

Shipping

STEAM TO AUCKLAND, CARRYING PASSENGERS AND CARGO. THE fine new iron s.s. ROTOMAHANA. ALEX. FARQUHAR, Master.

Weather and other circumstances permitting. Not responsible for Accidents in Shipping, Carrying, or Discharging Live Stock, or for any Goods, Parcels, &c., put on board unless signed for, and all Goods stored are at the risk of Consignee.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued available from December 19th till January 13th, 1879. SALOON... TEN SHILLINGS STEERAGE... SEVEN Do.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND, CARRYING PASSENGERS AND CARGO.

THE favorite Steamer ENTERPRISE No. 2. FROM GRAHAMSTOWN. Tuesday, at 6 o'clock afternoon Thursday, at 7 o'clock evening

RETURN TICKETS (SALOON)... 10s. 0d. (STEERAGE)... 7s. 6d. SINGLE FARE (SALOON)... 7s. 6d. (STEERAGE)... 5s. 0d.

STEAM TO OHINEMURI, CALLING AT ALL STATIONS.

THE fast and commodious side-wheel steamer TE AROHA, H. DALZON, Master. FROM SHORTLAND (CALLING AT GRAHAMSTOWN WHARF).

TIDE TABLE.

Table with columns for JANUARY, Moon, Rise, and Set. Rows for 6-Mon day, 7-Tuesday, 8-Wednesday, 9-Thursday, 10-Friday, 11-Saturday, 12-Sunday.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

For Auckland, per s.s. Enterprise, to-morrow, at 4 p.m. For Napier, Coromandel, &c. (via Auckland), to-morrow, at 4 p.m.

CRICKET.

TARANAKI V. AUCKLAND C.C.

This match was continued on Saturday, the Taranaki eleven getting 187 for their first innings. Auckland again went in and made a total of 200.

Mrs FLORENCE BRAVO's will, according to Vanity Fair, has been proved by Mr W. H. Campbell, the other executor, Mr Orr, having declined to act.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cosgrave & Company

THORNTON, SMITH AND FIRTH'S PRICES CURRENT (WHOLESALE).

Table with columns for Flour, Bran, and other items. Rows for Crown Brand Flour, T.S.F. Canterbury, Flour, Bran, and other items.

THE Evening Star.

PUBLISHED DAILY AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M. MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1879.

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promise that it would be scheduled last session and commenced immediately after, and though many were doubtful if that promise would be redeemed, recent events show that he was not speaking rashly.

THE willows and poplars planted in the streets of the Borough, which are just now in their prime—a few of which are even now a grateful shade from the heat of the sun and occasionally a shelter from the rain—are being damaged considerably by goats and boys.

We have from time to time received complaints from settlers in the Upper Thames regarding the inconvenience they are put to for want of a post office, the nearest one being at Morrinsville, to reach which some have to ride 25 or 30 miles to get their letters—no trifling journey if there were a certainty of letters lying waiting for them, but much more unsatisfactory when it has to be undertaken sometimes for nought.

There was again for the third consecutive time no business at the R. M. Court today. We have been shown by Mr W. Drew, in his museum, a singular lizard nature, in the shape of a lizard with two tails.

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A QUEENSLAND paper, referring to the power of the telephone, tells a curious story of a married lady living near Toowoomba, who had been completely deaf since childhood, and has been enabled to hear by means of a simple string-telephone being placed with its one end on her forehead—thus, it is contended, communicating the sound direct to her brain, independently of the ears.

THE decline of the greatest newspaper in the world, the London Times, has created a good deal of excitement at home. Speaking of it, Earl Beaconsfield said: "No one ought ever to despair; look for the unexpected, it is sure to occur. If you want an example turn to the Times. Many 'daily' rivals sought to supplant it, but in vain. They set up weekly papers, some intellectual, some comic, and some that are both instructive and amusing; but the supremacy of the Times remained unshaken. The penny papers, too, had their hour of expectation; but it was soon seen that what the great journal had lost in monopoly it had gained in enhanced dignity. Lastly, came the great attack of the provincial papers, as well written and almost as punctually informed; but again the Times, by coaxing the railway companies and accelerating the express, was enabled to hold its own. But what no one foresaw, what no one had dared to hope or fear, the day at last came when a Water took it into his head to be his own editor; and the stately fabric, reared with such patient care, begins to crack and tumble down."

nomination as Plenipotentiary was not so strange as appeared at first sight. He was acquainted with the Russians, spoke German and French fluently, had a more supple mind than most of the eligible Turks, and had much more culture and aptitude than could have been found elsewhere.

TELEGRAMS.

PER PRESS AGENCY. AUCKLAND. This day. A man named Edward Picknell met with a serious accident at Newmarket on Saturday. While driving a dray from Auckland to Oehunga he fell off, the wheel went over his leg. He was conveyed to the hospital, where the leg was amputated.

WELLINGTON. This day. The Wakatipu arrived last night, bringing Australian dates to the 31st ult. James Gilligan, well known at Christchurch in connection with horse racing, and many years a resident in Wellington district, died between nine and ten this morning. His illness was very short.

BRISBANE, December 31. A telegram says Mr Goldie discovered men with tails in New Guinea. He saw a whole tribe with horn and tails composed of cassowary feathers and grass. The Queensland and Courier office had a narrow escape through a gas explosion.

Some samples of Mookai coal analysed at the Colonial Laboratory show a result giving 87 per cent. of combustible matter, and a little over two per cent. of ash. The evaporative power is that one pound of coal will convert seven pounds of water into steam.

There are only four cases for hearing at the next Civil Sessions. The New Zealand Rifle Association resolved that the secretary should at once proceed to Nelson to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting next month.

There is a strong difference of opinion between the Government and the deputation representing the mercantile community respecting the railway station, one thinking the proposed site suitable, and the other the reverse.

It is understood that Government are organising a detective department for the whole colony. It is probable that Superintendent Thomson, of Auckland, will be the Chief Inspector, and that there will be three detectives in each of the principal towns, and that the Government will endeavor to prevent their identity being known to the public.

WANGANUI. Sunday. An unusually sharp, long, continued shock of earthquake was experienced this

OAMARU.

Shortly before twelve last night a fire was discovered in the shop of Solomon, music seller, Thames street. An alarm was given, the back door broken open, and the fire extinguished after some trouble, but not before several pianos had been damaged.

NELSON.

The resignation of Mr Sharp, M.H.R., who has left for England, was posted today.

CALOGRAMS.

LONDON, December 28. The money market is easy. Bank minimum unchanged. Market rate three months' bills, five and a half. Bank reserve slightly better.

Australian.

MELBOURNE, Sunday. The Canterbury team have commenced the match with Melbourne; the latter in their first innings getting 143; Canterbury, 39 with one wicket down. The match is to be continued on Monday and Tuesday.

VIENNA, December 28.

A plot has been discovered to assassinate the Emperor of Austria. A difficulty has arisen in the British jurisdiction at Cyprus, caused by the action of Italy.

Australian Telegrams.

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It is reported from Alexandria that the Kellys have been located in a hut in the Switzerland ranges, and that the police have been travelling a few miles from there. It is said this is confirmed by the fact that four horsemen had been seen galloping before daylight towards Alexandria, and within eight miles of the township.

A man named Gallagher has been committed for trial for setting fire to a house. The evidence showed that he made improper proposals to a woman while her husband was away, and being refused he set fire to the house out of revenge.

ALCOHOLIC FERMENTATION.

Blondeau has given an exposition of the theory of alcoholic fermentation, based on the most recent researches of the late Claude Bernard. It concludes that the ferment is not derived from the external air, but is already in the interior of fermentable bodies, and is secreted by organised cells which have arrived at a certain stage of development.

OUR MINES.

Work in this mine was resumed last week after the holidays, but had to be suspended on Thursday, as the Waitohi Company's engine, by whose shaft the stuff is wound, was undergoing an overhaul. A fair start was made again this

morning about half-past eight, but no damage done. QUEEN OF BEAUTY. The stoppage of the Waio-Karaka Pump has caused the water to rise very rapidly in the low level. It will take some time to effect the tributers who are all employed in the upper levels.

HAURAKI PROSPECTING ASSOCIATION.

Mr Goldsworthy's party of prospectors employed by above association will make a start again this week after the holiday spell. Since the time they started work this party has done a considerable amount of work in trenching, driving, etc., but so far have been unable to discover any important reefs.

OLD SIAM.

The shareholders of this claim are working away still, although no finds have been made. A fresh lode has recently been cut, and the water in the shaft has commenced to drain, which will probably soon permit of the bottom being prospected.

HERALD MILL.

The above battery recommended crushing operations this morning after undergoing a complete overhaul. Fifteen head of stampers are going on Alburnia stuff.

FAR AWAY.

Harris and party finished a trial crush today for the yield of 202s 19dwt gold.

COLLABONE.

A small parcel of gold amounting to 17dwt was brought in by Williams from this locality.

DUKE.

A crushing from this claim produced 1402s 16dwt gold.

CROWN PRINCESS.

Work was resumed this morning, a start being made at taking the water from the well-hole.

The Last Moments of Sergeant Kennedy.

The following, in reference to Sergeant Kennedy's last moments, are received from a reliable source, and were related by Dan Kelly himself to a confederate some time after the murders were committed. He says that McIntyre's evidence, as given in the Mansfield Guardian, is in the main pretty correct. Kelly says: "Upon seeing McIntyre gallop away, Kennedy continued to fire at us without effect, as we sheltered ourselves. We let him fire about five shots from his revolver, he remaining nearly in the one position, and standing. A shot was fired by my mates, after which he started to run, followed by my brother and myself. After running about a quarter of a mile, and apparently seeing no chance of escape, as we were making upon him with our weapons, Kennedy got behind a tree, and as I came within pistol shot he fired his last remaining charge. As I saw him leveling fair at my head, I suddenly fell on my knees, and as I did so I heard the bullet whizz over my head. I then fired at Kennedy, who fell wounded at the foot of the tree where his body was afterwards found. The other two men, Hart and Byrne, that were coming up to us, seeing that the sergeant was secured, turned and went in pursuit of McIntyre, who had escaped on Kennedy's horse. The sergeant never moved from the spot where he fell, but complained of the pain he felt from the bullet wound. I should say we were with him nearly two hours, trying to get what information we could out of him. He always endeavored to turn the conversation in the direction of his domestic affairs, his home, his wife, and family, and very frequently of the little one he had recently buried in the Mansfield cemetery, to whom he seemed very much attached, evidently knowing he would soon be by his side. I could not help feeling very much touched at his pitiable condition, and after a little I said, 'Well, Kennedy, I am sorry that I shot you; here, take my gun and shoot me.' Kennedy replied, 'No, I forgive you, and may God forgive you too.' He then wrote as much on some slips in his note-book as his fast-failing strength would allow him, and after he had written what he could with his pencil, he handed the paper to me, and asked if I would give it to his wife. I took the paper, and promised that, when I had a safe opportunity, I would do so. The sergeant then appeared to be suffering much, and in great agony. I could not look upon him so, and did not wish to leave him alone to linger out in such pain, so I suddenly, without letting him see what I intended, put the muzzle of my gun to within a few inches of his breast. When he saw that I was going to shoot him he begged of me to leave him alive, saying, 'Let me alone to live if I can, for the sake of my poor wife and family.' Surely you have shed blood enough. I fired, and he died instantly without another groan. We then took his cloak and covered it over his body, and left him to be buried by those who might find him. I did not cut off his ear, as reported. It must have been eaten away."

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Electric Lighting.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The New York Herald of the 12th of October has the following on this subject:—"The alarm among the English gas companies and the panic in their stocks on account of Edison's last invention in electric lights, as narrated in yesterday's Herald cable despatches, are not without good cause. America's great inventor has in truth solved the problem which for years had puzzled the ablest electricians of the age. He has successfully divided the electric light, and has made it for illuminating purposes as far superior to gas as gas is to the tallow candles of the past. His marvellous invention gives a mild, soft, yet brilliant light, pleasing to the eye, clear, steady, and without blemish, and at a cost less than one-third of that required for gas. Those who have seen the invention pronounce it wonderful. Already a company has been formed, composed of a number of wealthy capitalists, and Mr Edison's lawyers are engaged in completing the legal arrangements for the legal transfer. Before long, therefore, the work of introduction will begin. The patents for the United States have just been granted, while those for the various countries of Europe have not yet been obtained. To-day the Professor's solicitors send by steamer the necessary documents to their London agents for procuring the British letters patent. The French and other patents will be applied for simultaneously with the English one. When word is cabled Mr Edison that the patents have been granted he will throw his invention open to the public gaze; but until then he declines to make known its details, his recent controversy with Professor Hughes over the alleged stealing of the microphane having made him cautious. When the other great inventions of Mr Edison were in progress, the laboratory was free to all visitors. The telephone was seen by hundreds long before letters patent were granted. The same was the case with the phonograph, the tautometer, the megaphone, the quadruplex, and many other of his inventions. The case of the electric light is far different. Its place in the laboratory is one sacred to a favored few. If the host of visitors who daily swarm the laboratory of the great inventor see it, they see it only in a detached form. The essence of the discovery is missing. Mr Edison himself speaks but little of the subject, but he is almost constantly at work on it. Early morning sees him in the laboratory, and it is after midnight when he leaves. On Thursday last he worked continuously from sunrise until sunrise on the following day, and on one day only after the earnest importunities of his assistants. All his energies seem wrapped up in the new invention. His megaphone and phonograph lie idle, save for the work done on them by some of his numerous assistants. A Herald reporter learned yesterday the system proposed to be adopted after the patents are all granted. First, the Professor will light up all the houses in Menlo Park gratis, and from his laboratory watch the lights' progress from night to night. When all is in readiness for general introduction, central stations will probably be established throughout New York city, each station controlling a territory of, perhaps, a radius of half a mile. Wires will then be run in iron pipes underground, after the manner of gas pipes, connecting dwellings, stores, theatres, and other places to be lighted. The gas fixtures at present used, instead of being removed, will be utilised to encase the wire. In the place of the burner will be the invention, and meters will be used to register the quantity of electricity consumed. The form is not yet determined upon. The light is to be of the batwing, 15-candle power character. To kindle it a little spring is touched, and instantly the electricity does its work. The amount of light can be regulated in the same way as can that from gas. To turn off the light the spring is again touched, and instantly all is darkness. No matches being used, and there being no flame, all the dangers incidental to the use of gas are obviated. The light gives out no heat. It is simply a pure white light, made dim or brilliant at the fancy of the person using it. The writer last night saw the invention in operation in Mr Edison's laboratory. The inventor was deep in experimental researches. What he called the apparatus consisted of a small metal stand placed on the table. Surrounding the light was a small glass globe. Near by was a gas jet burning low. The Professor looked up from his work to greet the reporter, and reply to a request to view the invention, waved his hand towards the light, with the exclamation, 'There she is. The illumination is such as would come from a brilliant gas jet, surrounded with ground glass, only that the light was clearer and more brilliant. 'Now I will extinguish it and light the gas, and you can see the difference,' said Mr Edison, and he touched the spring. Instantly all was darkness. Then he turned on the gas. The difference was quite perceptible. The light from the gas appeared as a comparison tinted with yellow. In a moment, however, the eye had become accustomed to it, and the yellowish tint disappeared. The Professor turned on the electric light, giving the writer the opportunity of seeing both side by side. The electric light seemed much softer; a continuous view of it for three minutes did not pain the eye; whereas looking at the gas caused some little pain and confusion of sight. One of the noticeable features of the light, when fully turned on, was that all colours could be distinguished as readily as by sunlight. 'When do you expect to have the invention completed, Mr Edison?' asked the reporter. 'The substance of it is all right now,' he answered, putting the apparatus away and turning on the gas. 'But there are the usual details that must be attended to before it goes to the people. For instance, we have got to devise some arrangement for registering a sort of meter, and again there are several different forms that we are experimenting on now in order to select the best.' Are the lights to be of all the same degree of brilliancy? asked the reporter. 'All the same,' he said. 'You run across any serious difficulties in it as yet?' 'Well no,' replied the inventor, 'and that's what worries me, for in the telephone I found about a thousand obstacles, and so in the quadruplex. I worked on both over two years before I overcame them.' Mr Bachelor, the professor's assistant, who here joined in the conversation, said, 'Many a time Mr Edison sat down almost on the point of giving up the telephone as a lost job, but at the last moment he would see light.' 'Of all things that we have discovered,