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C. E. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER & DEALER. J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH. JOHN NOTT & CO., COPPER AND TIN SMITHS. JAMES L. LEWIS, COOPER AND GAUGER. MR. J. COSTA, JEWELER AND ENGRAVER. GEORGE WILLIAMS, LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT. G. W. NORTON & CO., COOPERS AND GAUGERS. CHUNG HOON, Commission Merchant and General Agent. AFONG & ACHUCK, IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND CHINA GOODS. C. S. BARTOW, AUCTIONEER. JOHN H. PATY, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California. H. A. WIDEMANN, NOTARY PUBLIC. C. BREWER & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. AGENTS OF THE Boston and Honolulu Packet Line. AGENTS FOR THE Make, Waiuku and Hana Plantations. AGENTS FOR THE Purchase and Sale of Island Produce. J. P. HUGHES, Importer and Manufacturer. NEVILLE & BARRETT, Planters & General Store Keepers. M. S. CRINBAUM & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing. VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII. F. H. & G. SEGELKEN, Tin, Copper, Zinc and Sheet Iron Workers. HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Germany since the War of 1866.

When the German tribes first appeared, they formed one of the most distinct races of mankind. They all had the same physical features: fair complexions, blue eyes, and fair hair; they also had the same religious belief, and the same traditions; but after the great invasions, the conquerors were mixed with the conquered, and it was only on the other side of the Rhine that they preserved their original character. Deprived of the good administration and of the regular armies which enabled Rome to subjugate the world, the Empire of Charlemagne embraced too many people, and could not last long. It was only in the reign of Louis the German, that a Kingdom was established, corresponding somewhat to modern Germany. With the first princes of the Saxon line, began a work of fusion and unification which seemed destined to bring about the formation of a nation, and of a truly German State. To obtain that result, it was only necessary to overthrow the high vassals, and the Emperor would then be sure of the assistance of two powerful allies; the clergy and the knights, or noblemen of the lowest order. Henry the Fowler understood this thoroughly, and trusting to the well organized forces of his own country, he caused his authority to be respected everywhere; repulsed and vanquished the Slavonic, Bohemian and Hungarian. Order was established; the population rapidly increased; industry and commerce flourished; new cities were built, and in the 10th century, Germany enjoyed a prosperity and organization, so far, unparalleled. But strange to say, while in the rest of Europe the tendency to unity made rapid progress, Germany stopped short, and even seemed to retrace her steps. Thus, in France, the Capetians established their Kingdom by uniting, either by conquest or marriage, the most different races: Bretons, Provençals, Gascons, and Flemings. In Germany, the central power dwindled away to a mere shadow, majestically hovering over a multitude of independent States. Whence does this contrast come? Have the German Emperors had less genius, or less ambition, than the French Kings? Not at all. But if the Emperors were not able to constitute only one State out of a single nation, while the Kings of France consolidated different nationalities into one State, it is to be attributed to two reasons: first, that the Imperial Crown was elective; second, the ever disappointed attempts at universal empire—a remembrance of the Roman Empire, renewed by Charlemagne. The Chief of a State can be elective without compromising the very existence of the country, when this is definitely constituted, and the attributes of the executive power well defined. It is for this reason that the Republics of Rome, Venice, and the United States have lasted, while Poland has succumbed. When authority is vested in the hands of a Council, as in Switzerland, the change can take place without commotion. When, as in the United States, a President is to be elected, there is an agitation felt in the New World such as no European Power would like to undergo, the people find this one of the motives why they should try to curtail his prerogatives. It can be seen that to make an Emperor or a King elective, is nothing short of leading the State itself to ruin, or of preventing its formation. In Germany, anarchy has not allowed the growth of the State, because the Emperors, in order to insure their election, or that of their sons, have sanctioned the independence of the high vassals and Bishops, preparing thereby the triumph of the Church and the breaking up of the Empire. The second cause of weakness—the dream of universal monarchy—has successively incited the Saxon line, the Salic line, the Hohenstauffens and the Hapsburgs, to strain all their forces and energies in order to gain possession of Italy, which always slips in their hands. This struggle has been fatal to all, and has even been the cause of the ruin of modern Austria. They wanted to realize that pompous fiction, the Holy Roman Empire, which, as has been justly remarked, was never entitled to either of these names, as it was neither holy, nor Roman, nor even a real Empire. An universal Emperor, under an universal Pope, was the ideal conception, which, while precipitating Germany against Italy, has hindered the improvement of both. Soferino and Sadova having cut the gordian knot by which they were bound to each other, to their common misfortune, the two countries now seek a Constitution adapted to their respective wants. While the Emperors, absorbed by the interest of their external conquests, failed to accomplish in their dominions the work of unity, which the other Sovereigns pursued with indefatigable perseverance, the nation itself endeavored to establish a better state of things by creating a central power and a true federal organization. Of all the attempts at perpetual peace, we cite only the project proclaimed by the Diet of 1490, because it has many points similar to the organization wanted

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now. There was to be, first, a supreme tribunal of the Empire, deciding upon the difficulties that might arise, and maintaining peace amongst all; second, a general impost for the support of an Imperial army, whose duty should be to preserve internal and external safety; and third, an annual meeting of the Diet, and a permanent Committee, using the imposts and directing the army for the best interests of the country. Maximilian lost the good opportunities arising from the national wishes of his people, and they were never to be regained. Religious dissensions divided Germany, and weakened the national spirit. There were no more Germans in Germany: they called themselves Catholics and Protestants, and preferred foreigners of their own race to their countrymen of a different persuasion. After the peace of Westphalia, the independence of private States was more and more marked and noticeable, till the end of the 18th century. The Germanic Body was then entirely broken up, and unhappily, after the Seven Years War, the antagonism of the two great rival powers became such that Austria and Prussia were always ready to resort to arms for the settlement of their difficulties. It was then that Voltaire said "that the multiplicity of States would maintain the equilibrium, until there should arise in Germany some power strong enough to absorb the others." German Patriotism, that strong and admirable feeling which has produced the late events, was then unknown. Frederic II. had no patriotic sentiment, and he hardly knew his mother tongue. He liked and admired nobody at the French. The great writers, whose works were to give the Germans the unity of an intellectual country, were not national—they thought of the progress of mankind rather than of Germany. Patriotism is a fine feeling, for it prompts a man to sacrifice himself and his life for his country, but it is not an innate instinct, like that of the family; it has not always existed, and may not always exist. When man shall find in all countries the same security, the same freedom, the same rights, he will consider the whole earth as his country, and all men as his brothers. Even now, we tend to Cosmopolitanism. It is a natural consequence of Christianity, which knows nothing but humanity and justice, and commands that conformity of doctrine should be above the ties of blood. "Those who do my Father's will are my brethren," is a sublime thought, which, far from being an attack against family ties, will be the glorious basis of future societies. If justice is to be reversed and loved above everything, am I not obliged to wish for the defeat of my country when it makes an unjust war? In the times of old Greece, the patriotic feeling did not exist, but in its place was the civic attachment of the citizens to their cities; because when the city was conquered, the citizen lost everything—his property, his life or his freedom. In the middle ages, patriotism was not to be seen; the princes were alive to nothing but their own private interests, and the common people, not knowing the blessings of a home, had in fact no country to love and defend. It was at the time of the Revolution that, for the first time, the national feelings were awakened in France, when foreign armies made that ever-remembered invasion of its territory; and it was the hatred of the Napoleonic rule that gave rise to patriotism in Germany. To fight against the Empire of Napoleon, Stein borrowed the force of the Revolution itself, and made the people free. The Tugendbund, assembling together citizens from all parts of Germany, inspired them with the same spirit—the hatred of foreign invaders—and taught them that they had a common country to protect. The speeches of Fichte, the songs of Körner, and the heroic deeds of the patriots, and the principles of the French Revolution, adopted abroad, rose against France, which had forsaken them. We know how the Holy Alliance deceived the hopes that were entertained of the War of Deliverance—Befreiungskrieg—but the German national feelings, the explosion of which was provoked by Napoleon, were not to be extinguished. In vain did Metternich try to suppress them; the Universities and the students kept them as a sacred fire, which they insinuated into the hearts of all. When opportunities offered, patriotism would show itself, as in the complications of 1840, when Becker composed his patriotic hymn: "Sie sollen nicht haben den freien deutschen Rhein," to which Alfred de Musset answered in such a free manner. From 1844, the Germans, free from external troubles, have turned their attention to internal reforms, and have sought from the institution of a deliberative assembly in Berlin, the regeneration of the country. The accession of Frederic William IV. to the throne caused an outbreak of national feeling, and created an immense sensation. After the disappointment of the General Assembly of 1847, the desire for union and liberty found at last, in 1848, its complete expression in the Parliament of Frankfurt, which sprung, as it were, spontaneously, from the very heart of the nation, and assembled in the ancient capital of the Ger-

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man Empire. All the deputies longed for unity, but how was it to be obtained? It was upon this question that the two political parties sprung up which have ever since striven to gain the mastery. It is necessary to know them both. The first of them, the party of Great Germany, Gross Deutsch, presented a magnificent programme, well calculated to excite patriotic passions: All the German States, including Austria and her possessions, were to be placed under the Emperor's authority, thus establishing in the centre of Europe a formidable Empire of 70,000,000 of people, occupying the north of Italy, and disposing, at its will, of the rest of the Peninsula; absorbing Denmark, through Schleswig-Holstein; the Danubian Provinces, through Transylvania; and the Slavonic Turkey, through the Croats; wielding its mighty influence on the Baltic, North, Mediterranean and Black Seas; outnumbering by far the population of France; superior to Russia by its riches and intelligence; realizing, in fact, the plans of the Othos, the Hohenstauffens and the Hapsburgs! The other party, that of Limited Germany, Klein Deutsch, did not accept this seductive scheme, because they were persuaded that the desperate antagonism of Russia would frustrate all efforts in that direction. They wanted to make Prussia a central power, around which all the minor States of Germany would group themselves. They firmly believed that Austria should be excluded, for fear of perpetuating a dangerous dualism, destructive to the unity of the nation. CHARGE OF MURAT AT EYLAU.—It is at Eylau that Murat appears in his most terrible aspect. This battle, fought in mid-winter, in 1807, was the most important and bloody one that had then occurred. France and Russia had never before opposed such strength to each other, and a complete victory on either side would have settled the fate of Europe. Bonaparte remained in possession of the field, and that was all; no victory was ever so like a defeat. The field of Eylau was covered with snow, and the little ponds that lay scattered over it were frozen sufficiently hard to bear the artillery. 7,000 men on one side and 85,000 on the other, arose from the frozen field on which they had slept on the night of February without tent or covering to battle for a continent. Against the left, a complete victory was being achieved, and the Russian army, which he could not see the enemy, the Russian cannon moved down his ranks with their destructive fire, while the Cossack cavalry, which were ordered to charge, came thundering on, almost hitting the French infantry with their long lances before they were visible through the smoke. Formed in overflows, the whole division composed of 18,000 men, with the exception of 1,500, were captured or slain. Just then Napoleon, clearing up the ground, ordered the perils to which he was brought, and he immediately ordered a grand charge, by the Imperial Guard and the whole cavalry. Nothing was further from Bonaparte's expectations or wishes than the bringing of his reserve into the engagement at this early stage of the battle, but there was no other recourse. The French army, which had a high reputation on this occasion, and proved itself for the hundredth time worthy of the great confidence Napoleon placed in him, was hurled against the Russian line of the battle-field at this moment. Bonaparte and the Empire trembled in the balance, while Murat prepared to lead down his cavalry to save himself. Several hundred men, among them 11,000 well-mounted men, began to move over the slope, with the Old Guard marching sternly behind. Bonaparte, it is said, was more agitated at this crisis than when, a few moments before he was so near being captured by the Russians. 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**FAMILY DRUG STORE.**  
**J. M. SMITH & CO.,**  
 HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVAL, a New Assortment of Drugs and Medicines.  
 Sand's Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do., Ayer's do., Bristol's do., Shaker's do., Root's do., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda, Compound Extract of Sassafras, Capsules, Thurn's Extract, Crossman's Specific, Pills and Ointments, of various kinds, Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Emulgators, Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White, Pumping Paste, Trusses, J. R. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shields, Lubin's and Pinard's Extracts, Toilet Articles, Lip Salve, Indelible Pencils, a New Invention, Hair Restorers and Dressings, Syringes, Leeches, etc., etc., etc.  
**Drugs of all kinds,**  
 Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-4f

**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. 18-3m

**PUNALUU RICE PLANTATION.**  
 NO. 1, and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by  
**WALKER & ALLEN,**  
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**R. R. R.**  
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 OUT OF  
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OF DEATHS, that annually occur, are caused by Preventable Diseases, and the greater portion of those complaints would, if Radway's Ready Relief or Pills (as the case may require,) were administered when pain or uneasiness or slight sickness is experienced, be exterminated from the system in a few hours. PAIN, no matter from what cause, is almost instantly cured by the Ready Relief. In cases of Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Spasms, Bilious Cholice, in fact all Pains, Aches and Infirmities either in the Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Kidneys, or the Joints, Muscles, Legs, Arms, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, &c., will in a FEW MINUTES yield to the soothing influence of the Ready Relief.

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Diphtheria, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Fever, and Ague, Mercurial Pains, Scarlet Fever, &c., &c., take from four to six of Radway's Pills, and also take a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a glass of warm water, sweetened with sugar or honey, twice the throat and chest with Ready Relief, (if Ague or Intermittent Fever, betwee the spine also,) in the morning you will be cured.

**How the Ready Relief Acts!**  
 In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling irritation, and the skin becomes reddened; the system, arousing the abdominal organs, the stomach, the bowels, and either internally or externally, rapidly subsides, and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awakes refreshed, invigorated, cured.  
 It will be found that in using the Relief externally, either on the spine or across the kidneys, or over the stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasing warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it continues its influence over the diseased parts.  
 Price of R. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c.

**RADWAY & CO.,**  
 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**  
 This disease is not only cured by Dr. Radway's Relief and Pills, but prevented. If exposed to it, put one teaspoonful of Relief in a tumbler of water. Drink this before going out in the morning, and several times during the day. Take one of Radway's Pills one hour before dinner, and one on going to bed.  
 If seized with Fever, take 4 to 6 of the Pills every six hours, until copious discharges from the bowels take place; also drink the Relief diluted with water, and bathe the entire surface of the body with Relief. Soon a powerful perspiration will take place, and you will feel a pleasant heat throughout the system. Keep on taking Relief repeatedly, every four hours, also the Pills. A cure will be sure to follow. The relief is strengthening, stimulating, soothing, and quieting; it is sure to break up the Fever and to neutralize the poison. Let this treatment be followed, and thousands will be saved. The same treatment in Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Bilious Fever, will effect a cure in 24 hours. When the patient feels the Relief irritating or heating the skin, a cure is positive. In all cases where pain is felt, the Relief should be used.  
 Relief 50 cts.; Pills 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868  
 For Sale by  
 Crane & Brigham, San Francisco,  
 R. H. McDonald & Co., San Francisco  
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 And by all Druggists and Country Merchants. 11-1y

**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,  
 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 Denims, Large size Cotton and Woollen Blankets of assorted colors, Fine Black Bartheles, Black and Colored DeLaines, Cashmeres, etc., Black, White and Blue Coloreds and Alpacaes, Superior White and Drab Molekins, White and Blue Flannels, Black Silk in pieces, Barege for veils, etc., Black Crapes, Fine Black and Blue Broadcloths, Cheviots, Superior Pastelons, Vastoria Lawns, Menquy Nettings, Barlaas and Heasians, Faux Merinos and Cashmeres.

**Descend into a Parisian Mushroom Cave.**  
 It is pretty generally known that mushrooms are grown in great quantity under Paris and its environs, but it is somewhat difficult to gain access to these caverns, and therefore a few words descriptive of one of them may not be unacceptable. The locality is that of Montrouge, just outside Paris. The surface of the ground is cropp'd with wheat; here and there are heaps of large white cut stones ready to be transported to the buildings of Paris, and which have recently been brought to the surface through the coal-pit openings. There is nothing like a quarry," as we understand it, to be seen about, but the stone is extracted as we extract coal, and with no interference whatever with the surface of the ground. We find a "champignoniste" after some trouble, and he accompanies us across some fields to the mouth of his subterranean garden. If we may so call it. It is a circular opening, half of it being covered with planks, and the head of a pole with sticks thrust through it appearing a couple of feet above the surface, its base resting in the darkness several feet below. We descend by this shaly pole with the sticks thrust through it, and soon reach the bottom of the shaft, from which little passages radiate. A few small lamps fixed at the ends of pointed sticks are placed below, and with one of these we follow our guide. Our passage is narrow, but roomy enough to stand erect, and immediately on entering it mushroom culture begins. On each side of the pathway there is a small bed of moist half-decomposed stable manure, not covered with earth—they are beds which have been made quite recently and have not yet been spaw'd. Presently we arrive at beds in which the spaw has been placed, and is "taking" freely. The spaw in this cave is introduced to the little beds by means of flakes taken from an old bed, or still better, from a heap of stable manure in which it occurs "naturally." Such spaw our guide preferred, and called it virgin spaw, and considered it more valuable than that taken from old beds. Of spaw in bricks, as in England, there is none. Our champignoniste pointed with pride to the way in which the flakes of spaw had begun to spread their influence through the little beds, and passed on, sometimes stooping very low, and cautioning us against the pointed stones in the roof, to which the beds were in a narrow space. Here he saw, and with much pleasure, little smooth, pretty-colored glands running against all the sides of the passage and wherever the rocky subway became as wide as a small bedroom, two or three little beds were placed parallel to each other. These beds were young, and dotted over on their sides with mushrooms no larger than sweet-pea seeds, but ready to dot, and affording an excellent prospect of a crop. Be it observed that the little beds contain a much smaller body of stuff than is ever the case in our gardens—20 inches high, and about the same width at base being about the maximum, and of course these against the sides of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were from 70 to 80 below the surface of the ground, everything looks very neat—in fact, very much more so than could have been expected, not a particle of litter or matter out of place being met with the whole time. Some length of bed is made every day in the year, and, as they naturally finish one gallery or series of galleries at a time, the beds in each have a like character. As we proceed to these in full bearing, creeping up and down narrow passages, winding always between the two little narrow beds, but the passages, and seeing now and then wider nooks, and the side filled with two or three little beds, even if the space be but a few feet long, daylight is again seen, this time coming through another well-like shaft, formerly used for getting up the stone, but now for throwing down the requisite material into the cave. At the bottom lies a large heap of the white cut before mentioned, and a barrel of water—for gentle water is required in the quiet, cool, moist stillness of these caves, as well as in mushroom houses on the upper crust. Again we plunge into a passage dark as ink, and are between two lines of little beds in full bearing, the beautiful white button-like mushrooms appearing everywhere in profusion along the sides of the discharging beds, something like the drills which farmers make for green crops. As the proprietor goes along he removes sundry bunches that are in perfection, and leaves them on the spot, so that they may be gathered with the collection for to-morrow's market. He gathers largely every day, occasionally sending more than 400 pounds weight per day, to an average being about 200 pounds. A moment more and we are in an open space, a sort of chamber 20 feet by 12 feet; and here the little beds are arranged in parallel lines, a passage of not more than four inches separating them, and the sides of the beds literally blistered over with mushrooms. There is one exception; on half of the bed and for about ten feet long the little mushrooms have appeared, and are appearing, but they never get so large as the pea stage, and then shrivel away, "bewitched" as it were. At least, such was the inference to be drawn from the cultivator's expressions about it. He gravely attributed it to a ridiculous superstition, cause, which is better not mentioned here. Generally the mushrooms

**Clothing &c.**  
 A Complete and well selected Assortment of Cotton, Linen, Doekin, Cashmere and Fine Cloth Coats, also, Pantaloon of various styles and quality, Fine White Manilla and Black Satin Vests, etc., etc.

**Shirts,**  
 In great variety and styles, viz: White Madapolam 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 Drawers—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 Gaitskin, Cloth, Cashmere, Patent Leather, etc., etc.

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

**Groceries & Provisions,**  
 Crushed Sugar in half barrels, Superior Westphalia Hams, Bologna Sausages, Sardines in half and quarter boxes, Anchovies and Sardines in stone jars, Vinegar in 3 and 5 gallon demijohns, Superior Fruit Syrups, Fruits in Sugar, Vanilla Chocolate.

**Spirits, Wines & Beer,**  
 Casks very Superior Pale Brandy, Fine old Sherry in wood, Superior Port Wine, Sparkling Hoek, Champagne, Claret, the Celebrated Gin of Reyembode and Sons, Schiedam, Ale and Porter in quarts and pints, of the well known Brewery of Beutin & Schroeder, Hamburg, the famous Liebfraumilch Hoek.

**Cigars,**  
 From the cheapest to the best Havana.

**Sundries,**  
 Sailors' Sheath Knives and Jack Knives. Also—A Choice Assortment of Fancy Cutlery of different sizes and patterns, Needles, No. 1 to 10, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Jewels, assorted French Dusters, Gent's demijohns, Superior Fruit Syrup.

**UMBRELLAS**—Cotton, Alpaca and Silks of various colors and patterns. Messager Oil, Children's Toys, Dolls, Water Colors, Beads, Suspensives of various qualities and patterns, Wrapping Paper.  
**PAINTS AND OILS**—Superior White Lead, Zinc White, Boleit Lined Oil.  
**CASKS ZINC,** in Sheets of 28 by 72 and 37 by 84 inches.  
**ROLLS SHEET LEAD,** of 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 5, 6 and 8 pounds per square foot.  
**ROUND BAR IRON,** from 2 to 1 1/2 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, Russian Potash, Mackinac Dock and Plaster of Paris, Roofing, Felt, Superior Kona Coffee. Also, 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 Amosong Denims, White and Blue Sewing Cotton, Cases, Fine Primas 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 Spades, best make (O's), Card Matches, Gotta Percha Hose and Couplings, 3 inch, etc., Saltpeper, 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,**  
 32-3m Cor. Fort & Merchant Street.

**YOUNG AGAIN.**  
 I'm growing old, but what of that?  
 The winter snows are on my hair,  
 And like an unquench'd coal,  
 I love my fire and hearth-stove.  
 To sit and think and read the news,  
 And 'twixt my pillow turn that bridge my nose,  
 A muffled stool beneath my shoes,  
 To coax the dull blood to my toes.  
 I'm growing old, but what of that?  
 Each falling snow, such things of pain,  
 But tell me joy that change eternal—  
 I'm coming to my youth again;  
 And bids me joy that change eternal—  
 Returns, renews the transient thing—  
 That life is born when grasses turn,  
 That out of winter laps the spring.  
 And such a Spring! Bubbles, oh me!  
 That age and mellow pass away,  
 That a brief cycle sets me free  
 To launch into unending day.  
 The snows shall fade from out my hair,  
 Dim eyes and weakness flee with pain,  
 Heart's ease the wrinkled brow repair,  
 And all my youth come back again.  
 Night flares his wings and turns to day,  
 'Mid joy and bliss the year is born;  
 Though all things seem to pass away,  
 To all shall death be another morn.  
 He we call Death, with kindly hand,  
 Plants all the seedling of the plain,  
 And when 'er we be woe-stricken band,  
 I shall renew my youth again.  
 —Harper's Magazine.

**Descent into a Parisian Mushroom Cave.**  
 It is pretty generally known that mushrooms are grown in great quantity under Paris and its environs, but it is somewhat difficult to gain access to these caverns, and therefore a few words descriptive of one of them may not be unacceptable. The locality is that of Montrouge, just outside Paris. The surface of the ground is cropp'd with wheat; here and there are heaps of large white cut stones ready to be transported to the buildings of Paris, and which have recently been brought to the surface through the coal-pit openings. There is nothing like a quarry," as we understand it, to be seen about, but the stone is extracted as we extract coal, and with no interference whatever with the surface of the ground. We find a "champignoniste" after some trouble, and he accompanies us across some fields to the mouth of his subterranean garden. If we may so call it. It is a circular opening, half of it being covered with planks, and the head of a pole with sticks thrust through it appearing a couple of feet above the surface, its base resting in the darkness several feet below. We descend by this shaly pole with the sticks thrust through it, and soon reach the bottom of the shaft, from which little passages radiate. A few small lamps fixed at the ends of pointed sticks are placed below, and with one of these we follow our guide. Our passage is narrow, but roomy enough to stand erect, and immediately on entering it mushroom culture begins. On each side of the pathway there is a small bed of moist half-decomposed stable manure, not covered with earth—they are beds which have been made quite recently and have not yet been spaw'd. Presently we arrive at beds in which the spaw has been placed, and is "taking" freely. The spaw in this cave is introduced to the little beds by means of flakes taken from an old bed, or still better, from a heap of stable manure in which it occurs "naturally." Such spaw our guide preferred, and called it virgin spaw, and considered it more valuable than that taken from old beds. Of spaw in bricks, as in England, there is none. Our champignoniste pointed with pride to the way in which the flakes of spaw had begun to spread their influence through the little beds, and passed on, sometimes stooping very low, and cautioning us against the pointed stones in the roof, to which the beds were in a narrow space. Here he saw, and with much pleasure, little smooth, pretty-colored glands running against all the sides of the passage and wherever the rocky subway became as wide as a small bedroom, two or three little beds were placed parallel to each other. These beds were young, and dotted over on their sides with mushrooms no larger than sweet-pea seeds, but ready to dot, and affording an excellent prospect of a crop. Be it observed that the little beds contain a much smaller body of stuff than is ever the case in our gardens—20 inches high, and about the same width at base being about the maximum, and of course these against the sides of the passages have not so much matter as those shaped like little potato pits, and placed in the more open spaces. The soil with which they are covered to the depth of about an inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted from the rubbish of the stone cutting above, and the use of this gives to the recently-made bed the appearance of being covered with whitish putty. Although we were from 70 to 80 below the surface of the ground, everything looks very neat—in fact, very much more so than could have been expected, not a particle of litter or matter out of place being met with the whole time. Some length of bed is made every day in the year, and, as they naturally finish one gallery or series of galleries at a time, the beds in each have a like character. As we proceed to these in full bearing, creeping up and down narrow passages, winding always between the two little narrow beds, but the passages, and seeing now and then wider nooks, and the side filled with two or three little beds, even if the space be but a few feet long, daylight is again seen, this time coming through another well-like shaft, formerly used for getting up the stone, but now for throwing down the requisite material into the cave. At the bottom lies a large heap of the white cut before mentioned, and a barrel of water—for gentle water is required in the quiet, cool, moist stillness of these caves, as well as in mushroom houses on the upper crust. Again we plunge into a passage dark as ink, and are between two lines of little beds in full bearing, the beautiful white button-like mushrooms appearing everywhere in profusion along the sides of the discharging beds, something like the drills which farmers make for green crops. As the proprietor goes along he removes sundry bunches that are in perfection, and leaves them on the spot, so that they may be gathered with the collection for to-morrow's market. He gathers largely every day, occasionally sending more than 400 pounds weight per day, to an average being about 200 pounds. A moment more and we are in an open space, a sort of chamber 20 feet by 12 feet; and here the little beds are arranged in parallel lines, a passage of not more than four inches separating them, and the sides of the beds literally blistered over with mushrooms. There is one exception; on half of the bed and for about ten feet long the little mushrooms have appeared, and are appearing, but they never get so large as the pea stage, and then shrivel away, "bewitched" as it were. At least, such was the inference to be drawn from the cultivator's expressions about it. He gravely attributed it to a ridiculous superstition, cause, which is better not mentioned here. Generally the mushrooms

**THE PANAMA REVOLUTION.**—The following details of the late revolution at Panama were published in the *Star* and *Herald* of September 1st:  
 The Provisional Government inaugurated on the 5th of July by a revolution headed by General Ponce, supported by the *Batallon Santander*, breathed its last on Saturday after an eight weeks reign, during which time it succeeded in spending every dollar that the treasury could raise, breaking up the business of the country, sinking the State deep as it could get, and leaving it at present in the utmost disorder and destitution. A more impotent or incompetent administration never attempted to rule the State, and therefore no regret can be expressed at this untimely end. Nursed in revolution it broke up in rebellion, and its leader now not only finds himself forced to resign his position as President, but is, as we are told, deprived by the General Government of the more honorable post he held as General in the army of the Republic, on account of his unjustifiable course in aiding the revolution of the 5th of July.

The ill-feeling which existed between the *Batallon Santander* and the *Panama Militia* broke out on Saturday morning last, when the former were dispersed and dispersed by the latter, who took possession of the castril and now remain in command of the city. During the fracas which occurred in front of the Cuartel de las Monjas, Capt. Claudio Mesa was killed and Sergt. Amaya wounded; they were both shot by a revolver in the hands of Captain Barrios, whilst he was attempting to arrest Mesa. After the militia took possession of the Cuartel they fired some twenty shots in the most reckless manner, seven of which took effect in a cottage belonging to Mr. Boyd and adjoining his residence, the balls passing completely through it into the yard. The occupant of the cottage narrowly escaped with his life by throwing himself at full length on the ground whilst the balls passed over him. Three balls entered the house of Mr. Vallarino, and one was picked up in Mr. Shubers parlor. The timely interference of Gen. Corrozo prevented further bloodshed, and after two hours of intense excitement, matters quieted down and the alarmed inhabitants felt to some extent reassured and safe. During the time all this was transpiring President Ponce and General Mesa were returning from Aspinwall where they had gone to meet General Acosta. On arriving at the station General Corrozo was placed in the guard-house of the militia outside the walls, where he still remains a prisoner. Mesa, however, whilst he was in disposition was made to the breaking up of the *Batallon Santander*, and although President Ponce issued a very weak and unmeaning proclamation in the afternoon stating that what had occurred was merely a disturbance among some of his officers at the barracks, and that it partook of nothing official, he handed in his resignation the next evening, finding he could not maintain his position as President. The following day General Corrozo, who was named his successor (*primero designado*), at the installation of the Ponce administration, took possession of the Presidential chair, and is now Chief Magistrate of the State, having formed his administration as follows:  
 Governor of the Department, Senor Juan Mendonza; Secretary of State, Don Carlos Yeaza Arosemena; Official Editor, Dr. Mateo Irujo.

How long the new administration will last it is hard to foresee, but we trust it may be successful in maintaining peace and placing the Isthmus once more in a prosperous condition.  
 The *Star* has the following farewell shot at the *Batallon Santander*, which from its first arrival in Panama has been constantly bringing disgrace to itself and misery and ruin to the State, has at length been broken up. During the four years it has been stationed in Panama it has assisted in getting up more than a dozen revolutions, breaking up some half dozen peaceable administrations, and squandering hundreds of thousands of dollars of the public money. Most of its officers have displayed an almost inconceivable amount of political corruption, being always ready to turn round on the government when the slightest chance offered for making anything by the move. Their last act, headed by General Ponce, was the disgraceful affair of the 5th of July, when they captured the Vice administration and threw the state into disorder. Gen. Ponce declaring himself Provisional President. His short-lived rule shows how incompetent he was for such a post, and on Saturday last General Corrozo's militia dispersed and broke up the wretched remains of the *Batallon*, making a prisoner of General Mesa, and a few other officers and President Ponce, once again in his resignation, and will, we understand, shortly leave for Bogota. On the same day, we learn that General Ponce received information from Bogota that the General Government was so indignant at the course he pursued on the 5th of July that it at once deprived him of his rank as General in the army of the Republic. No one will regret the resignation of Panama of the *Batallon Santander*, and it is scarcely likely that we will ever again be burdened with a more troublesome force.

**BRITISH INDIA.**—This country is fully described in a blue book, or parliamentary publication of some 50 pages, recently published. Its official abstract of the census of 1861, its least sum of the condition of the India in 1860, and its progress since 1867.  
 The area of British India is 947,328 square miles, and the population 148,088,789; of the native States the area is 506,700 square miles, and the population 47,969,190; of the British India, the area is 440,628 square miles, 128 square miles, with a population of 202,587; under Portuguese government, 1066 square miles, with 313,392 people; making a total of 1,454,356 square miles, with a population of 192,013,137. The population of Calcutta, according to the census of 1866, was 272,674; of Bombay, 1864, 315,502; of Madras, in 1868, 429,771. The gross amount of the public expenditure of British India has increased from \$158,944,576 in the financial year 1857, to \$229,660,510 in 1866. In seven years there was an increase of \$70,615,934, or the public debt advanced from \$397,600,845 to \$491,505,353. All the principal sources of public revenue have increased largely in productivity. Land revenue, from \$88,110,550 in 1857, to \$102,300,435 in 1866; opium from \$25,012,000 to \$42,501,320; salt from \$18,677,870 to \$28,710,745; excise from \$1,454,520 to \$13,062,750; stamps from \$3,110,520 to \$9,730,150; tribute from \$2,330,150 to \$5,548,160. A table of the principal items of expenditure is not furnished, but the expenditures on the public works are stated to have increased from \$11,007,810 in 1857-58, to \$26,862,125 in 1865-66. The vessels (including the native craft) entered and cleared at the ports of British India, advanced in the ten years, from 41,255, of a 5,549,578 tons, to 48,401, of 7,261,264 tons, in the last quarter comprising 36,491 native vessels of 1,522,471 tons, and 10,888 British, of 5,848,840 tons, the British tonnage having more than doubled in the ten years. The ports of the Indian Archipelago advanced from \$70,972,935 in 1856-57 to \$172,900,450 in 1865-66, and of treasure from \$72,900,450 to \$172,900,450.

**A REMARKABLE SURGICAL CASE.**—At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Dr. John M. Harlow, physician and surgeon, of Woburn, but formerly of Cavendish, Vermont, read a paper containing the history of a most interesting case of injury to the head, and presented to the meeting the veritable skull which sustained the injury.  
 The case occurred some twenty years ago in Cavendish, Vermont, and was described in the *Traveler* a few days later. On the 13th of September, 1818, Phineas P. Gage, foreman of a gang of men engaged in blasting a deep cut in the Rutland and Burlington road, had a tamping-iron blown through his brains, and recovered within sixty days, living twelve years after. The tamping-iron was three and a half feet long, one and a quarter inches thick, pointed on one end, the taper being several inches longer and the diameter of the point a quarter of an inch. It weighed thirteen pounds. The point was upward, and the iron smooth.  
 The missile entered the cheek outside the teeth, and under the cheek bone, went inside an inch behind the eye, and out of the top of the head in the centre, two inches back of the line where the forehead and hair meet.  
 Gage was a perfectly healthy, strong and active young man, twenty-five years of age, of nervous-bilious temperament, five and a half feet in height, average weight one hundred and fifty pounds, possessing an iron will as well as an iron frame, muscular system remarkably well developed, having had scarcely a day's illness from childhood up.  
 One piece of the skull had been broken out in fragments; another piece was raised and thrown back, like a door, the scalp serving as a hinge; and on the opposite side of the wound there was another fracture and an elevation. The globe of the left eye was partially protruded from its orbit, the left side of the face was more swollen than the right. The opening in the skull was two inches wide by three and a half long, and the brain was hanging in shreds on the hair. The pulsation of the brain could be distinctly seen, and the doctor passed his finger in its whole length without the patient saying he felt pain.  
 In fifty-nine days the patient was abroad. On the third day there was an inflammation and some delirium, and during several weeks there was occasional delirium; for two weeks of the time the patient lay in a stupid condition, and his death was expected and his grave clothes prepared. On the 25th of November he went in a close carriage thirty miles to his home in Lebanon.  
 The subsequent history of the case is interesting. Gage came back to Cavendish in April, in fair health and strength having his tamping-iron with him, and he carried it with him till the day of his death twelve years after. The effect of the injury appears to have been the destruction of the equilibrium between the intellectual faculties and the animal propensities. He was now capricious, fitful, irrevocable, impatient, and during several weeks there was occasional delirium; for two weeks of the time the patient lay in a stupid condition, and his death was expected and his grave clothes prepared. On the 25th of November he went in a close carriage thirty miles to his home in Lebanon.

**NON-RESISTANCE.**—A story is told of a Hallingdal man who entered a church during the performance of Divine service. Walking up the aisle of the church, he stood a moment in front of the communion-table, and then, turning a somewhat nervous glance over the communion-rails and alighted on the table. The officiating clergyman, who was removed for his great strength, seized the offender by the neck and hurried him back again among the people, where he remained for some time insensible. We once witnessed a remarkable feat performed by a soldier, a Hallingdal man, in the garrison in Christiania. A brother soldier held up his cap as high in the air, as he could, and then the Hallingdal man, taking a sudden leap, knocked the cap over his head with his right foot. The men of Hallingdal are said to have a strange and barbarous custom when in the schools and other places with finkel, they draw their short canes and pointing them at each other, they inquire in an amiable way, "How far will you go?" A certain portion of each knife is then measured off on each side, and the remainder of the blades are carefully bound round with cloth, so that the knives cannot penetrate beyond a certain distance. At present then set to work, and stab and slash each other in all directions. Sometimes these encounters end fatally, but a little bloodletting does some of the parties any harm. It may be asked if these strange combats arise from a natural taste for shedding blood. It is not to be so, but the custom has been handed down from father to son for many generations, and that any Hallingdal man refusing to fight when challenged would be branded as a coward.

**SUGAR & MOLASSES.**  
 1868  
**THOMAS SPENCER—PLANTATION**  
 1868  
**HILO, H. I.**  
 Sugar and Molasses.  
 CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers, by  
 WALKER & ALLEN,  
 Agents.  
 35-3m

**ONOMEA PLANTATION.**  
 Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868  
 COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by  
 WALKER & ALLEN,  
 Agents.  
 35-3m

**PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.**  
 Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868  
 COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by  
 WALKER & ALLEN,  
 Agents.  
 35-3m

**WAILUKU PLANTATION.**  
 NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR Sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by  
 C. BREWER & CO.,  
 Agents.  
 35-3m

**MAKE PLANTATION.**  
 New Crop of Sugar & Molasses  
 NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers, by  
 C. BREWER & CO.,  
 Agents.  
 35-3m

**HANDKERCHIEFS.**  
 CHINESE SILK—all colors, plain and figured.  
 Ladies' and Gent's' Linen. For sale by  
 A. S. CLEGGHORN,  
 35-3m

**LINEN DRILLINGS.**  
 A FULL ASSORTMENT—WHITE and BROWN. For sale by  
 A. S. CLEGGHORN,  
 35-3m

**GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR WHITE.**  
 HICKORY, ROGERS, GRAY and BLUE WADE. For sale by  
 A. S. CLEGGHORN,  
 35-3m

**MULLINS.**  
**BISHOP'S LAWSNS, QUEEN'S LAWSNS, VICTORIA LAWSNS, MANROSE.** For sale by  
 A. S. CLEGGHORN,  
 35-3m

**BROWN COTTONS.**  
 DENIMS. WHITE COTTONS.  
 For sale by  
 A. S. CLEGGHORN,  
 35-3m

**LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.**  
 Toilet Soaps,  
 Tooth Brushes,  
 Hair Brushes,  
 Hair Restorer,  
 For sale by  
 A. S. CLEGGHORN,  
 35-3m

**LEGAL NOTICES.**  
**Supreme Court--In Probate.**  
 In the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Metcalf.  
 WHEREAS Emma Metcalf Beckley has filed a petition to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, setting forth that an application is now pending before the Court by G. P. Judd and J. V. Austin, Executors of the last will of the said Theophilus Metcalf, for an order of Court to seal the real and personal property of the Estate on the ground that they have no other means of liquidating the debt, but that the petitioner can make arrangements to meet the liabilities of the Estate and to render necessary the sale of said property, provided that certain new Executors in the petition above named be appointed, and whereas the above named Executors have joined in this application to be relieved from their trust, and the Creditor upon the Estate have also joined in the application.  
 Therefore, notice is hereby given that this matter, with all objections thereto, will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, ON SATURDAY, the 7th day of NOVEMBER next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
 L. McCULLY, Clerk.  
 41-3t

**Supreme Court--In Probate.**  
 In the matter of the proof of the will of Richard Benson Neville, formerly of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, and latterly of Kona, Island of Hawaii, late deceased.  
 PROPER application having been made to the Honorable Elisha 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, deceased, notice is hereby given that the same will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in a day and hour appointed for the hearing proof of will cases, and all objections thereto may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.  
 WM. HUMPHREYS,  
 Deputy Chief Justice Supreme Court.  
 Court House, Oct. 29, 1868.—41-3t

**Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.**  
 William M. Wilber, vs. Phoebe T. Wilber.  
 WHEREAS, the Complainant in the above entitled case has filed a petition to the Hon. James W. Austin, Justice of the Supreme Court, praying for a decree of divorce from her, and the defendant, and 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, Justice of the Supreme Court, House, Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time will be heard the petition above filed.  
 Deputy Chief Justice Supreme Court.  
 Honolulu, Sept. 9, 1868.—43-4m

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