawal of the possibility of an imperial candidate, and the Prince have been in a manner com-

pelled to try to come to an arrangement with the political lioness. An army of from 80,000 to 90,000 miners and ironworkers are now on the verge of starvation in South Wales, and coal and iron are at rates highly restrictive of trade and new enterprises. The agitation for higher wages is not confined to South Wales, but may be said to be general in nearly all the large manufacturing centres of the United Kingdom. The working man has come to see that he is powerful for evil when he can check production and send up rates, and so he argues that a pressure from without will compel the capitalist to yield to his demands. Experience, however, has shown that capital has the greater staying powers of the two, and that the union funds have been employed only in enabling their recipients to tide over a temporary misfortune without at all advancing or improving the workman's position. A conference, however, has been held between the masters and men in South Wales, and an arrangement may be come to by which content may once more reign in the homes of the latter, and the free current of trade may flow on unimpeded by further misunderstandings. While we write, coals are some 10s per ton higher than a month ago. Manufacturers and steam carrying companies feel the pressure, and unless prices recede we shall have freights and manufactured exports increasing to an alarming extent.

MARRIAGE OF THE HON. E. LYNDALL STANLEY.
The marriage of Miss A. Rothwell, daughter of Sir Anthony Rothwell, of Aston Clinton, near Tring, and of Hon. Elliot Constantine Lyndall, fourth son of the Earl and Countess of Huntingdon, was solemnized in the parish church of Wimborne on February 12, the ceremony of marriage being previously performed before the Registrar-General at the Registry Office, Moat-street, Grosvenor Square.

An arcade, 100 feet in length, had been erected from Wimborne Hall to a church, where the marriage was solemnized by the Hon. and Rev. Granville B. York, rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, assisted by the Rev. Edw. Liddell, rector of Wimborne. Long before the time appointed for the ceremony the village church was crowded with spectators. The weather was cheerless, but some little while before the appointed time the sun shone auspiciously through snow-laden clouds, and illuminated the interesting little parish church and the chapel attached to it, in which are several sculptured monuments of the Earls of Warwick. The bride was given away by Viscount Houghton, her mother occupying a position on the left of the communion-table. The church was simply but appropriately decorated, the embellishments including some Hebrew characters signifying "Long life and happiness," and Maltese and other crosses. The village choir occupied the gallery, and during the service sang the 24th Psalm, "Domine miserere," and the 136th Psalm. The varieties were intoned. Great simplicity marked all the arrangements. There were no bridesmaids, but the two daughters of Lady Elizabeth Alcock—Miss Mary Adams, aged 11, and Miss Marie Adams, aged 6—followed the bride into church. Master Adams, the only son of the late Mr H. J. Adams, walked with his mother. The bride was attired in white satin, trimmed with fur of the white fox, with a veil of pointed lace and wreath of orange blossom. The two little girls were very prettily dressed in blue cadizette, with appropriate cloaks trimmed with white snow-drops. Breakfast was served in the large dining-room of the hall, decorated with portraits of political colleagues of Lord Chancellor Harwicke, and the slipper having been thrown, the bride and bridegroom left the mansion for Royston station, to proceed to Worth Park, near Crawley, Sussex, the seat of Mr Joseph Montefiore, prior to departing for the Continent.

LOSS OF THE NORTHFLEET.
The Anglo-Australian in London writes:—

With regard to the loss of the Northfleet the Board of Trade have expressed their entire satisfaction at the way in which the eminent contractors, Messrs. Edwin Clark, Punchard & Co., discharged their duties. I understand that the divers have at length succeeded in getting the masts out of the vessel, and that it is expected they will be enabled to recover a portion of the cargo, but of course this must depend upon the state of the weather during the next three weeks. Some thirty or forty of the emigrants saved from the ill-fated ship have availed themselves of the proposal made by the contractors to release them from their engagements; the remainder, however, having had a second outfit provided, will sail about March 10th with another contingent of 300 men, by the ship Carranah, which vessel is now being fitted up for their accommodation. The contractors have already passed about 200 of the men intended for this ship, and their physicians certainly promise well for the importation of a high class of labor into the colony. No expense has been spared to procure the best men possible. Agendas have been established at most of the provin-

cial towns in England, and each man who applies has to be passed by a medical officer before he can be taken on by the contractors. It might have been supposed that the unfortunate emigrants which held the Northfleet would have deterred English laborers from running the risk of a sea voyage, but it is quite the contrary, and from morning till dusk the offices of the Tasmanian immigration are daily besieged by strong and hearty men, all anxious to leave their homes, and to seek their fortunes in Australia. As to the material required for the railway, I understand that part of it will be sent by the Carranah, but as all the branches of the iron trade are now very dull in consequence of the high price of coal, the remainder will have to be shipped by some other vessel.

THE FITZROY IRONWORKS, NEW SOUTH WALES.
The prospectus is issued of the Fitzroy Ironworks, Newcastle Iron, and Coal Company; capital £200,000, in 20,000 £10 shares, divided into 11,000 A shares and 9,000 B shares. The A shares are to be entitled to a preference dividend of 15 per cent. until they receive dividends equal to the capital paid upon them, when they will rank as B shares. The company is formed to purchase the Fitzroy Estate ironworks and coal mines in New South Wales, for which the vendors are to receive £15,000 in cash, £15,000 in A shares, and £70,000 in B shares. The Fitzroy estate is situated in the prospectus to comprise 1702 acres of freehold lands, underlain by seams of coal and iron, and the iron ore is peculiarly adapted for the manufacture of Bessemer steel and railway rails, in sufficient quantities to supply the present and future demands of Australia for at least fifty years. It is to be hoped that the often attempted but neglected Fitzroy will now have a fair chance. Its development into an actual working mine must result in great good to New South Wales.

AN AUSTRALIAN ARTIST.
The following is a list of the goods to be supplied to the following goods to Contractors, Builders, and others requiring Building Materials:—

Doors, Sashes, and Frames, Skirting Boards, Architraves, and Mouldings, Mantels, Staircases, and all kinds of Joiners' Work made to order.

Slungers, Lath, Paling, Hardwood, Ridge Capping—1in., 1½in., and 2in. Guttering—3in., 4in., and 5in. Down Pipes of all sizes. Corrugated Iron—6, 7, 8, and 9 feet lengths, curved suitable for verandahs.

All kinds of Iron Pipes, Fittings, and other apparatus for supplying places with water.

Best Portland Cement, Best Plaster Paris, Lime and Bricks.

Terra Cotta Drain Pipes, and kinds of all descriptions.

Material of English Work ordered to be "best quality" guaranteed.

Professional advice (when required) to be given free of charge, as to the most suitable materials required for different work, and the way to use them.

NOW OPENING: At Mrs Dunning's—TWO CASES PARIS MILLINERY BONNETS.
In new and fashionable colors.

At Mrs Dunning's—BEST VALUE IN WHITE BLANKETS, OLD GOODS.
And at less than last year's prices.

THE CORNWALL CHRONICLE ART UNION!
1873.

The Proprietor of the CORNWALL CHRONICLE

Has the honor to announce that the first drawing for the prizes is conducted by Mr J. H. Venn, for the year 1873, now over and that the balance of the prizes are open to all subscribers who may choose to tender the sum of their subscription for the year 1873. The drawing will close on Wednesday, 3rd April.

SPECIAL OFFER.
These prizes are all of a most expensive description, being executed in the highest style of English Art. They will be presented as a BONUS for the year 1873, and the proprietor declares to be absolutely understood that they will not be obtainable upon any other terms than payment of the subscription.

Annual Subscription of Two Pounds.

EVERY BUS INESS MAN SHOULD HAVE A CORNWALL CHRONICLE POC KET MEMORANDA

Twelve Books with a neat Morocco Case for HALF A CROWN!

ALMANAC, ENGLISH and MAIL TIME TABLES, &c. &c.

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