of the windows and quoins, with the Dry

Creek rubble and the brickwork, form a

useless encumbrances: the day after collars were generally discarded; on the day pajamas were in full bloom, and we had reached our destination a near approach to the summer garb of Eder had become the most popular costume. The somewhat similar decline. At first people were seen voraciously devouring scientific treatises, with most formidable looking astronomical plates, and the talk was of leucospheres, photo-spheres, and chromospheres; of tangential rays, parallaxes, limbs, cusps, and crescents (not th San Franciscan "crescent liquescent, distinct with a duplicate horn"—though the weather was rather suggestive of those refreshing bows-but the sickle of the sun). By-and-by a closer in spection showed that the markers in these book remained in the same page for days together. Then even the desire for this weak deception passed away. The next phase was the sudder eruption of light literature. This as quickly sided, and it was generally admitted that lying full length on the deck and dozing was the correct way of passing the time. The universal feeling was that expressed in the cry of the Lotus-eaters, "Let us alone!" and from this sad condition no spell short of that exerted by the dinner bell sufficed to even temporarily

arouse the lethargic company.

On Sunday religious services were conducted in the morning by the Rev. Mr. Scott, who read the Anglican Church Service and a printed sermon. In the afternoon we passed the Bellen den Ker mountains, whose heads, at a height o nearly 6 000 feet, were immersed in heavy rain clouds. There is a huge hill close by of perfect pyramidal form, and the range of mountains standing back 10 or 15 miles from the coast presents a very picturesque outline. We were dodging through islets, reefs, and shoals until after nightfall, and could not bely feeling a new admiration for the genius of Captain Cook, whose incomparable seamanship carried him safely through these unknown seas 80 years ago. The Governor Blackall, never within what seemed a few hundred yards of an islet, and but for the confidence every one had in Captain Gowlland, there would have been some nervousness on board. At 8 o'clock p.m. we anchored, in a rain-squall, under Frankland Island, apparently a very barren spot. At ? a.m. we were again under steam. We reached Fitzrov Island at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, and renmined the whole of Tuesday to take in water, some carelessness baving caused the

Fitzrey Island is nearly two miles long and rather less than a mile broad. It has a rich black soil, and is by far the best specimen of tropical vegetation we saw. It was clothed in a mantle of green from base to summit. A portion of the crew of the Antagonist, wrecked on Green Islet in 1863, remained here for five months. Some of the shore party made an the utmost difficulty in penetrating the dense vegetation. Two men with axes were constantly needed to clear the way, which was especially impeded by a prodigious climber with stems 20 and 300 yards long (Calamus Australis), which sometimes lies along the ground, and is occasion ally found scaling the summits of the highest trees. The country is well vooded. The highest point is 860 ft. Among the more luxuriant tropical growths, which are of great fre quency, the familiar eucalypti rear their not always graceless stems, and the Indo-Australian flora is very beautiful, as the specimens gathered testified. Some strange fruits, which looked inviting on the outside, but were hard and bitter within, were procured, and a splendid nutmeg tree in full bearing was found. Mr. Moore, the Director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens, collected some beautiful fan palms, and discovered several new leguminous plants, beside a fern hitherto unknown — platycerium or accrosticum—which is remarkable for its simple fronds. Mr. Brazier, the conche ogist, ob-tained a dozen new species of shells; and Mr. pretty entomological collection. This island no doubt be cultivated some day. Professor Wilson, in removing a parasitical ferm from a tree, had a narrow escape from a snake. A steel-coloured reptile of this kind, about three feet long, fell from the fibrous envelope of the plant while he had it in his hand. Before a stick ould be procured to dispatch his snakeship, the creature had escaped, and the specimen was lost. The ship's company dispersed themselves Some scaled the highest ridge, and returned to the landing-place by a coast strewn with enormous boulders, some of which were 30 feet high. It was rough work leaping from on one's back from the side of one to another a distance of 10 or 15 feet below, with the occasional episode of a fall into four feet of water. The sea was rushing and eddying around these rocks with a hollow roar, and raising wild echoes in the caverns. exercise was voted good training for chamois hunting, and the excursionists, elated with the excitement of constantly running and jumping to preserve their equilibrium, which could not be kept hile stationary, seemed to be rapidly develop ing the latent wildness of the original savag On regaining the landing-place most of the shore party plunged into the water to bathe and afterwards hung themselves out to dry on various parts of the high coral bank facing the ship, looking in the distance to an imagi native eye like so many Venuses newly risen from the sea. The boats landed on a steep beach of broken coral, a few yards from which ran a creek of beautifully fresh water. The ceral was full of shells. You could sit on the highest ledge and roll down rainbow showers of shells, for their varied hues and delicate mark ings contained all the colours of the solar prism. There were but few of a rare kind on the sur face, however. These available to the un initiated were chiefly cowries, cones, and spider shells. Removed from nature's own setting, they lost much of their charm, as shells always do, and a close inspection the following morning resulted in large parcels being thrown over-

"We wined away the weeds and foam, And brought our sea-born treasures home : But the poor, unsightly, noisome things With the sun, and the sand, and the wild

At 2 a.m. on Tuesday the voyage was re sumed by the light of the moon. Cape Pribulation, 1,454 feet high, and the Peter Botte, a curiously-shaped mass of stone rising 3,311 feet above the sea, so named because of its resemblance to the Peter Botte of Mauritius. were successfully passed, the character of the country improving considerably in this locality. The densely wooded hills, relieved by patches of well-grassed land, on which the sunlight brightly played, had a very pretty effect. Then was reached the Endeavour River, where Cook repaired the damages sustained by his vessel on the Endeavour Reef. The country in this locality is bald and uninteresting. There is a long low shore with natches of clay visible at frequent intervals. Passing through a number of islets and sandbanks we gained the anchorage at Lizard Island on Tuesday afternoon. This island, which is three or four miles in circumference, is not a very interesting spot. It consists of rugged hills and bare plains, but the view from any of the peaks is attractive. There are from seven to 10 islets in sight, and though they are not in themselves beautiful, the sea, stretching from point to point, and shimmering in the amber sunlight, makes a charming panorama. On the small stone building, which had probably been erected for a becke-le-mer station. A large black cross painted on one of the walls, with the letter D cut in stone, and an ominous depression in the ground underneath it, seemed to say that some unfortunate seafarer had been buried there. We saw no natives, but there were numerous tracks of native feet on the sand. and late in the evening a camp fire was seen on the side of one of the hills. Those skilled in tracking professed to know that the footsteps in the sand were those of a blackfellow a white man, a lubra, a child of six years, and a dog, so that we had at once all the elements of a three volume romance after the manner of "Foul Play." A few pigs were seen in the bush. The long grass con-tained a great many quail, and the heap of turtles' beass marked the place of native feasts. At daylight next morning we were again under weigh. Nearing Cape Melville we saw several weigh. Nearing Cape Melville we saw several blackfellows on the beach. The greater part of

the day we were steaming past a barren-looking country and through numerous reefs and shoal At 3 o'clock the two hummocks by which Cape Sidmouth, our original destination, is identified, came in view. It was thought, however, that as considerable difficulties would probably be occasioned by the natives if the expedition dis-embarked on the mainland it would be better to select an island to serve as an observatory if a suitable one could be found. No. 6 Island, in the Claremont Group, which is opposite Cape Sidmouth, at a distance of nine miles, and situated in lat. 13° 29' 31' S. and long. 143' 45' 40" E., was fixed upon for this purpose. The Governor Blackall cast anchor here at (o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, December 6. The island was found to be a desolate sandbank, with a scant covering of long grass and stunted bushes, tenanted by sea-birds and rats. Its dimensions at high water, when the landing was effected, were about 900 yards by 200, but at low water next day the sandbank was found to be from four to five miles long. The rocks on the beach were plentifully studded with oysters, which, though sweet, were small, and extremely difficult to open.

FIJI ISLANDS.

The Fijian Times of December 6 says :-"The last few weeks have been prolific of mis-fortune to the settlers upon the Dreketi River, Vanua Levu. Happy and flourishing homesteads, and a crop of cotton just coming on, in some cases the picking already commenced, have had to be abandoned to the waste and destructiveness of savages. What were fruitful fields are now desolation. And all this owing to the caprice of an imbecile old man-Ritova. Without any apparently sufficient reason, he has let loose upon the settlers of Dreketi his savage hordes, who, instead of fighting Turaga Levu, have merely confined them-selves to the plunder and spoliation of white men. Ritova, the great chief of the Macuata coast, has been in the habit of receiving soro or tribute from Turaga Levu, a petty chief on the Dreketi River. The latter has been subject to attack from Tui Bua on the one side, or Ritova's men on the other, but within the last few years has grown into importance through white influence, and has attained thereby a somewhat independent standing. He has alienated nearly the whole of the land on the river banks, within five or six miles from its mouth; has received in payment a vast quantity of arms and ammunition, thereby has become strong; abstained from paying his tribute, and set up as an independent chief. For the purpose of subduing this refractory chieftain, Ritova sent his forces up the river, and then followed, not as should have been the case-a conflict with the natives of the soil wholesale and systematic plunder of the settlers. The wandering bands appeared in great numbers, for the purpose of overawing the settlers into forsaking their homesteads, that they might have the opportunity of plundering the white man's property. nly know that they succeeded too well, and that, not satisfied with taking away useful articles only, they wantonly destroyed whatever destructibles were in their way. So that actually the so-called war has been nothing more or less than a raid upon the white Very properly the settlers have put in claims for compensation to the Assembly, and such claims have been referred to a Special Committee. If the action of the natives in this instance were to remain unpunished, there would be an insecurity of property and even life, which would extend throughout the group. Whenever a powerful chief coveted the property of the white man, he would make war against

upon the desired goods.
"A couple of vessels with an armed white force would put Ritova in such a position that he would not dare to hesitate in pensation, and such a step would be a safezuard to every settler in the group. The compensation could be in handing over a number of subjects to be engaged as labourers and their wages paid into the Treasury, or by compelling the old rascal to alienate more land, for the purpose of raising sufficient funds to cover the ss to which he has subjected our countrymen It is the intention of the Government to recover from the natives the amount of damages which the Grievance Committee may award.

some feeble tribe for the sake of actually driving

the settler away, in order that he might prey

"On Sunday. November 26, at about 6 p.m. seven foreign labourers, employed by Mr. M. H. Fraser, were out cooking food about one mile from home, when they were savagely attacked by a number of Fijians. Being outnumbered they were considerably worsted. They all carried away some tokens of the cowardly attack, one having been thrown over a cliff and another so badly injured as not to be able to return home that night, but was found next morning almost dead from the wounds and exposure, and he now lies in a precarious state Immediately on discovering what had hap-pened, Mr. Fraser dispatched messages to the various gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood who cordially responded to the call. After consulting for some time, it was determined to send to the native town and demand the sulprits. The reply was that they should be prought in by a certain time; but that having clapsed without any appearance of the delinquents, it was decided to start and take them y force. Accordingly, on November 29 the party assembled, consisting of Messrs. M. H. Fraser, M. McDonald, J. D. G. Senior, H. Woodham, F. Pucell, H. Van Hugen, latwood, and foreign labourers belonging to Mr. Fraser, the whole commanded by G. W. Vaughan, late 40th Regiment, all fully armed. These men have been a source of considerable annoyance to the settlers on the Ba Coast. On one occasion Mr. Fraser was fired at while in bed. Mr. Whalley's house was burnt down, and other circumstances occurred to exasperate those who had suffered from these raids. Having proceeded to the nearest town, guns, clubs spears, &c., were seized, and five prisoners aken, to be held as hostages until the real offenders were forthcoming. Having for warded the prisoners and the spoils to Mr. Fraser's resistence under an efficient escort, Messrs. Senior, Van Hugen, and Captain Vaughan proceeded to the principal town for the purpose of attempting the seizure of the cowardly perpetrators of the act. But alas the birds had flown, so they did the next best thing -taking another prisoner and some more guns, and then returned. It turned out eventually that the scheme of keeping hostages was a good one, for on the following day 13 Fijians came in and gave themselves up as prisoners, and were immediately identified by the Santa men as their assailants. A strict watch was kept all night in case our friends in the hill should change their mind and desire to recapture the prisoners. The night, however, passed tranquilly, and in the morning they were shipped off to Levuka, under Mr. Fraser's care, per

POLITICAL DINNER.—A complimentary dinner to Mr. J. J. Duncan, M.P. took place at Dean's Hotel, Kadina, on Tuesday evening, January 2. Nearly 200 persons were present, and Mr. S. vice-chair. The affair was highly successful, and the proceedings did not terminate until about 30p.m. A full report of the proceedings

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH. - Communication by wire is now established as far as the Alic Springs, north of the MacDonnell Range.

PRESENTATION .- On Tuesday afternoon the Rev. T. J. Smyth, M.A., was presented with a purse of 50 sovs. by members of the congregation of St. John's Church, Kapunda, on the occasion of his leaving to take charge of St. over in the presence of numerous friends at a gathering held in a room of the Sir John Franklin Hotel.

Mr. W. G. Luxmoore wishes to call the attention of those interested to his usual Sale of Wool, Skins, Hides, Tallow, Kangaroo and Wallaby Skins in the Saleroom, Gilbert-place,

So We are requested by Mr. W. G. Luxmoore draw the attention of Timber Merchants, Cabinetmakers, Carpenters, and others to his Sale of Timber, consisting of prime Sydney Cedar in log, Planks, and Scanting, ex Adieu, to be held at Port Adelaide This Day, on the cates with the Electric Telegraph Office; the

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1871. There is not a great deal to report in the

way of building improvements during the year which has just closed. It is rather surprising, seeing the small increase in our population, how so many houses are added from year to year to the Municipal property roll, besides large numbers in various suburban and seaside places of residence. It speaks well for the stability of the foundation on which our colonial existence is based that those who have the means entertain so little doubt as to the progress—steady it may be, though sure—of the colony and its metropolis. In the worst of the times we have experienced during the last few years, when all kinds of prognostications of the most doleful nature were indulged in, the prosecu tion of building operations was far from being suspended, and in fact was fairly maintained. There are now comparatively few acres in the city that have not been encroached upon more or less by bricks and mortar, although in the south-eastern corner there is still plenty of grass, and within the last year or two might have been seen fields of corn. The forming and metalling of the more outlying streets has the effect of distributing the population, and so relieving the more thickly-populated parts, or at least preventing their overcrowding. As usual a large number of additional dwelling-houses have been erected at North Adelaide, and the conveniences afforded by the omnibuses now running will be doubt be a further inducement to the election of that locality as a place of residence. On the whole the improvement on the old style of erections which has marked the buildings of the last few years has been maintained. More attention appears to be paid to the very important subject of ventilation, though there is not resed for improvement in many instance. A great number of the smallest cottage are improved by the cultivation of a subject on a flower-bed or two or a fine trees, which in mary cases grow have leastly. The plantations of Western Asserting gums, besides some of the olives as leaser trees on the terraces, are growing additably. The rows of Moreton Bay figs or such side of Wakefield-street, though slow rowing, are beginning to show up, and we one day make a fine avenue, affording parant shade from the summer sun. The quares have lately had much greater attention paid to them, and the circles trees have been replaced by fresh ones have been erected at North Adelaide, and greater attention paid to them, and the sickly trees have been replaced by fresh ones more likely to be organiental. These things, though not strictly within the range of building improvements, are intimately associated with them in so far that they add materially to the appearance of the city.

The following is a description of the principal buildings completed during the year or in progress :-

THE NEW POST-OFFICE. This elegant and extensive building was

designed by Mesars. Wright, Woods, and Hamilton. The first contract for the foundations was taken and commenced in August, 1867. Since then the work has been carried on under the supervision of Mr. R. G. Thomas. The frontage to King William-street is 150 feet, and to Victoriasquare 160 feet, and the height 57 feet 6 inches from the pavement to the top of the stone balustrading. The elevations, which present an imposing appearance, are in the Anglo-Italian style, executed in cut freestone from the Glen Ewin quarries. The main portion of the walls, which are very massive, is of Glen Osmond stone. The building is divided into two storeys, the lower being 22, and the upper 20 feet in height. The first consists of a series of Doric columns standing on pedestals, between which there are semicircular-headed windows. Between this and the next storey there is a bold cornice extending entirely round the structure. The order of the second storey is Ionic, having square-headed windows, pannelled architraves, and projecting heads, carried on carved trusses supported on columns with carved capitals of freestone. A bold modillion cornice and entablature, surmounted by a balustrade, crowns the whole. There are two entrances to the building, from King William-street and Victoriasquare respectively, besides a carriage entrance leading into the yard on the northern side. These entrances are through bold arches flanked with rusticated columns of the Doric order. The front is finished with cast-iron balustrading, which was supplied by Mr. G. Wyatt. The gates are handsome in design, and have been manufactured by Mr. E. Fischer, of Flindersstreet. They are wrought iron, running on friction rollers; coloured bronze, and slightly ornamented with gilding. At the south east angle of the building a splendid square tower rises to the height of 158 feet, or 179 feet 6 inches to the summit of the flagstaff, which, besides doing duty as such, acts also as a lightning conductor. The platform of the tower is about 20 feet higher than the top of the Town Hall: it is at present the highest in any of the colonies, and will only be surpassed by that of St. Patrick's Cathedral now in course of erection in Melbourne. The tower at the base is 25 feet square, which is reduced to 21 feet square at the springing of the cupola. The portion rising above the main building comprises a chamber for containing a clock, the face of which will be 8 feet 6 inches in diameter. The cupola, which rises above this chamber. is 30 feet high without the railing. The tower is ascended by a staircase which leads to the Postmaster-General's private room, after that by a stone staircase to the clockchamber, and further on by ladders with a hand-railing, access being gained to the platform on the top by a trap-door. There are two large niches in that portion of the tower which is level with the second storey, and the idea of the architect is to place in them statues of Her Majesty the Queen and King William the Fourth, after the square and street which the building fronts. The chief feature of the interior is the central hall, which is very chaste and beautiful. The two entrances to it—the one from King William-street and the other from Victoriasquare are arched with pilasters on either side, and have deeply coffered ceilings. There are five steps of Mintaro slate, each in one length, leading from the pavement into a small lobby, and then access is gained by four steps into the public hall itself.
This is 90 feet long by 35 feet wide, and
runs the height of the two storeys and a portion of the roof, being 65 feet from floor to ceiling. It is paved with Minton's encaustic tiles in simple patterns, and lighted by a half-dome roof, the sides of which are formed of glass, which being framed in light iron-work has a very pleasing effect, and gives abundance of light to the hall. The principals are of large boiler-plate girders, and the ceiling is sunk and enriched with panels and centre-pieces containing ventilators, the whole impressing the visitor by its taste and beauty. We very much question whether there is a more handsome public vestibule in any of the Australian Colonies. It is divided at half its height by a gallery running all round, supported on ornamental cast iron trusses with balustrading to match. The lower part of the hall, which is entirely for the use of the public, has 10 large arched openings, fitted with windows. The first nearest the

entrance, on the right hand side, communi-

of stamps; the third for private boxes, for which an entirely new arrangement is to be adopted, similar to that in Melbourne; and the fourth and last on that side for the general delivery of letters. The two windows at the end facing the King Williamstreet entrance are for inland mail letters and papers. The two upper windows on the left-hand side are for British, foreign, and intercolonial mails, the other two being respectively for a Money Order Office and the wholesale issue of stamps. The room will be lighted at night by two ornamental lamp-pillars of four burners each. Leaving the hall, the first room on the right-hand side is to be used in connection with the Telegraph Department, entrance being gained through a door situated just within a corridor at right angles to the hall. The rest of the ground floor, with the exception of the Money Order Office, consists of very spacious mail rooms, the largest of which is 60 feet by 34 feet, and 22 feet high. The west and south end rooms together form a length of 140 feet by 21 feet. At the exterior of the west side of the building there is an iron balcony and platform, to be used for the reception and delivery of mails, the coaches being able to draw up to the balcony, and take or deliver the bags. On the eastern front, and looking into King William-street, there is situated a suite of three large rooms, which are to be used by the Postmaster-General and his officials. There is an entrance under the arched carriage-way from King Williamstreet to a residence for the Telegraph-Master, and it will also be arranged for the reception of night telegrams. Ascending the principal staircase on the northern side we come to the various apartments on the first floor. Over the Telegraph Office there is a lavatory and cloak-room for the clerks, also a bedroom for the clerk on night duty, and adjoining these is the operating-rooma most spacious apartment-60 feet by 34, which is well lighted by six windows. There will be tables for six operators, with a testing-table, and one for discharging in case storms. The next rooms are for the mauufacture of postage-stamps, and beyond this, chiefly on the south, there is a residence for the Chief Clerk of the Post-Office, consisting of six apartments. The other rooms on this floor are for the Accountant and various officials, and there is another suite of rooms in the north and eastern sides for the residence of the Chief Telegraph Clerk. These dwellings are eventually intended for the use of the departments should increasing business require their appropriation. The balcony in the central hall gives access to the whole of this floor, there being 14 french-polished oedar doors opening into it from the various offices and reems. A basement 8 feet 6 inches in height extends under the whole of the building, and is divided into storerooms, workrooms, lavatories, reading-rooms for the etter-carriers, and a residence for the keeper. The space under the central hall is vaulted in brickwork, and supported by 12 massive stone pillars. The remainder the superstructure rests on a series of wrought-iron girders. The whole of the basement has been thoroughly drained, which was a very expensive undertaking, owing to the absence of drainage works in the city. Water is laid on all over and around the building, and ample arrangements are made to quench any fire that may occur. The contractors are now busily engaged in various requirements, the architect having on a recent visit to Melbourne made himself acquainted with the most recent improvements in the establishments there. expected that the new apartments will be ready for occupation by the end of February. The total cost of the structure, including fittings, Mr. Thomas estimated at £56,000,

but he believes will not actually amount to more than £50,000. ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS. ST. PETER'S CATREDRAL. This building, which had been stationary for some time after the foundations were laid, has been proceeded with during the past year. At a meeting of clergymen and other gentlemen, presided over by His Excellency the Governor, it was resolved that the chancel, choir, and transept should be gone on with, and that a strenuous effort should be made to complete those portions, including a lantern spire of very ornamental design. The general plan was drawn in England by Mr. Wm. Butterfield, but the working drawings and details have been made by Mr. E. J. Woods, under whose supervision the work is being carried out by Messrs. Brown & Thompson. The style may be described as early decorated. The total length internally will be 172 feet, by a total width of 59 feet, and a height of feet to the ridge. The centre is divided by transepts into nave, choir, and chancel. The nave, which is for the congregation, is divided by two rows of columns or piers, the space between from centre to centre being 32 feet. From these will rise lines of arches to the roof, which will be open, with Baltic timbers. In the choir there will be benches fitted up for the singers, and in the side aisles of the chancel will be the usual cathedral canon stalls. The first transept projects very slightly on either side just sufficient to give variety to the outline. but not so as to impose in any degree an obstacle either to sight or sound between the people and the officiating clergyman, the pulpit being placed by the main pier between the transept and the last nave arch on the south side. Beyond the choir is to be a second transept separating the chancel from the choir, one end of which is intended for an organ chamber. The chancel will have two ornamental tracery windows, which will probably eventually, if not at once, be fitted with stained glass, and will also be lighted by windows at the side as well as at either end of each of the transepts. The front consists of two handsome towers with buttresses, belfry, windows. and spires to be executed in cut stone, to rise from the centre to the height of 130 feet. Each tower will be divided into belfry and ringing chamber, besides which there will be an entrance through it to the interior of the Cathedral. The main entrance is between the towers by a deeply-receased arched doorway through a narthex, or porch, and above it will be a large ernamental window. The sides of the building are to be supported by buttresses of cut stone, between which will be small lancet-lights in the nave, and in the clerestory or upper part there will also be two-light tracery windows in each bay. Above the smaller transent will be what is termed a lantern springing from the centre to the height of about 139 feet. The whole of the dressings, internal and external, are to be of freestone, and effect will be produced by the use of the white and brown stones in bands. The other portion of the building will be of Glen Osmond stone, and the roof of iron tiles. Slate or colonial marble is to be used for the floor of the interior. The building, when

completed, is expected to accommodate some 1,100 or 1,200 persons. Messrs. Brown and Thompson have taken the contract for the erection of the choir, chancel, and transent at the sum of £12,608, and the work has already made considerable progress, the

walls being about 15 feet high. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH On Thursday, the 20th of July, the foundation-stone was laid of a new place of

to be erected on a piece of ground in Flindersstreet, purchased for the purpose four years ago. The new edifice, which was designed by Mr. James Cumming, is in the early Gothic style, and built of dark rubble stone, with rusticated quoins and dressings of cement. The principal entrance will be in the centre of the front, and through a vestibule under the tower, thence by an inner lobby to the aisles. The total length of the interior is to be 77 feet, the breadth 43 feet, and the height from floor to upper portion of the ceiling 30 feet. At the further end is a dais, on which are the altar and pulpit, both of cedar, enriched with bronzed metal-work. A gallery runs across the front of the building, and under this on each side of the vestibule is a room measuring over 13 feet square. At the rear there will be a hall measuring 30 by 18 feet, and 14 feet in height. The building will be lighted by lancet windows at the sides, and rose windows over the gallery; the gas-lighting chiefly by "starlights" suspended from the The church is designed to accommodate between 400 and 500 persons. It was at first not intended to finish the tower. but since information has been received respecting the bells, for the casting of which King William of Prussia has given two French cannons, the Committee gave orders for the completion of the structure. The bell chamber will be structure.

The bell chamber will be structure.

The bell chamber will be structure.

The bell chamber will be structure.

The bell chamber will be structure.

The major of a Continental character, rising to a height of 118 feet from the ground. The majors work is finished, and judging by present appearances the design will be very pretty if there is not too much stucce or cement used in finishing. The entrance is a bold Gothic archway, the effect of which is particularly good. The contractors for the work are Messrs. Brown & Thompson, and the total cost will be about £3,250.

KENT TOWN JUBILER CHURCH. The design of the interior of this church has been completed by the addition of choir gallery, platform, communion rail, and pewing in the transept. All these works have been carried out in cedar, filled in with ornamental cast iron, in the early English style, in keeping with the rest of the structure. The iron work is painted a dead blue, picked out in gold, and backed with crimson cloth, which produces a striking effect. The work has been well carried out by Messrs. Brown & Thompson, under the direction of Messrs. Wright & Hamilton, architects.

NORTH ADELAIDE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. This building, which has for several years been a subject of admiration for the elegance complete the design. The tower, which broke off on a level with the roof of the building, has been carried up by the addition of bell and clock chambers and dome, rising to a total height of 120 feet above the ground. The outside of the main building has been finished off in cement and stucco. The walls are divided in Italian style by Ionic pilasters between the windows, and surmounted by enriched cornice and balustrades with ornamental urns at intervals along the top. The appearance of the strucgarded. In the schoolroom, which is underneath the chapel, the temporary wooden posts have been removed and cast-iron pillars substituted. The interior has been finished generally in a plain but light and elegant style. The cost of the work carried out, including the vestry, will be about £2,200.

THE NEW CHURCH. A neat little building has been built in Hanson-street for the use of the congregation of the Adelaide Society of the New Church, at present worshipping in a small place in Carrington-street. It is 26 feet wide internally, and 48 feet long. The walls are of Dry Creek stone, with, for the most part, white and red brick dressings, which, in conjunction with freestone used in the copings and buttresses, produce a light and pleasing appearance. The roof is boarded inside and covered with galvanized iron. The interior is lighted by four coupled windows on each side and a stone tracery window in front. There will be a small porch at the entrance, and inside a wooden screen to prevent annoyance from the wind. Mr. W. Bundey is the contractor, and Mr. E. J. Woods the architect. The total cost is expected to be about £750.

MISSION CHURCH, LEFEVRE'S PENINSULA. A small church 40 feet x 22, with a chancel 15 x 14, is nearly completed at Glanville, Lefevre's Peninsula, for the Espicopalian body. It is built of Dry Creek stone, and will cost about £430. The work has been well carried out by Mr. J. Williams, under the supervision of Mr. E. J.

ST. JOHN'S, NORTON'S SUMMIT. A very pretty little church, which is a conspicuous object from the plains, but yet unfinished, has been erected at Norton's Summit, not far from Morialta, the residence of the Hon. John Baker, M.L.C. It is of white freestone, obtained in the neighbourhood. There is a small porch in front, and Gothic windows give light to the interior, which, however, is still in a rough state, and is not likely to be proceeded with before the funds are raised, the promoters having acted upon the principle of only building so far as

money in hand would enable them to do. In addition to those particularized above, numerous churches and some schoolrooms have been completed or commenced in various country places. The Congregational Church at Kapunda has recently been enlarged and a vestry added, at a cost of about £450. A new German Lutheran Church has been opened at Dutton Town, at a cost of £250, the whole of which has been paid, some friends of the cause having assisted by their own labour in the erection. A Bible Christian Chapel is being built at Emu Flat, and also another at Balakiava. At Tarlee the Wesleyans have built a chapel costing £350, which has been opened for worship The same body have also opened a chape at Freeling, and are erecting one at Ulooloo gold-field, 25 miles from Koorings. A Primitive Methodist place of worship has been opened at Iron Mine, Gum Creek, and the oundation-stone has been laid of an Episcopalian Church at Wentworth. There are probably a good many others in different parts of the colony which have not come

under our notice. SCHOOLS AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE SAILORS' HOME. The foundation-stone of the building to which the above designation applies was laid on the 18th of February, 1869. Since then the work has progressed, though not rapidly, steadily and surely. The speed might have been greater if unlimited means had been forthcoming, but that would not have improved the quality of the work, which we may say is of a thoroughly substantial character. The edifice, as many of our readers will be aware, is situated at the end of St. Vincent-street, facing the Company's Basin, and within a few hundred yards of the Railway Station to the north. Being now externally complete in all its main parts. the appearance which it presents is at once g and handsome. The cut freestone

pleasing variety in the walls, and add to the general good effect of the design. The building consists of a centre, with eastern and western projecting wings. The foundations, resting upon the usual Port swamp, had special attention paid to them, and the precaution will appear not unnecessary when we state that since the superstructure has been raised they have sunk from 18 to 20 inches. Through the means of longitudinal bond timbers, which traversed the whole length of the walls, the settlement in all parts has varied less than a couple of inches, and though there are a few slight cracks in the basement there is no sign of anything of the kind above, the whole of the joints being perfectly intact. The basement wall is no ess than 5 feet 6 inches thick, and in front, where there is an extra weight, 6 feet 6 inches. All the walls on each level bound with hoop-iron and solid bands running all the way round. The structure has an elegant façade, the windows and doorways being of fine cut freestone from Teatree Gully, and the copings of Kapunda stone. Between the two wings there will be a lefty verandah and spacious balcony, from which a fine view will be afforded of the River and Gulf. Each wing finishes with a gable and ornamental finial, and a small gablet also completes the centre outline. High up in the front is the name, "Prince Alfred Sailors" Home, 1871," with emblems of the rose and the thistle, and over the windows anchors cut in the stone and filled in with black. The height from the foundations to the gable tops is between 60 and 70 feet, and the different floors are marked by rough or orna-mental strings. Having given some idea of the exterior, a general description may be added of the interior, which is now in the hands of the plasterers and joiners. This consists of basement and upper floors; but there is no intention to thich more than the ground and first floors at the first instance, as they will afford sufficient accommodation to make a good start. On the first of these, entering a spacious and lofty hall, doors lead on the one side to the Manager's Office, and on the other to the Sailors Waiting-oom, each 12 other to the Sailors' Waiting-oom, each 12 feet square. Adjoining the latter is the room intended to be used as a Shipping Office, 20 feet mare, and behind this are kitchen and Man er's apartments of commodious size and construction. On the opposite side is a me dining-room, 40 feet by 20, well lighted, and adjoining it in front a room 20 x 20, intended for a library and reading-room. There is another apartment at the back of similar dimensions, to be used of its interior, remained unfinished externally until the beginning of this year, when instructions were given to the architects, Messrs. Wright, Woods, & Hamilton, to also, an excellent view is obtained of the hills and intervening country. A similar balcony is attached to the Manager's apartments. The next floor is chiefly devoted to sleeping accommodation. All on the south of the landing is one spacious dormitory 40 x 20, with two wings or recesses 20 x 30. This will be further divided by wooden partitions into open-topped cabins, the average size of which will be 8 x 6 feet. The height of the ceiling is 11 feet, and this, as well as all the other rooms of the building, is amply ventilated by openings in ture since its completion has been the subject | the walls communicating with pipes leading of a good deal of adverse criticism, which is | into the chimney flues. On the north there not based upon any fault in the design so much is a similar provision for dormitories, less as the general disfavour with which during the space taken off for Manager's bedroom apartments. In the fro small sleeping-rooms, making in all 40 sleeping-places, without crowding, upon that floor. In order to secure full light and ventilation, open-air courts are provided on what be termed the interior side of each dormitory. We may add that provision is made for efficient lavatories, and there will be baths on each of the upper floors. The top storey is a counterpart of that already explained, but at present will be left unfinished. Three 22-feet girders and one of 44 feet are used in supporting the upper walls, having been manufactured by Mr. Richard Bennett, of Port Adelaide, and tested previous to use. On the top of the roof there is a look-out, from which there is a magnificent view, and the whole building is so constructed as to afford a comfortable and salubrious home to those for whom it is intended. The design, which is in Gothic style, was drawn by Mr R. G. Thomas, and the building has been erected under his supervision, with the as sistance of Mr. Beattie as Clerk of Works.

> Lake & Reynolds. WHITE'S ASSEMBLY-ROOM

The contractor was Mr. F. Reynolds, and

since his departure to England the work has

been carried on by his successors, Messrs.

This popular public room is being aftered and enlarged by the taking down of the end wall and the inclusion of the Masonic Hall, a proscenium being erected a few feet in advance of the line of the old wall. The boundary consists of Corinthian columns and pilasters supporting a suitable entablature, over which is a coved sounding-board, with small arches on either side. The front is being decorated with stencilling, and the columns and moulding will be picked out in gold. The space added by the alteration will be 30 feet in depth by the width of the room, and while affording an additional couvenience for concerts and theatrical enter tainments, in no way interferes with the use of the room for balls, for public meetings, or other purposes. The muon and plastering work has been carried out by Messrs. Brown & Thompson. The scenes and the shifting apparatus have been fitted up in excellent style by Mr. Dalton. The whole of the other part of the work has been executed under the direct supervision of Mr. E. J. Woods, by whom the designs

were drawn. The buildings occupied for the purpose of this institution proving insufficient to meet the demands upon them, a new dormitory has recently been built of a neat and at the same time substantial character. It is the first portion of a series of buildings which the Trustees hope to be able to erect on property they purchased a few months ago. The chief part of the accommodation is at present afforded by the building which was or many years the residence of Judge Cooper. The contract for the dormitory was carried out by Mr. Charles Farr at a cost

the architect. KAPUNDA INSTITUTE.

of about £476. Mr. James Cumming was

The opening of a commodious Institute, which has been completed at Kapunda, was celebrated on Wednesday, July 12. It is situated in Hill-street, between the Herald Office and the Baptist Chapel, the land having been purchased from Mr. W. Lewis some years ago. The walls are of a beau-tiful grey Kapunda stone, finished with white freestone also obtained in the neighbourhood, the quoins with sunken joints, and alternately tooled and brooched. The entrance is through a recessed doorway, on either side of which is an architrave window surmounted by a cornice. Inside the lobby a flight of steps of Mintaro slate lead to the doorway, a nest iron gate marking the outer entrance from the pavement. Pilasters with ornamental capitals and an arch surmounted by a cornice give a neat and pleasing and suitable finish to the front of the edifice. The interior consists of two sets of rooms, the basement and ground floor. In the former are included a large room, 30 feet by 14, with two class rooms, 20 feet by 14, and 14 feet by 10

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