

BUSINESS NOTICES

McCulligan & Johnson, Merchant Tailors, Fort Street, Honolulu.

Langley, Crowell & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Cor. Battery and Clay Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Edwin Jones, Grocer and Ship Chandler, Lahaina, Maui.

Theo. H. Davies, Importer and Commission Merchant, Agents for...

R. W. Andrews, Machinist, Fort Street, opposite Old Fellows' Hall.

Lewers & Dickson, Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in...

Walker & Allen, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

L. L. Torbert, Dealer in Lumber and Every Kind of Building Material.

Bolles & Co., Ship Chandlers & Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

Mrs. J. M. Black, Fancy Milliner, Fort St., between King & Hotel.

S. Savidge, Importer & Dealer in Provisions and Commission Merchant.

F. A. Schaefer & Co., Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

Ed. Hoffschlager & Co., Importers & Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

A. S. Cleghorn, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in General Merchandise.

Theodore C. Beck, Importer & Commission Merchant, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

H. Hackfeld & Co., General Commission Agents, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

J. D. Wicke, Agent for the Bremen Board of Underwriters.

Chung Hood, Commission Merchant and General Agent.

A. G. & Achuck, Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in...

W. H. Ryan, Variety Store No. 2, Honolulu, H. I.

Jeweler and Engraver, Mr. J. Costa.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Hyman Brothers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers, In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes...

E. M. Van Reed, Commission Merchant, Kanagawa.

E. P. Adams, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, Fort Street, Honolulu.

John S. McCrew, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office at the Bank of Hawaii & Co.

George Miller, Contractor and Builder, Shop on the Esplanade, opposite Court House.

C. S. Bartow, Auctioneer, Sales Room, Queen Street, one door from Kakaia Street.

John H. Paty, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, Office at the Bank of Hawaii & Co.

J. Montgomery, Continues to practice as a Solicitor, Attorney, and Professor in the Supreme Court...

H. A. Widemann, Notary Public, Office at the Interior Department.

J. P. Hughes, Importer and Manufacturer, Importer of all kinds of Saddlery.

Samuel C. Wilder, Sugar Planter, Post-Office address, "Wilder Plantation," Kauai, Oahu.

Neville & Barrett, Planters & General Store Keepers, Kapaemahu, Kona, Hawaii.

Samuel C. Wilder, Sugar Planter, Post-Office address, "Wilder Plantation," Kauai, Oahu.

M. S. Crinbaum & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing.

C. Brewer & Co., Commission and Shipping Merchants, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

E. C. Adderley, Importer and Maker of all kinds of Saddlery, Harness, &c.

J. H. Thompson, General Blacksmith, Honolulu, H. I.

Best Refined Bar Iron, Has constantly on hand...

Best Blacksmith's Coal, At the Lowest Market Price.

M. Raplee, Shipping and Commission Agent, Office with E. P. Adams, Esq., Queen Street, Honolulu.

SUGAR & MOLASSES

1868 1868 THOMAS SPENCER-PLANTATION 1868 Hilo, H. I. Sugar and Molasses.

Onomea Plantation, Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1868.

Princerville Plantation, Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1868.

Wailuku Plantation, New Crop Now coming in.

Makee Plantation, New Crop of Sugar and Molasses.

Severance, Clark & Co., Commission Merchants, San Francisco, Cal.

Shipping Agents, San Francisco, Cal.

Belle Vue Lodge, 1028 Stockton Street, San Francisco.

THIS Splendid House, favorably known, two blocks from the Plaza...

Merchants' Institute Fair, Your readers are advised that the Merchants' Institute of this city intended to hold an International Fair...

G. W. Norton & Co., Coopers and Gaugers, at the New Stand, on the Esplanade.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO ALL WORK IN OUR LINE.

Oil Casks and Barrels, of different sizes, new and old, which we will sell at the very lowest market rates.

John Nott & Co., Copper & Tin Smiths, TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Copper Ware...

Eureka Hotel and Restaurant, Durham Robinson, Would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is fully prepared to carry on his business...

Volcano House, Crater of Kilauea, Hawaii, THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors to the Volcano...

Steam and Sulphur BATHS, Horses Grazed and Stabled if Desired, Charges Reasonable.

George Williams, Licensed Shipping Agent, Continues the business on his usual plan of settling with officers and seamen immediately on their shipping at his office.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE

San Francisco, April 22, 1868. Impachment. Of course, the impachment question comes paramount. The High Court proceeds hereafter, and, as I am disposed to think, impartially, in its investigations.

Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly--1868. February Day, Tuesday, May 5. Assembly met at 10 a. m. H. H. M. Kekaha in the chair.

Mr. Rhodes thought that the bill was brought forward before the proper time. We should not do anything about it until the Appropriation Bill was passed.

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which has ever distinguished her in dealing with America, has postponed the day until the 20th of May. In the meantime Congress has had a vote on the question of considering the subject, and postponing it until the 20th of May.

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The value is only represented by a different medium. The saving of insurance alone in two years, on this now paid on our imports and exports will amount to about eight thousand dollars, "money saved is money earned."

One of the reasons which induced the levying of this tax in the first instance, and has persuaded subsequent Assemblies to keep it in force, was the great number of worthless horses which overrun the Islands, devoting pastures which should have been devoted to raising stock, and occupying ground that ought to be cultivated.

Horses have been sold at auction in Honolulu as low as \$2.50 each; and all through the country their value as property had become reduced to an insignificant figure, and therefore worthless as property.

In most countries such a state of affairs would be considered an evil, and as hindering the advance of the people in habits of labor and industry, and as tending to mischievous and effeminate idleness.

It will not make a monopoly other than such as the laws of trade and commerce yields to a speedy communication at the same rate of carriage, over a slow and uncertain one, and as the company are willing to carry passengers for 75 cents, and the products of these islands at 86 per cent, and contract to do so, there can be no danger of our being at their mercy as has been suggested.

Under such circumstances, there can be little difficulty in forming an adequate estimate of the real interest and value of each broad-acre, more, which is manifestly intended as a device, to palliate the irritation naturally resulting from an unexpected but very signal defect.

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SUBSIDIES.

This matter which has been referred by the Legislature to the Committee on Commerce, has been under consideration before them for several days. A great deal of evidence has been taken and many statements made, including among the latter, those of the most prominent business men of Honolulu.

It has been demonstrated before the Committee that it will save some fifteen thousand dollars per year as interest on imports, will prevent the market from being cornered, by the certainty and despatch of our connection with our nearest and greatest market, and by inducing competition and lowering the price of articles of consumption, will be a great benefit both to the capitalist and the consumer, to one of which class, we all belong.

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HONOLULU ELECTION.

The Committee on the Judiciary, selected from the Legislative Assembly, to whom was referred the much-vexed petition against the return of the sitting members for Honolulu, having sat for three consecutive days, taking testimony and hearing arguments on both sides with most laudable patience and care, have made an elaborate and exhaustive report, to which they have annexed a very full note of the evidence adduced.

So ends this great political movement, heralded by such a flourish of trumpets, and from which such important results were promised, but so very little achieved. A contemporary journal has seen fit to give publicity to some extent, and as we think, unwarrantable comments on the subject, which demanded more than a mere passing notice. Having attacked the Ministry, the press, the military, and one of the Inspectors, it then launches an envenomed shaft against the Committee, whose chairman is subjected to the grave imputation of being "a Noble and a Privy Councillor, and the majority of which were so clearly in sympathy with the Government, and with the incumbents, that from the first there was no prospect of any other decision being arrived at."

support of the petition, does not establish one solitary act on which an election was ever set aside in the United States. There, it is well settled law that when there is no discrepancy between the number of ballots counted out of the ballot-box and the number of voters' names recorded by the clerk at the poll, "the will of the people" is held to have been sufficiently ascertained; and nothing short of positive and distinct proof that intending voters for the defeated candidate, outnumbering the numerical majority of the returned members, were prevented by unfair means from casting their ballots, will suffice to vitiate an election, even when it is proved that the conduct of the agents of the sitting member has been illegal, improper, or fraudulent.

Now in the present case, the number of ballots counted out of the ballot-box exactly corresponded with the number on the clerk's check-book, and in the absence of any proof that one single elector was unfairly prevented from voting for the defeated candidate, it was, of course, impossible for the Committee to have legally or honestly arrived at any other conclusion. All this was fully and clearly explained to the Committee, and appreciated by them in making their report.

The author of the article in question still further expands the base of his attack by leveling a charge against the whole Legislative Assembly for having referred the Honolulu election petition to the Committee on the Judiciary instead of a Select Committee, as he says it ought to have been. Now it is a standing rule of the House that all petitions concerning contested elections shall be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and we see no reason why the Honolulu petition should have been made an exception to it.

We are not in the habit of referring personally to members of the Fourth Legislature, but when they volunteer to enter the witness-box to sustain their peculiar editorial views by their individual testimony, they become thereby divested of all editorial privileges, and open to public comment. Mr. H. M. Whitney, who gave evidence in support of this petition, was obliged to admit, on cross-examination, that after the poll had closed, and before its result was declared, he did state that, as compared with a New York election, that of Honolulu had been fairly conducted. There are, however, among us gentlemen of unimpeachable veracity who heard him state, distinctly, and without any exception, after the close of the poll and when he manifestly thought that his party had triumphed, that the election had been conducted with perfect fairness. No sooner, however, was the state of the poll declared, than fair became instantly foul, corrupt and scandalous!

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—1868.

THIRTIETH DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 8. Assembly met at 10 A. M. H. H. M. Kekuanana in the Chair. Prayer by the Chaplain, and Journal of the preceding day read and approved.

Petitions.—Mr. Nakila presented a petition from Makawala, praying that persons over 50 years of age be exempt from poll tax. That who-holds said petition, and the same was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.—The Judiciary Committee returned a bill to amend section 276 of the Civil Code, reporting favorably to its passage. Having first made remarks on the motion of Mr. Hinehoke, the order of the day was taken up.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—An Act to amend section 481, Civil Code. Mr. K. Kawahana moved to refer the bill to a Special Committee. Motion lost. On Motion of Mr. Hinehoke, the House went into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. Mr. Upe called to the Chair, and bill read.

His Ex. S. H. Phillips objected to a decision of this question at present. It was a fact that the revenue of the country was considerable, and there was a large amount in the treasury, but a good many changes were contemplated in the laws, especially if the Reciprocity Treaty passed. If it passed, it would at once take from the Government a large sum of money, and the new laws would have the effect of placing the burden of taxation upon the rich. It had not been proved that the exemption of the horse tax would relieve the poor people. It had been charged that the bill was a device to exempt the rich from the tax, and that the salaries themselves should be reduced for all government officers "from top to bottom." Referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Hinehoke presented a petition from Hinehoke, praying that the horse tax be reduced to fifty cents; that poor people should be exempted from court costs; that all vehicles be exempted from tax; and that the salaries themselves should be reduced for all government officers "from top to bottom." Referred to a Special Committee.

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witness to the fact that it took a long time to reach that age. There was a large number of horses belonging to an one, making probably over a hundred. As the petitioners were not over 50, they had no right to be exempted from the tax. These horses, out of the 100, had said now, is it not proper that there should be some legislation to do away with this great nuisance. The opinion to be derived from all this was, that the petitioners should have waited until they were over 50, before they presented their petition. If the motion of the Hon. Vice President to postpone passed, then the member for Waialua could make a new petition.

Mr. Upe called to the Chair, and the bill without any amendment, on the ground that it was the universal wish of the people, and it was the only tax that could be well reduced. As there must be a line drawn somewhere, he made the amendment, to exempt those who pay poll tax, as that was the tax that should be exempted. But he would withdraw his amendment so that the minister, women and children need not be taxed.

Mr. Boyd said he would support the bill with his amendment. It was a mistake that his amendment would exempt the poor from the horse tax. A few months since he was against a reduction of the horse tax, but when he began to consider the question, he was led to support it, because it would be an aid to a general property tax. He regarded this law, if it passed, as but a stepping stone to something better.

Mr. C. R. Bishop said that he disliked taxes as much as any other person, but they could not be done away with. He had presented a petition for without taxes. He thought the horse tax should not be reduced. The horse was a curse in the nation, on account of their laziness and idleness. He thought the horse tax had an influence on keeping down the increase of these animals. As a general thing, the people have about as much need of horses as they have of pigs. If they go to the house of an invited guest, they will find that they live in misery, land neglected, and the whole aspect was one of decay. Those who need horses could pay the tax, and those who do not need them should be exempted. The tax would not equalize it, making the burden fall upon those who should bear it. He was in favor of referring the question to a Committee, and he thought the bill was not full, it did not show that it would be wise to throw it off this tax.

Mr. K. Kawahana said that there had been too much dispute upon this subject already. The bill was a device to exempt the rich from the tax, and that the salaries themselves should be reduced for all government officers "from top to bottom." Referred to a Special Committee.

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Saturday evening, May 9th. Motion indefinitely postponed. Mr. K. Kawahana offered a resolution that the Hon. Vice President be discontinued from the list of papers taken by the House as it had said some disrespectful things on the action of the Judiciary Committee in regard to the Honolulu election case. After discussion resolution withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Phillips the order of the day was taken up. ORDER OF THE DAY.—Appropriation Bill had the precedence. House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Boyd in the Chair. Appropriation of \$30,000 for His Majesty was moved to be placed at \$40,000.

Mr. K. Kawahana said that in former times all the taxes were paid directly to the King, but he generously gave certain privileges to the people, among others the disposition of the public money. Now, should we not give him out of this public fund, a proper appropriation? Mr. Phillips thought that the appropriation was too much. If we were to be guided by the King, out of his private purse, he would have to pay for the same. The tax on every person here for this purpose is over 30 cents, while in other lands it was but a few cents. If the King was paid as the Queen of England, his salary would be a little over \$3,000. Besides the regular appropriation, the King had a very large income from the crown and his own private lands. He suggested the item as in the bill.

Mr. K. Kawahana said that there had been too much dispute upon this subject already. The bill was a device to exempt the rich from the tax, and that the salaries themselves should be reduced for all government officers "from top to bottom." Referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. K. Kawahana presented a petition from Hinehoke, praying that the horse tax be reduced to fifty cents; that poor people should be exempted from court costs; that all vehicles be exempted from tax; and that the salaries themselves should be reduced for all government officers "from top to bottom." Referred to a Special Committee.

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fathoms of water all around the rock. The sails, masts, provisions, and considerable coal were saved from the wreck. The steamer was worth in the neighborhood of \$80,000, and cargo about \$20,000. Real Estate. An Act of the recent Legislature has made Oakland the terminus of the Great Pacific Railroad. Our bovine neighbors are vastly delighted with the prospect, while our real estate dealers are correspondingly, or in the inverse ratio, depressed. No doubt the excitement of vital importance to the aspiring city of umbrage. Our presumptuous city has taken umbrage because of her ignoble defeat in the contest with her rival San Francisco. It has had a tendency—let what will be said to the contrary—to decrease the value of real estate in the suburbs of San Francisco, as any one may learn by looking at the suburban real estate sales made a few days since, with those made three weeks ago. Lot on the east side of Seventh street, containing 100 feet north from Brannan, 25 by 30 feet, with the front with the one-story house thereon, containing six rooms, and a garden in front, \$2,000. Lot on north side of Harrison street, 101 1/2 feet north of Fourth, 50 by 25 feet, with the frame dwelling-house thereon, two stories, etc., and a large barn in the yard, \$6,000. Two lots on east side of Dolores street, 101 1/2 feet north of Twentieth, each lot fronting 25 feet, by 185 feet deep, \$450. Lot on Folk Street, near Pacific, 30 feet front by 30 feet deep, with the house thereon, \$1,000. Lots No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, \$1,000 each.

I heard nothing in stating that the foregoing rates are from 20 to 50 per cent lower than the same property was held under the inflated prices to which I alluded in my letter of three weeks back.

The Chinese Embassy. Mr. Burlingame and his Chinese men are still in the city, stopping at the Occidental. Fitz Smythe, who has an observant eye upon the Celestial variety, says of them: "These high-toned gentlemen object to residing in their own hotels, and they have taken up their abode in a hybrid habit, in which the celestial blouse and leggings, or hose, struggle with American hats and boots. The Chinese nobility have actually taken to the streets, printed in Chinese, to be posted at the foot of the grand staircase of the Occidental, informing all comers that Chinese gentlemen will be welcomed if they come to see them in their own proper costume, with skull caps, long robes, and other oriental military; otherwise, no. The highest quality of Chinese dress merchants appear to be somewhat annoyed by their aristocratic compatriots."

Glorious Spring! A bride, dressed in lace, and bedecked with wreaths, could not present a more lovely appearance than the face of nature. The rains have been so abundant throughout the winter and spring, and the frosts so few, that the grass has got a splendid start, and has luxuriantly covered the earth from the mountains tops down to their bases, and through the fields, wherever there was soil enough to aid fructification. This is so particularly in the southern portions of the State, where it is time for those persons to visit California who wish to see her in her natural glory!

Cheap Fare. We have now four steamers monthly on the P. M. S. S. Line, and a vigorous opposition, which has reduced the passage home to the States to merely nominal rates. This is the reason why so many persons are now in transit. Those who give only at the surface of things, imagine that we are losing population because the lists of the outward-bound have lately been so much longer than those of the inward-bound. We are more pleased to note the arrivals than the departures, when the former are not paupers, as is too frequently the case. We have more of that than we can do with, and know how to provide for, and we most devoutly hope that they may take a notion to journey in some other direction.

Canada. ASSASSINATION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.—Dr. Argy McGeer, a prominent member of the Colonial Parliament, and strongly favorable to the Government as against Fenians and Fenianism—an Irishman by birth—was shot dead by an unknown assassin, while entering his dwelling at Ottawa, on the 7th inst. The dispatches from that place, several in number, and succeeding each other in date, will set forth the particulars of events subsequent to the assassination. They are as follows: Ottawa, April 9th.—Two men named Whelan and Doyle are arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder of McGeer. Suspicion against them is very strong.

Funeral services to be performed at the Catholic Cathedral this morning. The remains were then forwarded to Montreal by special train, attended by members of Parliament and other distinguished men. "Dispatches from the Province express the deepest indignation at the murder, which is generally attributed to the Fenians. McGeer's family will be amply provided for by the Government. Additional news from Ottawa represents the city in the greatest gloom. No clue has yet been discovered of the assassin. All day long the Parliament House was thronged. The deepest sorrow is manifested. The bereaved widow is almost insane with grief. Many believe that the Fenian raid is about to occur. The murder created intense feeling against the Fenians. Several allegations have taken place. The Orange-Order vengeance was taken. Fenians were the murderer McGeer made a brilliant speech on the position of Nova Scotia. Ottawa, April 11th.—The funeral of Mr. McGeer today was one of the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in Canada. 60,000 persons were in the streets and 30,000 were in the processions by street, but a party claiming authority from the assize of the late lessee of the mill, Mr. Buck, now an insolvent, had taken possession, and Mr. Brannan was in the act of entering the premises when he was ordered to stop. He did so, and, in attempting to leave, received the contents of a volley of lead balls in the back, and twenty discharges of guns and pistols were made, and one pistol ball in his neck, within half an inch of his brain, and he fell, and was unable to defend himself, and after being shot, fell from his wounds, in which condition he was robbed of his watch. The party who fired were Andrew Snider, Theo. Leitch, Wm. Quinn, Milton Mellowood, and Jas. Lee. They are under arrest, and the preliminary examination was completed, on account of Dr. Rowell and Stillwagon are here, and pronounce his wounds not necessarily fatal, but very serious.

Loss of a Vessel. It is a remarkable fact, of the strictest investigation, that the number of vessels wrecked within the past two or three years at our very doors, has been greater than at any other part of the coast. The fact seems to be attributable either to carelessness on the part of the commanders in refusing the aid of tugs or pilots, or to the pilots themselves when employed, on account of incapacity or intoxication. The latest inexcusable loss was that of the ship Astor, 130 tons, from Baltimore, on Arch, or Biscaya, bound for Andrew Snider, Theo. Leitch, Wm. Quinn, Milton Mellowood, and Jas. Lee. They are under arrest, and the preliminary examination was completed, on account of Dr. Rowell and Stillwagon are here, and pronounce his wounds not necessarily fatal, but very serious.

The Jumping Mania. The better to illustrate the jumping spirit among a certain portion of our laudible population, I shall relate a couple of anecdotes. A citizen of Sacramento two years ago bought an outside lot in that city, paid for it, had his deed recorded, and went home to the East. On his return, a few months since, he found his lot fenced by a horse wall, and a man's family dwelling in the same. He protested to the assessor that he owned the lot, and that he had a deed in possession, and threatened that unless the premises were immediately vacated he should go to law. "Go to law and be d—d!" was the cool reply of the occupant. The original purchaser had paid only \$400 for the lot, so he set down with his pencil to calculate what the costs would be to recover that which belonged to him, and he found, after seeing his attorney, taking the risks of the suit, losing time, and waiting the slow process of the courts, that he would be nearly a thousand dollars out of pocket. He then concluded that he would rather "suffer the ill" than be d—d by others that he was not.

The second instance is told by one of our city papers, thus: "Last week a well-known physician, who owns a fine 30-well lot on Fillmore street, and who is a man of means, in order to make certain that no one should jump it—as jumping is rather lively nowadays—it would be best to build a house on it, and put a family in possession. He bought a comfortable two-room cottage, costing him \$100, was finished late on Saturday night, and the carpenter, on returning home, handed the key to the man who was to occupy the premises. It was too late for the tenant to take possession that night, so he waited until about daylight on Sunday morning, when he started out with his household goods, and arriving at the premises he was just a trifle surprised to find that two men, who had been lurking about in the vicinity for several days, had meantime picked the lock of the door, entered and taken possession, and were installed as tenants," with full possessory title, and ready to defend their rights by force of arms or in the courts. He posted off to the Police office, but there learned to his astonishment that it was not a case for police interference. Good tidings were then conveyed to him as a 1 1/2 on Lloyd's Register, and is of 130 tons burthen.

One of our city reporters, in describing the wreck of the Astor, says that the rock was seen the anchor was hove out, but before it brought the vessel up the struck, and now lies on the seaward side of the rock. A 1 1/2 on Lloyd's Register, and is of 130 tons burthen.

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PACKET LINES. CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S San Francisco and Honolulu Line. The Company's Splendid A Steamship IDAHO, Captain F. CONNOR, Commander. Will run between Honolulu and San Francisco by the following Time Table: DEPARTURE FROM HONOLULU: May 13, 1868, to San Francisco, May 22, 1868; May 20, 1868, to Honolulu, May 29, 1868; May 27, 1868, to San Francisco, June 5, 1868; June 4, 1868, to Honolulu, June 11, 1868; June 9, 1868, to San Francisco, June 17, 1868; June 15, 1868, to Honolulu, June 22, 1868; June 19, 1868, to San Francisco, July 1, 1868; July 1, 1868, to Honolulu, July 8, 1868; July 6, 1868, to San Francisco, July 14, 1868; July 12, 1868, to Honolulu, July 19, 1868; July 16, 1868, to San Francisco, July 24, 1868; July 22, 1868, to Honolulu, July 29, 1868; July 26, 1868, to San Francisco, August 3, 1868; August 3, 1868, to Honolulu, August 10, 1868; August 7, 1868, to San Francisco, August 14, 1868; August 11, 1868, to Honolulu, August 18, 1868; August 14, 1868, to San Francisco, August 21, 1868; August 18, 1868, to Honolulu, August 25, 1868; August 21, 1868, to San Francisco, August 28, 1868; August 25, 1868, to Honolulu, September 1, 1868; September 1, 1868, to San Francisco, September 8, 1868; September 8, 1868, to Honolulu, September 15, 1868; September 12, 1868, to San Francisco, September 20, 1868; September 19, 1868, to Honolulu, September 26, 1868; September 23, 1868, to San Francisco, October 1, 1868; October 1, 1868, to Honolulu, October 8, 1868; October 5, 1868, to San Francisco, October 13, 1868; October 12, 1868, to Honolulu, October 19, 1868; October 16, 1868, to San Francisco, October 24, 1868; October 23, 1868, to Honolulu, October 30, 1868; October 27, 1868, to San Francisco, November 4, 1868; November 4, 1868, to Honolulu, November 11, 1868; November 8, 1868, to San Francisco, November 16, 1868; November 15, 1868, to Honolulu, November 22, 1868; November 19, 1868, to San Francisco, November 27, 1868; November 26, 1868, to Honolulu, December 3, 1868; December 3, 1868, to San Francisco, December 10, 1868; December 10, 1868, to Honolulu, December 17, 1868; December 16, 1868, to San Francisco, December 24, 1868; December 23, 1868, to Honolulu, December 31, 1868; January 1, 1869, to San Francisco, January 8, 1869; January 7, 1869, to Honolulu, January 14, 1869; January 13, 1869, to San Francisco, January 21, 1869; January 20, 1869, to Honolulu, January 27, 1869; January 26, 1869, to San Francisco, February 3, 1869; February 3, 1869, to Honolulu, February 10, 1869; February 9, 1869, to San Francisco, February 17, 1869; February 16, 1869, to Honolulu, February 23, 1869; February 22, 1869, to San Francisco, February 29, 1869; February 28, 1869, to Honolulu, March 6, 1869; March 6, 1869, to San Francisco, March 13, 1869; March 12, 1869, to Honolulu, March 19, 1869; March 18, 1869, to San Francisco, March 26, 1869; March 25, 1869, to Honolulu, April 2, 1869; April 2, 1869, to San Francisco, April 9, 1869; April 8, 1869, to Honolulu, April 15, 1869; April 14, 1869, to San Francisco, April 22, 1869; April 21, 1869, to Honolulu, April 28, 1869; April 27, 1869, to San Francisco, May 5, 1869; May 5, 1869, to Honolulu, May 12, 1869; May 11, 1869, to San Francisco, May 19, 1



