

Commercial

Advertiser.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

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THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

"Have Patience."

A youth and maid one winter night,
Were sitting in the corner,
His name, we're told, was Joshua White,
And hers was Patience Warner.
Not much the pretty maiden said,
Festive the young man sitting;
Her cheeks were flushed a rosy red,
Her eyes bent on her knitting.
Nor could he guess what thoughts of him
Were to her bosom flooding,
As her fair fingers, swift and slim,
Flowed round and round the stocking.
While as for Joshua, bashful youth,
His words grew few and fewer;
Though all the time, to tell the truth,
His chair creaked nearer to her.
Meanwhile her ball of yarn gave out,
She knit so fast and steady;
And he must give his aid, no doubt,
To get another ready.
He held the skein; of course the thread
Got tangled, snarled and twisted;
"Have patience!" cried the artless maid,
To him who her assisted.
Good chance was this for tongue-tied youth
To shorten all palaver;
"Have patience!" cried he, "dearest girl!
And may I really have her?"
The deed was done; no more that night
Clicked needles in the corner;
And she is Mrs. Joshua White,
That once was Patience Warner.

VARIETY.

Little disputes before marriage are great ones
after it; as northern winds, which are warm in sum-
mer, blow keen and cold in winter.
An exchange asks very innocently if it is any
harm for young ladies to sit in the lap of ages?
Another replies that it all depends on the kind of
ages selected. Those from eighteen to twenty-five
it puts down as extra hazardous.
A patriotic exempt in St. Albans, Vermont, offers
a 100 acre farm in Iowa, which once sold for \$600,
and \$200 in cash, for a substitute.
A widow in Providence, R. I., has applied to have
her only son sent to the front as punishment for not
supporting her.
Why are lawyers like scissors? Because they
never cut each other, but only what is placed be-
tween them.
A boy who got into a fight and was whipped,
threatened the victor, that he would send for his big
brother, who would "cowhide him with a horse-
whip."
An old geography says that in 1750, Albany had
1,500 houses and 5,000 inhabitants, all standing with
their gable ends to the wind.
A barber while shaving a man whose cheeks were
so sunken that it was necessary for him to put his
finger inside and press them out so that the razor
would reach what was usually the hollow, suddenly
withdrew his hand, exclaiming, "A plague on your
lunatic jaw! I have cut my finger through them."
A woman in Albany sued a neighbor to recover
damages for breaking an iron kettle which the latter
had borrowed. On trial, the attorney for the defend-
ent proved the following points:
1. His client never borrowed the kettle.
2. It was broken when she borrowed it.
3. It was whole when she returned it.
During the great Californian flood of 1862, the
bridge at Yuba river at Parks Bar, though thirty
feet above the usual level of the water, was carried
away. An Irishman on the bank of the river a mile
below, saw the fragments floating past, and a few
minutes afterwards the Nevada stage, which had
crossed on the bridge a few minutes before it
was swept away, and could not have crossed by any
other means or at any other place. He asked anxiously,
"And sure, did ye cross the bridge before it
was carried off?"
A Baptist preacher known to be very fond of
toddy was riding, one very cold day, past the house
of a friend who had similar tastes, and who now
cried out, "Hallo, brother, don't be in such haste.
Won't you stop and chat awhile?"
"No, thank you, I have no time. John Smith is
dying, and I must get to his house as soon as I can."
"But wouldn't you like a hot whiskey toddy?"
"Well, I don't care if I do," said the preacher,
as he stopped his horse and went off sitting at an
open window or door, or of pulling off any garment,
even the hat or bonnet, while in a heat. It should
be remembered by all that a cold never comes with-
out a cause, and that in four times out of five, it is
the result of leaving off exercise too suddenly, or of
remaining still in the wind, or in a cooler atmosphere
than that in which the exercise has been taken.

Sperm and Polar Oil!
FOR SALE BY
DOLLEY & CO.

Business Cards.

J. H. COLE, AUCTIONEER.
(SUCCESSOR TO A. P. STREET.)
At his late rooms, Queen Street. 422-1y

H. W. SEVERANCE, AUCTIONEER.
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Fire-proof Store, Robinson's Building,
QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU.
Will continue business at the new stand. 424-1y

W. N. LADD,
Importer and Dealer in HARDWARE, CUTLERY, MECHANICS
TOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, For street, Hono-
lulu. 425-1y

B. F. SNOW,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 425-1y

E. O. HALL,
Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Paints, Oils, and
general Merchandise, corner of Fort and King streets 426-1y

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT,
Commission Merchant and General Shipping Agent, Honolulu
Oahu, H. I. 425-1y

HONOLULU STEAM FLOUR MILL.
FLOUR, BRAN AND SHORLS. For sale by
S. SAVIDGE, Proprietor.

J. WORTH,
Dealer in General Merchandise, Hilo, Hawaii. Ships supplied
with recruits at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms.
Bills of exchange wanted. 425-1y

B. F. EHLERS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Silks, &c.
415-1y Fort Street, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

C. H. LEWIS, J. G. DICKSON.
LEWERS & DICKSON,
Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials, Fort St. Honolulu.
425-1y

FLORENS STAPENHORST,
Agent for the Bremen and Bremen Board of Underwriters. All
average claims against the said Underwriters, occurring in
or about this Kingdom, will have to be certified before him.
425-1y

H. Y. LUDINGTON,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. S. PRATT & CO.)
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Wines and Spirits, and
Malt Liqueurs, Charleston Wharf, Honolulu, H. I. 417-1y

A. S. CLECHORN,
Dealer in General Merchandise, fire-proof store corner of Ka-
hala and Queen streets, opposite Make's Block.
Also, Retail establishment on Nuanu street, above King.
Island Produce bought and sold. Island orders carefully
attended to. 388-1y

CHEW LAND BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS,
NUNANU STREET, next door below A. S. CLECHORN.
Purchasers and dealers in Fungus, Beche-de-mer, Shark fin
and other Island produce. 411-1y

CHUNG HOON & CO.,
Commission Merchants and general agents—Agents for the
Pakka and Amann Sugar Plantations—Importers of tea and
other Chinese and foreign goods, and general dealers in
Hawaiian produce at the new Stone Store, Nuanu Street,
below King. 412-1y

D. N. FLITNER,
Continues his old business in the fireproof building, Kaahuna-
nu street.
Chronometers rated by observations of the sun and stars with
a transit instrument accurately adjusted, and given to fine
watch repairing. Sextant and quadrant glasses silvered
and adjusted. Charts and nautical instruments constantly
on hand and for sale. 425-1y

W. A. ALDRICH, J. S. WALKER, S. C. ALLEN.
ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants—Dealers in General
Merchandise, and Agents for the Sale of Island produce.
—ALSO—
Agents for the Lumber, Metal, and Princeville Plantations. 399-1y

CHAS. B. BISHOP, W. A. ALDRICH
BISHOP & CO.,
Bankers. Office in the east corner of "Make's Block," on
Kahala street, Honolulu.
Draw Bills of Exchange on
Messrs. GILKILL, MINYER & Co., New York.
Messrs. HESLEY A. BIRCH, do Boston.
Messrs. MORGAN, STONE & Co., San Francisco.
Will receive deposits, discount first-class business paper, and
attend to collecting, etc. 425-1y

D. C. WATERMAN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Special attention paid to the interests of the Whaling Fleet, by
the furnishing of funds, purchase and sale of Exchange, Oil,
Bone, General Merchandise, and the procuring of Freight
References:
Messrs. ISAAC HOWLAND, JR. & Co., New Bedford
W. G. R. POPE, Esq., do do
Messrs. ALAN, STONE & Co., San Francisco.
McKen & Merrill, do do 425-1y

ALLEN & CONWAY,
KAWAII, HAWAII.
Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping business
at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the
justly celebrated Kawaihi Potatoes, and such other re-
quisites as are required by whale ships at the shortest notice,
and on the most reasonable terms. 425-1y

FIRE WOOD ON HAND.

S. H. DOWSETT, LUMBER MERCHANT!
IS NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH BUILD-
ing Material of every description at the lowest Market
rates.
Orders from the country, and other islands solicited.
Lumber Yard on corner of Queen and Fort Streets. 426-6m

THOS. SPENCER, SHIP CHANDLER!
Dealer in General Merchandise, Island Produce,
&c., and Commission Merchant.
Byron's Bay, Hilo, S. I.
Will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of every
description of goods required by ships and others. The
highest price given for Island Produce.
Money advanced for Bills of Exchange at reasonable rates.
Hilo, February 3, 1861. 425-1y

WILCOX, RICHARDS & Co.
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants, dealers in General
Merchandise. Keep constantly on hand a full assortment
of merchandise, for the supply of Whalers and Merchant
vessels.

AGENTS FOR THE
Regular Dispatch Line of Packets,
BETWEEN
HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO.
Bark "Comet," Capt. Jas. M. Green,
"Yankee," Capt. John Pasty,
"Young Hector," A. S. Fuller.
One of the above vessels will be dispatched regularly every
three weeks, or oftener.
Freight and Passengers taken at the lowest rates.
All of the above vessels have superior accommodations for
Passengers, for whom every comfort will be afforded.
Through Bills Lading, will be given at Honolulu, for merchan-
dise to New York or Boston, the freight being shipped at San
Francisco, on board first class clippers without extra expense
to shippers.
Shippers can also procure at Boston or New York, through
Bills Lading, for freight shipped via San Francisco, of Messrs.
Ogilby & Williams, Boston and Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.,
New York. Messrs. McKee & Merrill, Agents for Regular
Dispatch Line, at San Francisco. 405-3y

Business Cards.

DR. J. MOTT SMITH, DENTIST.
Office corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. 405-1y

E. HOFFMANN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Make's Block, corner Queen and Ka-
hala streets. 425-1y

H. STANGENWALD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Late New York City Dispensary Physician, member of the
Medico-chirurgical College, and of the Pathological Society
of New York.
Office at the corner of Fort and Merchant Streets. Residence in
Nuanu Valley, opposite that of E. O. Hall, Esq. 426-1y

R. VON HOLT, TH. G. HEUCK.
General Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 425-1y

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents, Honolulu,
Oahu, S. I. 425-1y

JANION, GREEN & CO.,
Commission Merchants—Fire-Proof Buildings, Queen Street,
Honolulu, April 1, 1859. 425-1y

GEORGE CLARK,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER, Hotel street, between Nuanu
and Maunakea streets. 425-1y

JOHN RITSON,
DEALER IN
WINE, SPIRITS,
ALE and PORTER,
Honolulu. 431-1y

MELCHERS & CO.,
Importers and Commission
Merchants,
AGENTS FOR THE
HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Above Sugar Plantation,
TORY SQUARE PLANTATION.
GUSTAV C. MELCHERS, J. D. WICK, F. A. SCHAEFER,
Bremer, Honolulu.

CASTLE & COOKE,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail dealers in General Mer-
chandise, in the Fireproof Store in King street, opposite the
Seamen's Chapel.
AGENTS FOR
Dr. James Medford's
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, cash
assets \$2,500,000.
Raynolds, Devos & Pratt—Importers and Manufacturers of
Paints, Oil and Varnish, and Crystal Coal Oil.
C. Van Horn & Co.'s Carriages and Carriage Materials. 388-1y

C. BREWER & CO.,
Commission & Shipping Merchants,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
—REFER TO—
JOHN M. HOOD, Esq., New York.
JAMES HENNESSY, Esq., Boston.
H. A. PRINCE, Esq., do do
Messrs. McLELLAN & MERRILL, do San Francisco.
Messrs. WOLCOTT BROS., Esq., do do
Messrs. W. W. PUTNEY & Co., do Hongkong.
Messrs. PERL, HUBBELL & Co., do Manila. 388-1y

BOLLES & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Commission
MERCHANTS!
QUEEN STREET.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hawaiian
produce. 425-1y

PHOTOGRAPHS.
THE UNDERSIGNED PREPARED TO
take Ambrotypes and Photographs. Also Cartes de
Visite in a style second to none in Honolulu.
Specimens can be seen at the office, next door to the Post
Office, over the P. C. Advertiser Office. 387-1y

H. L. CHASE.

Insurance Cards.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN
appointed agents for the above Company, beg leave to
inform the public that they are now prepared to issue
MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES
Cargo, Freight and Treasure.
ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.
Honolulu, Aug. 22, 1864. 431-1y

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE
CARGO, FREIGHT AND TREASURE.
BY COASTERS FROM Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian
Group, and vice versa. H. HACKFELD & CO. 414-1y

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN
appointed Agents for the above Company, beg leave to
inform the public that they are now prepared to issue
MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES
on Cargo, Freight and Treasure.
For particulars apply at the office.
Honolulu, Oct. 11, 1862. H. HACKFELD & CO. 415-1y

CALIFORNIA LLOYDS.
MARINE INSURANCES.
OFFICE: Southwest corner of Washing-
ton and Battery streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED
to issue "Marine Insurance Policies," each being respon-
sible for the sum written on the Policies against his own name
only, and for himself and not for others or any of them.
JOHN PARSONS, JAMES DONAHUE,
GEORGE C. JOHNSON, WILLIAM H. BARRETT,
J. LEWIS, JAMES OPS,
JAMES PHELPS, JAMES H. HAGGIN,
LAFAYETTE MAYNARD, J. MORRIS MOSE. 404-1y

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Com-
pany, are prepared to insure risks against fire in and
about Honolulu.
For particulars apply at the office.
Honolulu Oct. 11, 1862. MELCHERS & CO. 425-1y

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
"Limited."
Capital One Million Pounds.
Head Office, Manchester Buildings, Liverpool.
Agents at Honolulu.

JANION, GREEN & CO.
N. B.—This Company takes risks on goods only and not on
vessels. 429-6m

Mechanical.

W. FISCHER,
Cabinet Maker and French Polisher, Hotel Street, opposite to
Governor's House. 426-1y

H. FISCHER!
TAILOR—Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of fine
Broadcloth, Cassimere and Buckskin, Nuanu St., below
King St. 407-1y

W. WILSON, R. D. MORGAN.
DUFFIN'S MARKET,
KING STREET, HONOLULU. 422-1y

J. L. LEWIS, O. W. NORTON.
LEWIS & NORTON, COOPERERS.
3000 BARRELS NEW OIL SHOOKS.
OIL CASKS AND SHOOKS, Constantly on hand
and for sale.
1000 PINE MOLASSES BARRELS, on hand
and for sale.
Cooperage on King St., Corner of
Bethel St., Honolulu. 425-6m

HONOLULU SOAP WORKS!
—BY—
W. J. RAWLINS.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE
Works is prepared to supply his customers, and the pub-
lic in general, with the best quality YELLOW SOAP.
SOFT SOAP always on hand.
THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR SOAP OILS. 425-1y

PACIFIC BRASS FOUNDRY.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RE-
spectfully inform the public that he is prepared to cast
and finish all kinds of brass and composition work with
dispatch and at reasonable rates.
All kinds of ship and plantation work furnished on short
notice.
Constantly on hand, hose couplings of the following
sizes—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20.
Also, oil cups and range cocks.
JAMES A. HOPPER, King street. 428-1y

THE UNDERSIGNED
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND OF-
fers for sale a complete assortment of FURNITURE,
and is prepared to fill all orders in his line with promptness and
manufactured of Koa and Koa wood, consisting in part of Side
Boards, Centre Tables, Arm Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Ladies
Work Tables and boxes, at reasonable prices.
WM. FISCHER, 411-1y Cabinet Maker, Hotel street, near the Theatre.

J. H. WICK, CABINET MAKER,
ALAKA STREET, BELOW THE THEATRE.
Furniture made and repaired at reasonable prices. 409-1y

C. E. WILLIAMS,
Manufacturer, Importer and dealer in Furniture of every des-
cription. Furniture, Ware, for Fort street, opposite
Messrs. Lewers & Dickson's office; Workshop at the old
Stand, Hotel street, near Fort.
N. B.—Orders from other islands promptly attended to. 422-1y

F. H. & G. SEGELKEN,
Tinsmiths and Plumbers,
Nuanu Street, near the Wharf. STOVES and LEAD PIPE
always on hand. Jobbing of all kinds attended to. 399-1y

COOPERING!
J. A. BURDICK,
IN REMOVING HIS BUSINESS
to his new COOPERAGE on the Esplanade
Fort street, takes this opportunity of re-
peating his sincere thanks to his friends and the
public in general, for the support and patron-
age which they have been pleased to grant
him for the past few years, and hopes that his
business and promptness in the execution of all orders
entrusted to him, will merit a continuance of their favors. 387-1y

HENRY ALLEN,
Carpenter, Builder and Dealer in
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE!
Koa Boards and Scenting of Different Sizes.
always on Hand and For Sale.
Carpenter shop on King St., next to Castle & Cooke's. Par-
ticular Store on Fort St. JACK SCREWS, BLOCKS and
TACKLE to be let ON HIRE. 423-6m

J. P. HUGHES,
IMPORTER & MANU-
FACTURER of all kind of Saddlery, Car-
riage Trimming, Mattresses making, and
repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
All orders promptly attended to.
Corner of Fort and Hotel street, Honolulu 422-1y

HAWAIIAN SOAP FACTORY!
—BY—
Wm. H. HUDDY!
AT
LELEO!
HAVING RECEIVED A LARGE AND FULL
stock of material, is prepared to supply his customers
and the public with the best Yellow, Brown and
White SOAP. —ALSO—
SOFT AND OIL SOAP.
In large or small quantities to suit.
P. S.—Soap always wanted. 387-1y

A. MILLER'S BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERY,
Corner Queen and Richard Sts.
ON HAND AND FOR SALE, Fresh Baked
Bread and Biscuits; Soda, Sugar, Butter and Water
Crackers, in any quantity and at the lowest rates.
Parties providing their own flour, will have it baked up
on the lowest terms. Ship Bread rebaked. 404-1y

BENNETT & M'KENNY
Boot and Shoe Makers,
Have removed to the North side of Nuanu St.,
above Love's Bakery.
All Orders entrusted to us will be attended to with neatness
and dispatch. 391-1y

Thompson & Neville, GENERAL BLACKSMITHS!
HONOLULU.
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND
for sale, a good assortment of
Best Refined Bar-Iron!
Also, best Blacksmith's Coal!
At the Lowest Market Prices. 428-1y

Advertisements.

HONOLULU Steam Biscuit Bakery.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RE-
spectfully inform his friends and the public generally that
The Honolulu Steam Biscuit Bakery
Being now in full operation, he is prepared to furnish
Pilot & Navy Bread, Water Crackers,
And other descriptions of
Fancy Biscuits,
All of superior quality and at
Prices to defy competition.
Parties furnishing their own flour for ship bread, will have it
made up at the lowest possible rates.
SHIP BREAD REBAKED.
Orders from the other islands promptly attended to.
ROBERT LOVE Nuanu Street.
17 Orders in Honolulu for shipping to be left with Messrs.
Wilcox, Richards & Co. 428-2m

FAMILY GROCERY & PROVISION STORE
TEAS!
ODD FELLOWS HALL!
NEW GROCERIES!
JUST RECEIVED!
—BY THE—
COMET, ELDRIDGE
And Argo!
A Great Variety of
GROCERIES!

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:
BILLINGS HAMS, SUGAR CURED;
California bacon,
English bacon, in tins:
Fresh citron,
Corn starch,
Spiced oysters,
Steamed oysters.
American jams and jellies, 1 and 2 lbs.;
English jams and jellies, 1 and 2 lbs.;
Cases roast beef, mutton and veal,
Fresh mutton,
New California cheese,
New English cheese.

Free dates,
Kitts tongues and sounds,
Smoked beef,
Kitts No 1 mackerel,
Pickled salmon,
Half kitts mackerel,
Pickled sword fish,
Fresh salmon, 2 lb tins,
English pie fruits,
English capers and mustard,
English curry,
Rape, Millet and Canary seed,
New sardines,
Fresh strained honey,
Preserved milk, bottles and tins,
Assorted crackers,
Lick's Golden Gato flour,
Sago, Tapioca,
Pearl barley,
Crushed brown sugar

Polar and kerosene oil,
Wax, sperm and adamantine candles,
Lager raisins,
Zante currants,
Extra prunes,
New dried apples,
Orange & lemon peel,
Assorted preserves, in jars and tins,
Preserved ginger, in jars and tins,
Assorted extracts,
"Ketchup,"
"Sauces,"
"Spices,"
Seasonings,
Pure Cider vinegar,
Lemon, cherry and strawberry syrups,
Castile soap, Market baskets,
Bushel baskets, 4 Bushel measures,
Hingham buckets,
Water pails,
No 1 brooms,

3, 3, 2, 1, 4, Gallon demijohns,
Earthen butter jars,
Earthen cake jars,
Earthen bean pots.

Also on Hand:
California oats, New corn,
Fresh corn and wheat meal,
Japanese "FAN" tea,
"COMET" finest Oolong
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Plantation and Ships Stores put up of
Best Quality and at reasonable prices.
Goods Delivered by Express Wagon
A. D. CARTWRIGHT, 426-2m

AGREEMENT BLANKS.
BLANK FORMS OF AGREEMENT BE-
tween Masters and Servants—the only authorized form.
Price \$1.00 per Dozen.
For sale by
H. M. WHITNEY. 409-2m

MAPS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
A FEW OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDI-
tion maps on hand. No tourist should be without one.
PRICE \$1.50.
For sale by
H. M. WHITNEY 429-2m

Advertisements.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES, From HAIKU PLANTATION!
FOR SALE BY
S. SAVIDGE, Agent.
428-2m

East Maui Plantation.
Sugars and Molasses,
CROP NOW COMING IN, and offered
for sale in quantities to suit by
H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.
428-2m

KAIWIKI PLANTATION!
Sugars and Molasses,
CROP 1864.
NOW COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN
quantities to suit, by
MELCHERS & CO. 428-2m

Sugar and Molasses!
From the Plantation of J. MAKER,
EAST MAUI!
CROP OF 1864.
For sale by (431-6m) C. BREWER & CO.

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION!
SUGAR & MOLASSES, 1864!
CROP COMING IN. For sale by
428-2m ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

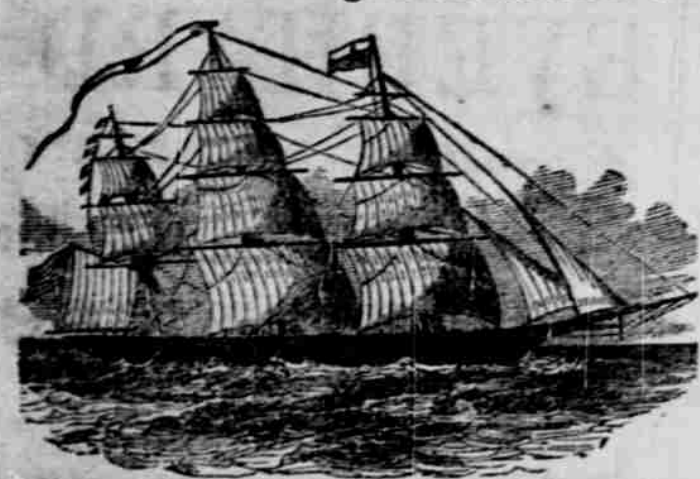
To Produce Dealers, COUNTRY TRADERS.
Hides, Goat Skins,
Old Composition, Old Copper,
Tallow, Old Iron,
Cotton, Wool,
BOUGHT AT THE HIGHEST MARKET
rates by
N. B.—Consignments from the other islands will have
attention. 428-2m

STOVES and TINWARE!
GEORGE C. SIDERS
Offers For Sale a Large Assortment of
STOVES!
Just Received per Late Arrivals,
Which he will sell cheap for CASH or APPROVED CREDIT.
—ALSO—
A Complete Assortment of
TINWARE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.,
SHIP WORK and PLUMBING done
with Neatness and Dispatch.
PLEASE CALL ON ME BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
Corner of Fort and King Streets. 425-6m

LUMBER, LUMBER!
WE OFFER FOR SALE
The Cargoes of the Barks
CAMBRIDGE,
And
N. S. PERKINS!
JUST RECEIVED!
CONSISTING OF
NORTH WEST BOARDS,
New West Scantling, all sizes;
"Tongued & Grooved Boards,"
1 and 1 1/4 inch,
Laths, 5 Foot Pickets.
We have also Received
Per Late Arrivals!
Redwood shingles,
Redwood tongued and grooved boards,
Redwood surface planed boards and plank,
Redwood siding, Redwood posts,
Redwood rough boards.

HAVE ALSO ON HAND
And For Sale,
A Large Assortment of
CLEAR WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK!
White Lead, Zinc Paint, Oils,
Paints of all kinds,
BRUSHES, DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS,
Eastern 4 and 6 foot Clapboards,
Nails and all kinds of
BUILDER'S HARDWARE!
Wall Paper, (New assortment.)
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THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser. FOREIGN NEWS. Ten Days Later!



The bark Emily Banning arrived here on Tuesday evening, having had a passage of 21 days from San Francisco, bringing daily papers to the 20th of September, and the New York newspaper mail of Aug. 23. She was followed on Thursday by the Daniel Marcy with dates to the 14th.

The following is a summary of the news by her:

From Grant's Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 13.—Fishes and artillery firing has been kept up briskly since Saturday, and five or six of our men have been brought into the hospital, the majority of them badly wounded. Yesterday a large mortar opened on the right and threw a number of shells into Petersburg with great precision. Every day we are here we are weakening the enemy more or less. Their troops are deserting to our lines in droves. We are receiving large accessions. The 11th Florida, which entered the service 1,150 strong, has been reduced, deserters say, to less than 100.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A letter received in this city to-day from an officer of Grant's staff, dated City Point, Wednesday, says: "Everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we are here we are weakening the enemy more or less. Their troops are deserting to our lines in droves. We are receiving large accessions. The 11th Florida, which entered the service 1,150 strong, has been reduced, deserters say, to less than 100."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Herald's correspondent in front of Petersburg, with the Ninth Corps, writing on the 16th, says that deserters continue to report great dissatisfaction among the rebel soldiers. A new regulation has been established that if a rebel soldier advances beyond his headquarters to headquarters, he is to be fired on by his comrades; if he comes forward with his piece, of course he is likely to be fired on by our pickets.

New York, Sept. 16.—The World's special from Grant's headquarters, the 15th, says there is every reason to believe that the rebels have in contemplation, and are already preparing for the evacuation of Petersburg—retiring their army within the defenses of Richmond. This may account for the protracted quiet in our front since their failure to regain possession of a portion of theeldon Railroad, captured by us. There has been considerable firing along the line to-day, but without results of any moment on either side.

The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 15th says: Yesterday morning General Birney opened all his batteries on the rebel works; and in the city of Petersburg it literally rained shot and shell on them for two hours. This was in retaliation for the rebel firing on our pickets at all hours. All accounts of an impending battle on the Weldon Railroad are mere speculations based on the remote probabilities. Whether Lee remains at Petersburg, or retreats to Richmond, as reported by deserters, to oversee the station or not, he does not seem disposed to bring on any yet.

New York, Sept. 19.—The World's Army of the Potomac correspondent of the 19th gives the following account of the capture of our cattle: "To the rear of a portion of our line, picked by the First District of Columbia cavalry, there was a large field in which there were about 3,000 head of very fine hoes. As the enemy have been constantly running about the country, they had probably learned the fact, and resolved to possess themselves of our treasure. Accordingly, daylight yesterday morning revealed them approaching close in the front of the First District of Columbia regiment, in two strong lines of battle; the first, comprising the troops of Wm. H. Lee; the second being the Hampton Legion, and the aggregate number of men reaching probably 5,000. Quickly breaking in front of our pickets the enemy turned by the right and left, and captured the cattle and drove the entire herd, likewise many horses belonging to our men.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Commercial's special says reports from City Point state that the third division of the Fifth Corps interrupted the raiding party across the head of the Blackwater, and recaptured the head of the cattle taken on Tuesday. They also have taken seven hundred prisoners. The rebels were shooting the animals that gave out. Advice from the Army of the Potomac state that fresh troops are arriving rapidly. The situation is all that could be desired.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 20.—News of the victory in the Shenandoah Valley was read to the troops along the lines this afternoon, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm and repeated cheering. A salute of five hundred guns will be fired to-morrow at daylight, in honor of the event. Deserters say the rebels are receiving fresh from the drive captured from us last week. They state it was Hampton's cavalry which accomplished the feat, and they took two hundred and fifty prisoners, including a circle of cattle, train, guns, etc. Sept. 21st.—The guns along our entire line opened this morning at daylight, and kept up a roar for half an hour. Since that time occasional shots were heard at various points.

From Atlanta.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—The Journal's special correspondent, writing from Atlanta, the 10th, gives the congratulatory order from Gen. Sherman, recounting his victories, and an agreement between Gen. Sherman and Hood for a ten days' truce at Rough and Ready, on the Moon Railroad. All citizens may take their movable property, and transportation will be furnished for all movables. Negroes who wish to do so may go with their masters; other male negroes will be put in Government employ, and the women and children sent to the lines. Sherman's Order No. 10, which directs that Atlanta be occupied exclusively for warlike purposes, it will at once be vacated by all except the armies of the United States, and such civilians and employees as may be retained by the proper Departments of the Government, and concludes: "At the proper time, the property of the citizens of Atlanta, and the property of the troops of all articles they may need over and above clothing, provisions, etc., furnished by Government; and at no price [?] whatever will traders or others be allowed to settle within the limits of the fortified places. If they do manage to come in in spite of this notice, the quartermaster will seize their stores and appropriate them to the use of the troops, and deliver the parties or other unauthorized citizens who thus place their individuals in the hands of the United States, to be put to labor on the forts, or conscripted into one of the regiments or batteries already in service. The same general principles apply to all military posts south of Chattanooga."

The Richmond Sentinel has an article on Sherman's despatch of Atlanta, calling it an event unparalleled in the American war, and without example in modern times. It calls Sherman chief among the great captains of the world, and says: "It is the greatest feat of arms since the days of Napoleon, and the greatest feat of arms since the days of Napoleon."

ple in modern times. It calls Sherman chief among the great captains of the world, and says: "It is the greatest feat of arms since the days of Napoleon, and the greatest feat of arms since the days of Napoleon."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following is an official dispatch just received from Gen. Sherman. It contains particulars of the battle and victory at Fisher's Hill, and is a very definite account of the loss, which is light. Crook struck the left flank of the enemy and doubled it up, and advanced down their lines. Rickett's division of the Sixth Corps swung in and joined Crook, and Getty's and Wheaton's divisions took up the same movement, which was followed by the whole line, attacking beautifully. We carried the works of the enemy. The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended. I pursued on after the enemy during the night up to this point, with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps. I have stopped here to rest my men and issue rations. If Gen. Torbert has pushed down Saray Valley, according to my directions, he will achieve great results. I do not think there ever was an army so badly routed as this in the Valley. Their soldiers are hiding away and going to their homes. I cannot, at present, give any estimate of prisoners, and have pushed on regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery captured is 15.

(Signed) SHERIDAN.

The news from Sheridan's army yesterday created a wild excitement throughout the city. The capture of Fisher's Hill, that great stronghold and key to the Shenandoah Valley, and the capture of the addition of sixteen cannons, with several thousand prisoners, to the trophies already won by the victorious army of Sheridan, are regarded here as conclusive evidence of the destruction of the rebel army in the valley and the opening of the whole route to Lynchburg, which necessarily must bring about a speedy evacuation of Richmond, or the capture of the rebel capital and Lee's whole army.

When last heard from, Early's army was flying down the valley panic-stricken. Sheridan was in hot pursuit near Woodstock.

New York, Sept. 24.—The Herald gives a list of the rebel officers captured by Sheridan at Opequan Creek, viz: Two Colonels, seven Lieutenant Colonels, one Major, nineteen Captains and seventy-five Lieutenants.

The following list of rebel Generals killed and wounded is correct: Generals Rhodes, Raines, Gordon, Leroy, Goodwin, Bradley, Johnson and Fitzhugh Lee. [For the hundredth time, at least. EOB. ALTA.] From all that can be learned, the number of prisoners approximates 5,000.

From Mobile.

New York, Sept. 15.—The Herald's Mobile Bay correspondent of the 4th says: Everything is quiet here, and the probability of an immediate military movement upon Mobile. The sunken rebel iron-clad Baltic still effectually blockades the main channel across Dog River Bar; but the Winnebago, a double turreted monitor, has found a passage through the obstructions to point nose opposite Mobile, and can drop 11 and 15-inch shells into the city at will. The Metacomb, Sebago and Kennebec have also reached the same place, and are in line of battle ready to shell the city at the signal from Farragut.

The distance of the war vessels mentioned above from Mobile is about 23 miles. Their largest rifled guns can throw shells into the remotest suburbs. The rebel rams and gunboats are in plain sight, but don't use the slightest effort to escape. They seem to have had enough of Farragut and his fleet in the recent combat. The rebel war vessels referred to are the Alabama, National and Tacona, and the gunboats Morgan, and one other. The name of the last is not known. They remain above the city, in the mouth of the Alabama river, just out of the range of the gunboats. The J. P. Jackson has succeeded in capturing the largest one of the rebel gunboats, the Alabama, and has been hovering around the Mississippi Sound of late, with the object of attacking Seton. The launch had on board a howitzer, and other articles of a warlike character.

As stated in a late Mobile paper, Grant's troops have constructed a splendid fortification at Cedar Point and other places, and even if Hood's whole army should reinforce Mobile, and attack our position, with the assistance of the gunboats, the enemy could easily be kept at bay.

The rebel Gen. Page has been brought to Fort Morgan, where he is to be tried on charges of deserting the munitions of war in that fort after surrender. The offense is punishable with death. A large quantity of secret ordnance stores have been discovered by our expeditionary parties.

Rebel deserters at Mobile, the 14th, say: "There is nothing new. Seven Yankee vessels lie quietly below the obstructions."

From Charleston.

New York, Sept. 17.—Hilton Head news has been received to the 13th. No active military operations of importance are reported. Six hundred rebel officers, recently consigned to General Foster, had been taken to a prisoner camp, constructed on Morris Island, under the fire of the rebel batteries, and the commander at Charleston is notified of the fact. As regards rations, these officers are to fare precisely as Union officers under fire at Charleston.

New York, Sept. 18.—The Tribune's special dispatch from Washington says: Col. Dana, of the 143d Regt., who has just returned from under fire at Charleston, reports that he was assured by parties who had been out to Sumter, that it was rapidly settling, and in a very short time, it was believed, the water would enter the lower tier of the fortification. The fact is well known to our engineers that this fortification was erected upon quite a thin point of sand, which strata of sand rested upon a soft, pulpy mass of debris.

From Mississippi.

CAIRO, Sept. 19.—The latest dates from New Orleans state that the news from Atlanta had produced a deep despondency among the rebels, and corresponding joy among the loyal people. Hood's army is reported, through loyal sources, to be greatly demoralized. All the trans-Mississippi rebel army, who have been expelled from the State, are now in the hands of White River. Backer confronts the remnants of our army at Morganza, whose destination is contraband.

A Characteristic Letter from Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The following is the reply of Sherman to Hood on the charge of cruelty: GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, at hands of Ball and Crew (C) consenting to the arrangements I proposed to you for the removal of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my order, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measures proposed unprecedented, and appeal to the dark history of war for the parallel as an act of studied and ungenerous cruelty not precedent. General Johnston wisely and properly removed families all the way from Dalton down. I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted, nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war, when recent events, modern examples, are so handy. You, yourself, burned the dwelling houses along your parapet. I have seen to-day fifty houses you burned, and the families of the soldiers who were in the way of your forts and men, and you defended Atlanta on a line so close to the town that every cannon shot and many musket shot from our line of entrenchment, that overbore their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. Hardee did the same at Jonesboro, and Johnston did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty; I merely intended these cases of very recent occurrence. I could enumerate hundreds of others, and I challenge any fair man to give which of the two has been the more barbarous in the way of war. I say it is a kindness to the families of Atlanta to remove them now and at once from scenes to which women and children should not be exposed. A brave people should choose to commit the sin of war, and not the sin of barbarism. I have no doubt that the people of Atlanta are of common sense. I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, plunged the nation into civil war; a dark, cruel war—who dared and badgered us to battle; insulted our flag; seized our arsenals and forts that were left in honorable custody; seized and made prisoners of war their very

guardians, sent to protect your people against the Indians and negroes, long before any overt act was committed against you by Lincoln's Government. You tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion in spite of themselves; and the vote of Louisiana; sent privateers to plunder unarmed ships; expelled Union families by thousands; burned their houses, and declared by Act of Congress the confiscation of all debts due to the rebels; and you have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southern man or woman.

If we must continue, let us be men, and fight it as we propose to do, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and he will pronounce whether it will be more humane to fight with a town full of women and families, and a brave people at our back, or remove them to a place of safety among their own friends and people.

(Signed.) W. T. SHERMAN.

From Texas.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Advises from the Rio Grande furnish information of a fight at Brownsville in which the French, Rebels, Mexicans and Federals were engaged. The facts appear to be as follows: On the morning of the 18th, a French steamer, the Imperator, moved out of Bagdad and commenced the ascent of the Rio Grande for the purpose of attacking Matamoros. The march was uninterrupted until they reached a point opposite White Ranch, where they met Cortina's friends engaged in the fight. The Imperator was driven back, and the French retreated in confusion, closely followed for three miles, when coming to the chaparral they made a stand, where Cortina again opened on them with shot and shell. With great fury the rebel commander at Brownsville, Colonel Ford, came down the Texas side of the Rio Grande with a large drove of cattle for the French, and seeing the Confederates' friends engaged in the fight, promptly exposed their cause and opened on the Mexican rear. On this the French army charged on the Mexicans, but were driven back in disorder to the cover of the chaparral. About this time the 91st Illinois, at Brazos Santiago, hearing firing on the Rio Grande, were ordered to the scene of action. Immediately on arrival, they pitched into Ford (rebel), driving him five miles, capturing his camp equipage and about thirty stand of arms. In the meantime, the Confederates were ordered to retreat, and Cortina fled and drove them to Boca del Rio. As his artillery could not compete with their heavy ordnance on ship board, he withdrew his forces to White Ranch, and crossed five hundred men into Texas, where they were ordered to move immediately for the side of the American troops. No sooner had Cortina crossed the river than he lowered his flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, which were greeted enthusiastically by the American soldiers as well as the Mexicans. In the 9th, Cortina followed Ford to the old battle field of Resaca de la Palma, where he rested his troops for the night, while Ford fell back to Brownsville. Cortina immediately dispatched a messenger with an offer for the forces there to prepare to move immediately for the side of the American troops. The rebel retreat was so hasty that they left their flags flying from several public buildings. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted and enthusiastically cheered.

The New Orleans Tribune account of the affair at Brownsville, is as follows: "Reliable information from the Rio Grande states that Cortina crossed the river with his whole force of three thousand men, and with sixteen pieces of artillery, and occupied Brownsville. He hoisted the Confederate flag, and offered his services to the United States commander at Brazos Santiago. When Cortina levied his forces on the people of Matamoros, Colonel Ford, late in the Mexican service, and now in the Confederate army, attempted to interpose between him and Cortina, and proposed to the French commander to unite in expelling Cortina. He not only refused, but he threatened to attack the Confederates, and left a message that if any attempt was made to levy a forced loan on the French or Confederate citizens, the Confederates would force him to do so. Dana did not move, and Cortina did not move, and remove their funds to a place of safety. Cortina roused by this, determined to take the initiative, and accordingly fell quickly during the night, leaving a small force in Matamoros, and went to a point below where he crossed his whole force and sixteen pieces of artillery, with which he marched to Brownsville, driving out the force of Col. Ford, composed of cavalry without artillery. Cortina then hoisted the United States flag, and declared that he was born on the American side of the river, that he was a citizen of the United States, and would hold Brownsville for that Government. He immediately notified the commanding officer at Brazos Santiago of his proceedings, and the Government of England, and Government his own services, and those of his army. It seems that a small French force at the mouth of the river was so alarmed at the advance of Cortina down the river that they took to their ships, but returned when they found Brownsville was the object in view."

Dates from New Orleans of the 13th say there is much dispute over the Mexican news concerning the exploits of Cortina, which are not generally believed; but some of our friends here say that the news is true. Cortina is said to be still at Fort Brown, with nineteen guns bearing on Matamoros. Colonel Ford's rebel cavalry is encamped ten miles up the Rio Grande. The French had moved out ten miles from Bagdad.

The Draft.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Grant telegraphs this morning in respect to the draft as follows: "It is my duty to call for the whole number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect on the enemy than victory over them. They prefer to be beaten by the North in favor of recognizing Southern independence than the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived. Deserters, come into our lines daily who tell us that the desertions will be much more frequent, but they believe peace will be negotiated after the fall election. The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense degree."

GRANT.

The following telegram has been received from Sherman on the same subject: "ATLANTA, Sept. 13.—I am glad to hear that the draft will be enforced, because we need men; secondly, because they come as privates to fill up the old tired regiments, with their experienced officers already on hand; third, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our Government equal to the power of the Confederates, though a democracy, should, in time of trouble and danger, be able to wield the power of a great nation. All well."

The draft has been ordered to be commenced in all the States on Monday, September 19th, and will go on until completed.

Political.

Boston, Sept. 22.—A letter from Fremont, withdrawing as a candidate for the Presidency, was published to-day. He says the Union Republican party has become a paramount necessity. The policy of the Democratic party signifies utter separation or reestablishment with slavery. The Chicago platform is a separatist platform. The letter of the Chicago platform, on the contrary, is pledged to the reestablishment of the Union without slavery. However hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it. Between these issues the liberal party no one can remain in doubt, and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents on withdrawing, not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part towards preventing the election of a Democratic candidate. Fremont thinks Lincoln's administration has been, politically, militarily, and financially, a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country.

In conclusion, he says: "The United Republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result, at least, is doubtful."

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PRICE \$3.00 AND \$7.00 EACH.

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Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Special dispatches contain a report that Minister Adams will soon return and resign his post on to England, to be succeeded by ex-Secretary Chase.

The Herald's Washington special says H. J. Raymond is to be Minister to France.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Ex-Secretary Chase will take the place of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, as Minister to England.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The Bulletin's special from Baltimore says Grant passed through Baltimore yesterday evening and embarked on the Norfolk steamer for the front.

New York, Sept. 13.—The Tribune's special dispatch says information deemed trustworthy has been received to the effect that General Fremont has placed a letter of withdrawal in the hands of his friends, who will make it public in proper time, and that before long.

The English blockade runners Elsie and Advance, recently captured, together with their cargoes, are worth probably half a million dollars.

The Richmond Examiner of September 9th, says: "The hopes built on the terrible things Wheeler was to do with Sherman's communications seem, we regret to say, fast falling into nothing."

The Augusta Constitutionalist says: "The fall of Atlanta is a bitter pill to swallow, but the thing is done and it must go, however unpalatable."

The Charleston Mercury says: "All foreigners resident in Savannah who still not organize for the defense of the city by August 30th will be sent to Atlanta."

MACON, Sept. 10.—Hood received a flag of truce from Sherman yesterday, in which he states that he has ordered Atlanta to be cleared of all white inhabitants—those taking the oath to be sent North, those refusing, to be sent South. An armistice of ten days was proposed by Gen. Sherman to carry out the order. Hood accepted the armistice, but denounced the order as barbarous.

Horatio Seymour was nominated for Governor, and Alfred Jones for Lieutenant-Governor, by acclamation, by the Democratic Convention.

Boston, Sept. 15.—The Republican Convention met here to-day, nearly 100 delegates being present. Gov. Andrew and the rest of the State ticket were nominated by acclamation.

New York, Sept. 16.—Capt. Sloan, of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, who left Libby Prison September 12th, informs the Washington correspondent of the Times that there are 280 of our officers imprisoned here, and that their army is held in the Weldon Railroad. Since Grant has held the Weldon Railroad the Danville Railroad is the only outlet. The rebels dare not transport prisoners South. The sentiment of our captured men was that they would rather endure sufferings as prisoners than be sent South.

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New York, Sept. 16.—Abraham Wakeman, Postmaster of the city, has been appointed Surveyor of the Port, vice Rufus Andrew.

The champion billiard match between Kavanagh and Tienan was easily won by Kavanagh by 57 points in a game of 1,000.

The publication of the New Nation has been stopped by an injunction issued by Judge Sutherland. Its leader to-day announces its abandonment of Fremont.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 17.—Gen. Grant arrived last night on a visit to his family, and left for Philadelphia this morning.

A rumor is in circulation that Admiral Farragut's flag-ship, the Hartford, has been blown up by an accident at New York, and is now in England. The report comes from the Navy Yard, where it is believed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Information received by Government up to noon to-day, makes it certain that Sheridan has secured 5,000 prisoners. Every hour men are being sent to the rear.

New York, Sept. 22.—The Army and Navy Journal says: "It is known that the Lieut. General believes he has the enemy in his grasp. We do not speak from idle rumor, or from conjecture, founded on speculation upon his movements. Whatever measures may be taken, or whatever may be done, our aim is to win, and our aim is to win."

New York, Sept. 24.—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has issued an order withdrawing the militia from Hood's army.

POSTAL REFORMS.—A Washington letter writer says that several new and important reforms are being introduced into the postal department. It changes the most important of these is the new Money Order system, which has been in process of preparation in the Department for some time past. It is thought it will be fully matured and in operation by the first of October. The necessary blanks, forms, instructions, etc., are now being rapidly prepared. Mr. Chas. F. MacDonald, an old and experienced attaché of the department, is placed in charge of the work, and a force of seven clerks detailed to assist him.

Arrangements are also being perfected for the distribution of the mails while in transit, similar to the system so long pursued in Great Britain, France and other countries. It has been a matter of surprise to business men why the system of distributing mails by way points, and of sorting through letters while en route, so as to facilitate their early and certain delivery, has not been adopted sooner. Traveling Post Offices have constituted an important part of the postal system, and the English system, since their railroad system was completed, and even before that period. It has been found to work well, and there is no reason why it should not operate to equal advantage in this country."

European.

New York, September 15.—The London Daily News has an editorial on the American peace news, and contends that the North cannot submit to the terms on which Jeff Davis is prepared to treat for peace, and argues that unless the Southern terms are lowered there can be nothing but war.

It is rumored that active negotiations are going on in Paris and Turin relative to the evacuation of Rome.

Enter from Europe.

New York, Sept. 21.—The Persia, with dates from Liverpool to the 10th, and from Queenstown to the 11th, has arrived.

The agent of Lloyds gives a report that a large and swift steamer had arrived at Bremerhaven and hoisted the Confederate flag. She carries three hundred men, and is pierced for forty guns. She is said to be commanded by Semmes.

The London Gazette announced the Queen's order that no ships of either North American belligerent shall in the future be allowed to enter or remain (in British ports) for the purpose of being dismantled or sold.

The Vienna journals admit that difficulties have arisen in the negotiation with Denmark, and say that France, England and Russia are acting in concert with the sole object of saving Denmark and of effecting the reunion of the Duchies.

The official Prussian Gazette says that the Prussians had reimbursed the Jutlanders for the contributions levied.

The following is Earl Russell's letter to Edward Bate concerning the Georgia: "I am directed by Earl Russell to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 27th ult., that the Georgia must go before the Prize Court in the United States, and that you must be prepared to defend your interest therein."

INDIA.—Sir C. Wood made his annual statement in relation to the revenue and expenditure of India. At the close of the year for 1885, of a deficit, the amount showed a surplus of £1,800,000, and for the year ending April last a surplus of £257,000, whilst a surplus of £328,000 was looked forward for the present year.

Peru. Panama dates of the 5th have been received. Peru summarily rejected the propositions of Señor Pacheco for a basis whereby hostilities may be avoided. She prefers war to a dishonorable settlement.

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GENERAL SALE.

On TUESDAY, . . . October 18th.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room, will be sold Dry Goods, Clothing, Sugar, Ale in casks, Boots and Shoes, Lumber, Sticks, 1 Glassier's Diamond, and a variety of other merchandise.

On WEDNESDAY, . . . October 19th.

At 12 o'clock, noon, on the Wharf in rear of Sales Room, will be sold the Sloop UNION, with her Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Chains, etc., all ready for sea.

Large Sale of REAL ESTATE AND Household Furniture!

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On THURSDAY, Oct. 27,

At 10 O'Clock, A. M.,

On the Premises occupied by W. A. ALDRICH, Esq.

WILL BE SOLD THE

ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE! Parlor Furniture!

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CHAMBER FURNITURE, Single and double Koa Bedsteads, Elegance Rose wood and Mahogany Bureaus, Lounges and Wash stands.

KITCHEN FURNITURE COMPLETE, Garden tools, Hoes, Saddles, Harness, Saddle horses, etc., etc.

H. W. SEVERANCE, Auctioneer.

Coughs and Colds.

The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PLEURISY, BRONCHITIS, and ASTHMA, and have produced such simple remedies often act speedily when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so long standing, they will cure it in a few days, and effectually ward off "PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. Sold in all drug stores, or they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires. 436-1m

MRS. S. A. ALLEN, A Lady of World-Wide Reputation.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolannum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position, quickly cleaning the scalp, arresting the fall and impairing a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylolannum or Hair Restorer. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces. If your hair is thin, it is curly, it is harsh, it is it, if it is of these things, it is for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists. Agents for California, Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco. 423-6m

FOR SALE!

TWO "LAUREL" COLTS, Fifteen months old, entire bay, free from white, one out of Oregon mare, and one out of daughter of imported mare Kate—well worth the attention of business men who buy the system of distributing by way points, and of sorting through letters while en route, so as to facilitate their early and certain delivery, has not been adopted sooner. Traveling Post Offices have constituted an important part of the postal system, and the English system, since their railroad system was completed, and even before that period. It has been found to work well, and there is no reason why it should not operate to equal advantage in this country."

SIX THOROUGH-BRED MERINO RAMS, from 4 to 6 years old; and FOUR SOUTH DOWNS, clean, sound, and in good condition. Prices, taking the lot, \$100. Apply to K. MOFFITT, Kahuku Point.

R. H. McDONALD & Co., Wholesale Druggists, SACRAMENTO.

R. H. McDONALD & Co., Corner of Sansome and Pine Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

THE HAVING MADE IT NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH A HOUSE IN THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, where we will be pleased to see as many of our old friends and customers as can make it convenient to call upon us. We shall keep at both places a large and well selected stock of

DENTAL GOODS! DENTAL IMPORTING HOUSE.

R. H. McDONALD & Co., DRUGGISTS, Corner Pine and Sansome Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

R. H. McDONALD & Co., DRUGGISTS, SACRAMENTO.

We respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of Dental Goods.

DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, TEETH, Gold Foli, Forceps of all kinds, Dental Chairs, Hand and Foot Saws, Root Cotton and Corundum Wheels, Passers, Scales, Files.

ROSEWOOD DENTAL CASES, Vulcanite and Celluloid Cases, Vulcanite and Celluloid Gutta Percha. A large variety of VULCANITE TEETH, Scrapers and Packers; together with a large and complete assortment of all articles of the latest

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

[Our political affairs have of late attracted more than usual attention abroad, and the San Francisco papers particularly, publish frequent letters and articles on the Islands. The weekly Bulletin of Sept. 10, contains three from one of which we take the following.]

Letter from Honolulu.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HONOLULU, August 13, 1864.

THE NATIVE HAWAIIANS STILL REMAIN SEMI-CIVILIZED—THEY ARE NOT YET TO BE CONSIDERED AS ENJOYING A FREE CONSTITUTION.

In my letter to the Bulletin under date of the 18th June last, the postulate was set forth that the political institutions of the Hawaiian people were far in advance of their social condition. Such a state of things might appear at first sight as simply anomalous and nothing more, but it is a positive evil, and destroying the race. The subject has been well ventilated in the Convention by the different advocates pro and con in the discussion of the elective franchise, which it was proposed to limit by a property qualification, and the debate, if fully reported, would throw a deal of light upon the actual condition of the country. Every resident here who is not judicially blind and purposely unconvicted, knows and acknowledges that a totally false impression prevails in the United States and elsewhere as to the condition of the people of these Islands. It is a published and often from apparently reliable sources and "kept before the people," that this is in every sense a Christianized and enlightened nation, that it would appear to be a hopeless task to controvert what is so generally believed. Only those who have lived among the people know the actual state of things existing among them, and far from all these are willing to acknowledge what they know. The free Constitution "granted" (?) by Kamehameha III., the numerous churches, with their long lists of members, the public schools in every district, the fact that almost universally the people can read and write, these evidences are pointed at triumphantly by such observers as the Rev. Dr. Anderson as proofs that the Hawaiians are all that is claimed for them. But the truth, though often bitter to the taste, is yet a wholesome medicine, and sooner or later it must be known that "matters among the Hawaiians" are not as they are represented to be abroad.

Unvarnished truth will tell you that Hawaiians are totally unfitted by education and training, for the possession of the privilege of the ballot, the trial by jury or to sit as law makers, although they have possessed these rights for the last 12 years; that the long list of church members is, alas! a long list of hypocrites and missionaries; that the free schools, so lavishly supported by government, are too often the schools of vice instead of virtue; that the ability to read and write is an invariable accomplishment of the lazy, vagabond, who, educated at the seminary established by the mission, swam like locusts devouring the substance of the industrious. Truth will further tell you that a horrible disease is eating out the vitals of the race, unchecked and unheeded, and that it is impossible to make rules by which its spread can be prevented and the sick compulsorily treated, because we have a free Constitution, and the liberty of the people must not be infringed! It may be said of the Hawaiians, "too much liberty hath made them sick and to seek a native legislature to rule over them." It is a sad state of affairs, as if a physician were to go into an hospital and invite the patients to prescribe for their own ailments. It sounds strangely to hear sensible people ignoring the true condition of affairs here, and arguing earnestly for the continuance of this system of allowing tyrants to govern themselves into the grave.

THE REFORMED CATHOLIC CHURCH OF HAWAII

Is the rather high-sounding title of the branch of the English Church established here under the lordship of Thomas Honolulu. The doctrine of the late Sovereign King, Kamehameha IV., and the patronage of the Bishop came out from England, was a sad blow to the hopes of this "high" church. The present King, as I once before intimated, is inclined to be rather indifferent to forms of public worship, and it is extremely doubtful if the Bishop will ever succeed in getting him to put the ecclesiastical trappings on. It is amusing and at the same time instructive to observe the officers in which a number of the Government men have got themselves on account of this church. Immediately on the late King making his public profession of faith and joining, with much state and ceremony, the Reformed Catholic Church of Hawaii, it suddenly became very fashionable to attend there, and among others who were confirmed and admitted to the Church were his Excellency Mr. Wyllie, always supposed to have been a Scotch Presbyterian in his predilections; the Hon. G. M. Robertson, always known to be a Unitarian, and until then a member in full communion of a Congregational church in Honolulu; his Excellency Gov. Kekuanoa, for forty years a Congregationalist (but he was the King's father, and no doubt liked to please the King); and last, not least, the honorable the Attorney-General, C. C. Harris, whom nobody ever accused of possessing any religion in particular. Now that the popularity of "the Reformed" is on the wane, it is beginning to be noticed that the new faith (in its outward observances) sits awkwardly on some of those who made haste to give in their adhesion. The Bishop, though a very clever man no doubt, and a "first wrangler" in his college, as I have heard, came here with very erroneous ideas of the condition of these savage islanders. He and his attendant clergy were not a little surprised to find the native population about fairly divided between St. Peter and St. Paul, and the large, intelligent, and somewhat literary foreign population either Congregationalists or indifferent, and, like the natives, after satisfying their curiosity as to the new comers, not caring to hear

But so long as his late majesty lived, the prospects were good for the mission; schools were established, and, save some unfortunate slips, appeared to prosper. The Bishop was as good as promised—so it is to be expected, and the office of President of the Board of Education, and went so far as to advertise in the London papers—in his character to be, but which, by one of those slips, etc., which sometimes occur, he did not get to be—for male and female teachers for the principal government school in Honolulu, guaranteeing liberal salaries and advantages of passage money. This was subsequently withdrawn, it is supposed, by the advice of the late King, who plainly saw, no doubt, that the new theological whistle was going to be costly, to say nothing of the bad odor which would arise by turning out competent and faithful native teachers to make room for the Bishop's proteges from England. The plan, as I said, was abandoned, but the Honolulu public seem to think they have "seen the hand" of the Reformed Catholic Mission, and that it is as good as "played out." The advertisement above referred to, appeared originally in the London Guardian, and was forwarded to the publisher of the Advertiser through the postoffice. Under the circumstances, as it was said to have been countermanded, it was not thought advisable to print it, but it was shown to several parties, and the Bishop heard it was to be printed. He thereupon wrote a very inconsiderate letter to the publisher of the Advertiser, commanding him not to print the advertisement copied in the London paper, on pain of consequences which are not particularized, and having incoherently and bitterly about the late King's having been responsible, etc., in a way not unusual with disappointed men, and priests no less than others. The dictatorial manner of the letter had the very effect which it was intended to prevent, and the advertisement was copied in the Advertiser—without comment, however. Had not the golden rule been observed, the temperate and ill-advised letter of the Bishop would also have been published, and the consequences might have been such that the career of the "Reformed Catholic Church" in the Sandwich Islands would have become "as a tale that is told."

Saturday Night.

It is the blessed Saturday night, the week's work is done, and the great city is pouring forth its toiling myriads and sending them on to their homes by car, by ferry-boat, and by stage, before shutting itself up for the Sabbath-day's rest. Saturday night! how good and cheery that sounds to the weary mechanic who has been confined through the daylight of the living week to the dark, noisome shop. He receives his pittance of wages, and steps out of doors like a man; he knows his wife, clean and smiling, the house brightened for Sunday, and the baby just learning to walk, will be waiting for him. He could not be tempted to stop at a porter-house or billiard-saloon, because it would cheat him of some of the pleasure of his holiday at home. He would not give up, for a luxurious drink, the gratification of purchasing a little toy; of being in time to steady the tiny feet in their first essay across the floor; of going out with his wife to market, and having the choice of the Sunday dinner; of trotting the imperious little tyrant of the household on his back while "mother" looks out and lays ready the clean clothes which are to be worn the next day.

The Sabbath would not be Sabbath if it were not for Saturday night. It is a prelude, a preparation, a sounding-board which strikes the tune to which the day of rest shall be set. Waste it in carousing and drinking, and the curse will be sent to the family, and be felt not only the next day and the next week, but through the whole life. Saturday night is one of God's best gifts to the poor man, if he will spend it wisely, and let its influence and associations creep into his heart. Happy the man whose wife loves Saturday night, and tries her best to make home the coveted resting place for her husband's weary, jaded spirit; who, instead of making a careful list of her troubles, her trials, her aches, and her perplexities, dresses her shining hair with a gay colored ribbon, spreads the white cloth, arranges the tempting meal, and thinks of all the pleasant incidents which, trifling to others, possess special and peculiar interest to them. Happy wife, happy husband, happy Saturday night!

Eight to Sixteen.

Lord Shaftesbury recently stated, in a public meeting in London, that he had ascertained from personal observation that of adult male criminals in that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that if a boy lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in his favor and only one against him, as to an honorable life thereafter.

This is a fact of startling importance to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility. Certainly, a parent should secure and exercise absolute control over his child until sixteen; it is scarcely too late, and it is not too late, except in very rare cases, when it is that control is not wisely and efficiently exercised, it must be the parent's fault; it is owing to parental neglect or remissness. Hence, the real source of ninety-eight per cent. of the crime in a country such as England or the United States lies at the door of the parents. It is a fearful reflection; we throw it before the minds of the fathers and mothers of our land, and leave it to be thought of in wisdom, that in nearly every case they are seen between sundown and bedtime, in absence from the family circle, in the study of spending money never earned by the spenders, opening the doors of confectioneries and soda fountains, or beer and tobacco and wine shops, of the circus, then follows the Sunday excursion, the Sunday drives, the easy transition to the company of those whose ways are wide and down to the gutter of social, physical, moral ruin. From "eight to sixteen" in these few years are the destinies of children fixed in forty-nine cases out of fifty—fixed by parents! Let every father and mother solemnly vow: "By God's help I'll fix my darling's destiny for good, by making home more attractive than the streets."

WAIKUKU PLANTATION SUGAR AND MOLASSES, CROP OF 1864.

Now coming in. For sale by C. BREWER & CO.

Waikapu Plantation!

Sugar & Molasses, MANUFACTURED BY J. LOUZADA & CO.

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. G. C. McLEAN, Agent.

Painkiller, Painkiller!

AN INVOICE OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, Just Received and for sale at \$3.00 per dozen, by GEO. C. McLEAN, Nuanuu St.

Orders from the other islands punctually attended to.

PAINTS AND OIL!

ENGLISH WHITE LEAD, Patent zinc, and best English boiled paint oil.

For sale by DOLLES & CO.

Potatoes, Potatoes!

FRESH KAWIAHAE POTATOES. FOR sale in quantities to suit by S. SAVIDGE, Agent.

HAMS, HAMS! Per "HONOLULU," THE VERY BEST WESTPHALIA HAMS.

For sale by S. SAVIDGE.

NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANY, held on the 6th inst., the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz:

Dr. Wm. Hillebrand, President.

S. N. Castle, Vice President.

S. B. Beckwith, Secretary.

James Savidge, Treasurer.

John P. Cooke, Auditor.

Honolulu, Oct. 7, 1864. M. B. BECKWITH, Secretary.

The Scientific American!

SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS VALUABLE and popular periodical, wishing to continue it during 1865, can do so through the undersigned, by sending their orders in full before the 30th of October, at which date the list for the new year will be sent to New York. Owing to the increase of the subscription price, and also of the American postage (which is now \$1.00 per annum on weekly papers sent to foreign countries and which must be prepaid), the terms for 1865 will be FIVE DOLLARS, which covers the subscription and U. S. postage.

No Agricultural, Mechanical or Manufacturer, who has ever taken or pursued this paper, can well do without it. The information received from it, and which can be found no where else, is often worth to a subscriber ten times its cost.

Persons wishing the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, will please address the undersigned, and if not convenient, when ordering, can pay the subscription at any time before January 1, 1865.

Subscribers who prefer receiving the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN direct from the office of publication, paying postage themselves, can pay \$5.00, as formerly.

H. M. HINTNEY, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Advertisements.

For Sale.

THE DESIRABLE DWELLING premises, in Fort St., now occupied by DASILE FOSTER, Esq. Title for sale. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of H. M. HINTNEY.

NOTICE TO THE HOOKS!

At the LAST REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of PROTECTION HOOKS and LADIES, held on the 1st inst., the following resolution was passed: RESOLVED—That after this date every active member not present at Meetings or Fairs will have the usual fine again imposed upon him.

Per Order C. FRED. FLEGER, Secretary of the Hooks.

H. Y. LUDINGTON

Agent for the Sale of

SONOMA WINES!

OFFERS FOR SALE

WHITE WINE, HOCK WINE, PORT WINE, ANGELICA WINE, SHERRY WINE, CHAMPAGNE, and WINE BITTERS.

The above named WINES are considered

Equal if not Better

than the RHINE WINES, and could be sold MUCH CHEAPER.

And also a Choice Article of NEW ENGLAND RUM.

430-2m

NEW AND CHOICE GROCERIES

Now Landing per

Helen Mar.

BOXES COFFEE, 1 Barrel dried apples, Nutmegs, Kites No. 1 unskinned, 5 Kites tongues and sounds, Corn starch, Small long sage, Boxes fine table salt, Fresh Zante currants, Half boxes raisins, Quarter boxes raisins.

Soft shell almonds, French chocolate, Clams, Quahaugs, Turkey, Chicken, Salmon, Roast beef, Beef soup, Green corn, Sausage meat.

For sale at low rates by S. SAVIDGE, Fort Street.

430-2m

STOP AND READ THIS!

New Goods

—EX—

COMET,

For

CASTLE & COOKE!

And Selected with Great Care!

FANCY GOODS FOR THE LADIES!

Men's, Women's and CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES!

Dry Goods, Hardware, Glassware, &c.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE

Lowest Rates.

The Assortment Consists of:

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS, A complete assortment of Children's boots and shoes, Boys' straw hats, Assorted ribbons, Elastic, Gaudies, Feathers, Fancy buttons, Needles, Thimbles, Nets, &c.

English prints, Blue cottons, Tablecloths, Alpaca, Round combs, Hoop skirts, Over shirts, Open front over shirts, White shirts, Cap paper, Gilt mirrors.

A Complete Assortment of Kerosene Lamps, Chimney Shades, &c., &c., Fancy Bird Cages, Plated Spoons, Forks, &c., Butter Churns, Nails, 4d and 8d, Fluting Scissors, 3 Inch Butte, &c.

Kerosene Oil, Davis' Pain Killer, in cases; Nichols' Peruvian Bark and Iron.

Also to come by

"IOLANI!"

A Large Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

430-2m

Advertisements.

MELCHERS & CO.!

Expect to Arrive

From BREMEN.

PER HAWAIIAN BARK

EVERHARD

Capt. KLENKE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS!

Consisting in part as follows:

DRY GOODS

ENGLISH FANCY PRINTS, New Styles; English pink and yellow prints, English black and white prints, Brown cottons, White shirtings, Blue cottons, Heavy denim, Bed ticking, Hickory stripes, Victoria muslin, Cotton pant stuff, Mosquito netting, Waxed twine, Black alpaca, Black crepe, White flannels, Bleached and self muslin, Black and blue broadcloth, Silk harem, Cashmere, Mouseline, checked and fancy, Assorted hosiery.

White pilot jackets, Blue serge drawers, Regatta shirts, Denim frocks and pants, Brown merino socks, do. Undershirts, Woolen comforters, White, pink and striped undershirts, Brown and mixed gent's socks, Ladies' and men's white stockings, Children's socks, Men's white cotton gloves, Buckskin, cloth, flannel and cotton pantaloons, Cashmere and blue flannel socks, Black cloth coats.

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