



BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. L. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER. CHAS. SPENCER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. McCOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS. IRA RICHARDSON, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BOOKS, SHOES & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. EDWIN JONES, GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER. THEO. H. DAVIES, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT. HYMAN BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's Superior Furnishing Goods. LEWERS & DICKSON, IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS. WALKER & ALLEN, SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. L. L. TORBERT, DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL. BOLLES & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. GEORGE G. HOWE, Dealer in Redwood and Northwest Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Nails, Paints, etc. E. S. FLAGG, CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR. MRS. J. H. BLACK, FASHIONABLE MILLINER. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. A. S. CLEGGHORN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. THEODORE C. HEUCK, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT. H. HACKFELD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. THE TOM MOORE TAVERN, BY J. O'NEILL. J. D. WICKE, Agent for the Bremen Board of Underwriters. CHUNG HOON, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT. R. W. ANDREWS, MACHINIST. WILLIAM RYAN, Variety Store No. 2.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TIBBETS & SORENSON, SHIP CARPENTERS & CAULKERS. B. F. EHLERS & CO., DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE. ADAMS & WILDER, AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. M. RAPELLE, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT. AFGONG & AUCK, IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND CHINA GOODS. C. S. BARTON, AUCTIONEER. CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT, DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, AND PERIODICALS. JOHN H. PATY, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS. H. A. WIDEMANN, NOTARY PUBLIC. C. BREWER & CO., SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. G. W. NORTON & CO., COOPERS AND GAUGERS. WE ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL WORK IN OUR LINE. J. P. HUCHES, Importer and Manufacturer. NEVILLE & BARRETT, Planters & General Store Keepers. M. S. CRINBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Fashionable Clothing. VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII. MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. ROBT RYCKOFF, PLUMBER. HAS OPENED HIS SHOP ON KING STREET, next door to HARRIS'S Confectionary Shop, and offers his services in all branches of Plumbing.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH. HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for sale, a good assortment of BEST REFINED BAR IRON! Best Blacksmith's Coal. JOHN NOTT & CO., Copper & Tin Smiths. TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Copper Work, consisting in part of STEEL, STEEL PANS, SINGHAM PANS, WORKS, PUMPS, &c. JEWELER AND ENGRAVER MR. J. COSTA. JAMES L. LEWIS, COOPER AND GAUGER. AT THE OLD STAND, Corner of King and Bethel Sts. COOPERING MATERIALS! CONSTANTLY ON HAND. SUGAR & MOLASSES. THOMAS SPENCER-PLANTATION. ONOMEA PLANTATION. PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION. WAILUKU PLANTATION. MAKEE PLANTATION. SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the San Francisco Board of Underwriters, representing the California Insurance Company, Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co., Pacific Insurance Company, California Lloyd's, and Home Mutual Insurance Company. MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF SAN FRANCISCO. THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue policies on Caboccos, Passengers and TRAVELERS. CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY. THE undersigned, AGENTS of the above Company, have been authorized to issue risks on CABOCCO, FREIGHT and TRAVELERS, from Honolulu to all parts of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa.

Prescott's Life and Works.

Mr. Ticknor is considered one of the most distinguished linguists in America; and his history of Spanish literature has gained for him the highest reputation as one of the most eminent critics of the United States. At the time we are referring to, he had just delivered, at Harvard University, a series of lectures on that interesting subject, and wanted to condense them into a book. It occurred to him that the reading of them might work a favorable change in the melancholy and depressed spirits of his friend Prescott. His offer was gratefully accepted, and it was not long before Prescott became an enthusiastic student of that rich and melodious idiom, forsaking forever the difficult study of German. Without losing a moment, he borrowed from Mr. Ticknor, grammar, books and dictionaries. By a singular chance, the first volume that attracted his attention was the History of the Conquest of Mexico, by Solis. Some months later, he had so far mastered Spanish as to be able to write to Mr. Ticknor letters in that language, containing appreciative opinions of the literary worth of the different works he was reading. A year had hardly elapsed, and this new course of study being completed, he began to think himself well prepared to write a book, but he remained a long time undecided as to a choice of subject. He justly considered Spain as an inexhaustible mine for historical research, and at last, having overcome his hesitation, he selected the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. Twenty years after, he wrote in the margin of his journal, where he had entered his determination of publishing the history of the two Spanish celebrities, the following suggestive words: "Happy Choice!" He hopes, by attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed, and for which he now returns his thanks.

that result, he adopted certain processes, to which he became attached to the very end of his literary career. Let us first be allowed to say a few words on his habits, and on the precautions he had to take in order to spare his feeble sight. The room in which he used to work had two windows. One of them, in a corner, and in the upper part of the wall near the ceiling, admitted the light; the other was covered with three blue muslin curtains, superposed, each looped up with a different string. A large green screen was placed against the wall, opposite this window. The secretary's desk and chair stood in the light, while Prescott's bureau, carefully protected by a screen from the blaze of the fire, occupied the centre of the room. There he used to sit, while listening to the reading, taking notes, his back towards the light, which fell on the paper in a softened manner, and when he lifted his eyes from his note-book, they rested on the green shade of the screen. When he wanted to read by himself, (which was very seldom the case,) he would have his chair near the muslin curtains, which he would necessarily move, without interrupting his occupation. He felt the least variation in the sky, and not a cloud passed over the sun that did not require, on his part, a modification of the light. It is no wonder if he knew the strings of his chair as well as a sailor the rigging of his ship. He could not spend a long time reading, and when he had done he would go back to the bureau, and with a pencil in his hand and the ingenious apparatus called topograph on his knee, he would listen to his secretary and take notes, his eyes being shut all the time. It was in this room, which nobody can enter without a feeling of respect and emotion, that Prescott passed many long and laborious days, methodically spent in reading and condensing in his mind what he had heard. He used to get up very early in the morning, and take a ride. At 10 o'clock his secretary would arrive, and they would be closeted together till lunch-time, at 1 o'clock. After lunch, he would return to his library, and review in his mind the subjects of his morning's study, selecting what he deemed worth remembering, and casting aside what he thought worthless. He called that way of employing his time "his digestion." At 6 o'clock, his secretary punctually returned, and read to him till 8 o'clock. He never worked after dinner, but his wife, or one of his children would stay the evening in reading the newspapers, or some work pertaining to the subject of his studies. His mind had become so clear by this constant and methodical occupation, that each day, when he resumed his work, everything that he had learned the day before was arranged and classified, ready to appear when required in writing his books. When he interrupted his reading he was perfectly absorbed in composing, doing and undoing, mentally, the plan and style of one of his historical master-pieces. He would avail himself of every opportunity, and was combining and constructing in his mind, while dressing himself, eating or awake in bed, and especially during his long morning rides in the country. This would last for two or three days, and then he would write, when his eyes allowed him, or dictate to his secretary, the chapter he had prepared in his mind. If his muse were slow, he would resort to a desperate remedy, and would hum to himself a favorite song commencing with these words: "Oh! give me my Arabian steed!" But he seldom had occasion to employ those violent means, and he would dictate or write, without interruption, some fifty or sixty pages, as if he were reciting a lesson. In the latter part of his life, he said that his memory was getting slow, because he could not condense in his mind more than forty pages at once. The dictation being done, his secretary would read it to him, and Prescott would correct it with the most scrupulous attention, shortening and modifying according to his judgment. To give an idea of his conscientiousness as a writer; of the exactness and depth of his researches; and of the method with which he accomplished his literary pursuits, it is only necessary to state, in reference to his history of Ferdinand and Isabella, that he not only comprised in his programme of study, all the French, English and Spanish books having any connection with his subject, but that he had the honor of being the first who deciphered some Spanish manuscripts unknown to the Spanish literati. Many years afterwards, his secretary could not speak, without horror, of the chronicles of a certain Bernaldez, which Prescott said as a precious discovery, but of which his young friend had a very different opinion. "The old scrawl," he would say, "was my greatest enemy, and I shall never forget the tireless hours I have spent with Mr. Prescott, reading it over and over again. In the beginning, I could hardly decipher it, and I made so many blunders that I can not conceive how he could understand me; but he never showed any impatience." Some chapters, and among them the one relative to the civilization of the Americans, cost him seven months of labor. It is not astonishing if it took him seven years to write the history of Ferdinand and Isabella. If we add to them the three years he spent in preparatory study, it will be seen that he devoted ten years of his life to that important work.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ESPECIALLY TO THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15, 1868. WE are now in the vacation of Congress. Consequently, the Eastern news lacks that exciting interest which it formerly possessed. In the Southern States there is still a feverish condition of affairs. In the reorganization of their local governments, the old rebel prejudice breaks out against the freedmen. Their rights are stubbornly resisted in two or three of the States where the rebels have predominated; they are seeking to elect the freedmen from the legislative offices to prevent them from giving testimony before courts of justice, and in other respects to degrade them as far as they are permitted to do under the Reconstruction measures of Congress. The freedmen has had a taste of liberty. It is sweet to him, and as revolutions were never known to go backwards, he is bold to assert his equality before the law, and is determined to hold his own. His education has been so improved, and his intelligence so advanced, that he is not content with the present generation but has departed with its prejudices of a cast, and a new people occupy the stage of the country. The youth-educated in a different school and taught higher and more comprehensive views of the sublime sentiments of the Declaration of Independence. California News. The Mechanics' Industrial Fair ended on Saturday night last. It was a brilliant success. The receipts were equal to about \$50,000, more than covering all expenses. On Tuesday, the 15th, the Fair of the State Agricultural Society commenced at Sacramento. In the exhibition of live stock, fruits and agricultural implements, it is said to be creditable—otherwise a poor affair, falling far short of the Mechanics' Exhibition in the extent of its goods and the interest manifested by visitors. It is generally conceded here as the "Sacramento annual horse-race," inasmuch as the races get all the large purse, while the exhibitors are obliged to satisfy with three and four dollar premiums or diplomas. Politics. The season of mass-meetings and torch-light processions has commenced. At least once a week the streets of our city are made vocal at night by the shouts of parading clubs, and the air made luminous by the display of rockets, torches, and Roman candles. The campaign has been fully inaugurated; the ablest speakers of the two parties are on the stump in every county of the State, and if the voters do not find out before the 3d of November which candidate they ought to support for President, they will be left in the lurch for the want of opportunities or partisan instruction. George C. Gorham, candidate of the Union party for Governor, has been recently elected Secretary of the Senate of the United States, returned from the East a couple of weeks ago and was honored with a grand reception by his political admirers, who turned out to receive him with music, torches, etc. At the Occidental Hotel he addressed the crowd, which was handsomely entertained in the dining room, and was accompanied to the hotel by a large number of citizens. Mr. Gorham is now stamping it through the State, holding discourses with a leading Democrat named W. W. Wallace, formerly his political adversary, who has acquired himself with marked ability, and is thought to be more than a match in polemics for his adversary. They have had several meetings, the Democrats were defeated on each occasion. Mr. Wallace is now writing to Mr. Wallace to cut loose from the arrangement to "discuss" and strike out as a speaker. On the 15th, the Fortunate, a schooner of the 18th anniversary. Many of the public buildings and private residences of the city were decorated with flags throughout the day. A procession was formed at one o'clock, P. M., and marched through several of the principal streets to the new Mercantile Library Hall, where the oration was delivered by E. D. Wheeler, Esq. A large number were on the occasion by a pioneer lady, was read at the conclusion of the address by Master Lacio M. Newberry. The Society subsequently enjoyed a "feast of reason and love" at their rooms, where a sumptuous "spread" had been made for their corporeal and mental gratification. The Small Pox. The latest information I have been enabled to obtain concerning this fatal epidemic, is in the city of the 19th, as follows: For the week ending Saturday, Sept. 12th, at 12 M., the deaths in San Francisco amounted to eighty-eight—a considerable increase on the mortality of the previous week. A contemporary makes the number of hundred and forty-four, which is fifty-six too many. There were sixty cases of small-pox reported at the Health Office during the week, and twenty-two were admitted to the hospital in one or the other of its forms. Of the deaths during the week, thirty-two were children under five years of age. There were also deaths from phthisis, and pneumonia—excluding the small-pox cases—were distributed pretty evenly through a list of some thirty diseases. Martine. In my last letter, I spoke of the wreck of a bark called the Brigardine, just outside of the Golden Gate. The only thing to add is, that the largest part of her cargo has been saved, and efforts are still being made to get the vessel off, although the chances are against her success. A morning paper furnishes the annexed account of the foundering of a schooner at sea. The vessel was the schooner A. J. Burr, reached this city yesterday morning in a yawl, with a crew of four men belonging to her. Her report that she was about five miles to the northwest of the Farallones, on the first instant, at about half-past four A. M., the schooner sprung a leak. They got the boat out immediately, and then tried to raise the vessel of water, but found it a matter of impossibility, as she filled and went down head foremost in about half an hour's time, the crew being able to save only a portion of their clothing. They then started for the Farallones, which place they reached in safety at twelve M. On September 2nd, they sighted the wreck about two miles and a half to the southeast of the island and went off to it, but being unable to do any good, returned to the island. On September 6th, at eight A. M., they started for this city, arriving at 11 P. M. The A. J. Burr was a very old vessel, of forty-three tons register, and was owned by U. Johnson, of Oakland, and C. Randall, of this city. She came from New York, via the Straits of Magellan, under sloop rig, in 1852. She was bound for Russian River for a cargo of lumber when the disaster occurred. Unaccountable Phenomenon. Yesterday morning when day dawned, a mist was found to envelop the city, so strange in character as to be entirely unaccountable. It was partially a fog, but not all fog; partially smoke, but not all smoke. Some said it was impalpable dust which permeated the atmosphere, and some that it was no more than a lowering of the clouds and a precursor of rain. The sun was visible, "as through a glass, darkly," but was a pale, greenish and purple. Nervous people were on the qui vive for an earthquake, and every one in fact, was strangely interested to know "what was up." Not a few believed there were further volcanic eruptions at your islands, and to this cause the fog or smoke was to be attributed. Indeed, this was the most popular theory, and until we have heard from you to the con-

trary, the impression will not be wholly removed. To-day the fog continues. Regrettably all over the country, from San Jose and Stockton to Sacramento and Virginia City. A report was current yesterday that there had been a tidal wave which caused the sea to rise nine feet above high tide. This however, was a canard. That something unusual has occurred somewhere every body believes, and we shall await with impatience to learn the news from abroad to know whether there have been further earthquakes, or whether the remarkable occurrence is merely a playful freak of the elements. SILVER MOUNTAIN, Sept. 17.—Just at eleven A. M., two shocks of earthquake were felt here, coming from the north and passing south. The first shock was light but was immediately succeeded by a much heavier one, followed by a strong rotary motion, this last being the most severe ever experienced in this country. Reports from other portions of the country mention only one shock. Miscellaneous. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Herald has long accounted of an alleged discovery of a new method of an electrical sub-aqueous communication, which has been accomplished through the longest distances under water without cables or other conductors, using water alone as the conducting medium. The inventor proposes to use the same communication by this process, within three months, between Montauk Point and Spain; he says it can be done for only \$100,000. Electricians would have their heads turned by this announcement, though the inventor declares he has carried on a conversation by this process at a distance of 130 miles, through the waters of Lake Ontario. It is stated that a rich and powerful company has been formed in London, with Cyrus W. Field as the controlling man, to form a continuous line of telegraph cables from England to China, by way of the Mediterranean, Egypt and India. This company have purchased the cable line from Malta to Alexandria, and are about to relay the cable in deeper water. KEY WEST, Sept. 6.—The application for a writ of Habeas corpus in behalf of Dr. Mudd, Arnold and Spang, has been refused by the court. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Sept. statement shows the public debt less cash in the Treasury to be \$3,585,014,215.00. There are over ninety-two and a half millions of coin in the Treasury and fifteen millions in currency. The total disbursements for the month of August amounted to thirty-seven million seven hundred and forty thousand. CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A Santa Fe dispatch says the election in New Mexico has resulted in a Republican victory. The Legislature will be two-thirds Republican. A Denver dispatch says the election in Colorado, on Tuesday, resulted in the election of Allen A. Bradley, Republican, delegate of Congress, by the majority. The Legislature is largely Republican. CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—A fearful accident occurred at the Grand Central depot, where a city Railroad yesterday, two miles this side of Iowa City. The bridge was drawn, when a train going West came up. The engine slipped into the river, dragging the passenger cars and one or two cars in a confused mass upon each other. The last car made a pile so high that it prevented the passenger cars following. The engine and the first car were both killed, the former's head being severed from his body. No other persons were injured. Many cattle were killed. Another terrible disaster occurred at a shadow over this community. The propeller Hippopotamus left Benton Harbor, Mich., Monday evening, bound for this port with a cargo of potatoes. The vessel was wrecked last night in search of the missing vessel, and brought back tidings that the unfortunate steamer had sunk in the middle of the lake, thirty miles from shore. Reports of Indian outrages still continue from various localities on the frontier. CHICAGO, September 11th.—Fifteen passengers and crew of the steamer Hippopotamus escaped from that vessel by clinging to portions of the wreck. They were picked up by a passing vessel and brought to the shore. Two of the passengers were missing. The vessel was overloaded with freight, and foundered and sank very rapidly. ST. PETERS, Minn., September 14th.—There was a terrible disaster to the steamer Hippopotamus on Friday night. Houses and barns were blown into fragments, grain and stock scattered in every direction, and a number of persons were injured. A bill of persons were injured. A bill of persons were injured. ATLANTA, Ga., September 16th.—A bill of persons were injured. A bill of persons were injured. NEW YORK, September 15th.—The iron steamer Humboldt, which has been fitting out at various piers in this city, sailed six weeks ago under the mysterious circumstances. Information in the hands of U. S. Marshal Murray leads to the belief that she intends to take a cargo of slaves from Africa to Brazil or Cuba. She was completely wrecked here it is believed for the same purpose. The Philadelphia Print Works, attached to the Washington manufacturing Company's mills, Gloucester, N. J., were completely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, about a quarter of a million; fully insured. FIRE AT CALLEJO.—On the 14th August the most extensive fire ever occurred in Callejo broke out about 9 o'clock in the evening, originating in the Hotel Conde. The flames, directed by the prevailing wind, were not long in reaching the ground, and ere the fire engines here and in Lima were in active operation the fire was so strong and powerful that it was with difficulty extinguished, and only after a great loss of valuable property. The fire extended on the one hand along to the house of the Prefect, and every house between the Prefect and the building known as "Club Mercantile." Again, on the other side of the street, the houses running from Calle de San Mateo to Calle de San Felipe were also burnt to the ground; and in some places some thirty houses are totally destroyed, and twenty-seven others seriously damaged. It is estimated that the property lost amounts to fully one million dollars, has been lost, and only some \$50,000 was insured. NEW ORLEANS, September 16th.—A wrecking company having succeeded in raising the safe belonging to the Adams Express Company, which was sunk on the steamer W. R. Arthur, in 1866, above Vicksburg. The safe contained \$300,000 belonging to the Government, and \$30,000 to private parties. FORT WALLACE, September 16th.—A report was brought to-day that a party of twenty-five Indians committed an outrage within half a mile of Ford Creek City. A little later, another messenger reported that a band of one hundred Indians dispersed 1,300 head of stock within sight of Ford City; this drove was yesterday on its way to California. It belonged to thirty-five Texas, who have their families with them. A Company of soldiers, sent west in pursuit, a late report states that all the cattle were recaptured after a chase of fifteen miles. A THOROUGH WARRIORMAN—Sail-Boat.

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J. M. SMITH & CO.,
 HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVAL, a New Assortment of Drugs and Medicines.
 Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do., Ayer's do., Bristol's do., Shaker's do., Root do., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Balsam for the Lung, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites, E. L. & S. S. Compound Extract of Buchu, Capsules, Thon's Extract, Crossman's Specific, Pills and Ointments, of various kinds, Liniments, Plasters, Fectoral Purgatives, Sponges, Hamour Tea, Lily White, Fungicidal Pastils, Trusses, J. R. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shields, Rubin's and Pinard's Extracts, Toilet Articles, Lip Salve, Insoluble Penicils, a New Invention, Hair Restorers and Dressings, Syringes, Leeches, etc., etc.
 Drugs of all kinds, Corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. 11-17

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One Bottle of Resolvent Better than Ten Large Bottles of Sarsaparilla.
 One Bottle will Purify the Blood, and Expel Corruption from the Body!
 It is this remedy, after entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood, and in six minutes after it has taken.

1 BETTER THAN 10 R. R. R. Resolvent cures with astonishing rapidity every form of Chronic, Scrofulous and Skin Diseases, and exterminates all corruption from the human system.

One bottle of Dr. Radway's Renovating Resolvent contains more of the active curative principles of the best Sarsaparilla, Sarsaparillian, than Ten of the largest size bottles of the mixture sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.
 The process adopted by Dr. Radway in securing extracts (prepared in vacuo) of Medicinal Roots, Plants, Herbs, and other vegetables possessing great curative properties over Scrofula, Chronic, Syphilitic and all skin diseases, that enters into the composition of the Renovating Resolvent, produces only ONE OUNCE of the pure extract out of 20 lbs. of the crude root. The inner matter that enters so generally in the large bottle mixtures and prepared under the official or pharmacopoeia formula, is, by Dr. Radway's process, cast aside as rubbish.
 One teaspoonful of the Resolvent is sufficient for a dose for all Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blisters, Sores and Eruptions of the Skin. Humors in the Blood, &c.
 One teaspoonful, three times per day, will, in a few days, make the blood pure, the skin clear, the eyes bright, the complexion smooth and transparent, the hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blisters, Pustules, Tetter, Cankers, &c. from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small.
 The first dose that is taken seizes on the disease and commences its work of resolving away all diseased deposits, Purifying the Blood, and driving corruption from the system.
 The Renovating Resolvent, if used in any of the following named complaints, will positively cure the patient:
 Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bones, Humors in the Blood, Constitutional, Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases, Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rickets, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Boils, Nodules, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges, from the Ear, Ophthalmia, Itch, Constitutional Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blisters, Tumors, Cancerous Affects, Rheumatism, Gout, Gouty Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Strictures, Difficulty of Passing Water, Calculous Deposits, &c.
 ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY AND CALCULOUS DISEASES.
 The annual reports of the Health Commissioners of different cities, show a great increase of deaths from diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the only remedy that has demonstrated conclusively, its solvent, diuretic, litholytic and tonic properties exceed that of any medicine in the world; it readily assimilates with the fluids, and promotes their exit through the kidneys, Ureter and Bladder, removing calculous obstructions, and correcting all derangements of these organs.
 No useful is this remedy in passing into the circulation, that it has been detected in the urine in six minutes after it has been taken; by adding to the liquid when cold a few pieces of starch, and a few drops of nitric acid, the liquid will change to a blue color. When brick dust, or a thick white deposit, like the white of an egg, (albumen,) is detected in the vessel, or bloody discharges from the urethra, or mistaking in drops, accompanied by a burning or scalding pain—the RESOLVENT should be used, and R. R. R. RELIEF rubbed on the spine, &c.
 RADWAY'S PILLS being an aperient, softening, and tonic laxative, are the only purgative medicine to administer in these difficulties; their mild, soothing and healing properties produce evacuations without irritating the mucous membrane of the bowels, kidneys, ureter, bladder, &c., or causing straining when stool, &c., or existing.

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 English Linen Thread & Sewing Cotton,
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 Ladies' and Gents' Hats and Caps,
Silk & Merino Dress Goods,
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 Bright Fencing Wire, Nos. 5 & 6, Sheet Zinc,
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WHALE LINE,
 Cotton Canvas and Sail Twine,
 —ALL OF WHICH—
 Is Offered for Sale, Before or on Arrival,
 AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, AND ON FAVORABLE TERMS. [2m]

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
 HAVE RECEIVED
 Per Haw'n Bark R. C. Wylie,
 FROM BREMEN,
 An Assortment of
 Dry Goods,
 Woolen Goods,
 Hosiery,
 FRENCH DRESS COODS
 and Fancy Articles,
 Dundee Hemp Canvas
 AND SAIL TWINE,
 Letter and Wrapping Paper,
 Burlaps, Blacked Calfskins,
 Lamp Chimneys,
 Shingle Nails,
 Paints and Paint Oil,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
 Beers, Wines, Spirits, Alcohol.
 For Sale at Reasonable Prices and on FAVORABLE TERMS. [2m]

JUST RECEIVED
 PER HAWAIIAN BARK
R. C. WYLIE,
 FROM BREMEN,
 AN ASSORTMENT OF
 Wines, Liquors and Beers,
 CONSISTING OF
 COGNAC, Pints and Quarts,
 COGNAC, Superior Quality,
 HOLLAND GIN, in Green Cases,
French Wines,
 Chateau Cantemerle,
 Nillon Clerc,
 Margaux du Tertre,
SHERRY.
 CHERRY CORDIAL,
 DEETJEN'S PALE ALE, pints & qts,
 DEETJEN'S PORTER, in qts,
 MULLER'S LAGER BEER, qts
 Alcohol, 96 per cent. Full Proof.
 For Sale at F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.'S
 21-2m

FOR SALE CHEAP!
A NEW BOILER
 OF 10-HORSE POWER WITH complete fixings, warranted new and with all the latest improvements, to be had at a low figure at
 24-3m Ed. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO., and Estimates for Machinery given. Apply to
 25-3m W. L. GREEN.

THE LITTLE ROBE OF WHITE.
 In a rosewood cradle a baby lay,
 His mother wept, his father sigh'd away,
 Upon a little robe of white,
 One look on the rosy, dimpled cheek,
 The father's heart was glad to see,
 The mother's heart was glad to see,
 To think her work was done.
 In every stitch of the garment she wrought,
 That loving mother fashioned a thought—
 How goodly that little robe of white,
 And smiled on her baby in happy pride,
 As if it were the child of her life,
 To the little robe of white.
 Then she folded up the crumpled lace,
 And kissed her little one's chubby face,
 That smiled in his infant glee,
 She tucked it up and down, and said,
 "How pretty you'll look, little babe, when you grow up."
 That little robe of white, said she,
 Will be a precious memory to me.
 In a rosewood cradle the baby lay,
 His mother wept the night away,
 Washing his dying head, and his eyes,
 With that precious robe of white,
 And his mother's heart was glad to see,
 Her darling baby from sleep to sleep,
 In the robe of white.
 They buried the babe in the garden's nook,
 Whose every stitch had a loving thought,
 From the loving mother's sight,
 One mother's heart was glad to see,
 "How many hopes are buried here,
 In that little robe of white!"
 In the Saviour's arms a baby lay,
 From the rosewood cradle away,
 In the robes of love and light,
 The angels' garments had folded about
 The little form which never wear out—
 A seamless robe of white.

The East India Archipelago.
 We copy the following article from the N. Y. Times, written at the time when Capt. Gibson's affairs were under consideration by the United States Senate. It contains information interesting to us at this time.
 It appears that in the year 1851 an American schooner called the *Flirt*, under command of Walter M. Gibson, sailed from the United States bound on a trading voyage to Singapore in the East Indies. By stress of weather the *Flirt* was compelled to anchor in the roads of Mintow, the capital of Banca—a large island lying between Sumatra and Borneo, over which the Dutch claim jurisdiction. By invitation of some of the Dutch officials at this place, Captain Gibson, with his schooner over to Palembang, a Dutch province of Sumatra, and came to anchor in the Moeze river, opposite the city of Palembang, which lies about sixty miles from the mouth of this river, in the strait of Banca. He was here treated with consideration by De Brauw, the Dutch Governor, and was allowed to collect all the information which was available respecting the geography of the adjacent country and the character and condition of the native tribes.
 Adjoining the Dutch province of Palembang on the north, lies the territory of Jambi, governed by a native prince called the Sultan of Jambi, and claimed as a dependent province by the Government of the Netherlands in India. Captain Gibson, desiring to learn something about this territory, deputed his mate to visit it, furnishing him with a credential letter. It was necessary that this letter should be written in the Malay language, and the Dutch Governor recommended as an amanuensis, a man who was in the employment of the Government police. This fellow wrote the letter. The mate took it and started on his journey to Jambi. The police spy followed the mate, arrested him, seized the letter, accused Captain Gibson of treason in attempting to excite the natives to rebel against the authority of the Dutch Government, and arrested him and all his crew.
 The letter produced by the spy, as that which was found in possession of the mate, was not the letter which Captain Gibson dictated, nor was it the letter which he signed. It was a letter written or dictated by the Dutch Government for the purpose of entrapping the American. Captain Gibson was tried for the alleged offense and acquitted by the subordinate tribunals at Batavia, in the Island of Java. But, after eighteen months imprisonment, he was arraigned for high treason by the Supreme Court of Netherlands India, convicted, compelled to stand half an hour under the gallows, sentenced to twelve years imprisonment and perpetual banishment from the East India Archipelago. Two weeks after this sentence he escaped from prison, returned to the United States and applied to the State Department to demand indemnity for the loss and injury he had sustained at the hands of the Dutch Government of India. A long and animated correspondence between the United States Government and Holland followed this demand. But the perfidious Dutchmen are slow to acknowledge the injustice of their acts, and the correspondence resulted only in disclosing many interesting facts touching the claims of sovereignty which Holland asserts over most of the islands of the East India Archipelago.

The matter was then brought before the Committee on Foreign Relations, who reported that Jambi is a sovereign and independent nation, and that the Sultan of Jambi is not and never was a tributary of the Dutch Government. That Captain Gibson had a right to visit the Sultan of Jambi in person, or to send him a minister with such powers and credentials as might seem to him proper, and that he had a right to visit any or all of the native princes of the Archipelago, so long as he violated no law and was guilty of no offense against persons or property of the Dutch subjects in India.
 In reviewing this history, we are surprised at the patience and cool deliberation with which our Government has treated this outrage upon the rights of an American citizen. Not long ago an American was murdered in Canton by a gang of drunken Chinamen. Our Consul demands the surrender of the murderers. Because it is impossible for the Chinese Government to surrender them, he orders that American merchants shall not pay the custom duties on their exports from China. Only the other day an accidental insult is offered to the American flag in the whole American squadron in those waters borders the city of the Celestial barbarians. But an unoffending American citizen is seized without cause, is imprisoned, is disgraced, his property confiscated, by the Christian Government of Holland, and yet no American Consul repudiates tribute to Dutch Custom Houses, and no American squadron batters down the flag of Palembang. On the other hand, we spend four years in interchanging the frigid civilities of diplomacy with an obtuse and treacherous despotism, whose honor has proved to be no better than the honor of the Pagan barbarians.
 But if we never obtain direct satisfaction from the Dutch Government, the adventure of Capt. Gibson is destined, in its results, to riddle the assumed title of Holland over the East India Archipelago, and to open those large and fertile islands to the enterprises of American commerce. The bill, if adopted by Congress, will accomplish this end.
 The East India Archipelago, commonly called the Malay Archipelago, because the inhabitants are chiefly of the Malay race, is the most extensive group of islands on the globe. It stretches from Achery Head, the north-western point of Sama-

tra, in latitude 5° N., and longitude 95° 20' E., to the Arco Islands, in latitude 6° S., and longitude 134° 30' E.—a distance of about 3,000 miles; or from the Bay of Bengal to Cape York, the northern extremity of Australia, which is separated from Papua by Torres Straits, 80 miles wide. The group comprises several thousand islands, the most important of which are Sumatra, Borneo, Banca, Java, Sumbawa, Timor, Flores, Celebes, Celam, Jilolo, and Papua or New Guinea. Not less than one hundred of the islands of this group are each as large as the State of Delaware; and more than one thousand of them contain, each, an area varying from 500 to 1,000 square miles. Sumatra makes three States as large as Pennsylvania; and Borneo and Papua would each make nearly five States of that size. The aggregate area of these islands and their intervening seas, is not less extensive than the area of the United States and Territories, and they contain a population estimated at 37,000,000. With few exceptions, the whole of this vast and beautiful Archipelago is nominally under the sway of the Netherlands, and is therefore called the Dutch East Indies.
 Almost every species of vegetable life thrives here luxuriantly. The sugar cane and cotton tree grow without cultivation. Fruits, spices and drugs are abundant, and the density and vigor of the vegetation is astonishing. Forests of teak, ebony, sandalwood, palm and gutta-percha crowd the soil. Gold, silver, copper, iron, coal and sulphur are found in the earth, diamonds in the sands, and pearls in the seas. Tin mines are already worked in Banca, whose products rival the tin mines of Great Britain. In 1844, the Dutch took 4,189 tons of tin metal from a mine near Mintow. These mines are rapidly being worked by Europeans, and they have generally been avoided by Christian navigators, not only on account of the barbarian policy of the Dutch, who assume authority over them, but on account of the piratical disposition of the native inhabitants, who live in a state of natural heathenism.

The immense scale of this Archipelago has been accumulating for ages, and American enterprise only is required to develop it, and turn it into the channels of universal commerce. Our trade with it is now confined to Batavia, the residence of the Dutch Governor-General, and to a few ports on the northwest coast of Sumatra; whence our ships bring coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, spices, tin, rattans and arrack. In 1855, a number of ships which had departed from our ports to ports in the East Indies and China, was 172; and in 1856, was 161. The number of ships which arrived in the United States from these ports in 1855, was 168; and in 1856, was 226. But of those in 1856, only 20 vessels sailed to these islands—13 to Batavia, and 7 to Suvaia, and other ports on the coast of Sumatra, and 6 from Sumatra. When we consider the rich materials that are lying idle in this Archipelago, sufficient to move the machinery of a vast commerce, we feel that the bill about to be submitted to the Senate, merits the immediate acquiescence of Congress.

ENCKE'S COMET—ITS EXPECTED APPEARANCE.—Encke's comet is due, says the Providence Journal, and the star gazers are turning their telescopes to the skies in hopes of discovering the presence of the expected visitor. It is interesting chiefly for performing its revolution within the boundaries of the solar system for the common period of only seven years, in which its revolution takes place, and for the reason that we know more about it than we do of those vast ethereal creations which visit our system and then rush off into space.
 Encke's comet, although it was really discovered by M. Pons on his return in 1816, was seen four times before its identity was determined. It was first detected by a French discoverer, in 1786, and by Miss Caroline Herschel in 1795, again by a Frenchman in 1805, and lastly by M. Pons in 1816. Astronomers began to mark the similarity of the orbits of the comets, and M. Encke by combining the observations that had been made, demonstrated that it was one and the same comet which appeared at these different times. Encke then predicted its return in 1822, the position which it would occupy among the stars, and also that it would only be seen in the southern hemisphere. He had the happiness of finding his predictions verified by the observations of an astronomer in New South Wales. Since this time, there have been thirteen returns of this eccentric visitor to its perihelion, every one of which has been predicted with the greatest accuracy.
 The orbit of Encke's comet is an ellipse inclined at an angle of thirteen degrees to the plane of the earth's orbit. At its nearest point it is 31,000,000 miles, and at its most remote point it is 377,000,000 miles from the sun. Its perihelion is between the sun and Mercury, and its aphelion is between Saturn and Jupiter. Its motion, like that of the planets, is from west to east, and its revolution is completed in 1,210 days, subject to a variation which is caused by the disturbing influences of the planetary masses near which it comes in its eccentric course.
 Encke's comet is by no means a remarkable one. It is a telescopic comet, and consists of a circular patch of nebulous light, a few minutes of an arc in diameter and somewhat condensed toward the centre. Though usually only visible through a telescope it has been distinctly seen by the naked eye. Such was its appearance in 1828, when it was in a favorable condition for observation and its light was equivalent to that of a star of the fifth magnitude. At common times there is no trace of a tail; but on rare occasions a slight one has been discerned, once as a faint brush of light extending from the comet towards the sun, and again with a second appendage opposite the first. We shall not enter into scientific details upon the dilatations and contractions of its volume as it approaches to or recedes from the sun; neither shall we philosophize upon its extreme tenuity, so that the stars of the eleventh magnitude may be seen through its transparent substance; neither shall we calculate mathematically the effect upon its motion of its vicinity to the planetary orbs within the sphere of whose attraction it yields obedience to the universal law. The tail, star has its mission. By observations on its "excessive perturbations," when nearest Jupiter, the mass of the huge planet was more accurately determined, and in the same manner, when it was nearest Mercury from the action of the planet, an error was detected in La Place's value of Mercury's mass. This corrected value is the one adopted in the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac."
 During July the comet rises half an hour after midnight, and on the 16th of the month its place was midway between the Pleiades and Iota Aurigæ, and on the 26th it was between Iota Aurigæ and Beta Tauri. Astronomers all over the world are sweeping carefully its track with their telescopes.

THE MIXERS LAMENTATION.—"Veil's veil give ore!"
SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—A stable mind.

HATTEN SURFAGE.—A New York exchange has the following comments on Hatten's affairs. From these comments it appears that Hatten's affairs are not thought in some quarters the *China Trade* of organized governments. Even the limit set to exercise of the franchise under the new Hatten Constitution is not thought to be a sufficient consideration of those who are struggling—as we are doing here, and as they are doing here—under some golden mean between a restricted and an unlimited franchise. Under the provisions in the new franchise law the citizen of Hatten, claiming the right to vote, must show that, besides being of legal age, he is either the owner of real estate, has been engaged in the cultivation of a farm, has a profession, is employed in the public service, or has some industrial calling. Such limits to the exercise of the franchise here in New York would reduce the registered voters' list by ten odd thousand easily—all taken from that class of our population who cannot show that they follow any industrial calling whatever.
 They have tried something approaching to universal suffrage under conditions where they were entirely relieved from the restraint or the interference of a "superior" in English, a constitution, a golden mean between a restricted and an unlimited franchise. They have gathered some political knowledge; and their conclusions on the question of citizenship ought to receive attention, if they do not instruct us. They have shown at least that they are not the interior of the mixed Castilian, Indian and negro race in Mexico; and their constitution project of free schools, freedom of worship, a qualified suffrage and the recognition of the property rights of foreigners, if it indicates anything, indicates national progress. From the study of which communities of greater pretensions may usefully take lessons.

PLANCHETTE.—This three legged impostor has got to be a minor madness. Everybody—especially the ladies—is talking about it, and it is consulted with reference to questions of all grades of importance. Beland, Jane asks advice about the trimming of a new dress that she is going to buy; Eliza Matilda begs a consultation as to the intentions (or identity, if his intentions are already declared) of Alphonso; and hopeful Maria Philo P. Genly, in the privacy of her own chamber, wishes to know if she should tell her mother that she is in love with a young man, it is to be a boy. It is less than a year, it is said, since this curious person became at all noted. An English periodical published some time since about every Saturday copied the article, and since then Planchette has been the fashion. She is no chicken, and her name is not Robert Dale Owen, and Dr. Gardner, a noted spiritualist in this city, were in Europe and saw Planchette; they imported her, and had fifty of her kind in their hands. It is very like the modern P. though not quite so elegant in appearance. Mr. Cottrell tells us that he departed for Planetta and never returned. He ships thousands and thousands of her to all parts of the country, and still the curious public is unsatisfied. I saw in this establishment called "Improved Planchette," or "Little Wonder," a simple apparatus, which a pointer is affixed to, which imparts information through its movements. —*London Correspondent, N. Y. Times.*

PROGRESS IN TURKEY.—A Council of State has been established at Constantinople in which Christians and Jews have seats by the side of Mohammedans, and before which the Sultan appeared as "protector of every one's rights and liberties, desiring to ground his future policy on the basis of perfect freedom and the toleration of all religious opinions." On Saturday, the 2nd of May, the head of the Christian and Jewish communities waited upon the Sultan and tendered their thanks for the great boon vouchsafed to them, for the initiative taken by his Sublime Highness in the establishment of the Council of State, tending to unite all his subjects in a compact and homogeneous body working together for the prosperity and advancement of their country. In reply the Sultan answered that again asserted that "he made no distinction between his Mussulman and his Christian subjects, and that he wished all of them to participate in the administration of the State." So, step by step, the great work of the reformation goes on; and amongst his last triumphs, coming sooner than we could have expected, we find the proud Islam opening his cold heart to the lessons of divine truth, and preparing himself to join the world to overcome the errors and to forget the wrongs and injustices of many long dark centuries. —*British Chronicle.*

PERFORMANCE ON DRUMS.—A Berlin correspondent writing up the announcements of the Prussians at the capital, says: A very curious performance in drum concert was given by the celebrated drummer, Mr. Julius Weiffenbach, on sixteen drums with forty eight iron supports. In this performance, those at both ends are placed a little higher, so that the double row of drums forms an arch. The artist shows a skill on a single drum which is rarely to be met with elsewhere, and I never saw so much music in that single instrument. The orchestra commence then to accompany Mr. Weiffenbach's play on the sixteen drums. To describe it is quite impossible. The artist seems to get almost frantic, and his movements would honor an acrobat. Without interrupting the tune for a single moment, he throws his drumsticks about in all directions, catching them again in the same manner he catches those thrown to him by an attendant. In his playing, the wonderful athletic muscular performance, the artist again shows his skill on a single drum which he plays with such greater dexterity than before. In fact, the sticks are continually flying in the air, so that you quite dizzy with looking at them.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP is condemned as incapable of being navigated to profit. She has been straggling for furniture and fine fixings to satisfy creditors, and she is like a sick elephant, hopeless of resuscitation, yet racking up expenses of repair and watching her with still greater anxiety. The mistake was fatal. Had the ship been fifty feet lower out of water and thirty feet wider she would have been a great success. An American engineer offered to raze her to better proportions, and take the cut-of-metal for nearly all the cost. Had this been done the great ship would have been saved from the fate that has brought her to abandonment. —*Alta.*

A CLEVERMAN, while sitting in the gallery of the Connecticut legislature when that body was putting through divorce cases, wrote the following impromptu:
 "The ending-all commotion famed
 Connected with this case, I find
 I wish counsel in one, but you
 I don't know whom I counsel in two.
 "What you counsel—lead away."
THE SHAVERS.
 The barber shaves with polished blade,
 The merchant shaves in constant trade,
 The broker shaves in twelve per cent,
 The landlord shaves by raising rent,
 The doctor shaves in patent pills,
 The lawyer shaves in law suits,
 The farmer shaves in hay and oats,
 The mechanic shaves in iron and steel,
 The laborer shaves both friends and foes,
 The pedlar shaves where'er he goes,
 Efficient shaves in every nook,
 The parson shaves his own salvation,
 The witty churchman shaves his brother,
 The people all shave one another.

A DEVONSHIRE FARMER catching his lad one day on "the chief end o'man," said:
 "You made these?"
 "God," answered the boy.
 "What did God make thee for?"
 "No reply."
 "Speak man, whence, why does thee stand digging thee head, and shuckering, as if thee was crayed up, moonball—what did God make thee for?"
 The boy looked up, and said:
 "To drive 't'ay cart to Crowbeer, measter."
CHLOROPHORM.—Colonel Henry A. Mercer, formerly of Lansingburg, but more recently from Chicago, was found lying senseless in his berth, on board the steamer *Consuelo*, yesterday morning. When discovered he was breathing very hard, and appeared to be suffering from apoplexy. Physicians were summoned on the arrival of the boat at Troy, but he was beyond medical aid, he died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. It is believed that he died from cerebral apoplexy, induced by taking chlorophorm, which he had been in the habit of taking to relieve neuralgia.

FOREIGN NOTICES.
 W. W. WILLIAMS, R. P. BLANCHARD, C. E. WILSON,
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
 SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 No. 305 Front Street,
 SAN FRANCISCO. [2m]

LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO.,
 Wholesale Druggists,
 Cor. Battery and Clay Streets,
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. [2m]

SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO.,
 Commission Merchants
 —AND—
SHIPPING AGENTS,
 405 Front Street, corner of Clay,
 San Francisco, Cal.

E. M. VAN REED,
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 KANAWA.
 Having the best facilities through an intimate connection with the Japanese trade for the past eight years, is prepared to transact any business entrusted to his care, with dispatch.
 17-1y

M'CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO.,
 Forwarding and
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 PORTLAND, OREGON.
 HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN OUR present business for upwards of seven years, and being located in a First-Class Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Staples, such as Sugar, Rice, Syrup, Pula, Coffee, etc., to advantage. Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon Market, to which personal attention will be paid, and upon which cash advances will be made when required.

AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
 On Fort Street,
MAY BE SEEN THE VIEWS TAKEN
 of the
Late Lava Flow at Kahuku!
 And the Effects of the Late
Earthquake at Waihuia, Kan.
 Also—VIEWS OF KILAUEA and other parts of the Kingdom, Queens, Chiefs, etc., all for sale at Low Prices. Also, Oval Frames of all sizes, and a few Square Frames, which will be sold cheap.
 H. L. CHASE,
 24-3m

KONA COFFEE!
 Constantly on Hand and for Sale in Quantities to Suit.
THE UNDERMIGNED INFORMS the public that he is prepared to furnish Choice and Well Dried Kona Coffee, Having the agency of the following parties in Kona:
 Messrs. NEVILLE & BARRITT, Keopuka,
 H. N. GREENWELL, North Kona,
 D. MONTGOMERY, Kailua.
 24-3m A. S. CLEGGHORN.

HAWAIIAN LEATHER.
 Sole and Saddle Leather, and Tanned Goat-Skins,
 A Regular Supply, from the Celebrated
WALMEA TANNERY,
 and for sale at the lowest market rates by
 A. S. CLEGGHORN,
 34-ly Agent.

A Stove that is a Stove!
 A FEW MORE LEFT, OF those Celebrated Premium Stoves, "TROPIC," "PRIMELESS," and "ELDOARDO," with or without extension. Please call and examine, at
 25-3m C. B. BROWN'S,
 Corner Fort & Merchant Sts.

PUNALUU RICE PLANTATION.
 No. 1 and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by
 WALKER & ALLEN,
 25-3m Agents.

BRIGHT ANNEALED Fence Wire,
 Nos. 5, 6. Just received per "R. C. WYLIE," and for sale by
 30-2m C. BREWER & CO.

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
 LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT,
CONTINUES THE BUSINESS on his own plan of setting with officers and seamen immediately on their shipping at his office. Having no connection, either direct or indirect, with any outfitting establishment, he allows no debts to be collected at his office he hopes to give as good satisfaction in the future as he has in the past.
 24-3m Office on Jas. Robinson & Co.'s Wharf, near the U. S. Consulate, Honolulu, March 27, 1867.

In the Supreme Court
 Of the Hawaiian Islands—Oahu, &c.
 Mary Anne Basima, Complainant, vs. Jose Basima, Defendant.
 Action brought before the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, upon petition this day filed in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.
SUMMONS to Jose Basima, Defendant, greeting: You are hereby summoned by order of the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be and appear before the said Chief Justice at his Chambers, in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY next, to show cause why Mary Anne Basima, Complainant, should not recover a judgment and decree of this Honorable Court, favoring her, the said Complainant, from the bonds of matrimony now existing between her and the said Defendant on the grounds of willful desertion, without cause, for seven consecutive years past, and which is fully set forth in the petition filed in this cause. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and file an answer to the said petition as above required, the said Complainant will apply to this Court for the relief therein demanded. Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Honolulu, this 21st day of August, 1868.
 R. H. Stanley, Esq., Attorney for Complainant.
 18-6m W. M. HUMPHREYS,
 Deputy Clerk Supreme Court,
 Honolulu, Aug. 21, 1868.—34-4m

In the Supreme Court
 Of the Hawaiian Islands—Oahu, &c.
 Catherine McGuire, Complainant, vs. Alexander McGuire, Defendant.
 Action brought before the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, upon petition this day filed in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.
SUMMONS to Alexander McGuire, Defendant, greeting: You are hereby summoned by order of the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be and appear before the said Chief Justice at his Chambers, in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1868, to show cause why Catherine McGuire, Complainant, should not recover a judgment and decree of this Honorable Court divorcing her the said Complainant from the bonds of matrimony now existing between her and the said Defendant, on the grounds of willful desertion and adultery, all which is fully set forth in the petition filed in this cause. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and file an answer to the said petition as above required, the said Complainant will apply to this Court for the relief therein demanded. Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Honolulu, this 14th day of August, 1868.
 25-6m L. McCULLY, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.
Supreme Court—In Probate.
 In the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Metcalf, deceased.
PROPER application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, sitting as a Judge of Probate, by Messrs. G. P. Judd and J. W. Austin, Executors of the Will of Theophilus Metcalf, setting forth that the indebtedness of the said Estate is large, and that as Executors they are unable to pay any part of it, and that in their opinion it is expedient and for the interest of the Creditors that the Real and Personal Property of the Estate be sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of the said debts, the said Executors petitioned that this Estate be set forth at large in the petition briefly as follows, to-wit:
 1—Lot of land in Manoa Valley, Oahu, Royal Patent, No. 24.
 2—Lot of land in Manoa Valley, Oahu, Royal Patent, No. 118.
 3—Lot in Kulaohala, Waikaloa, Oahu, Royal Patent, No. 283.
 4—The Metcalf Sugar Plantation, Oahu, Royal Patent 872.
 5—Lot of land in Manoa, Pihilihi, Royal Patent, No. 582.
 6—Lot of land on Berea's Estate, Honolulu, Royal Patent, No. 1204.
 7—Lot of land on Alapai Street, Honolulu, Royal Patent, No. 1040.
 8—Alphonsus K. K. K. Hawaii, Royal Patent, No. 872.
 9—Lot in Manoa Valley, conveyed to T. Metcalf by E. H. Rogers.
 10—Sundry parcels of land in Kaunapuu, Oahu.
 11—Kailii, in Kaunapuu, Royal Patent, No. 4999.
 12—Waipili, in Kaunapuu, Awaui, 4999.
 13—Lot in Manoa Valley, Oahu, conveyed to the said Metcalf, at SATURDAY, the 10th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the time set for