

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. L. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER. 22 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

CHAS. N. SPENCER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 24 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS. 21 Fort St., Honolulu, opposite U. S. Bank's.

IRA RICHARDSON, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

EDWIN JONES, GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER, Lahaina, Maui.

THEO. H. DAVIES, Importer & Commission Merchant.

HYMAN BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing.

LEWERS & DICKSON, Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Leather and Binding Materials.

WALKER & ALLEN, SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

L. L. TORBERT, DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

BOLLES & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEORGE G. HOWE, Dealer in Redwood and Northwest Lumber.

E. S. FLAGG, CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR.

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

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

A. S. CLEGGON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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.

CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT, DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

R. W. ANDREWS, MACHINIST.

ROBT RYCKOFF, PLUMBER.

PIANOS TUNED.

PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS TUNED.

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J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

JOHN NOTT & CO., Copper & Tin Smiths.

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

C. S. BARTOW, AUCTIONEER.

JOHN H. PATY, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

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M. S. CRINBAUM & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing.

VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.

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

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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 noxes of freedom and peace—where the exiles from the great States find shelter and protection?

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 Cortez, 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 Cortez composed of the Queen, Senate and Deputies. It has, in fact, however, been 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.

There were about 3,500 men in the line. In Union Hall, that many people had assembled before, the procession reached it, and on the outside speeches were 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 Bristow and Curtis. The "Boys in Blue" from nearly every State were largely represented. Among the delegates were two hundred ex-prisoners, each carrying a small flag with the name of the rebel prison in which they had suffered incarceration."

The public mind and heart are profoundly agitated. If this city is lost to the republicans, God only knows the afflictions in store for our people. While there are many good men in the democratic party, there can be no denying that at least one-third its strength are fellows of the baser sort—former rebel soldiers, copperheads, secessionists, and rascals. They are already making threats, and when they have the power they will not be slow to carry them into execution. If the party does win, it will be owing to the apathy and aid of wealthy men of influence; they have the largest interest at stake. Good government is a greater desideratum to them than to the poorer classes, and if they suffer, may the punishment prove so terrible as to cure them forever hereafter of voting with those who have no higher ambition than to possess the offices and plunge the country a second time into a state of revolution. I do not say this as a partisan, but as one who has paid close attention to the signs of the times, who knows something of the malignity of the copperhead element, and who cannot forget Governor Seymour's soft speech to the mob, Blair's treasonable letter which procured him the democratic nomination, nor the terrible "vigilante" lines of 1864.

My last letter gave you an account of the smoke or mist which with which for several days nearly the entire Pacific coast was enveloped. No satisfactory reason has yet been furnished for the existence of the phenomenon, but from the accounts received from Oregon and Washington Territory, it is believed that excessive fires in the forests of those regions were the producing cause. The Oregonian Transcript of Sept. 19th, says: "On Tuesday last, a fire arose apparently two or three miles from Astoria, which spread with unparalleled rapidity for a timber fire. For about an hour people were led to believe that a rain storm was approaching, but the idea was soon dispelled by an immense volume of smoke settling on the bay and along its shores, finally enveloping everything, so that by five o'clock in the afternoon we were compelled to light candles to see to set type by. The fire was between this place and South Bay. We do not know the extent of the damage, but it must have been immense in the destruction of timber. The entire country about Clatsop is almost hidden from view by smoke, and in many places the ground is covered with cinders, till it looks like a light fall of snow. On the Chehalis it is equally disagreeable with smoke, and the fires are causing the forest much trouble and anxiety by driving immense numbers of wild animals out of the forest into the open lands along the river, causing great havoc among their sheep and hogs. As many as half a dozen bears have been seen at one time in that section. A good soaking rain at this time would be acceptable to the people of this smoke-enveloped region."

About the same time, a timber tract of more than fifty miles was burning on Vancouver's Island. In Victoria, the stores and other buildings had to be swept five or six times a day to clear them of ash.

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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: [Circular text regarding consular agents and registration of subjects.]

The Hawaiian Island Treaty.

We publish in another column a suggestive document touching the treaty which was received to the sanction of the Senate during its recent session. The case, as stated, is from the American point of view, and probably contains a pretty good 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. For 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 Hawaiian countrymen, both at the Islands and elsewhere.

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 of Sheffield. Mr. Johnson said he anticipated no trouble in the preservation of peaceful relations between the two countries.

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.

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.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Catholic Synod has promulgated a decree at the Priory Council, at New York, arguing the immediate establishment of schools for colored children in the Southern States; also the establishments for orphans, as there is reason to apprehend a large increase of orphan colored children.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Democrats held an immense mass meeting here to-day. They had a fine procession, which was over two hours in passing a given point. Business houses and residences along the route were profusely decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns, etc.

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.

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

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.

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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 destination (SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU), departure dates, and arrival dates.

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.

Orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by return of Steamer.

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.

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, Kawaihau, and Mahukona.

For Bremen, Direct. The A 1 Hawaiian Clipper Bark R. C. WYLIE, H. HATTEMAN, Master, WILL HAVE DISPATCH for the above port.

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, For Freight or Passage, having Superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to 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.

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 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 C. BREWER & CO.

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

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii. The schooner MARY, HAMLIN, Master, Will run regularly for the above ports. For freight or passage apply to L. L. TORBERT, Honolulu, or J. H. COSEY, Hilo.

Sch. Annie, Will run as a regular packet to the above ports. For freight or passage apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

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. tin, 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 28-30 W. L. GREEN.

CHARTERS Negotiated and Vessels bought and sold. Apply to 28-30 W. L. GREEN, Broker.

SEVERAL VALUABLE Properties For Sale and Lease. Apply to 28-30 W. L. GREEN.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE Bought and Sold. Apply to 28-30 W. L. GREEN, Broker.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS Co. Estimates for Machinery given. Apply to 28-30 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 38-10 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 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. P. Mastin, 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 the 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 Chamber in the Court House, Honolulu, on the 1st 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 Importations, and warranted sound and good. It is offered by the undersigned at Invoice Prices for the Single Packages, at 347 M GODFREY RHODES.

COMMERCIAL

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

LOCAL NEWS

Phases of the Moon for the month of Oct'r. PREPARED BY CAPT. DAN'S SMITH.

HONOLULU MEAN TIME. 1st. Full Moon, 9 28 A. M. 2d. Last Quarter, 7 42 P. M.

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

DIPTHERIA.—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.

LOAN OF THE SCHOONER YETIE.—By the schooner Yetie 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."

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.

LOSS OF THE BAR HAWAII.—From Capt. Raynor of the bark Baidawer, we learn of the loss, on September 23d of the Hawaiian bark Bar Hawaii in the Arctic Ocean, during a severe gale. The crew were taken on board the ship Oha. The Baidawer and the Active were in the same gale and seem to have had a narrow escape.

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 stirring rumors and vague reports which abound in the community, no clear understanding can be arrived at as to the actual state of affairs.

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 magistrates, 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 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 schooner Yetie was 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. The surf at the time was very heavy, and the vessel has become a total wreck.

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.

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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.

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MARTIN THE WIZARD HAS ARRIVED! The World-renowned, Wonder-creating Wizard MARTIN! Will continue his Astonishing Feats of Wonder

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.

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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AUCTION SALES. By C. S. BARTOW. THIS-DAY, Wednesday, Oct'r 28, At 10 A. M. at Salesroom, WILL BE SOLD, A Variety of Dry Goods, AND A LOT OF FURNITURE, Such as Tables, Rockers, Wine Chest, Sideboard, Extension Dining Table, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

REGULAR SALE AT SALESROOM, COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. Particulars by Posters.

SCHOONER AT AUCTION. On Saturday, Nov. 7, At 12 O'CLOCK, NOON. At the wharf below the Store of Messrs. C. Brewer & Co., (unless previously disposed of at private sale) will be sold at Public Auction, THE HAWAIIAN—Schooner Mary, 48 1/2 tons. Sale positive. For further particulars apply to C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer, L. L. FORBERRY, Agent.

STEAMER KILAUEA AT AUCTION! On Wednesday, December 2nd, At 12 O'CLOCK NOON. The undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at her wharf, the Haw'n Steamer KILAUEA, 414 Tons per Register, with all her Engines, Boilers, Tanks, Tackle, Apparel and Appurtenances, as she will arrive on the 14th of November, after completing a twelve months contract with the Hawaiian Government. Sale positive and without reserve. For particulars apply to C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the Will of Robert Lawrence, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of Robert Lawrence to present the same, and all those indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment. J. W. AUSTIN, Honolulu, Oct. 12, 1908.—39-31

CLEARING OUT CHEAP All the Different Colors OF BERLIN WOOL, such as DOUBLE, SINGLE, SPLIT and CHINCHILLA, Besides— A Large Variety of Other Goods, Too Numerous to Mention. C. FRED. PFLUGER, Fort Street.

Columbia River Salmon OF THE CATCH OF 1908.—In barrels and half barrels. For Sale by [28-3m] BOLLES & CO.

California Fruits, IN TWO-AND-A-HALF POUND CANS, Assorted. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Patty's English Pie Fruits, NEW AND FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.

Best English Pickles, FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.

Pia! Pia! A SMALL LOT OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Hemp Canvas, No. 8 TO 6. LIGHT HAVENS DUCK, Heavy Havens Duck, Heavy Salt-Twine, Cotton Sall-Twine, Sail Needles, Bees Wax, etc. For Sale by [28-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Japan Tea! A SMALL LOT OF THE BEST QUALITY, in papers. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Stockholm Tar, STOCKHOLM PITCH, IN BARRELS and half-barrels. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Westphalia Hams! SUPERIOR QUALITY, RECEIVED PER B. C. WYLIE. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Fresh Salmon! IN ONE AND TWO POUND TINS, FROM Columbia River, A Splendid Article. For Sale by [28-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Pearl Barley, IN TWO GALLON DEMIJONS. For Sale by [28-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Manila Cordage, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES. For Sale by [28-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Cotton Canvas, AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. For Sale by [28-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Crackers in Tins, PICO NIC WATER, BOSTON, SODA, WAFFES, ASSORTED, JENNY LIND CAKES. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Pilot and Navy Bread, FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.

Received per Idaho, GOLDEN GATE MILLS FLOUR. Extra Family, and Bakers' Extras, from the New Crop of Wheat of 1908. For Sale by [28-3m] BOLLES & CO.

For Molokai, The Schooner KAMALE, Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kaula and Palooko. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board. H. FREEDERIGAST, Agent.

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

Standa'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, Capules, Therr's Extract, Crossan's Specific, Pills and Ointments, of various kinds, Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Fumigators, Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White, Fumigating Pastils, 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 12 cents. 32-33

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, will have been compelled to use injurious, 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 costiveness, 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 DISEASES.
 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. HESSE, 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. 17

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 Woollen Blankets of assorted colors, Fine Black Bartheles, Black and Colored Dejeaux, Cashmeres, ac, Black, White and Blue Colours and Alpines, Superior White and Drab Molestins, 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 Hosiery, 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 styles, viz: White Madapolan 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, Draw-socks, Merino and Silk Undershirts and Hosiery—all large sizes. A complete invoice of Men's Socks in Cotton and Wool—white, colored 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 manufacture, in Calfskin, Cloth, Cashmere, Patent Leather, etc., etc., etc.

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

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
 Crushed Sugar in half barrels, Superior Westphalia Ham, Bologna Sausages, Sardines in oil and vinegar, boxes of anchovies and Sardines in olive jar, Vinegar in 3 and 5 gallon demijohns, assorted Fruits in Syrup, Fruits in Sugar, Vanilla Choclates.

Spirits, Wines & Beer,
 Casks very Superior Pale Brandy, Fine old Sherry in wood, Superior Port Wine, Sparkling Cognac, Champagne, Claret, the Celebrated G. of Reims and Cognac, Schiedam, Ale and Porter in quarts and pints, of the well known Brewery of Deetjen & Schroeder, Hamburg, the famous Liebfrauenmilch Beer.

Cigars,
 From the cheapest to the best Havana

Sundries.
 Sellers' Sheath Knives and Jack Knives. Also—A Choice Assortment of Fancy Cutlery 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. Messrs. Aleo, Children's Toys, Dolls, Water Colors, Pens, Suspenders 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, 4 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., &c. First Shipment of the well known **MESS BEEF,** packed by C. Bertelmann, on Kauai,
 Just Received and Ready for Inspection.

Just Received per Ship
Ceylon from Boston,
 Bales best Amberg Denims, 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., Saltpeetre, Mason's best Blacking, Barrels Turk's Island Salt, etc., 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 manufactures 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 Reasonable rates by
THEOD. C. HEUCK,
 Cor. Fort & Merchant Streets. 22-23

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 leaded!

But something there came slow stealing by,
 And a shadow of the falling sun
 And I saw the shuttle slow blithely do its try,
 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 the loom of doom 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 downcasted hopes and fears;
 And the web was woven with sin,
 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 kept it close to his loom, he plied,
 A-weaving these life-words in.

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

He heard turned his eye to heaven,
 And still he wove on, on,
 Till the last of the loom he heard was wove,
 And the loom strange was done.

Then he threw about his shoulders bowed,
 And about his girdle he led,
 And he knew it would be a sin,
 And he knew it would be a sin,
 And he knew it would be a sin,
 And he knew it would be a sin.

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 teachings of Geology:

Three cycles ago an island rose from the sea where now expands the vast continent of South America. It was the culminating point of the highlands of Guiana. For ages this granite peak was the sole representative 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 beginnings 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 Cordillera range has been built elsewhere. Descending the north with the gorgeous flora of the carboniferous 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 morning breaks upon the last day of creation, and the fat gods forth that the proud waters of the Pacific, which have long washed the table-lands of Guiana and Brazil, shall be dried up far away toward the setting sun. The white crests in long lines of foam against a low, winding archipelago—the western outline of the coming continent. Fierce is the fight for the mastery between sea and land; between the denuding 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, 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 to 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 movement—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 aborigines; the wild horses now feeding on the Pampas of Buenos Ayres were imported 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 magnificence 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 traversing 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 rivulets were busily ploughing up the sides into deep ravines; the sediment produced by this incessant wear and tear was carried eastward and served out station by station into the shallow sea between the Andes and the islands of Guiana and Brazil was filled up with sand and clay. Huge glaciers (think Agassiz) afterwards descending, 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 tributary streams and directed them into one main trunk, which worked for itself a wide, deep bed, capable of containing its accumulated flood. Then and there was created the Amazons, 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 combined 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 Chimborazo; nor any just view of the vast dimensions of the Amazonian Valley till we find that all the United States could be packed in it without touching its boundaries. The great plain of the Amazon itself tells us as certainly that it discharges into the sea one hundred thousand cubic feet per second more than our Mississippi—rolling its turbid waters ten thousand miles exactly as it pleases, with an island in its mouth twice the size of Massachusetts, and tributaries thirty miles wide.

South America is a triangular continent, with its axis, the Andes, not central as in Europe, but lying in 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 border trend east and west. The result of this position is a triple river system—the Orinoco, Amazon and La Plata, draining three immense basins, the basins of Venezuela, the apayas 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 continually sweep over it westward till they strike the Andes, which, like a great condenser, roll a thousand streams eastward again to feed the mighty Amazons. So effectual is this barrier, not a drop of moisture passes it, and the trade wind is forced to rain 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 attaches 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 marvellous phenomena than we find such a theatre for the free development 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 showers that swell the Amazon's fall in their sight, the Cordillera, now the backbone of 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 system beyond the Mississippi has the breadth of the Empire State; but its mean elevation would scarce reach the bottom of the Quito Valley. The mountains of Asia may surpass the Cordillera in height, but they are nowhere so high as the Rocky Mountains. The Cordillera is singularly interesting, and astronomers will find with anxiety the receipt of fuller intelligence respecting the observations made by the French expedition. He states, in a telegram forwarded to Paris, and thence to the Royal Astronomical Society, that the eclipse had been successfully observed. The spectrum of the red protuberances, which are seen around the black disc of the moon during totality, and which have long since been proved to belong to the sun, has been found to present a very remarkable and unexpected appearance. What this appearance is, he does not tell us; but one conclusion drawn from the nature of the spectrum is that the protuberances themselves are gaseous. It will interest our readers to know that whatever delicacy must still be attached to the results of the observations of M. Janssen, we may accept at once this general conclusion of his as beyond a peradventure. There are few observations more simple and conclusive than those by which the general character of a self-luminous object is determined by spectroscopic analysis. The rainbow-colored streak of light which indicates that the source of light is a luminous solid or liquid; the colored streak, crossed by dark lines, which indicates that before reaching us the light from such a source has passed through absorptive vapor, and the spectrum consisting of bright lines only, which indicates that the source of light is a luminous gas—all these spectra are so readily distinguishable, *inter se*, that it is impossible for the veriest beginner to mistake one for another. Thus it may be looked upon as absolutely certain that the nature of the colored protuberances has now been definitely settled. Those enormous masses of luminous matter, some of which exceed the earth many hundreds of times in volume, are now known to be great gas heaps. It had been supposed that they were solar clouds, formed by the condensation of the metallic vapors which exist within the solar atmosphere, into liquid globules, in the manner previously corresponding to the formation of aqueous clouds in our own atmosphere. This view will now, in all probability, have to be definitely abandoned. Yet that the protuberances are formed by some sort of condensation taking place within the solar atmosphere, seems almost indisputable, so that the evidence we now have would seem to show that, as a modern astronomer has suggested, the nature of the protuberances in the sun's immediate neighborhood is sufficient to "melt solid matter, turn liquids into vapors, even vapors into some still more subtle form."

In a few days, however, we shall receive the details of these observations—the first ever made with the spectroscopic upon the solar protuberances. We shall also, doubtless, soon hear something of the expedition sent out by the Royal Society under Lieutenant Herschel. This expedition had especially undertaken the spectroscopic observation of the protuberances. The mere fact that rain had fallen at Bombay during the greatest obscuration need not lead to the supposition that any of the expeditionary parties have been unsuccessful. Along the western coast of India rain nearly always falls during July and August. But east of the Ghats, the weather is nearly always fine at this season. The progress of the eclipse may possibly have produced atmospheric changes sufficient to disturb the usual order of things, but it is very unlikely that such changes can have sufficed to over-cloud the usually clear skies of the Indian sea season.—London Daily News, Aug. 25.

Having led a good deal of money at the Jerome Park race, George Francis Train shouted out—"I'll bet five to one I am the biggest fool in the city or county of New York." After repeating the challenge several times, a man standing on the course with his port-manteau in his hand, said "Hallo, stranger, I'll take that bet, provided your name isn't George Francis Train."

A new periodical to be called the *Oak* is about to be started in London. This is unfortunate for the publishers, for under that name it can never be popular.

The Great Solar Eclipse.
 The news from Bombay, which we published yesterday, may lead many of our readers to suppose that the hopes of astronomers, with respect to the great solar eclipse, have been disappointed. At Bombay the eclipse was nearly total, as predicted, but the weather was very unfavorable for observation, and rain fell at the time of greatest obscuration. We are glad to be able to announce, however, that the eclipse has been successfully observed by two expeditions at least, though little known as yet respecting the results arrived at by the observers. Telegrams have been received almost simultaneously from Major Tennant, who commanded the expedition sent out by the Astronomical Society, and from Dr. Janssen, who commanded the French expedition. Major Tennant states that light fleecy clouds covered the sky, but that the eclipse has been in the main successfully observed.

This news is very promising, because his party had undertaken the duty of photographing the eclipse. The Government of India had obtained from England a Newtonian reflector, specially constructed for the occasion by Mr. John Browning, F. R. A. S., the optician; and arrangements had been made by means of which it was hoped that six photographic pictures would be taken during the totality. Major Tennant would hardly have described the observation of the eclipse as successful unless several trustworthy photographs had been taken. From the careful manner in which Major Tennant's party was trained in astronomical photography, we may safely assume that the photographs they have taken will be eminently valuable and instructive.

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LEGAL NOTICES.
Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.
 William M. Wilber, vs. Phoebe T. Wilber.
 WHEREAS, the Complainant in the above entitled cause has filed a petition with the Hon. James W. Austin, Justice of the Supreme Court, praying for a decree of divorce from his wife, the defendant aforesaid, on the ground of willful desertion without cause, of the said defendant, for three successive years; Now this is to notify the said Phoebe T. Wilber to appear before the Hon. James W. Austin at his chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of JANUARY, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time will be heard the petition aforesaid.
 WM. HUMPHREYS,
 Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.
 Honolulu, Sept. 9, 1866.—35-3m

In the Supreme Court
Of the Hawaiian Islands—Oahu, vs. Alexander McGuire, Complainant, vs. Elizabeth McGuire, Defendant.
 Action brought before the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, upon petition filed this day filed in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.
SUMMONS to Alexander McGuire, Defendant, greeting: You are hereby summoned to appear before the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be examined before the said Chief Justice at his chambers in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of NOVEMBER, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in order to answer to the said petition, on the grounds of willful desertion and adultery, all which is fully set forth in the petition filed in this cause. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear at the said time, the said Complainant will apply to this Court for the relief therein demanded.
 Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Honolulu, this 5th day of June, 1866.
 20-2m
 L. McCULLY, Clerk.

In the Supreme Court
Of the Hawaiian Islands—Oahu, vs. Mary Anne Basim, Complainant, vs. Jose Basim, Defendant.
 Action brought before the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers, upon petition filed this day filed in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.
SUMMONS to Jose Basim, Defendant, greeting: You are hereby summoned by order of the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be examined before the said Chief Justice at his chambers in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY next, to show cause why Mary Anne Basim, Complainant, should not be granted a judgment and decree of this Honorable Court, divorcing her, the said Complainant, from the bonds of matrimony now existing between her and the said Jose Basim, on the grounds of willful desertion, without cause, for three successive years past, and which is fully set forth in the petition filed in this cause. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and file an answer to the said petition, as required, the said Complainant will apply to this Court for the relief therein demanded.
 Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Honolulu, this 5th day of June, 1866.
 R. H. Stanley, Esq., Attorney for Complainant.
 WM. HUMPHREYS,
 Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.
 Honolulu, Aug. 21, 1866.—35-3m

Licenses Expiring in Oct., 1868.
DETAILS—Honolulu, 1st of 3 Thrupp, 25 A Kennedy, 10th E O Hall and Son, 19th J Perry, 12th Ahaia, 23d Kaulanahala, 1st I Reinhardt, 4th O Silva, 16th Ahaia, 4th Moenaka & Son, 23d A Ahaia, 4th E Bartlett, 10th E Hoffman, 10th J T Waterhouse, 26th Josquin, 18th & S Cleghorn, Kauai—3d Tin Chin and Co, Hanalei, 29th Kaulanah