Electoral notices

CITY ELECTION.

MR. MICHIE

Will meet the Electors of Melbourne,

At the QUEENSBERRY HOTEL, Smith Ward, corner of Queensberry and Madeline streets (this evening), Monday, 8th September;

And HOCKIN'S HOTEL, Elizabeth street, Thursday, 11th September.

The chair to be taken each evening at half past 7 o'clock precisely.

THOMAS RAE,
5321 sn 12, Chairman Central Committee.

RICHMOND.—Mr PHILIP JOHNSON will meet the electors this evening, at half-past 7, at the Lord Raglan Hotel, Simpson's road. 8 j 7

CITY ELECTION.

HENRY LANGLANDS, Esq., will address the Electors of St. Francis' Division, at the Olive Branch Hotel, corner of Latrobe and Stephen streets, on Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, at eight o'clock.

Mr Archibald Forsyth will take the chair.

WM. WESTGARTH,
5318 Chairman of Central Committee.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, EAST MELBOURNE.

A meeting of the subscribers for the erection of a Church in the above district, will be held in Hobson's Iron Store,

On Monday, the 22nd September, at 7 p.m., for the purpose of electing trustees. 5427 sp 12 17

CITY ELECTION.

Central Meeting.

Mr W. F. STAWELL, the Attorney-General, will meet the Electors of the City at Astley's Amphitheatre, this evening, the 8th inst., at half-past seven. 8 j 12

COLLINGWOOD ELECTION.—

MR. GEORGE HARKER

Will address the Electors on Tuesday evening next, September 9th, at the Tankerville Arms, Nicholson street.

Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

6 j 23 sp 9

CITY ELECTION.

The friends and supporters of Mr C. H. EBDEN are particularly requested to attend at the Central Committee-rooms, Old Imperial Hotel, Collins street, on most important business, on Monday, the 8th inst., at two o'clock sharp. 6 j 18 sp 8

CITY ELECTION.

DR. GREEVES

Will Address the Electors

At the Golden Cross (Wyse's), King and Latrobe streets, on Monday, 8th September.

At the Prince George Dining Rooms, Swanston street north, on Tuesday, 9th September.

At the Mechanics' Institution, on Wednesday, 10th September.

At the Yarra Hotel, Flinders street, on Thursday, 11th September.

At Astley's Amphitheatre, on Tuesday, 16th September.

At half-past seven for eight precisely each evening.

JAMES BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary Central Committee.

Central Committee Rooms, Clarence Hotel, corner of Collins and Elizabeth street.

J. A. MARSDEN, Secretary.
5187 sp 16

EASTERN PROVINCE.—To ROBERT THOMSON, Esq., J.P., of Clyde Bank.—Sir,—We, the undersigned, Electors of the members of the Eastern Province of Victoria, do hereby request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as a candidate for the coming election for a seat in the Legislative Council, and beg to assure you that no exertion shall be wanting on our part to ensure your return. (Signed)

John King	John Carpenter
G. D. Hedley, M.D.	P. C. Buckley
W. H. Disher	Charles Lucas
William Howden	James Nelison
Edwin Hobson	John M'Kenzie
Thomas Smith	D. Rickard
James Taylor	John A. Stratton
Michael Monaghan	Edward Crook, J.P
John Gellion	A. M'Millan
John H. B. Gurney	Hugh M. D. Pearson
David Turnbull	Norman R Macleod
William Hogarth	John C Macleod
John L. M. Carey, R.M.	James Fisher
Ferdinand Schiller	Alexander Arbuckle
John Wilkinson	A. M'Intosh
Robert Morgan	John Campbell
James Aitken	Charles J. Tyers, J. P.
David Fermanor	R. R. Gibson
John L. Roberts	Richard Bennison
William Greenwood	J. W. Jones
J. M. Flinn	James Macfarlane, J.P.
J. G. R. Lightfoot, M.D.	W. O. D. Raymond
R. A. Cunninghame	W. K. Jamieson, M.D.
William Greenwood, sen.	

Gipps Land, May 16, 1856.

[REPLY.] Clyde Bank, 2nd August, 1856.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with the above requisition, signed by almost every elector in Gipps Land, a district in which I have been so long a resident, and where my general sentiments and opinions are so well known, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Council for the Eastern Province, and to state briefly my opinions on a few of the leading topics which will form the subject of consideration in the new Council.

Viewing the great social consequences of education, that of elevating and expanding the mind with a view to all subsequent duties and usefulness, I consider it ought to be one of the first interests of a State to provide a well-ordered system of education for its rising generation. Of the two systems at present in operation I consider the denominational one suited for towns and districts containing a dense population, but the national one only for the country or thinly-populated districts. Both will have to be supported in the mean time, but I would prefer seeing established a grand comprehensive colonial scheme, rectifying the defects of the national system, and, like it, embracing the children of every sect in one undivided community, and separating secular or general from religious instruction, and which might also be carried out at a less expense than is requisite for the two systems at present in operation. Boarding-houses, too, for the children of the poorer classes employed at a distance from schools, should, in a country like this, have every encouragement.

I do not think that the colony is yet ripe for dispensing with the Government grant for the support of public worship. In towns and numerously populated districts, the support of the clergy may be left to the voluntary contributions of the Christian community, but not so in the thinly inhabited districts, and those where the people are continually shifting. I have seen enough of the difficulty of raising funds to build dwellings, and to secure a respectable maintenance for country clergymen, to satisfy me that without aid the regular celebration of the ordinances of religion must, in many thinly populated parts of the colony entirely cease. I am therefore prepared to uphold, in the meantime, the annual grant for the support of religion.

On the land and squatting question I may observe, that the altered state of the colony, consequent on the discovery of gold and the unforseen influx of population, rendered a departure from the orders in Council necessary. Government always possessed the power, on giving notice, of resuming possession of land in the middle or intermediate districts, during what ought to have been the period of the leases; but not so in the unsettled districts. Lands, however, have been resumed in violation of the orders in Council; and to keep inviolate the public faith, I would grant a moderate compensation to the licensed occupants of them, for the losses they have thereby sustained. As to the future occupancy of the waste Crown lands, considering the pastoral interest as a great productive interest of the colony, and one on which much of its future prosperity depends, and keeping in view the great claims the present occupants have to hold possession of their runs, I would allow them to retain them at a fair rent, to be fixed according to quality and capability, until the lands are required to meet future public demands; and to make the runs more productive, every facility, safeguard, and encouragement ought to be given for the fencing of them. I am opposed to reducing the upset price of land, or altering the present mode of disposing of it; for, in the first place, I do not consider it would be just towards those who have already purchased at high rates, to allow others to select lands around them at a low rate; and in the next place, any great reduction of price would throw our finest lands into the hands of speculators, capitalists, and companies, to the great retardment of the progress of the colony; besides, the security of our land fund, as at present fixed, is the great guarantee we can offer for capital to construct railways and carry out the other great public improvements loudly called for, and which will tend considerably to enhance the value of the lands of the interior. I should at the same time advocate the surveys being kept well in advance, so that there should always be abundance of land for sale, to encourage and promote agriculture, and supply new comers or intending purchasers.

I am in favour of continuing the expenditure of a portion of the land fund on immigration, not only to equalise the sexes but to provide labour for agricultural and other purposes.

As many years must elapse before the numerous contemplated railways can be completed, I regard it as a matter of paramount importance that the improving, making passable, and keeping in repair the existing lines of roads and bridges, should not be overlooked, but, on the contrary, carefully attended to; and in some districts I consider that it would be judicious to anticipate the annual grant for roads and bridges, and at once to expend on them such a sum as would make carriage and travelling practicable at all seasons of the year. The building of a couple of punts and a bridge in a district in one year, logging a morass or two in the second, and clearing and improving a small portion of a road the third, I look upon as endless and unsatisfactory—their direction and superintendence alone necessarily entail a waste of the public money.

As regards railways, no one can possibly be more impressed with the innumerable advantages arising from them than myself, and I am prepared to go any reasonable length in promoting their construction over and throughout the colony by borrowing or otherwise; but at the same time I feel impressed with the grave consideration that in the present state of the population great care and discretion must be exercised, in order that they may not absorb the agricultural and pastoral labour of the colony, to the ruin of these interests.

Such are my views on a few of the leading questions of the day, and I may add that the policy of the Government of this colony must henceforth be liberal, enlightened, and progressive; and should you do me the honour to return me to the Council as one of your representatives, my time will be devoted to the public service, and my great aim will be to perform my duties faithfully, honestly, and independently.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT THOMSON.

To John King, G. D. Hedley, M.D., W. H. Disher, Esqs., and the other electors of the Eastern Province.

Election Notices.

BRIGHTON DISTRICT ELECTION

MR. WERE

Invites the Electors to meet him at the Prince Albert Hotel, on Wednesday evening next, 3rd September; at the Plough and Harrow, on Friday, 5th September; at the Little Brighton Hotel, on Monday, 8th September; at the Cheltenham Hotel, on Wednesday, 10th September; at the East Brighton Hotel, on Friday 12th September; at the Pie Nic Hotel, on Monday, 15th September. Each evening at 7 o'clock.

5158 m w f sp 12

CITY ELECTION.

Mr M'CULLOCH will meet the electors of Bourke Ward, Railway Division, at the Golden Cross Hotel, corner of King and Latrobe streets, on Tuesday evening, 9th inst.

The chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

5170 w m t sp 9

MR. FRANCIS STEPHEN will meet the electors of the St. Kilda District at the Royal Hotel, St. Kilda, at eight o'clock this evening. 8 j 6

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH PROVINCE.—GENTLEMEN,—Although not one of the successful candidates in the late elections for the South Province, my thanks are nevertheless due to all those of the constituents who favoured me with their support, and more especially to all those personal friends who interested themselves on the occasion, for the sincerity, zeal, and earnestness with which they endeavoured to promote my return.

I thank you all sincerely, Gentlemen, and trust that before the time arrives when it will be again necessary for you to call upon any gentleman as an agriculturist to come forward as a candidate for the honour of representing your interests, Brighton (which is essentially a close borough) will have been severed from the South Province, and will be what it was doubtless always intended and it should have been, a portion of the Central Province.

A candidate of your own choosing from the agricultural district may have then, and not till then, a chance of success.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Sincerely, yours,
5281 sp 8 GEORGE SHERWIN.

TO THE HON. CAPTAIN PASLEY, R. E Commissioner of Public Works.

We the undersigned electors of the district of South Bourke, request that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination as a candidate for the representation of that district in the Legislative Assembly: and we believe from your past public conduct that you will do everything in your power to promote the general interests of the community, as well as those of the district which you may represent.

We therefore request you to publish without delay, for the information of the constituency, your views on the most prominent political questions now affecting the colony. (Signed)

Val. Hellicar	T. Bonwick
Hy. Creswick	Thos. Stevenson
R. S. Sitwell	Jno. Withers
John Mason	Geo. Pett
Henry Box	J. L. Rees
D. S. Campbell	Samuel Hanger
David Crombie	J. C. T. Raven
Henry Walsh, J.P.	Richard Nash
Paul de Castella	W. B. Smith
William Wood, B.A., Cam.	C. Scott
Alfred Woolley	J. Anderson
Fredk. Atkyns	Thos. Griffiths
Crawford Maine	C. B. Williams
R. W. Wrode	Colin Campbell
Thos. Ingram	James Gill
Thos. Ingram, jun.	F. C. Christy
R. B. Hodgson	William Smith
J. De la Roche Braggo	Richard Simpson
William Stevenson	Robt. Crofts
W. H. Pettett	Charles Northern
W. Wright	A. Russell
Chas. Kirkwood	J. Pierce
George Hatherly	J. Dampon
W. H. Odgers	Henry Walsh
Fred. Hunt	George Self Smith
Thos. Mitchell	John Carr
Jas. Brook	John H. Bowman
Charles Rosser Bourne	Charles Nelson
Geo. Alsop	Samuel Skipps
Chas. Souffam	T. Westmore
David Lazarus	Robt. Stone:
George Wilson	And others.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the requisition which you have done me the honour to forward to me, I have much pleasure in offering myself as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Assembly, as one of the representatives of South Bourke.

It is the more necessary that I should at once state, in accordance with your request, my opinions on the more important political questions of the day, because my functions in this colony having until very recently been of a purely professional nature, I abstained from taking any prominent part in political affairs generally, and it is therefore probable that many of the electors may be in ignorance of my views upon some questions which at present excite a great deal of interest.

One of the subjects which has most agitated the public mind has been the introduction of election by ballot into this country. I should have thought it unnecessary to have said anything upon a point which had been decided by the Legislature, after long discussion, were it not that there appears to exist in the minds of some a fear lest an attempt should be made in the ensuing session to reverse that decision.

I shall oppose any such attempt if it be made, and should the mode of election now established prove, as may be expected in some respects, defective, I shall be more disposed to adopt such amendments as may improve its working, than to revert to the bygone system.

Much discussion has taken place both in and out of the Legislature, with respect to the 53rd clause of the New Constitution; which requires that a sum of £50,000 should be annually set apart in aid of religion. I am aware that many persons conscientiously believe that this provision is wrong in principle, and ought, therefore, at once to be abolished; but I have myself been unable to come to that conclusion. Were the effects of this clause such that any one religious body became more or less allied with and subservient to the State, no one would more strenuously object than I should to its maintenance; and I say unhesitatingly that any proposition which might have the effect giving to the Government any interest or influence, direct or indirect, in the affairs of any one or more religious sects, whether by means of patronage or otherwise, will always meet with my unqualified condemnation. No such influence is or can be exercised under the law as it present stands, and I feel sure that in many parts of this country where the population is small and scattered, the cause of morality and religion would suffer serious detriment were this payment at present to be stopped.

There are some points in the New Constitution, which, had I been a member of the Legislature at the period when it was under discussion, I should have endeavoured to alter; but being generally speaking averse to mere experimental or theoretical changes, and viewing the long and anxious consideration which was given to it by the then Legislature, and that the result is upon the whole liberal, it appears to me to be entitled to a fair trial. Should experience prove that under the Constitution, a full, fair, and satisfactory representation of the people is not secured, I shall be ready to adopt such amendments as may be necessary to remedy that evil, but I am not prepared to pledge myself at the present moment to any vital changes in a law, the effects of which have not yet been tested.

Before quitting the subject of the Constitution, I must congratulate you and the country at large on the final abolition of the system of nomination to seats in the Legislature: I am satisfied from my own observation in other colonies, and especially in Canada, that a nominated Upper House is worse than useless; in that country indeed, I believe that it would have been abolished long since, but for an unfortunate clause in its constitution by which a majority of two-thirds is required in order to make the change: our thanks are due to the framers of our own Constitution for having steered clear of that danger.

I am not in favour of any reduction in the upset price of land below £1 per acre, as I believe such a measure would not only be unjust towards the large class of persons who have already purchased, but it would not produce any beneficial effect upon the country generally. To the squatters I propose to grant, by annually renewable licenses, security of tenure against one another, but not against the settlement of the country. Rent to be paid by the acre, and to be of such amount as to prevent unprofitable occupation, and to increase at the same time the revenue of the State.

I am prepared to advocate the alteration and simplification of the law of real property, especially as regards the cost of conveyancing.

I desire to press forward with energy the public works of the country, more particularly railways; without the assistance of which the great resources which this colony possesses, can never be fully developed.

I shall be unavoidably absent from Melbourne for some weeks, but I shall be glad to give the electors personally such further explanations as they may wish.

To conclude, Gentlemen, should it seem good to the electors to honour me with their confidence, I will use my best endeavours faithfully and efficiently to perform my duty towards them, as their representative; without prejudice to that which I owe to the whole colony, whose servant I am: did I deem these two duties in any way incompatible, I would not ask for your suffrages.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
C. PASLEY.

To Messrs Valentine Hellicar, Henry Creswick, R S. Sitwell, and the other gentlemen who signed the requisition.

Melbourne, 4th July, 1856. 3769

Electoral Notices.

ELECTION FOR TALBOT.—

Requisitions to Mr ASPINALL.

Mr Aspinall's answers to the requisitions received by him from various districts of Talbot, will appear with his address to the electors, in the next issue of the *M. A. Mail* and *Miner's Right*,—the requisitions themselves having appeared in those journals. Mr Aspinall's address to the electors we publish to-day.

TO THE ELECTORS OF TALBOT.—GENTLEMEN,—With a full consciousness of the duties and responsibilities of the representatives of your vast and influential constituency, I have for some time hesitated to declare myself a candidate for your suffrages at the forthcoming election. After the requisitions which I have received from men universally respected, I can do so no longer. I therefore place my services at your disposal, with the assurance that, in case of my return, my best exertions shall not be wanting to make myself worthy of your choice.

My principles I have enunciated at public meetings to many of you; my application of them to Victorian politics I have also endeavoured to explain. But, as I am writing what may be read by many whom I have not numbered among my audiences as yet, I shall here state my convictions with regard to the leading topics of the day.

As a sincere and earnest advocate of civil and religious liberty, I look with apprehension at the interference of Government in all matters beyond its legitimate province.

To State interference with religion I therefore, on political grounds, must always object—the furtherance or hindrance of all or any forms of belief being no more the State's business than the Castlemaine municipality's. As a civil matter, I object to any part of the community being taxed—as the Jews have been hitherto, and the Chinese hereafter will be—for an expenditure of which they have no share, and from which they receive no advantage; and when I consider the question as one of liberty of conscience; its aspect becomes even more serious still. I view with profound alarm the proposition of a leading member of the Government to continue State-aid and at the same time to expunge the very word "Christian" from the new Constitution Act. Not satisfied with taxing Protestants to support Catholics, and Catholics to support Protestants, the Government are now about to compel us to pay for the instruction of the Jews in *the Jewish opinions about Christianity*. They propose that the State should subsidize—that every one of us *should be forced to uphold*—not merely contradictory forms of Christian belief, but also the doctrine that Christianity itself is an imposture! I look upon such a suggestion with horror, and the Hebrew, of course, views with similar feelings his compulsory support of a faith which he conscientiously rejects. What will his respect be for the creed of men who profess to pray at their churches for his conversion from the religion which they support at their Treasury? What must his feelings, as an earnest believer, be at being himself compelled to assist their faith—when he sees it such an accommodating generality as the support of Judaism and Christianity at the same time would make it?

The alliance of Church and State at home was bad enough; but though it savoured of tyranny, it did not savour of scepticism. It gave the support of the State to a particular creed—very improperly; but it was an honest, if mistaken, attempt to "aid" that creed as the true one. But, for my part, I can conceive no stronger case of *State-aid to irreligion* and infidelity than this contemptuous treatment of all creeds as equally true; this government patronage of every variety of belief—this taxation of Protestants for the maintenance of the faith they *protest against*; of Catholics for the support of, what they deem *heresy*; of Jews for the aid of Christianity and of Christians, for the promotion of the creed of the Jews! I wonder, indeed, that the clergy will accept aid given them under such humiliating conditions.

For these and other reasons it is my earnest desire to see the 53rd clause repealed as soon as possible, providing of course amply for all existing claims upon the fund, and allowing no minister of religion to be deprived, without due warning, of his present means of subsistence. I am quite sure that the advantages to the country of the removal of all ecclesiastical and religious questions from the consideration of the Legislature will be immense. Remove them, and we shall have Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, all able and willing to co-operate for the common objects of good government, all acting in harmony for the general weal. Let them remain, and you will have no possibility of concert amongst your several representatives. You will have the most sacred questions made "orders of the day;" you will have your popular members divided into sections according to their creeds and nationalities; there will be perpetual struggles for ascendancy, and the *odium theologicum* will make its desiring fomenters triumphant for ever. No State interference, then, with religion—no State aid—except the State's simply "standing out of the sunshine!"

For the above reasons, also, I am opposed to the denominational system of education, whilst earnestly desirous that the State should place the acquisition of a secular education for the children within the reach of even the poorest of our colonists.

I am in favour of manhood suffrage.

The present electoral districts shew only how much easier it is for some persons to copy the defects of the English system than to apply to a new colony the principles wrought out by the experience of the mother-country. I am addressing a constituency of *above five thousand*; whilst other gentlemen are asking the suffrages of constituencies of from *two to three hundred!* Doubtless the smaller constituency forms a different "interest;" and for that reason I should be the more chary of giving it power to oppose the interests of so many.

I am opposed to a property qualification for members of the Lower House.

The Upper House takes away from the people in reality the power which the Lower seemingly gives them; and places the destinies of the country at the disposal of a class. Assuming the possibility of getting rid of this "check on hasty legislation," I should be glad to see in its case the property qualification abolished, manhood suffrage allowed, and the duration of the Council shortened.

I am in favour of payment of members. Services worth having are worth paying for, and so members of the Government appear always to have thought. Why should you be restricted in your choice of members to persons who can afford to make Melbourne their residence, and to spare you a portion of their time? There are, I doubt not, plenty of highly educated men amongst you who would represent you better than any candidates likely to offer, if you paid their expenses whilst they did your work.

The claims of the squatters, as put forth by themselves, are preposterous. I concede to them justice—their due, their legal rights, and nothing more.

The settlement of the Crown lands of the colony should be one of the first considerations of the Legislature: and in order to their settlement, the question of mining on private property should be carefully considered. In my opinion, it is desirable for the public good, that "all lands found to be auriferous, should, under suitable regulations, be mined for gold." And it is also desirable that as much land as possible should be sold. At present there prevails a system by which landholders may treat diggers as trespassers, under the pretence of guarding "the inviolability of private property," and the next day sell or let claims, gold and all—though they never bought the gold—and keep quite quiet as to "the inviolability of *public* property." This is a fraud upon the people.

I would maintain inviolable all lands sold up to this date, auriferous or otherwise. I would go the length of letting the owner play "Dog in the manger," if he so chose, and "do what he liked with his own" *(the land mind)* to the uttermost. But he should not touch the gold himself; he should not let claims upon it to favoured diggers, on his own term. His "private property" should be inviolable; and so should the public property underneath it. I believe this system would bring such gentlemen to reason, and that they would gladly place their lands in the same position with those hereafter to be sold.

With regard to lands hereafter to be sold, I would, in the interests both of the digger and the purchaser, have it understood that the land only was sold, and that, if subsequently found to be auriferous, it would under suitable regulations, be mined for gold. Thus it would go at its natural price; the right of resumption by the State would be unquestioned; and the rate of compensation would be defined. There would be no hindrance to the sale; and if gold were found, there would be no obstacle to its being mined for. The compensation should be liberal, but not excessive.

Land known to be auriferous I would not permit to be sold. In no case would I allow the chance of gold to be sold with the land. In no case should the gold found beneath land sold be considered in arriving at the compensation for removal and improvements.

The facilities for the purchase of land should be vastly increased. A full supply, in every district, with maps and surveys always obtainable on the spot, I consider the right of the people.

The export duty on gold I look upon as impolitic and unjust.

The Chinese I would admit to the colony as freely as other foreigners, affording them the protection of our laws, so long as they rendered them their obedience. But, whilst opposed to their exclusion, I am not prepared to allow them access to the gold-fields on the same terms as Englishmen, as a matter of right, and should conceive the question of allowing them land, whether for digging or other purposes, to be one entirely of expediency. The influence of Chinese would in no way be more speedily checked than by their exclusion from the gold fields on arrival; and that it may require checking is obvious enough. Meanwhile I think the Government should long ere this, have engaged as Chinese Protectors, English men, who have by residence in China, fitted themselves for the post. Highly as I respect those of the present Chinese Protectors with whom I am acquainted, I should fear that their knowledge of the language of their subjects, is not such as to enable them to give us timely warning of conspiracy or revolution, if such were commenced or intended by the hordes of aliens at present enjoying our hospitality. The Chinese in the colony *are* numerous and powerful, and *may become* disaffected. I do not see how in such case the Government can expect to be made acquainted with their designs. All the judgment, ability, and nerve of a Standish even, ignorant of their tongue, would be useless compared with the advantages and experience of any ordinary Englishman, acquainted with the language and habits of this race; and a war of extermination might become necessary, for want of some trifling explanation of grievances, which a knowledge of the language would afford.

I am an advocate of Law Reform generally. The cost of conveyances, the jurisdiction of the local courts, and the powers of the magistracy, paid and unpaid, on the diggings—all demand immediate attention.

The Mining Interest must always command my most earnest attention; and no exertions of mine shall be wanting for its advancement. It has been my fortune to add to a careful study of the questions mainly affecting you a year's residence at Castlemaine, during which I lost no opportunity of endeavouring to acquaint myself with the claims and requirements of those for whose suffrages I am a candidate. I trust that, if returned, I shall be able, in conjuction with other gold-fields' members (with whom, in your interests, it will be my constant effort to co-operate), to represent you as you should be represented, and to advocate your just claims with the success to which they are entitled.

The material progress of the colony can be impeded in no way so effectually as by the system that has hitherto prevailed of keeping the roads, at a large expense, impassable. Speedy and cheap transit is essential; and hitherto nature has been more bountiful in this way than the Government—the bush has afforded more facilities for travelling than the Road Board. I am specially anxious to see railways from our seaports to our gold-fields. For the sake of all classes and of all interests, and with a view to the settlement of the country, I should advocate the promptest possible completion of these works.

Municipalities should stand in one and the same relation to all lands within their boundaries. I would not bestow upon them all the unsold land within their limits; but I would either commute their claim on the whole, and give them absolutely a portion; or I would rate Crown lands in the same way as private property. Crown lands being benefitted, like others, by the general improvements, should be rated like them, and the rates due be added when the sale took place. The municipality should then be paid its debt out of the purchase money; and the price, less the just compensation for improvements, should be applied as at present.

For the purposes of settlement and the promotion of public works immigration must be kept up. It must be so, however, on improved principles: the interests of the self-brought immigrants of the colony being considered, and the selections being careful and judicious.

And now, gentlemen, having expressed my opinions on as many of the topics of immediate interest to you as can be brought within the limits of an address, I conclude by assuring you that should I be elected, it will be my constant effort to deserve a continuance of your support; and I trust I shall be able, in conjunction with the gold-fields' and other liberal members, to promote your interests to the utmost, for in so doing we shall necessarily advance those of the community at large.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
B. COLE ASPINALL.

Melbourne, 4th September. 5326

COLLINGWOOD ELECTION.

Mr GEO. HARKER will meet his committee and all electors favourable to his return, this evening (Monday), at Clark's Hotel, Smith street, at half-past seven o'clock.

J. T. MACMINN,
5321 Secretary to Central Committee.

CITY ELECTION.

Mr W. F. STAWELL, the Attorney-General, will meet the electors of St. Patrick's and St. Paul's Divisions, on Wednesday evening, the 10th instant, at the Criterion Hotel, Collins street. 8 j 13

CITY ELECTION.—

Mr EBDEN will address the electors of the undermentioned places, each evening, at half-past seven. Chair to be taken at a quarter before eight.

University Division, Tuesday evening, 9th instant, at Bignell's Hotel, Victoria street;

St. James' Division, Wednesday evening, 10th instant, at Southern Cross Hotel, Bourke street west;

St. Francis' Division, Thursday evening, 11th instant, at Olive Branch, Stephen street, corner Latrobe street. 5328

CITY ELECTION.

Mr RICHARD HEALES will address the Electors of St. James' Division, at the Southern Cross Hotel, Bourke street, west, this evening, the 8th September, 1856, at eight o'clock.

James Service, Esq., will take the chair. 5317

CITY ELECTION.

Mr O'SHANASSY will meet the Electors of the Royal Park Division on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., at the Empire Hotel, at seven o'clock;

The Electors of the University Division, on Thursday, 11th inst., at the Builders' Arms, Cardigan street, at seven o'clock;

The Electors of the Railway Division, on Saturday, 13th inst., at Cantwell's Glenmore Hotel, corner of Dudley and Spencer streets, at seven o'clock.

8 j 5 sp 9

COLLINGWOOD ELECTION.

DR. EMBLING will address the Electors This Evening, at the Belvidere Hotel, Brunswick street. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock. 8 j 40

CITY ELECTION.—St. Paul's Division.—The Committee for the above division, to secure the return of J. T. Smith, Esq., are requested to meet at the Bull and Mouth Hotel this evening, at seven o'clock. W. BAKER, Chairman. 8 j 33

ST. KILDA ELECTION.—

MR. FELLOWS will address the Electors at the South Yarra Club Hotel, on Monday, the 8th September; at the Bowling Alley, Chapel street, on Wednesday, 10th September; at the Theatre, Royal Hotel, St. Kilda, on Friday, 12th September.

Each evening at half past seven o'clock.

6 j 8 sp 8

CITY ELECTION.

Mr DAVID MOORE will address the Electors of Melbourne, at Tattersall's Hotel, Lonsdale street, on Tuesday evening, September 9th, at half-past seven o'clock.

MICHAEL CASHMORE,
8 j 15 sp 9 Chairman of Central Committee.

TO P. A. JENNINGS, Esq.—We the undersigned Electors of the Wimmera, having the fullest confidence in your zeal and intelligence, and your long residence amongst us, having secured our highest esteem and respect, hereby request you will permit yourself to be put in nomination as a Candidate to represent us in the Legislative Assembly. We beg to assure you our warmest interest and best exertion shall be used to insure your election.

Should you accede to our wishes in pressing upon you this request, allow us to suggest that as your political principles may not be known to the electors generally, you will meet us on as early a day as possible, and state your views on the principal subjects likely to be discussed during the ensuing session.

H. Millett	James Pett
Thomas Macredie	George Wright
Alex. Lambie	Joseph Snaddan
Alex. Pottinger	William Izatt
John Higgins	Joseph Hunter
William Young	Walter Edwards
George Youngson	Edward Jones
John Sloan	William Baker
Thomas Mills	W. J. Stevenson
J. A. Allen	L. W. Hewitt
Dr. W. Wheeler	Isaac Wilson
James Crow	G. Ward Miller
Wm. Dickinson	John O'Neil
C. F. Lewis	Charles O'Neil
Danl. Collins	James Struthers
Andrew Watson	Charles M'Mahon
Edward Rice	Charles Michael Rowan
James Coldman	Robert Burton
N. M. Block	William Doyle
H. Sanger	C. F. Otto Prehn
Geo. W. Perkins	Edward Haydon Rawlins
Edward Butcher	J. W. Daw
Henry S. Freer	James Burns
Chas. Wilson	Thos. Roskingo
Alex. Doveton	Edward P. Roskingo
Geo. W. Harbiger	James J. Moore
Samuel Haywood	Thos. Mantel
George Chapman	Saml. P. Stewart

REPLY.

To Messrs Wm. Millett, J.P., Thos. Macredie, James Coldman, and the other Gentlemen who have have signed the above requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I receive as a flattering testimony of your esteem the request you have made me to come forward as your Representative in the Legislative Assembly. I am sorry that my business avocations, compelling, as they do, my urgent attention, will prevent my acceding to your proposal.

I am Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
5323 P. A. JENNINGS.

Election notices.

(COPY.)

TO THOMAS T. A'BECKETT, ESQ., COLLINGWOOD.—SIR,—We, the undersigned Electors of the Electoral District of Collingwood, request that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination as one of the candidates to represent this district in the Legislative Assembly, at the forthcoming election. We are desirous of securing your services, entertaining as we do a high sense of your political character and practical experience. In the event of your acceding to this request, we will use our best exertions to secure your election.

J. H. Hanesley	George Middleton
Chas. Farewell	Samuel Taylor
Thos. Rowe	Alexander Jones
Thos. Livinston	Thos. M'Donald
Benjn. Smith	John Henderson
J. W. Oxenbould	James Poulter
R Balderson	Chas. Blick
James Hatton	Thos. Woolven
John Bowers	W. Laycock
William Gibbes	W. Pirie
Thos. J. Laby	James Kerr
R. P. Saunders	Henry Humphrey
G. Ingmer	W. S. Whitelaw
Saml. Maclure	G. C. Fricker
S. C. Duggan	Ed. Davis
G. A. Saxe	Thomas Trottman
Frederick Row	Thomas G. Wills
John Ebbels	G. Hanger
Richard Hackett	Brayshaw Brothers
Thos. Crough	Robert Enever
James South	Thomas Whitaker
Thos. Brell	John Muir
Henry Harrison	Richard Nicholson
Rob. M.	J. Gaskill
George Minton	A. Alexander
John Staples	Sam. Roberts
Francis Davidson	G. Sheward
Richard Rodda	Michael Tobin
Mark Bristow	Dr. Shiels
W. Yates	Thos. Glover
Arthur Read	J. Thos. Lea
Nathanl. Barry	Rob. Kirkwood
Thos. W. Adams	Rob. Smyth
Richard Stonmill	John Pollock
John Couts	W. Kein
Thos. Heales	William Hookley
W. Hartley	W. Anderson
James Gilbee	H. Davis
W. Breeze	W. Allen
Herbert Breeze	W. Hinchliffe
George Knapton	Clement Clements
Charles Rishton	William Mills
James Morris	B. B. Johnson
Samuel Mundy	John Berringer
Edward Foster	John Crawford
Ben. Brotherton	R. Bush
W. J. K. James	F. N. Poole
Thos. Welton	Geo. Lynch
John Jackson	Frederick Waters
Edwin Turner	Robert Smyth
John Nutt	John T. Wood
Thos. Crook	John Hansford
R. Carmichael	Frederick Huther
W. Campion	W. Handsford
C. F. S. Ritter	J. W. Bailey
W. M'Donald	Richard Grice
John Kelleher	R. C. Mead
George South	John Henderson
John Mackenzie	D. Aitken
John Allan	James Scott
Thomas Barlow	W. Mortley
Thomas Cooper	W. Moore
Walter Tate	James Moore
A. T. Best	W. Winter
S. Bad	W. F. Martin
Philip Henry Picot	Joseph Bell
W. C. Flower	James Mackenzie
John Henry Fox	Geo. Wildish
Samuel Turner	Geo. Milsted
Thos. Russell	W. Hurst
Edward Lance	J. Shearer
William Comly	W. Threlkeld
J. W. Barnard	R. E. Morgan
Charles Smith	J. O'Grady
James Wright	W. C. Dickson
William Shurrey	Geo. Francis
James Yates	Geo. Britton
Thomas M'Vea	Alf. C. Cranmer
Edward Ford	William Dimond
H. T. Capper	Robert Marshall
George Cox	Henry Rose
M. T. Clark	John M'Pherson
B. T. Bowring	William M'Pherson
E. Humphreys	Henry Haysom
R. Jones	A. Kerr
W. Moorfield	J. C. Riddell
Thos. Robinson	H. Lingman
Robert Bew	J. Greenslade
Henry Bew	Stephen Weston
Henry Jones	A. Brady
Charles Saxe	James Kerr
G. C. Fricker	George Harper
Alexander Carnie	W. Humphrey
William Weir	S. Pilchforth
Simeon Cohen	H. Bennett
Richard Jane	S. Bruller
J. J. Moody	George Rowe
Mainwaring P. Phillips	Thos. Peters
W. Bestwick	Samuel Scott
Thos. Crook	George Guest
T. R. Rowlands	James Keele
J. J. Marshall	John Keele
Jas Mason	Henry Keele
W. D. Thrower	John Arthur
J. Westwood	James Harper
Ernest Altman	John Mitchell
Saml. Allen	Joseph Burr
Thos. M'Clelland	Daniel Ingram
William Reynolds	James Mason
J. F. Furniss	George Clark
G. W. F. Addison	Willm. Oates
Nathl. Kinsman	Thos. Oates
Charles Baker	John Caskin
Tobias Butler	Henry Walker
Gustavus Finlayson	Wm. Linton
H. L. Lindsay, C.E.	Henry. Gough
Peter John Petherick	Wm. Lawrence
J. H. Allen	Adolph Newman
H. Addison	Henry Moshune
Thos. B. Payne	Stephn. Geo. Hillier
John Nugent	John Rose
William Alder	George Pitcher
Charles Smith	Richd. Yeomans
Edwd. Henry Lane	Alexr. Haygartt
Willm. Roberts	W. Hunt
James Beel	John Farrell
Edwd. Mitchell	John Reynolds
John Smith	James Henshaw
Richard Hill	James Macdonnell
John M'Carthy	Henry F. Moss
Robt. Holmes	Wm. F. James
George Hayward	James Nye
Robert Bowie	Alexr. Fernie
T. H. Holland	Walter Lenery
J. Dickinson	Elw. Morgan
A. Williamson	Jeremiah Morphew
W. Dickins	Benm. Morphew
W. Pattershall	John Irons
John Owen	Patrick Egan
Joseph Haywardson	William Murtoch
Robert Leake	Dennis Maloney
Alexander L. Henriques	John Thos. Mills
Joseph Ledward	Alexr. Wilson
E. Blyth	W. Barfoot
George Wise	John Langley