

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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McCOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS.

IRA RICHARDSON, IMPORTER AND DEALER.

EDWIN JONES, GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER.

THEO. H. DAVIES, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

HYMAN BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

LEWERS & DICKSON, Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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THEODORE C. REUCK, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

H. HACKFELD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

THE TOM MOORE TAVERN, BY J. O'NEILL.

J. D. WICKE, Agent for the Hawaiian Board of Underwriters.

CHUNG HOON, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT.

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R. W. ANDREWS, MACHINIST.

ROBT RYCKOFF, PLUMBER.

PIANOS TUNED.

PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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TABBETS & SORENSEN, SHIP CARPENTERS & CAULKERS.

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AFONG & ACHUCK, IMPORTERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND CHINA GOODS.

C. S. BARTOW, AUCTIONEER.

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

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VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

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J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

JOHN NOTT & CO., Copper & Tin Smiths.

MR. J. COSTA, Jeweler and Engraver.

JAMES L. LEWIS, COOPER AND GAUGER.

H. A. WIDEMANN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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Germany since the War of 1866.

The dissolution of the German Diet; the establishment of a Confederation of North Germany, headed by Prussia, and from which Austria is excluded; the annexation of Hanover, Hesse and Nassau to the Prussian territory—all these changes, as great as they were sudden, have taken place in the presence of wonder-struck Europe, and have been thought to be the happy result of hasty combinations, improvised on a day of success and victory, but they had, in fact, been predicted, some years before, in the most precise and emphatic manner. In a book published in 1861, Mr. Heinrich von Sybel said: "As sure as rivers run toward the sea, there shall be in Germany, apart from Austria, a limited Confederation, under the direction of Prussia. To come to this end, all means must be resorted to: persuasion, diplomacy, and even war, in case of resistance."

Was the celebrated historian endowed with the gift of prophesying the future events that were so soon to be accomplished? No; but they were, in his opinion, the natural consequences of a series of facts wherein one can trace that logical philosophy of history which might be called "Provisional Law, if human ambition did not have so great a part in it. He who knows all the forces that the past has engendered, can also foresee the results to be produced by them in the future. It is for such a reason that the study of history is the school of statesmen, and that sometimes historians become Ministers, and Ministers historians.

What are the causes of the recent changes in Germany? What principles have been established by the Constitution of the North-German Confederation? Is that Constitution the crowning piece of German nationality, or will it be reformed in such a manner as to make it more adapted to the popular wishes, and the wants of the times, while embracing like the former, all the tribes of the Teutonic race? These are the points we are going to examine.

I. The cause of the movement by which Germany is now carried onward can be defined with one word: it is the longing for Unity. The Germans have always felt that they were united by the common ties of language, origin, literature, and remembrance of the ancient Germanic Empire, in fine, by all that constitutes a compact nationality; and yet they had not been able to form a State with a central power strong enough to prevent intestine wars, to defend the country against foreign invaders, or to develop the material and moral forces which, alone, can elevate a nation to the highest degree of prosperity and power. They were surrounded by two firmly centralized nations—Russia and France. In Switzerland, three different races, and in Austria, ten distinct nationalities are, respectively obedient to one authority; while in Germany, one nationality was divided into thirty-three different States, almost always hostile to each other. Germany had, as the organ of its common interests, an Assembly powerful enough to hinder all progress, but too weak to do any good, and incessantly agitated by the rivalries of dynasties. Germany has been compared, in relation to other nations, to a valiant crew, sailing on a raft made of old timber, half rotten and ready to break in pieces, in the midst of a fleet of ironclads. The sense of that lack of strength inspired the proud descendants of Teutich with a feeling of sour irritation against other nations, and they thought their situation intolerable. The so-called practical people wanted a single monarchy, formed by the annexation of the small Principalities to the Prussian Crown; the more excited dreamed of the establishment of a Pan-Germanic Republic; while the moderate politicians were satisfied if the federal bond could be fortified by a friendly understanding between the two ever-quarreling brothers, Prussia and Austria. Most would make speeches, and drink and sing to the welfare of the great German country, repeating the line of Arnold: "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland," but without giving to their patriotic aspirations any precise form. They were all agreed on the object to be attained, but were most bitterly divided as to the Constitution to be adopted, or the means to be employed. They all wanted unity, and spoke about that favorite subject—from the Sovereigns, in their official speeches, down to the workmen assembled in the *Bierkeller*, (beer-shops). The password, or motto, was an antithesis, expressing the popular sentiment: "No more confederation of States, (Staatbund), but a Confederation State, (Bundesstaat)."

The Germans wanted Unity for two principal reasons, one of which is not so serious nor so good as the other, although it exercised great influence in the late war. They wished to become a great State, having a large fleet and an invulnerable army, in order to acquire power, fame and glory. But such desires very often lead to deception and disappointment. It is not in the most populous, nor in the most extensive territories that

happiness, splendor, or eminence of intellect are to be found; nay, the largest Empires are often the most agitated and oppressed. Have not Palestine and Athens done more for the advancement of civilization than the Satrapal Empires or Macedonia? In Germany, itself, what a centre of intellectual life has been the microscopic Duchy of Weimar! what an inexhaustible fountain of science have been Göttingen, Heidelberg, Tubingen, these great Universities of small States!

To wield a great influence, is the pretension of the strong in imposing their will upon the weak, and leads to a system of intervention as injurious to the oppressed. The petty States having no political ambition, externally, are the happiest, because they have nothing to do but to take care of their own internal interests. On the whole surface of our miserable planet, all soaked with blood and tears, are there any other countries so prosperous, so fortunate, as Belgium or Switzerland—small nooses of freedom and peace—where the exiles from the great States find shelter and protection?

The second reason which makes the Germans wish for Unity is of a very different nature, and is an excellent one. They have become tired of fighting against each other for the benefit of their Sovereigns, or of foreign potentates. While in England, Spain, France, and almost everywhere in Europe, the bloody strife of province against province, caused by the high vassals, were coming to a peaceful end, in the latter part of the 16th century, and at which time modern royalty was firmly established, civil war has continued in Germany to the present time, from political or religious motives, and from the want of a central power strong enough to enforce its commanding will.

The neighboring countries—Sweden, France and Russia—have been called, successively, by the German princes to interfere in the internal dissensions of their governments, because it is natural that a Sovereign should prefer the foreigner who protects him to his countryman who threatens him. Man is so made that, even on the throne, he is a selfish being, and he will rather sacrifice the principle of nationality than the interests of his crown. It is for this reason that the Germans wish to defend the twenty-nine sovereignties remaining against dangerous temptations by instituting a federal State, strong enough to deprive each of its power to attack the others. Although they do not often see anything worthy of praise in France, yet they can not help perceiving that it is an improvement in its government that the Prefect of the Gironde does not make war on the Prefect of the Lower Alps or the one delivering Bordeaux to the English, and the other, Nice to the Italians, in order to obtain assistance from them. They do not wish to be obliged to kill each other in the plains of Saxony or Franconia, and their desire is but natural. The mere idea that the days of the Thirty Years' War, or the war of the Rhine Confederation, might be seen again, transpires even the most placid with wrath. It is, therefore, with a feeling of enthusiasm that the Constitution of the North-German Confederation, as imperfect as it may be, has been hailed as the first guarantee of internal peace and external security.

As an illustration of these sentiments, we will quote a paragraph from a letter written by Mr. Schulze-Delitzsch, the pacific founder of the popular banks: "We, Germans," said he, "are the most peaceable of all civilized nations. Internal dissensions have lately armed us against each other, and not against any neighboring foreign State, which we do not want to disturb. The national feeling has arrived at such an intensity of force that we will no longer bear any foreign intervention. The lamentable history of several centuries of convulsions, weakness and agitations is before us as a warning. From the terrible religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries to the bloody campaigns of the first Empire, almost all the great European contests have been fought on our soil, and have made our country a wilderness. To prevent the return of these calamities, we would all rise as one man. A political party that would show the slightest sign of hesitation on this point would be forever lost."

But the objection may be raised that Germany has thus remained divided into a great number of States, it is apparently because the character of the nation is not adapted to constitute one united Empire. The Germans have brought into the modern world the principle of individual independence—what is called *Individualism*—in opposition to the principle of authority from Rome. They are "Particularists," as they term it, and they have fashioned Germany in accordance with their instincts. It is, therefore, by force only that they can be united under the same way; and even force can not prevent their turning towards those multiple sovereignties which alone correspond to their traditions and taste.

Is it, in short, the national genius or circumstances only that have, so far, prevented the formation of a great German Empire? It is important to examine this point, for if it were once elucidated, we might be enabled to foresee the events which the future will probably develop.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ESPECIALLY TO THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18, 1868.

Revolution in Spain. I have prepared a telegraphic summary which will furnish you the connected and entire particulars of a revolution in Spain which has succeeded in overturning the monarchy. At least it has got rid of Isabella the Second, whatever kind of government may follow, and that is one step towards reform.

There have been rumors of an approaching political storm in Spain for more than a year past. The shameful indecencies of the court, and above all, the notorious licentiousness of the queen, were topics commonly discussed among the people who were taxed beyond endurance to perpetuate a state of affairs which published their own disgrace.

Isabella succeeded to the throne in September, 1833, at the tender age of three years, she was declared to be of legal age by the Cortes, and three years later, at the age of sixteen, married Francis d'Assis, her cousin-german, son of the Duke of Cadix. Her bigamy was only less marked than her holiness; the Pope and the priests had her to completely under their sway, that of late years she spoke seriously of re-establishing the Inquisition.

The Spanish races are turbulent at best, but their forbearance in this case proved itself a virtue, it may be called by that name of a long suffering and surprisingly indulgent kind.

In the classification of governments, Spain has been set down as a constitutional monarchy, with a Cortes composed of the Queen, Senate and Deputies. It is, in fact, however, but little better than a depraved despotism, in which the nobility were robbers, and the common people serfs. The nation number, perhaps, twenty-two millions of souls, and although living nominally at peace with all the Powers of Europe, she is in debt to an amount equal almost to one thousand millions of dollars. The annual expenses are from seven to ten millions in excess of the receipts. The navy, including all classes of vessels, in 1864, numbered 169, with 55 war ships of different sizes fit for service of construction.

The revolution was brief in duration. It would seem that the governing classes had but few friends; any change to the governed was a relief, and whether as is reported, they are to have a republic or not, the example cannot fail to secure them partial, if not entire relief from present disgrace and future grinding servitude.

Whelan, the alleged murderer of d'Arny McGee, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hung. The trial took place at Ottawa, Canada, and has been pending for a considerable length of time. On the 15th of September the jury brought in their verdict, after being out about an hour and a half. He is to be hanged on the 10th of November—all the power of the Fenian army to the contrary.

My letters and the general news have apprised you of the excessive heat which prevailed in many of the Atlantic cities during the month of August and the early part of September. The deaths from stroke were unparalleled for number in the history of the century, and fearful. Well, it is said that "extremes meet." Directly on the heels of the intensely heated term comes the very opposite—frost, snow and ice—all through the Eastern States. You may understand how general the "cold snap" has been by the following:

New York, Sept. 19.—In Scranton, Pennsylvania, yesterday morning, the mercury fell to 31°; in Buffalo, 40°. Frost covered the ground in and near Richmond, Va., Chillicothe, Ohio, Hartford, Springfield, Mass., Providence, R. I., and Lewiston, Me. Ice formed on the ponds in Providence, R. I., and Castville, Penn. Snow fell in Aurora, near Montreal, and in Robinson and Richmond Counties, Va., on Wednesday night.

Since the memorable days of 1840, there has not been so great a political excitement as prevails at the present time. Politics are discussed at all hours, in all places, by all classes of people. The democrats are straining every nerve to carry this city and State. Immigration, particularly from Ireland, is largely in their favor. They are making citizens on an average of one hundred per day. It is their death struggle and they know it. In the meantime, the republicans are by no means idle; they are naturalizing from forty to fifty persons daily—principally Germans and Englishmen. A few of the French are with them this year, and they are confidently counting on gaining back a large number of the Germans who went against them last fall. The result of the election in Vermont and Maine has greatly encouraged them. If Pennsylvania and Ohio are carried by the republicans in the election which came off today, they will probably carry this city. They feel very confident about carrying the State, and are betting their money freely in that belief. On the night of the 15th instant, the Soldiers and Sailors had a grand mass-meeting and torchlight procession. About 1500 torches were carried, and over two thousand men were present. The procession was made to a vast multitude which it was impossible to number. On the same night, the Soldiers and Sailors held a grand meeting in Philadelphia, of which the telegraph says: "The city has been all day a scene of pleasurable excitement. The streets in all directions are crowded with men, women and children; all classes made it a holiday. Stores and dwellings were decorated in Chesnut street, and there has been no such exhibition of colors since the fall of Richmond; private houses along the route of the procession were decorated, and in many instances the displays were quite grand. The procession formed on Broad street and commenced moving at eleven o'clock, and was two hours and a half passing a given point. General Owen, with a mounted staff, headed the procession; Governors in banners followed, including Governor Bruns and Curtis. The "Boys in Blue" from nearly every State were largely represented. Among the delegates were two hundred or more, each carrying a small flag with the name of the rebel prison in which they had suffered incarceration."

A MOST REMARKABLE SUNDAY.—Lately, a rural-looking lady and gentleman of the flag, Cayuga County, called upon one of the Justices of the Peace and expressed a wish to be married. The pair were well matched, and each in turn desired that the proceedings might be annulled; the lady particularly, was very urgent. She charged that she had been entrapped into marrying the man who stood beside her, by a piece of unparalleled deception. She had been corresponding with her cousin in Iowa, whom she had not seen since she was a child, and during the correspondence, her relative had wooed and won her affections. He wrote her that he was coming in December to claim her hand and her fortune. She was married to him in the West. The swain to whom she was married made his appearance, claimed to be her cousin, said he could not wait till December, etc. On the strength of these representations she had reluctantly consented to wed. She had since learned that the man whom she had married was not her cousin, but a wretch who had secured a wife by base deception. The man acknowledged his culpability, but pleaded in extenuation that the Iowa cousin had read him the letter of his intended, and that these had influenced him to do as he had done. His conscience smote him so grievously that he had determined to forsake the woman, and to marry her. He advised the Justices that he would make the best of a bad bargain, and accept the situation. After a good deal of persuasion on the part of the bridegroom, the lady finally decided to accept the advice of the magistrate, on the assurance that the said bridegroom would make it all right with the genuine cousin away off in Iowa. Upon this happy occasion the lady dried her eyes and the happy pair departed.—Omaha Palladium.

LADY MARGARET HERBERT asked somebody for a pretty pattern for a night gown. "Well," said the person, "what signifies the pattern of a nightgown?" "Oh, child," said she, "you know in one of five."

J. MOTT SMITH, Director of the Government Press. HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1868.

BY AUTHORITY.

In conformity with the Act to facilitate the settlement of boundaries, and with the consent of His Majesty King, the Hon. J. P. Kamaheha has been appointed Commissioner of Boundaries for the First Judicial Circuit; H. E. P. Nahaolele, for the Second Judicial Circuit; Hon. R. A. Lyman, for the Third Judicial Circuit; and D. McVey, for the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

It has pleased His Majesty the King, to appoint Hon. J. O. Dominis, Hon. W. P. Kamaheha, and Hon. Henry A. Kahanu, to be members of the Hawaiian Board of Health, under the Act approved June 24, 1868.

The following Circular has been issued from the Department of Foreign Affairs:

ALL Consuls and Commercial Agents of His Majesty are enjoined to give strict attention to the following instructions:

I. As repeated attempts have been made to place under the Hawaiian flag vessels not owned by Hawaiian citizens or subjects, no provisional register will be issued to any vessel whatever, except upon the application of subjects of His Majesty, and in no case will such provisional registers be issued until it shall be satisfactorily shown that such vessels are, in fact, wholly owned by a subject or subjects of this Kingdom, and are about to proceed by a direct route to some port of this Kingdom.

II. All provisional registers will be granted for a limited time only, the duration of which shall be clearly stated on the face of the same, and shall not exceed what may reasonably be required to enable the vessel to hold the same to reach some port of this Kingdom.

III. Consuls are forbidden to grant a provisional register a second time to any vessel, and the fact that such vessel is provisionally registered, shall not have the effect of exempting it from the time limited in the provisional register, which will always be to be conclusive evidence of fraudulent intent, unless the delay shall have been occasioned by disaster at sea, or other uncontrollable cause.

IV. Consuls are specially instructed not to recognize the provisional registers granted by other Consuls after the expiration of the time limited in such registers, nor will such registers be recognized at any port not in the direct route from the port where the same may have been granted to some port in the Hawaiian Kingdom, unless the vessel has been visited in consequence of disaster or from serious and unavoidable perils; and in no case will any such provisional registers be recognized, when it shall appear from the vessel's papers, or other documents, that the vessel holding the same, shall have been within the waters of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

STANLEY H. PHILLIPS, Minister of Foreign Affairs, DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Honolulu, October 15, 1868.

The Hawaiian Island Treaty.

We publish in another column a suggestive document touching the treaty which failed to receive the sanction of the Senate during its recent session. The case, as stated, is from the American point of view, and probably contains a more complete summary of the reasons which operated against the treaty. There can be no question that there has been a considerable change in public opinion concerning the desirability of such a treaty at this juncture of affairs. The American view is, to be sure, only one aspect of the case. But it is a much broader one than has been taken upon the treaty, and although the opinions published will be subject to some dissent, yet we have been surprised to find how largely these, or nearly similar views, obtain among the citizens of our country, both at the Islands and elsewhere.

There was probably one fatal principle involved in this treaty. The admission of sugar, duty free, from a distant country, which had been one of the most anomalous concessions ever made by the Government. The "reciprocity" would have been in theory, much more than in practice. If one sugar refinery could draw sugars from the Islands free of duty, why should not another do the same thing with respect to Peruvian or China sugar? And why should a refinery in San Francisco be put upon a better footing in this respect than one in New York, which depends upon the Havana market for supplies? The planter of the Southern States, just recovering from prostration, would discover in such a principle a cruel discrimination against him. If a free trade is really a good thing, then the whole country should enjoy its benefits. But a treaty which falls of the sanction of American citizens, who for years have been interested in the prosperity of the Islands, will be likely to bring the closest scrutiny at Washington. This has already happened; and it may be taken as reasonably certain that the whole matter is arrested in its progress, and will further action at present. We can afford to wait for the ripening of events.

If the Islands are not prosperous it is not the fault of Americans. It is the fault of their development than all other people. The newest and remotest State in the Union does not fall of prosperity. Why should these Islands, so small and so remote, be an exception, and where some show of constitutional government has been maintained for forty years? The truth is, the Islands are too small and too remote to be a great nation, and the failure will be even greater in years to come, is probable. But the treaty proposed seems no evil at all, and the hope is, that the best-informed American minds, but would rather aggravate old ones.

The trouble is a radical one, and must be cured by the people themselves, or by some other means, as they shall elect. The time was when the Government of the Islands sought not only an alliance, but an incorporation with the United States. It is possible that neither country was ripe for the union. It is certain that our own entertained the proposition with unaccountable coolness. And it is hardly less certain that this want of enthusiasm was a great misfortune to the Hawaiian Islands. The whole Kingdom, in the matter of population, wealth and influence, is not so important as the city of San Francisco, which has been chiefly built up since the first proposition for annexation was entertained and unfortunately discarded. California, as a Member of the Federal Union, she is the most prosperous of States. Millions of money have been spent for forty years, in vain, in the hope that the Hawaiian Islands would be a great nation, and that the relations of a State, the pride of race and dynasty, falling year by year, is too much for an alliance with one of the strongest nations on the globe. It is not the Federal Union which would derive the chief benefit. We have territory enough to carve out twenty new States, every one of which would show, in ten years after admission, an increase of population, wealth and influence, and would be able to take its rank with the States of the Union.

The Hawaiian Kingdom seeks the benefits of a State alliance for her own sake, and for the immediate benefit which would come from it to her falling industry and falling population. There would be no need then of commercial treaties; our ports would be free; the reciprocity of sister States, and the country for Governmental purposes, would be augmented such an era of material prosperity and development as these Islands have never known. -S. P. Bulletin, Sept. 21.

Last week we published the communication which forms the subject of the above-quoted editorial. From this, it can be seen what conclusions, arguments and inferences may be drawn from the representations of men who are not facing the open day, but are merely incalculating, in an underhand way, their malignant and false statements, absurd doctrines, and venomous advice.

The writer says that he "has enjoyed the confidence of the Commissioners and Ministers Resident of the United States here during the last ten years," and has, at their request, made it "a part of his business to learn the personal opinions of all men residing here."

In a small community, like this, it is not possible that any gentleman who occupies the place of Commissioner or Minister Resident, would be under the necessity of employing another, who might occupy a situation involving the idea of confidential relations, to learn the personal opinions of his clients, patients, or parishioners, for the purpose of reporting them to him.

In an outspoken community, like ours, such a course is entirely unnecessary. Any one who has never availed himself of the gentleman's willingness to report his neighbors' conversations, is most undoubtedly quite as well versed in the current opinions of our fellow citizens, as another who may have thought it more prudent to rely upon the observations and conclusions of some pushing and intriguing man than on his own.

If it be true that the author of the communication referred to has ever been employed by this community in "an influential position for the last ten years," they are to be congratulated on the fact that they only think, philosopher and friend not only think it his duty to report these conversations to others, but has that fine sense of gentlemanly honor, to think it proper to publish to the world that he has done so.

They are to be congratulated on the fact, that when they put him in the "influential position," and maintained him in it, and whilst they were reposing their confidence in him, he was using all the means that he could—and those means derived exclusively from the influence which his position, and their confidence in him, gave—to plot against their interests, and misrepresent their Government.

It would be well if the people of this community should wake up to the idea that any one who slanders their government, and the administration of their laws, is the common enemy. Any one is quick to appreciate the fact that an assertion made against his own honesty, or falsely made against the manner in which he conducts his business, or his capacity for the same, or even against his ability to conduct it, by reason of ill-health only, does him not only a great wrong but likewise a great pecuniary injury.

Let us examine, fellow citizens, this plot together for a moment, and then if we find the above suggestion a good one, resolve to frown upon the useless fainter and malicious detractor, whilst at the same time we carefully protect and support every one in the free, manly and open expression of a well founded opinion, and in his right and duty to expose a wrong, or point out the injurious tendency of any public measure, in such language and manner as may be justified between man and man.

His Majesty opened the Legislature, April 23rd, 1866, with an address, in which, after advising the Legislature of the state of the country, he makes use of the following sentence: "The remarkable progress of the last years, and your well known zeal for the public interests, fill me with the hope that our career of prosperity will, through our joint efforts, continue uninterrupted."

The entire document being transmitted to Washington, had the following note attached to it: "The prosperity spoken of in this message, is not the fruit of the King's policy and legislation, but of American enterprise and energy, notwithstanding His Majesty and his Ministers throw in the way to hinder it. J. McE." The venerable and respectable gentleman, whose initials were attached to the note, never, whilst we were favored with his residence among us, gave his Majesty or his Ministers the benefit of his experience and acuteness in pointing out one of the obstacles, much less the other hundred, which they were throwing in the way of our prosperity. We fairly put it to this community, whether the observation is justified by the facts, and if unjustifiable, is it not an unavoidable inference that the "influential gentleman," who "made it a part of his business to learn the personal opinions" of his neighbors and report them, misled the gentleman whom he undertook to instruct.

Who does not see, from this example, that the public character of his government is the property, and a valuable property it is, of every citizen. What foreign merchant will consign goods to any of you—what foreign capitalist will lend you money—what artisan, seeking to advance his interest, will emigrate to your shores, if he really believes that the chief executive of the country is seeking to throw obstacles in the way of your prosperity? Let us turn again, for an example, to the letter of this unknown "influential" gentleman, who evidently, as may be seen from the first paragraph, is not the guide and adviser of the gentleman, who now, so acceptably to all, officially represents the interests of the United States in this country.

In the 11th article of his letter, we find him stating that "a petty despotism holds dominion here, which suppresses free discussion, abrogates constitutions, jeopardizes a vast amount of foreign capital, and rears as an incubus upon all the moral, intellectual and industrial interests of the State."

Surely, the writer of the letter could not have been present at the Celebration of the 4th of July, 1867, at which time, he says, "American sentiment on the Islands had reached a point of enthusiasm and high expectation," and heard the oration of the Rev. Eli Corwin, who, by a singular coincidence, had been in this country exactly the same length of time which the writer avers himself to have been, and who likewise occupied an "influential position." He could not have heard or read a certain sermon, preached and printed, by that divine, in this town, in the early weeks of the present reign; he certainly has never read an article which appeared in a little periodical published in this city, in October, 1868, known under the name of the *Male Quarterly*, and issued under the direction of Mr. C. J. Lyons, for had he heard and read these several productions, he could not possibly have written and set his name to it, for although the name is now suppressed in the publication, yet it is ascribed to the original, which was written for the use of — with the Honorable Secretary of State at Washington, and other influential members of the Government."

Let us now see what the "influential gentleman" could not have heard or read these performances, for if he had done so, he would be subject to an imputation on his veracity which no gentleman likes to incur. If, indeed, our unknown, "influential" friend has resided among us ten years, and has seen and heard the publications and discourses spoken of, and other discussions, both in print and by speech, and still thinks that this Government suppresses free discussion—how may we ask what his ideas of free discussion must be.

Often repeated assertions have their effect in the course of time. It is true that this malice gives no instance in which this Government "has thrown any obstacle in the way of prosperity," none in which there has been any attempt to exercise any "despotism," whether "petty," or otherwise; no instance in which any capital, whether "foreign" or otherwise, has been jeopardized by any act of the Government; none in which "free discussion has been suppressed," or attempted to be suppressed. He points out no way in which this Government which has striven, and is striving, to advance the schools—to execute good and wholesome laws—to use the limited resources of the country economically for the public benefit—is "an incubus upon the moral, intellectual and industrial interests of the State." But how shall those who have not lived among us, and who are obliged to rely on the statements of others, know that such assertions are absolutely baseless—as they surely are.

We purposely omit any comment on the injustice done those who are striving to do their duty, and limit these remarks to the wrong done to the public, by seeking to destroy public confidence and public faith by these untruths. Surely, fellow citizens, he who has lived among you in an influential position—enjoyed the social intercourse, and it is to be presumed, liberality of some of you—been protected in his rights of person and property by as free and light a Government as exists on earth, has well repaid your kindness, and, as he says, has been in the habit of well repaying and justifying your confidence. If, at some day, "God should call him to another field of usefulness," great will be your loss—great will be the gain of those to whom his services may be transferred.

His Majesty and his Cabinet having considered it advisable and in accordance with the expressed sentiment of the mercantile community in this place, that some gentleman who is conversant with the past as well as the present state of affairs in this country, should be at Washington during the coming winter, the Hon. J. Mott Smith has been commissioned as Charge d'Affaires, and sailed with his wife in the *Montana* on Saturday last, accompanied by the good wishes of their numerous friends and the entire community.

Dr. Smith has been a resident of this Kingdom for nearly twenty years, and Mrs. Smith was born here. He is entirely identified with the interests of the country, and thoroughly acquainted with the state of the negotiation now pending in the United States. He has the good of this Kingdom and people at heart, and enjoys the personal confidence of all. Certainly no better envoy could have been selected.

THE COURTS have been pretty busy during the past ten days, with the business of the October term, and cases at Chambers in Admiralty, the *Held of Daniel Foster* against the British ship *Robert Lane* has been occupying the attention of Mr. Justice Hartwell, and is not yet decided. The case of *Martin vs. Boyd*, for damages for an assault, in which the mixed jury of natives and foreigners brought in a verdict for the defendant, was argued yesterday by plaintiff's counsel, asking for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and evidence. The Court reserved their decision.

In the case of *Rex vs. Jacob Wilkerson*, the prisoner was sentenced to three months imprisonment at hard labor, and to pay a fine of \$100.

LAWRENCE, October 4.—A letter from the Cherokee Nation says the Creeks have openly declared war if the Government does not comply with their demands. The Indians are all coming this way. A general break up will probably take place immediately.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

European News.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Reverly Johnson delivered a speech at Sheffield, yesterday, in reply to an address presented by the Corporation authorities. Mr. Johnson said he anticipated no trouble in the preservation of peaceful relations between the two countries. He complimented Minister Adams in high terms, and said the citizens of Quebec forbore the possibility of quarrel with England. Mr. Johnson refuted the assertion of Mr. Roebuck, that the people of the United States were heterogeneous; he maintained that all foreign immigrants were merged into one great nation, and that nation was English.

There was a lengthy editorial on Mr. Johnson's speech at Sheffield. It thinks the people of the United States are as much of a unit as the people of England, where the Irish, Scotch, French and Germans are so large a share of the population. It says that whatever may be the result of the general elections, and that to occur in England, the reciprocal feeling between England and the United States is certain to endure.

The storm which prevailed on the coast of England on Saturday night, Aug. 22d, proved destructive to the shipping. The beach at Faversham was literally strewn with wrecks of every description. Twenty-three lives were lost by the striking of the ship *London*, and a large vessel, name unknown, went down off Faversham Light. The ship was lost with all on board. Many disasters to shipping are reported from Welsh and Irish ports. In one of the largest of England, 22d, she has the language of the Emperor at Troy is beginning to bear fruit, both east and west. The political situation is becoming more settled, and reciprocity has gained upper hand. Prussia feels a little desire as France to go to war. All the Powers are interested in avoiding any disturbance. The evil of anarchy is feared in England. The Government guarantees general security.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—The Standard considers the non-settlement of the Alabama claims a great blot on the honor of the United States. It says the Government guarantees general security.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Murphy, the champion of Protestantism in Manchester, is up for Parliament. Several thousand people held a meeting in the city on Saturday night. The meeting was attacked by a mob of Irish Catholics. A fight ensued. The police failed to quell the disturbance, and a number of persons were badly injured. There is much excitement in the city.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The *Year*, commenting on the mission of Minister Johnson, says that difficult questions are to be treated, but that the interests of both countries is the best guarantee that the negotiations will be brought to a successful issue.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 9.—The thirty persons arrested for taking part on both sides in the riot of Sunday, after a short preliminary examination were remanded. The excitement in the city is still high. Every precaution has been taken to preserve order.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—According to a letter, the British Government has decided to send a resumption of hostilities on the part of the Russians in Bokhara is expected in October next.

APPREHENSIONS of war have partially subsided during the past week. The efforts of the Parisian press to extract a warlike significance from the speech of the King of Prussia at Berlin, failed. It is evident that peace is sincerely desired by the governments and people of Europe, with the exception of the Emperor of the French, who remains a determined enemy of the peace.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—At a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy at Galway, resolutions were adopted, pledging those present to support the Government, and to do so without support of Gladstone's resolves for the dis-establishment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Burlington* Chicagoan, which arrived at this city, and is stopping at the Grosvenor Hotel.

MEXICO, Sept. 21.—The Military Convention of the South-German States commences here to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is reported that Peru has sent agents to Europe to make a treaty of peace with Spain.

ROME, Sept. 23.—Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, in reply to an address presented by the Town Council of Leeds, yesterday, said that he had been in England in the interest of the United States, and that he was deeply interested in the progress of the negotiations between England and the United States, and that he was deeply interested in the progress of the negotiations between England and the United States.

American News.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Gen. McClellan was serenaded this evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The McClellan Legion, numbering six or eight thousand, marched in procession to the hotel, bearing banners and torches and accompanied by a band. Gen. McClellan merely returned sincere thanks for the greeting.

CHICAGO, October 4.—Information from Fort Laramie says several hundred Sioux Indians are there now ready to go on their reservation as soon as transportation is furnished.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Mail advices from Port-au-Prince of September 13, state that the Government issued two decrees; one that the only ports open to foreign commerce are Port-au-Prince, Cape Haytien and Port de Paix. The other decree prescribes the penalties for blockade running.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—The Attorney-General has petitioned the Supreme Court that certain persons to whom naturalization papers have been issued, without previous declaration of intention to become citizens, be made to show cause why said papers should not be annulled. The Court holds the matter under consideration.

COLFAX, October 5.—J. C. Hamilton is addressing a Democratic mass meeting at this place to-night. Guns are firing and bonfires burning.

NEVADA, October 5.—A magnificent demonstration took place here to-night. The Nevada miners were out in force with flags, torches and music. Their evolutions were peculiarly beautiful, as their ranks were illuminated by hundreds of lights in the procession. A vast crowd was in attendance, and was addressed by Messrs. Booth and Dudley. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.—The Eighth Annual Meeting of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association was opened to-day, under the most favorable auspices. The weather is fine, and the attendance unusually large. All departments are in excellent condition.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Lincoln sailed for Europe in the steamer *Baltimore* to-day.

CHICAGO, October 5.—The cornerstone of the new Illinois State House was laid at Springfield to-day with appropriate Masonic ceremonies. An immense crowd was in attendance. The building will probably cost five millions.

MEMPHIS, October 5.—About four thousand stand of arms arrived here this morning from St. Louis, consigned to a firm in Little Rock, Arkansas. It is alleged that they are for arming negroes. The military authorities know nothing of them, and there is considerable excitement and indignation among the whites. The boat refused to take them on any terms, and they are consequently left on the levee.

On Saturday night a train on the Mississippi Central Railroad, en route through the timber woods, precipitating four cars into the river. A colored brakeman was killed and seven passengers injured.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. NEW YORK, October 5.—The *Ocean Queen* brings the following news: William Parker, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, was assassinated September 27th by J. Baldwin, a Civil Engineer in the employ of the Railroad. The latter was suffering from the anticipated return of Mosquera, and will probably die.

Supreme Court--In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Metcalf. WHEREAS Theophilus Metcalf Beekley has filed a petition to the Honorable Rishia H. Allen, sitting as a Court of Probate, setting forth that an application is now pending before the Court by G. P. Judd and J. W. Perkins, Executors of the last will of the said Theophilus Metcalf, for an order of Court to sell the real and personal property of the Estate on the ground that they have no other means of liquidating the debt, but that the creditors can make arrangements to meet the liabilities of the Estate and so render unnecessary the sale of said property, provided that certain new Executors, be the petition nominated, be appointed, and whereas the above named Executors have joined in this application to be relieved from their trust, and the Creditors upon the Estate have also joined in this application.

Supreme Court--In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Mary Goldstone, (formerly Mary Miller) of Honolulu, late deceased. PROPER Application having been made to the Honorable Rishia H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by James Goldstone, the Administrator upon this Estate, for an examination of his accounts and discharge from responsibility as Administrator, and for a decree of Court annulling the Real Estate to himself, in default of other heirs appearing to claim any part. And the Court having ordered that due public notice of this application be made in the Hawaiian Gazette for the space of six months, therefore be known to all parties concerned, such as creditors and next of kin, that this matter, with all objections thereto, will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Supreme Court--In Probate. In the matter of the proof of the will of Richard Benson Neville, formerly of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, and lately of Kona, Island of Hawaii, late deceased. PROPER Application having been made to the Honorable Rishia H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by A. S. Cleghorn, one of the Executors named in the will, for probate of the will of Richard Benson Neville, aforesaid, late deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that THURSDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for the hearing of said will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

JUST RECEIVED From San Francisco PER STEAMER "IDAHO."

NEW CALIFORNIA CHEESE, New California Bacon, New California Hams, New California Smoked Beef, New California Cods, New California Maccaroni, New California Vermacelli, New California Potatoes, New California Onions, New California Oats, New California Bran, New California Oat Meal, New California Rye Meal, New California Buckwheat Flour, New California Course Hominy, New California Fine Hominy, Cases French Mustard, Cases French Olive Oil, Cases French Green Peas--Petit Pois, Cases Green Corn, in lbs. tins, Cases Caln. Green Apples, FOR SALE LOW BY 37-41 H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.

A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW and Second-hand Sugar and other Machinery for sale. Apply to 28-3m W. L. GREEN.

CHARTERS Negotiated and Vessels bought and sold. Apply to 28-3m W. L. GREEN, Broker.

SEVERAL VALUABLE Properties For Sale and Lease. Apply to 28-3m W. L. GREEN.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE Bought and Sold. Apply to 28-3m W. L. GREEN, Broker.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS Co. Estimates for Machinery given. Apply to 28-3m W. L. GREEN.

COFFEE! WE HAVE ON HAND a superior lot of KONA COFFEE, selected with special care, and now two years old. Very desirable for Grocers, Families, Ships, or Shipment. For sale in quantities to suit by 38-1m WALKER & ALLEN.

B. F. EHLERS & CO. HAVE ON HAND, AND OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW RATES, THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT OF Fancy and Dry Goods, NAMELY--A COMPLETE AND WELL Selected Assortment of Dress Silks, Fancy Merinos, Delaines, Cashmeres, Cloth, various styles of Prints, a variety of Table Covers, Woolen and Silk Shawls, White and Fancy Flannels, Perfumery, Silk and Lisle Thread, Kid Gloves, Dressing, Riding, Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen, Linen and Thread, Lace, Cotton and Silk Trimmings, Velvets, the California Blankets, Berlin Wool, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Cotton, Linen and Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs.

Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, LATEST STYLES OF Silk Sacks & Ladies' Cloaks, Mullin and Embroidered Window Curtains and various other articles. WE ARE CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED With New Goods in our Line, From England, France, Germany and the United States. Orders from the other Islands 37) carefully attended to. [1m

Supreme Court--In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Mary Goldstone, (formerly Mary Miller) of Honolulu, late deceased.

PROPER Application having been made to the Honorable Rishia H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by James Goldstone, the Administrator upon this Estate, for an examination of his accounts and discharge from responsibility as Administrator, and for a decree of Court annulling the Real Estate to himself, in default of other heirs appearing to claim any part. And the Court having ordered that due public notice of this application be made in the Hawaiian Gazette for the space of six months, therefore be known to all parties concerned, such as creditors and next of kin, that this matter, with all objections thereto, will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MULLER'S, DEETJENS', and BREMMERMAN'S (German) ALES, of Late Importation, and warranted sound and good. It is offered by the undersigned at Invoice Prices for the Single Packages, at 347 m GODFREY RHODES.

NOTICE! MR. ALBERT JAEGER HAS BEEN ADMITTED a Partner into my Business, which will be carried on by us jointly under the firm name and style of B. F. EHLERS & CO. B. F. EHLERS. Honolulu, Sept. 25, 1868. 37-1m

Tax Collector's Notice. TAX-PAYERS in the District of HONOLULU, Island of Oahu, are hereby notified that the undersigned will commence the collection of Taxes for the year 1868, at his office on Marine Street, (opposite the Honolulu Iron Works) on Wednesday, September 30, and in conformity with Section 565 of the Civil Code, all persons liable to taxation in this District are hereby required to make immediate payment of the same. Office open every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. GEO. H. LUCE, Tax-Collector, Honolulu. Tax-Collector's Office, Sept. 28, 1868. 37-3m

For Sale Cheap! A NEW BOILER 10-HORSE POWER WITH complete fittings, warranted new and with all the latest improvements, to be had at a low figure at 35-3m E. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

PACKET LINES.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S San Francisco and Honolulu Line. The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamships.

IDAHO & MONTANA, WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN Honolulu and San Francisco, By the following Schedule of Time:

Table with columns for DEPARTURE and ARRIVAL, listing dates for San Francisco and Honolulu for various months.

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer. Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same given by the undersigned. No charge for storage or cartage. Fire risks in Warehouse not taken by the Company. Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

Shipments from Europe and the United States, intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, FREE OF CHARGE, except actual outlay. Passengers are requested to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing and to procure their Passports.

All bills against the Steamers must be presented before two o'clock on the day of sailing, or they will have to lay over till the return of the Steamer for settlement. H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

THE STEAMER KILAUEA, WILL LEAVE HONOLULU REGULARLY ON Monday, Sept. 28th, Monday, October 5th, Monday, October 12th, Monday, Nov. 9th, Monday, October 19th. At 4 1/2 p. m., precisely, touching at Lahaina, Kalepolepo, Makee's Landing, Kealahou, Kailua, Kawahala, and Mahukona.

For Bremen, Direct. The A 1 Hawaiian Clipper Bark R. C. WYLIE, H. HATTEMAN, Master, WILL HAVE DISPATCH for the above port. For freight or passage, offering superior accommodations, apply to 38- H. HACKFELD & CO.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE, For San Francisco. The following First-Class Vessels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line: D. C. MURRAY, CAMBRIDGE, CLARA H. SUTEL, H. HATTEMAN, Master, WILL HAVE DISPATCH for the above port. For freight or passage, offering superior accommodations, apply to 38- WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR NAWILIWILI. THE CLIPPER SCHOONER HATTIE, CAPTAIN NIKA, Carrying the Honorable Mail, without Subsidy! Will Leave Honolulu Every Saturday, at Four o'clock p. m., Returning, will leave Nawiliwili every Tuesday afternoon. For freight or passage, apply to 38-3m D. FOSTER & CO.

REGULAR PACKET FOR HILO. THE CLIPPER SCHOONER ODD FELLOW, CAPTAIN DAVIS, Will run regularly as a Packet between Honolulu and Hilo. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to 38-3m CHUNG HOON, Agent.

For Lahaina and Makee's Landing. The fine stanch clipper schooner 'KATE LEE', E. D. CRANE, Master, Will run regularly and punctually on the above route. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to 38-3m C. BREWER & CO.

For Hilo and Kaupakua, Hawaii. Sch. Active, Will run as a regular packet to the above ports, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or passage apply to 38-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii. Sch. Annie, Will run as a regular packet to the above ports. For freight or passage apply to 38-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

COMMERCIAL

HONOLULU, OCT. 27, 1908. A NUMBER of whalers have arrived since our last report...

There appears to be some activity in a business way, although the ship and dock work is not yet in full swing...

The steamer Kilauea having been used by the Government in carrying from Lahaina to Kona, has interrupted her regular trips this week...

THE PRODUCTION of the various kinds of agricultural products is showing a steady increase...

PORT OF HONOLULU

ARRIVED. Oct. 21 - Sch. Kamehameha, from Honolulu. Sch. Liliuokalani, from Honolulu...

CLEARED. Oct. 21 - Sch. Kamehameha, for Hawaii. Sch. Liliuokalani, for Honolulu...

PASSENGERS. From San Francisco, per Consul - Robert Neely, K. O. Schuchert, O. Owens, W. E. Blanton, H. Mallie, Chas. Allwell, B. Manning, Wm. Bradley, Joseph Bradley, Gilbert Hatch.

VACCINATION. Under the orders of the Board of Health a general vaccination is going on in Honolulu, and from our observation it appears to be thoroughly done...

LOSS OF THE BAR HAWAII. - From Capt. Raynor of the bar Steiner, we learn of the loss, on September 28th of the Hawaiian bark Bar Hawaii in the Arctic Ocean...

LOCAL NEWS

PHASES OF THE MOON FOR THE MONTH OF OCT. PREPARED BY CAPT. DAN'S SMITH.

HONOLULU MEAN TIME. 1st. Full Moon, 9:26 A.M. 2d. Last Quarter, 7:42 P.M. 3d. New Moon, 6:10 Afternoon. 4th. First Quarter, 11:11 P.M. 5th. Full Moon, 9:24 Past midnight.

WE notice by advertisement that a choice lot of furniture belonging to R. F. Ehlers Esq. will be sold at auction by Adams & Wilder, to-morrow.

THE KILAUWA MAY in all probability arrive to-day from Hawaii when we can expect to hear further news from Kona, in regard to the unfortunate troubles there.

DIPHTHERIA. - Considerable mortality has been observed of late among children, characterized by some as diphtheria, but the symptoms of which have resembled those of the disease usually known as the croup.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER YETTE. - By the schooner Hattie news has been received of the loss of this vessel at Molokai, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at half-past eleven A.M., during a heavy squall from the N. N. W.

TABLEAU ENTERTAINMENT. - Next Tuesday evening, November 3, there will be given at the Public Hall one of those delightful entertainments, consisting of music and tableaux, for which Honolulu is justly famous.

THE WEATHER, which usually in this month is windy and rainy, has so far shown a very capricious wavering between good and bad, but mostly inclining to the indifferent.

"THE SEASON," has fairly commenced, the whalers having begun to arrive, almost every day one and sometimes two, and on our streets we meet familiar faces of many whom we have known in former years, and who are just returned from the perils and arduous pursuit in the extreme Northern regions of the Leviathan of the sea.

THE FOLLOWING article appears in the Full Wall Gazette, a London Newspaper of high character and standing, not at all likely to give publicity to a mere empiricism, and the deep interest felt in this community on which the scourge has fallen, would seem to warrant us in laying it before the public.

LEPROSY. - It is well known in India, though not so at home, that Dr. Bhau Dajal, a skilled native physician in Bombay, has for many years made the cure of leprosy a special object of investigation, with so much success as to entitle him to be regarded, according to the local papers, as "one of the great benefactors of the world."

IN the present age of rapid development and marvellous discovery - when so many projects which the "boasted wisdom of our ancestors" has unhesitatingly and dogmatically pronounced as absurd impossibilities and humbugs, have taken rank in the category of established facts - it is almost hazardous to doubt that that inspiration which has heretofore been withheld from the learned and eminent of all ages, may indeed have been conferred on a Hindoo, endowed by an inscrutable decree with the power to accomplish even so mighty an achievement as the eradication and cure of that oldest and most loathsome of the "ills to which, flesh is heir to." Have not even greater blessings emanated from the far East?

THE fact that Dr. Dajal proposes to establish a hospital for the treatment of the disease on his new principle, would seem to elevate him above the class of empirics who trade in ignorant mystery, and his readiness to make his alleged discovery available to the public, ought to inspire some confidence in the good faith of his claim.

The Troubles on Hawaii.

Since our issue of last week, some acts of violence have taken place in consequence of the assembling together of the religious fanatics in Kona, Hawaii, under Joseph Kaona. With many sly rumors and vague reports which abound in the community, no clear understanding can be arrived at as to the actual state of affairs, although Deputy Sheriff Neville has lost his life, and it is reported that one or two others have been killed. Upon the receipt of intelligence here on Wednesday night, that there had been a violent resistance to the law, the King's Government immediately prepared to send forward an armed force to aid the civil authority in maintaining peace and serving the processes of the magistracy.

The Attorney General, who is especially charged by the laws of the last session with the care of the police, and whose further duty it is to advise the magistracy, has proceeded to the scene of trouble; the Governor of Oahu being in command of the troops. It is expected that there will be no occasion to use violence in bringing these deluded men to a sense of their duty.

It was deemed proper to make the force sent forward sufficient to prevent any probable further loss of life, and therefore 127 men and their arms were embarked on board the Kamehameha and on Thursday P.M. About 20 men belong to the volunteer companies and several volunteer officers accompany them. The schooners arrived at Lahaina at eleven o'clock on Friday forenoon, and meeting the Kilauea there, no time was lost in putting the troops on board of her, and in discharging her freight into the schooners. On Friday night the steamer left Lahaina for Kona, and probably arrived on the following (Saturday) noon or night. While awaiting further intelligence, we here insert two letters which have been received from intelligent and reliable gentlemen residing in Kona, addressed to two of our citizens, and which they have obligingly given us to copy:

KEALAKEKA, HAWAII, October 19, 1908. "A most sad affair occurred this morning, Neville, the Sheriff, in attempting to arrest some men who were on horseback, and were driven off. The trouble had been brewing for months, and had its origin in a religious sect known as the 'Mormon' sect, who had been preaching in the mountains of Hawaii, and had gathered a following of about two hundred persons, who located themselves on a land belonging to Lunalilo. He had the promise of a lease of the land from Kaunaloa (Lunalilo's father); but through the money was taken to Honolulu to pay for the first six months, yet the land was not given to them, but leased to Roy, or to parties for him. Some months ago they had trouble about a church, and Kaunaloa was arrested, placed and kept in prison for several days, and then discharged without any trial. Their feelings have been very bitter. In consequence of the arrest of the Sheriff, Mr. Neville, the missionary, and Mr. Neville, they have now put themselves entirely in the wrong, for they have defied the officers of the law in defiance, though up to Thursday the 15th instant, a good deal might be said in their behalf. The attempt to arrest them was ill-considered, and a crowd going on horseback, and a rough and tumble ensued, in which Kaunaloa's people were completely victorious. From all I can gather, Neville first looked for a revolver, or some other weapon in the air, and after firing a second shot was struck in the forehead by a stone and knocked off his horse. No firearms were seen to have been used by any of the people. They are religious fanatics, and believe themselves under the special protection of Jehovah. Logan, Smith and myself visited them on Sunday, and I connected with Kaunaloa to submit to the law, and if he could not get justice here, (according to his ideas) to appeal to the highest court. Yesterday, after the fight, Logan, Williams and myself went to learn positively as to Neville's fate, and if possible to get his body. They refused to let us have the body, but, considering the circumstances, I ate right, and their houses in ashes, were very calm, excepting one fellow on horseback, who was armed with a lance and looked very wicked. Kaunaloa may be religiously mad, probably he is, but in my interviews with him there was nothing irrational in his language or behavior. The authority of the law should be enforced, but there is no one here to do it. Twenty men I believe could make the necessary arrests, and without more bloodshed than the shooting of one man, and the man in command should have had experience in such matters, and know what he was about. Nothing will be done here probably until the arrival of a force from Honolulu. Kaunaloa's people should attempt to sack and burn houses. It is a sad affair; most of the men were well known to me; many in 1865-66 were in my employments, and one of the men were of the best men I have had. The whole history is sad to relate, but until yesterday I had been sympathizing for them, and the treatment they received respecting the church and the land was calculated to make them feel aggrieved."

SOUTH KONA, HAWAII, Oct. 19, 1908. "It will be great grief to you, as indeed it is to us all, when the sad news of Mr. Neville's murder comes to you. You will no doubt hear many reports. The truth so far as I can ascertain is, that Mr. Neville, while peacefully endeavoring to carry out his duty, was struck to death by a fanatic follower of Kaona. There have been irregularities on the part of Kaona's followers for some time past with reference to a piece of land, which they were occupying by force, and they were endeavoring to obtain a lease of the land, however, fell into the hands of another individual, who, willing to make some arrangement respecting it, appointed a day of which Kaona and his people had previous notice, when the matter might be arranged in the presence of the magistracy. No one appearing, the lease obtained a writ of ejectment against the present occupiers of the land, and Neville, I understand, read the same, or rather attempted to be hindered, accordingly he was struck down, and he himself being killed. Against these men who interfered with the Sheriff in the prosecution of his duty, warrants of apprehension were issued, and they were taken to execute them. These latter were roughly handled, and it became evident that His Majesty's law was set at naught by these people. Mr. Neville was not fortunate. Is not this horrible? You may imagine that ours is not an enviable position. Kaona's followers number a great many, and they are an organized body. We are informed on good authority that they threaten the property and persons of the foreigners. At present a body has been organized to keep guard against the lawless ones. We have sent for advice and assistance from Honolulu, and anxiously wait for it."

BRISBANE apparently is improving, from the dullness which has prevailed during the summer months. Drags loaded with merchandise are passing and re-passing along our streets and everything on Queen street especially, wears a lively appearance.

ENCKE'S COMET.

In our issue of the 7th instant we gave a description of the wanderer or perhaps eccentric bodies called Comets - this one being known as Encke's Comet, named after the astronomer who first discovered it. Some of our unprofessional star-gazers in Honolulu have recently declared that they had seen a comet on several nights during the last week. In corroboration of this, we have a letter at hand from an experienced ship-master, now retired from the dangers of the sea, and living ashore at the pleasant town of Hilo, who says under date of the 19th October, that "this comet has been visible with a common telescope, and in very clear weather with the naked eye, for several nights past, situated, as I saw it, on the evening of Saturday, 17th instant, about ten degrees east of the meridian, and bearing nearly W. S. W. from the Pleiades. That is my estimation, as I have no instruments for measuring distances."

SAILING OF THE MONTANA. - The steamer for California sailed punctually from her wharf on Saturday last, at 4 1/2 P.M. A large number of our residents, both native and foreign, ladies and gentlemen, were on the wharf to bid good-bye to departing friends who have been residing here for a more or less period, and the scene was a lively one.

MARRIED. - Beans - Kamehameha - At Kealahou, on the 26th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Lee, Henry Beer to Caroline Knudsen.

DIED. - In Honolulu, at 10 o'clock last evening, October 27, of inflammation of the brain, ALBERT LINDSON, son of Henry M. and Kate M. Lindson, aged 1 year, 3 months and 20 days. The funeral will be attended by (Wednesday) at 4 P.M.

W. BENNETT, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 41 King Street, opposite the Bellini, Honolulu. (By KEALAKEKA, HAWAII, October 19, 1908.)

M. T. DONNELL, CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, King Street, East side, two doors from Nuanuan Street. (By Wm. H. and son second-hand Furniture. (By KEALAKEKA, HAWAII, October 19, 1908.)

C. E. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER & DEALER in Furniture of every description. Furniture Warehouse on Fort Street, opposite E. H. Boyd's Family Market. Wholesale and Retail. (By KEALAKEKA, HAWAII, October 19, 1908.)

NOTICE! THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has received, Direct from Paris, a full assortment of the Newest and Most Fashionable Style. FRANKIE MILLER, Tailor, 41-43 Merchant St., opposite Sailors' Home.

NOTICE! I HEREBY APPOINT J. S. WALKER, of Honolulu, and JOHN L. GIBSON, of Lualaba, my Agents during my temporary absence from the Kingdom. 41-43 WALTER MURRAY GIBSON.

TO LET! THE ROOFER PREMISES, ADJOINING the Snow Premises, on Hotel Street, near the corner of the Commercial, and the two Dwelling Houses, afford special accommodations. Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., 41-43.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Expect to Arrive PER HAWAIIAN BARK WILHELM I, English Fancy Goods, WHITE VICTORIA LAWSNS, Black Victoria Lawsns, Dyed Silken, White Cotton Undershirts, White-brown Cotton Undershirts, Black Collars, Black Thibet, Black Cashmere, A Splendid Assortment of TABLE COVERS, New Styles and of the Latest Fashion.

Fine Black and Blue Broadcloth, Black Silk Umbrellas, Lubin's Extracts, Sardines, Raisins in 10 lb tins, Currants in 10 lb tins, Shelled Almonds in demijohns, Pearl Sago in demijohns, Westphalia Hams, Lead Pipe, Writing, etc. etc. A Small Invoice of Superior Rhine Wine and Hochheimer, German Pale Ale. ALSO, ON HAND, A LARGE Assortment of Goods OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, -NAMESLY- Dry Goods, Woolen Goods, Hosiery, FRENCH DRESS GOODS and Fancy Articles, Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Dundee Hemp Canvas AND SAIL TWINE, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Burials, Blacked Calfrins, Lamp Chimneys, Single Nails, Paints and Paint OIL, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Beers, Wines, Spirits, &c., All of which are offered at reasonable prices and on the most favorable terms.

RECEIVED Per Haw'n Bark R. C. Wylie, FROM BREMEN, AN ASSORTMENT OF Wines, Liquors and Beers, -CONSISTING OF- COGNAC, Pils and Quarts, COGNAC, of Very Superior Quality, HOLLAND GIN, in Great Cases, FRENCH WINES, Chateau Cantemerle, Billion Clerk, Margaux du Tertre, Sherry, Sherry Cordial, Deetjen's Pale Ale and Porter, In Quarts, Pints, etc. etc. For Sale by 41-43 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

MARTIN THE WIZARD HAS ARRIVED!

The World-renowned, Wonder-creating Wizard MARTIN! Will continue his Astonishing Feats of Wonder - AT THE - Royal Hawaiian Theatre, Saturday Evening, Oct'r 31, Changing as if by a MAGIC WAND, this Popular Place of Amusement into a gorgeous ENCHANTED TEMPLE of Magic and Mystery, or a Night in Wonder World, together with innumerable and amazing incidents in Ventriquoism and Mechanical Figures, or apparently animated Automata, which have invariably been greeted with enthusiastic applause from every audience. These Figures have been brought to such perfection as to defy all competition, surpassing anything of the kind in the World.

PART I - ILLUSIONARY. PART II - VENTRIQUOISM. PART III - Wonderful Second Sight Mystery or Supernatural Vision by Mrs. Clara Martin.

For particulars see Small Bills. ADMISSION: Dress Circle and Parquet, One Dollar. Children under ten years, Fifty Cents. Pt. 41-43.

NOTICE! THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HAWAII SUGAR CO. for the election of officers and the transaction of other business will be held at the Counting Room of Castle & Cooke, on THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1908. J. B. ATHERTON, Secretary.

BREAD! THE UNDERSIGNED HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for sale Medium, Navy and Pilot Bread, From the Celebrated Steam Bakery of Campbell & Co., (Late NICHOLS & CO.) San Francisco, which he offers for sale at the lowest market rates.

TESTIMONIALS - We the undersigned, Ship-Masters, have used Nichols & Co.'s Hard Bread for the past four years, and find it superior to any we have had in San Francisco. For the past two seasons we have taken their Bread exclusively, and do cheerfully recommend it as the best for long sea service that we have used on this coast. (Signed) JAS. R. HENTING, Master Bark Fanny, N. S. Wilson, Master Bark Massachusetts, W. N. BARNES, Master Bark Eugene, L. N. HENNING, Master Bark Helen Mar, D. R. FRASER, Master Ship Florida, H. COOY, Master Bark Johnson, A. WATSON, Master Bark John Howland, and others.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27, 1908. My officers have been using Nichols & Co.'s Hard Bread for the past three years, and can recommend it as being A. No. 1 - to keep on board ship eighteen months - also that it is as crisp and good at the end of that time as when first put on board. ABRAHAM W. PIERCE, Agent for Smith & Allen, N. B.

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, Honolulu, Oct. 1908. - 35-36

THEO. H. DAVIES Offers for Sale to Arrive, The Cargo of the British Bark Garstang, Now 139 Days out FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE WHOLE OF THIS CARGO HAS been Selected With Great Care, and is Worthy the Attention of Town and Country Dealers.

THE PRINTS CONSIST OF ALL THE Best and Newest Styles of 2 Greens, Orange and Blacks, Green and Orange, 2 Pinks, Pink & White & Fancies, Being one of the Choicest Assortments ever imported here.

Cotton Goods, Prints, Molesters, Shirtings, Blue Denims, Horrock's Long Cloth, Brown Drills, Blue Shirtings, Brown Shirtings, Striped Tickings, Blue Jumpers, White Drills, etc. etc.

White and Brown Drills, Blue Linens, Plain and Colored Drery, Coatings and Black and Brown Hollands, Sheetings, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bleached Linens, Printed Lawns and Linens, etc. etc.

White and Brown Drills, Blue Linens, Plain and Colored Drery, Coatings and Black and Brown Hollands, Sheetings, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Bleached Linens, Printed Lawns and Linens, etc. etc.

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Plain and Watered Silks and Moire Antique, Ladies' Tea Lace Collars, Felt Hats, Fancy Straw and Leghorn Hats, Linen Thread, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Stationery, Bagatelle Boards, Croquet Sets Ladies' Fans, White Cotton and Linen Shirts, Regatta Shirts, Crimean Shirts, Alpaca Socks, White Duck Trowsers, Black Cloth Trowsers, Jean Shirts, Wool Packs, Bagging, Twine, Linen Towels, etc. etc. Gossnell's Perfumes, Hockin, Wilson & Co's Gilman's Stores, TANNIS'S JAMS, JELLIES and BISCUITS, Ind, Coope & Co's Ale, in glass, Marrian's Ale, in wood, Guinness' Stout, in glass, Duvalle & Co's Whiskey, in glass and wood, Perrier's Champagne, pints a quart English Plough, very strong, BEST WHITE LEAD, ZINC & BOILED OIL, Fine Barthenware and China, Fine Glassware, Yellow Nappies, French and English Paper Hangings, Blacksmith's Coal, Liverpool Salt, etc., etc., etc. THEO. H. DAVIES.

AUCTION SALES.

By ADAMS & WILDER. FURNITURE SALE! On Thursday, Oct. 29, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. At the Residence of R. F. Ehlers, Esq., on Union St. Will be sold (on account of the departure of the owner for Europe) the Entire Furniture of the House Consisting of a Fine Assortment of PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, &c. Particulars by future advertisements and posters.

REGULAR ROOM-SALE, On Wednesday, Nov. 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, &c. NOTICE! DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS Kingdom, F. H. HARRIS will act for me under Power of Attorney. J. M. SMITH, 41-43

Licenses Expiring in Nov. 1868. RETAIL, Honolulu - J. T. Waterhouse & Co., 101, F. H. Squelton 6th, H. H. Hollister 6th, A. F. Achenbach 24, To Tin 12th, W. N. Ladd 16th, Alean 8th, A. S. Cleghorn 24th, G. McGregor 24th, Ahuna & 5th, Mani - Lahaina, Ahona 1st, Wailuku, J. Halstead 6th, Kona, Kakaehala and Co 27th, Waialua, Tean Kahu 29th.

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FAMILY DRUG STORE.
J. M. SMITH & CO.,
 HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVAL, a New Assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Stand's Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do., Ayer's do., Bristol's do., Shaker's do., Root do., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime a Soda, Compound Extract of Black, Capelin, Thore's Extract, Crossin's Specific, Pills and Ointments, of various kinds, Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Fungicides, Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White, Fumigating Paste, Trusses, J. R. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shields, Lubin's and Pinaud's Extracts, Toilet Articles, Lip Salve, Indelible Pencils, a New Invention, Hair Restorer and Dressing, Syringes, Leeches, etc., etc., etc.

Drugs of all kinds,
 Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-12

KEM HO,
Restaurant and Boarding House,
 Corner of Hotel & Maunakea Sts.,
 THE TABLES WILL BE SUPPLIED with the best in the Market.
 Meals at all hours.
 Board per week, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Single Meals down stairs 12c. 23-24

R.R.R. PILLS.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS—Dose—For Regulating the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys, One Pill at Night. For Obsolete Diseases and Chronic Complaints 4 to 6 every 24 hours. As a Dinner Pill, one Pill one hour before dining will ensure a good appetite, and healthy digestion.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS ARE COMPOUNDED FROM VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, Coated with Sweet Gum, and are the best, quickest, and safest Purgative, Aperient, Anti-Bilious, and Cathartic Medicine known to Medical Science.

One of Dr. Radway's Pills contains more of the active principle of cure, and will act quicker on the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, &c., than four or six of the ordinary common Purgative Cathartic Pills sold under various names, or than ten grains of Blue Mass.

TRUE COMFORT FOR THE AGED AND OTHERS AFFLICTED WITH COSTIVENESS AND PARALYSIS OF THE BOWELS.

ONE TO THREE OF RADWAY'S PILLS once in 24 hours, will occasion a regular evacuation from the bowels. Persons who for 20 years have not enjoyed a natural stool, and have been compelled to use injections, have been cured by a few doses of Radway's Pills.

READ THIS.
 New Albany, Ind., March 12, 1867.

For forty years I have been afflicted with constiveness, and for the last twenty was compelled daily to resort to injections to secure an evacuation. In December last I commenced the use of Radway's Pills. After taking a few doses, my liver, stomach, and bowels were restored to their natural strength and duties. I have now a regular movement once a day, and although 80 years of age, feel as hearty and strong as I did 40 years ago.

DR. RADWAY, N. Y. THOS. REDPATH, J. P.

MECHANICAL DEVICES.
 Persons engaged in Paints, Minerals, Plumbers, Type Setters, Goldbeaters, Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the bowels; to guard against this take a dose of Radway's Pills once or twice a week as a Preventive.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS CURE ALL DISEASES

Of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera.—One to six boxes warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or detestable drugs.

DR. Radway's Pills sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants.
 Price, 25 Cents.

HIGH ENDORSEMENT FROM THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PRUSSIA.

DR. RADWAY
 Is in receipt of an important official document, signed by the Professors of the Medical College of Prussia, embodying the result of an analysis of

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

"The Faculty of the College state in their report that after a careful and minute examination, they have the honor to state that 'the pills are not only free from every substance injurious to health, but are composed wholly of substances and elements promotive of digestion, and certain at the same time to act favorably upon the nervous system, &c., &c.' They state, further, that the injurious rumors set afloat by the Prussian apothecaries originated 'in a mean spirit of trade jealousy, excited by the great celebrity attained by the Pills within a very brief period'."

Signed on behalf of the College,
 DR. PHIL THEOBALD WERNER,
 Director of the Polytechnic Bureau,
 DR. HERSE, First Assistant.

INDIGESTION!

In cases where natural evacuations are difficult to secure, and a quick discharge is essential, take six of Radway's Pills and pulverize them,—take the pill powder in water or preserves,—in half an hour they will operate. We have known the most distressing cases of Gastric, Bilious Cholera, Inflammation, Congestion, &c., stopped, and the retained irritating humors expelled from the bowels in thirty minutes by this treatment. It is however, better in chronic cases to take the pills as they are, and let them gradually disperse in the stomach. These Pills possess in the highest degree cathartic, aperient, tonic, and diaphoretic properties. They do not weaken or debilitate the system or any of its organs, and will leave the bowels regular and healthy. They purify and equalize the circulation of the blood. No congestion or inflammation will occur while the system is under their influence. Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for one dollar.

For Sale by
 Crane & Brigham, San Francisco,
 R. H. McDonald & Co., San Francisco,
 Justin Gates & Co., Sacramento,
 And by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

THEOD. C. HEUCK
Offers for Sale
New and Desirable Goods
SHORTLY EXPECTED
 FROM
EUROPE & THE UNITED STATES,
 —PER—
R. C. Wylie from Hamburg,
Wilhelm I. from Bremen,
Ceylon from Boston,
 AND PER
Steamers Idaho and Montana,
 —AS ALSO—
By Every Packet from San Francisco
 AS FOLLOWS:

Shipment per R. C. Wylie,
 JUST RECEIVED, CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, &c.

BALES FANCY PRINTS OF SUPERIOR
 quality and new styles,
 White Cottons, Blue Cottons, Brown Drills,
 Blue Drills, Heavy Blue Denims—a sup'r art.,
 Assorted Colored Linings, Large sized Cotton
 and Woolen Blankets of assorted colors,
 Fine Black Bartheles, Black and Colored De-
 calques, Cashmeres, ac, Black, White and Blue
 Colours and Alpines, Superior White and
 Drab Molestie, White and Blue Flannels,
 Black Silk in pieces, Barege for veils, etc.,
 Black Crapes, Fine Black and Blue Broadcloth,
 Checked Towels, Pantalon Stoff, Victoria
 Lawn, Mosquito Nettings, Barriage and Hes-
 tians, Fancy Merinos and Cashmeres.

Clothing &c.
 A Complete and well selected Assortment of
 Cotton, Linen, Duckin, Cashmere and Fine
 Cloth Coats, also, Pantalons of various styles
 and qualities, Fine White Manilla and Black
 Satin Vests, etc., etc.

Shirts,
 In great variety and style, viz: White Madra-
 polan and Fancy Bosom Shirts, White and
 Printed Cotton and Hickory Shirts, Fine
 White Linen Bosom and all Linen Shirts,
 Plain, Colored, Striped and Fancy Colored
 Flannel Shirts, assorted, Heavy Grey and
 Blue Flannel Shirts, open Front Shirts.

Hosiery,
 A Choice Assortment of Men's Cotton, Half
 Wool, Merino and Silk Undershirts and Draw-
 ers—all large sizes. A complete invoice of
 Men's Socks in Cotton and Wool—white, col-
 ored and fancy. Ladies' Fine White and
 Black Stockings, superior quality.

Hats,
 Of Different Qualities and Styles,
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
 Of the very best of German and French man-
 ufacture, in Calfskin, Cloth, Cashmere, Patent
 Leather, etc., etc.

Saddlery, &c.,
 Men's Superior English, German and French
 Saddles—large, Ladies' Saddles, Bridles of
 various styles, Bits, Spurs, Saddle Cloths, ac

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries & Provisions,
 Crushed Sugar in half barrels, Superior West-
 phalia Ham, Bologna Sausages, Sardines in
 oil and vinegar, Boxes of anchovies and Sar-
 dines in olive jar, Vinegar in 3 and 5 gallon
 demijohns, assorted Fruits in Syrup, Fruits
 in Sugar, Vanilla Chocolate.

Spirits, Wines & Beer,
 Casks very Superior Pale Brandy, Fine old
 Sherry in wood, Superior Port Wine, Spark-
 ling Cognac, Champagne, Claret, the celebra-
 ted G. de Hays and Sog, Schiedam,
 Ale and Porter in quarts and pints, of the well
 known Brewery of Deetjen & Schroeder, Ham-
 burg, the famous Liebfrauenmilch.

Cigars,
 From the cheapest to the best Havana

Sundries.
 Sellers' Sheath Knives and Jack Knives.
 Also—A Choice Assortment of Fancy Cut-
 tery of different sizes and patterns, Needles,
 No. 1 to 12, Violin Strings, Playing Cards,
 Jewellery, assorted, Buttons, Dusters, Gents'
 and Ladies' Superior Kid Gloves.

UMBRELLAS—Cotton, Alpaca and
 Silks of various colors and patterns. Measur-
 ing, Children's Toys, Dolls, Water Colors,
 Beads, Suspensory of various qualities and
 patterns, Wrapping Paper.

PAINTS AND OILS—Superior White
 Lead, Zinc White, Botted Linseed Oil.

CASKS ZINC, in Sheets of 26 by 72 and
 37 by 84 inches.

ROLLS SHEET LEAD, of 2, 2 1/2, 3,
 3 1/2, 5, 8 and 6 pounds per square foot.

ROUND BAR IRON, from 3 to 13
 inches diameter.

WINDOW GLASS, in boxes of 50 feet
 each, from 18 by 24 to 30 by 40 inches.

ON HAND,
 Besides Other Merchandise,
 Downer's best Kerosene Oil, in 5 gallon tins,
 Fresh California Lard, Best Portland Cement,
 Rosendale Cement, Marble Dust and Plaster
 of Paris, Roofing Felt, Superior Kona Coffee,
 &c., etc.

Also, First Shipment of the well known
MESS BEEF, packed by C. Bertel-
 mann, on Kauai.

Just Received and Ready for Inspection.

Just Received per Ship
Ceylon from Boston,

Best Ceylon Tea, Assorted Sizes, White and Blue
 Sewing Cotton, Cases Fine Merino Prints—
 Assorted Patterns, Superior White and Brown
 Cottons and Drills for family use, Lampwick,
 American Saddles—large size, Hunt's Superior
 Handled Axes—assorted sizes, Native Spoons,
 best make (O's), Card Matches, Gatta Percha,
 Hose and Couplings, 1/2 inch, etc, Saltpe-
 tre, Mason's best Blacking, Barrels Turk's Island
 Salt, etc., etc.

Also, Soon to Follow per
Wilhelm I.,
 A SHIPMENT OF VERY DESIRABLE
German, English & French Goods,
 To be Specified Without Delay.

The Steamers and Packets
 From San Francisco, by every trip, will bring
 Invoices of New and Desirable
 Merchandise,
 Consisting of all the various branches of man-
 ufactures and provisions of California,
 the Eastern States, England, and
 the Continent of Europe,
 Which Shipments will be classified on arrival.

All of the above is offered for Sale at Reason-
 able rates by

THEOD. C. HEUCK,
 Cor. Fort & Merchant Streets.

THE WEAVER.
 A weaver sat by the side of his loom,
 A-fingering his shuttle fast
 And a thread that would knit the loom of doom
 Was added at every cast.

The warp had been by the angels spun,
 And his web was bright and new,
 Like threads which the morning inhales from the
 sun.
 All Jewelled with dew.

And fresh lipped, bright-eyed, beautiful flowers
 Came to him from the garden
 And little to the weaver sped onward the hours;
 Not yet were Time's feet headed!

But something there came slow stealing by,
 And a shadow of the future
 And I saw the shuttle slow blithely do its
 run,
 For thought has a wearisome spell.

And a thread that next of the warp was laid
 Was of melancholy gray;
 And when I marked there a snap-drop's stain,
 Where the flowers had fallen away.

But still the weaver kept weaving on,
 Though the fabric all was gray;
 And the golden threads and the golden
 were gone,
 And the gold threads canceled lay.

And dark, and still darker, and darker grew
 Each newly woven thread;
 And some there were of a death-mocking hue,
 And some of a bloody red.

And things all strange were woven in:
 Signs, and down-turned hopes and fears;
 And the web was dark and thin,
 And it dripped with living tears.

And the weaver fain would have flung it aside,
 But he knew it would be a sin;
 So he laid it down close to the shuttle, he plied,
 A-weaving these life-words in.

And as he wove, the weeping, still wove,
 A tempest stole his hand,
 And the shuttle flew to win his stroke,
 But the weaver turned him round.

He sprang turned his eye to heaven,
 And still he wore on, on,
 Till the last of the day on his heart was river,
 And the thread was done.

Then he threw about his shoulders bowed,
 And about his girdle he laid,
 A dagger, and a bow, and a sword,
 And lay him down among the dead.

And later saw in a robe of light,
 The weaver in the sky,
 The angels' wings were pale as night,
 And stars grew more at night.

The Andes and the Amazons.

Professor Orton, in a communication to the
 New York Evening Post, of June 23
 gives the following highly instructive and
 interesting description of the formation of
 our continent, as deduced from the teach-
 ings of Geology:

Three cycles ago an island rose from the
 sea where now expands the vast continent
 of South America. It was the culminat-
 ing point of the highlands of Guiana. For
 ages this granite peak was the sole repre-
 sentative of dry land on our hemisphere
 south of the Canada hills. In process of
 time a cluster of islands rose above the
 thermal waters. They were the small pre-
 bearings of the future mountains of Brazil,
 holding in their laps the diamonds which
 now sparkle in the diadem of Don Pedro
 II. Long protracted eons elapsed without
 adding a page to the geology of South
 America. The Creator seems to have been
 busy elsewhere. Descending the north
 with the gorgeous flora of the carbonifer-
 ous period, till, in the language of Hugh
 Miller, "to distant planets our earth must
 have shone with a green and delicate ray."
 He rubbed the picture out and ushered in
 the hideous reptilian age, when monstrous
 saurians—footed, paddled and winged—
 were the lords of the lower world. All
 the great mountains beneath the sky at
 this time slumbered beneath the ocean. The
 city of New York was sere of its site;
 but huge dinotheria wallowed in the mire
 where now stands the palaces of Paris,
 London and Vienna. At length the morn-
 ing breaks upon the last day of creation,
 and the fat gods forth that the proud waves
 of the Pacific, which have long washed
 the table-lands of Guiana and Brazil, shall
 be swept far away toward the setting
 sun in the white wreaths in long lines of
 foam against a low, winding archipelago—the
 western outline of the coming contin-
 ent. Fierce is the fight for the mastery
 between sea and land; between the denud-
 ing power of the waves and the volcanic
 forces underneath. But slowly, very slowly,
 yet surely, rises the long chain of islands
 by a doleful process; the submarine crust
 of the earth is raised, and the rocks are
 folded up as it shrivels, while the molten
 material within, pressed out through the
 crevices, overflows and helps to build up
 the sea-defiant wall. A man's life would
 be too short to count even the centuries
 consumed in this operation. The coast of
 Peru has risen eighty feet since it felt the
 tread of Pizarro; supposing the Andes
 have risen at this rate uniformly and
 without interruption, 70,000 years must
 have elapsed before they reached their
 present altitude. But when we consider
 that, in fact, it was an intermittent move-
 ment—alternate upheaval and subsidence
 —we must add an unknown number of
 millennia. Three times the Andes sank
 hundreds of feet beneath the ocean level,
 and again were brought up to their present
 height. A long succession of brute races
 roamed over the mountains and plains of
 South America, and died out or man was
 created. In these pre-Adamic times, long
 before the Incas ruled, the mastodon and
 megatherium, the horse and the tapir dwelt
 in the high valley of Quito; yet all these
 passed away before the arrival of the abo-
 rigines; the wild horses now feeding on
 the Pampas of Buenos Ayres were import-
 ed from Europe three hundred and thirty
 years ago.

And now the Andes stand complete in
 their present gigantic proportions—one of
 the grandest and most symmetrical mountain
 chains in the world. Starting from the
 Land of Fire, it stretches northward and
 mounts upward till it enters the Isthmus of
 Panama, where it bows gracefully to either
 ocean, but soon resumes, under another
 name, its former majesty, and loses its mag-
 nificence only when it enters the Bay of
 the fur-bearing animals over the Arctic plains.
 Nowhere else does nature present such a
 continuous and lofty chain of mountains—
 unbroken for eight thousand miles, save
 where it is rent asunder by the Magellan
 Straits, and proudly tossing up a thousand
 pinnacles into the regions of eternal snow.
 Nowhere in the Old World do we see a
 single well defined mountain chain, only a
 broad belt of mountainous country tra-
 versing the heart of the continent.

The moment the Andes rose, the great
 continental valley of the Amazons was
 sketched out and moulded in its lap. The
 tidal waves of the Atlantic were dashing
 against the Cordillera, and a legion of riv-
 ulets were busily ploughing up the sides
 into deep ravines; the sediment produced
 by this incessant wear and tear was carried
 eastward and served out stream by stream
 into the shallow sea between the Andes
 and the islands of Guiana and Brazil was
 filled up with sand and clay. Huge gla-
 ciers (think Agassiz) afterwards descend-
 ing, moved over the inclined plane and
 ground the loose rock to powder. Eddies
 and currents, throwing up sand banks as
 they do now, defined the limits of the tri-
 butary streams and directed them into one
 main trunk, which worked for itself a wide,
 deep bed, capable of containing its accu-
 mulated flood. Then and there was created
 the Amazon, the mightiest river in the
 world, rising in the loftiest volcanoes on
 the globe, and flowing through a forest of
 unappreciated extent.

In South America, nature has framed her
 work on a gigantic scale. Where else com-
 bined do we see such a series of towering

mountains, such a volume of river water,
 and such wide-spreading plains? We have
 no proper conception of Andine grandeur
 till we learn that the top of the tallest
 mountain in North America is nearly a
 mile beneath the untrodden dome of Chim-
 borazo; nor any just view of the vast di-
 mensions of the Amazonian Valley till we
 find that all the United States could be
 packed in it without touching its bound-
 ary. The great plain of the Amazon itself
 will we ascertain that it discharges into the
 sea one hundred thousand cubic feet per
 second more than our Mississippi—rolling
 its turbid waters ten thousand miles ex-
 actly as it pleases, with an island in its
 mouth twice the size of Massachusetts, and tri-
 butaries thirty miles wide.

South America is a triangular continent,
 with its axis, the Andes, not central as in
 Europe, but lying on the extreme western
 edge, and in harmony with the well known
 fact that the highest mountains and the
 grandest volcanoes face the broadest ocean.
 The highlands of Brazil and Guiana have
 neither volcanic nor snow-clad peaks; like
 all the dry land which first appeared, these
 primitive mountains on the Atlantic bor-
 der trend east and west. The result of this
 position is a triple river system—the Orino-
 co, Amazon and La Plata, draining three
 immense basins, the basins of Venezuela,
 the sylvan of Brazil, and the pampas of the
 Argentine Republic. The continuity and
 extent of these vast depressions are more
 remarkable even than the height and length
 of the mountain chains.

Such are the characteristic features of
 South America; they are not repeated in
 any other continent. Not one feature
 could be changed without destroying those
 peculiarities of soil and climate which so
 remarkably distinguish South America.
 Its position on the equator places it on the
 path of the vapour trade winds which con-
 tinually sweep over it westward till they
 strike the Andes, which, like a great
 condenser, roll a thousand streams east-
 ward again to feed the mighty Amazons.

So effectual is this barrier, not a drop of
 moisture passes it, and the trade wind is
 so constant in the Pacific till you are
 one hundred and fifty miles from the coast.
 Were the Andes on the Atlantic side,
 South America would be turned into a vast
 Sahara. As it is, the interest which at-
 taches to the continent, save a few relics
 of the Incas, is exclusively that of pure
 nature. Nowhere does nature affect us
 more deeply with the feeling of grandeur;
 nowhere does she exhibit wilder freaks or
 more striking contrasts of nature than we
 find such a theatre for the free develop-
 ment of vegetable and animal life.

The long and lofty chain of the Andes
 is certainly one of the sublimest products
 of the last grand revolution of the earth's
 crust. While the waves of the Pacific,
 from Panama to Patagonia, submissively
 kiss the feet of the Andes, and the show-
 ers that swell the Amazon's fall in their
 sight of the mariner cut that peaceful ocean,
 the Rocky Mountains are situated five
 hundred miles from the sea. While the
 compact Andes have an average width of
 sixty miles, the straggling mountain sys-
 tem beyond the Mississippi has the breadth
 of the Empire State; but its mean eleva-
 tion would scarce reach the bottom of the
 Quito Valley. The mountains of Asia
 may surpass the Cordillera in height, but
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