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The Recent Exeditions to the North Pole, ad Contemplated French Exedition.

[From La Revue des Deux Mondes.]

One might easily beed to imagine that Man, having subjecte Steam to his will, cut open, by its meansroads through the mountains and establised rapid communications across the ocean while the surface of the continents is crosted with railways, has taken full possessio of his Kingdom, and that every nook and corner of the earth is familiar to hn. But we are, from time to time reunded, by the announcement of some gret enterprise, of what remains still undon. The interior of two continents is yet eveloped in mystery, and the extremitie of the world, where day and night divide the year into two equal parts, are yet both unknown to the human eye. These are great problems, the solution of which wil require a vast amount of pertinacious effort and indefatigable energy.

Many attempts have been made to reach the Poles. Our object is not to recall the names of all the navigators who have met with a horrible death in those icy regions, or who have been obliged to give up their plans of exploration, being unable to overcome insurmountable obstacles, but we wish to point out the undeniable progress that can be noticed in the results of the successive expeditions, which results lead to the belief that a complete success is not practically impossible.

When Cook returned from the Antarctic Ocean, he was strongly convinced that no ship would ever be able to go beyond the latitude of 71°, and yet we have seen Weddell reaching 74°, and Ross penetrating through the ice in an open sea, where he went as far as 78° south latitude, and that without the assistance of steam.

In the northern hemisphere, the discoveries of Parry, Kane, and Hayes have materially enlarged the limits of the known world, and justified the hope that, in no distant future, the Arctic regions will have revealed all their secrets. Several projects of Polar expeditions have been seriously proposed and discussed in the course of the last few years, and the most prominent of these are the English, the German and the French projects.

The theory of Captain Sherard Osborne, the main promoter of the English expedition, is based upon his belief that the North Pole is nothing but an immense spherical cap of icebergs, broken here and there by casual crevices which are closed at time of great cold. The vast expanse of open sea that Morton and Hayes met with in the north-west, and the Polar sea that Admiral Wrangel discovered north of Siberia, would not therefore exist but at certain times, and under certain favorable atmospheric conditions, and the Pole can only be reached, with any chance of success, by an expedition starting in the winter season, and by means of sleighs.

Capt. Osborne's plan was to leave England with two ships and 125 men; to station one of these ships, with 25 men on board, at Cape Isabella, and to proceed with the other to Cape Parry. Having thus provided himself with a place of refuge in case of disaster, he would then select the most courageous and hardy of his companions, and start with them in the latter part of February. The distance between Cape Parry and the Pole is 500 miles, making it 1,000 miles going and returning, and that distance Capt. Osborne intended to travel in sixty days. This plan was at first favorably listened to at the English Admiralty, but lost many supporters when Dr. Petermann opposed to it another, based upon the probable existence of an open sea around the Pole. If it had not been for that intervention, which resulted in dividing the English navigators into two parties, the project of Capt. Osborne would probably have been put to the test.

Dr. Petermann, as we have already stated, believes in an open sea, free of obstacles. He is of opinion that the idea of reaching the Pole with sleighs ought to be entirely discarded, for he contends that such an expedition would be as unsuccessful as that of Parry in 1827, when the masses of ice were floating under him and carrying him back to the southward, while he was advancing, with great trouble, to the northward. Dr. Petermann thinks, therefore, that the Pole can only be reached by sea at the time of the breaking up of the ice. His plan is that the expedition must follow the direction of the Gulf-stream round the northern limits of Europe, and then that the ships should be sent between the floating icebergs of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, because on that side the banks are less dangerous than at Smith' Straits. He assures us that the open sea is to be found in that direction a little above the 83d and 84th degrees of latitude. Thanks to the untiring efforts of Dr. Petermann, the German expedition started from Bergen, Norway, in the month of May, of this year, under the command of Capt. Ch. Koldewey, accompanied by Lieut. Hildebrandt, one navigator and 13 sailors from Bremen. The *Germania*, a new vessel of 80 tons, has been bought and fitted out at Bergen. The object of the expedition is to attempt first to reach the eastern coast of Greenland, above the 74th degree of latitude, and then, after touching at Sabine Island, to follow the coast in order to get an entrance into the Polar Sea, and finally to emerge, if possible, from Behring Straits. If they were not able to penetrate further than Spitzbergen, they would try an exploring voyage in Gillis Land, situated to the eastward. The *Germania* took provisions for one year. The expedition was heard from in the latter part of July, the ship being then blocked up in the midst of an icy region.*

Not long ago, a Swedish expedition set out with the same object in view, in the direction that Parry indicated in 1827.

We are now going to set forth the chances of success offered by the French project, and explain the reasons justifying the choice of the way by which Mr. Gustave Lambert proposes to reach the North Pole.

Mr. Lambert, an hydrographer and navigator, an ex-pupil of the Polytechnic School, has already visited the regions lying in the neighborhood of the way by which he intends directing the expedition. He left Havre on board the *Winslow*, Capt. Labaste, on the 12th of July, 1865, and passing through Behring Straits, went as far north as 72°, and, during three months in the midst of the icebergs, earnestly studied the problem, the solution of which he is going to attempt.

Mr. Lambert has fixed his choice upon a way that has been tried but once: that is, the way of Cook. In the month of July, that is to say, at the time of the great breaking up of the ice in the Polar regions, he wishes to pass Behring Straits, to leave Cape Serdze and Cook's North Cape behind him to the west, and push through the floating ice to reach "Polynia," or the open sea, and thence to make his way to the Pole.

The considerations on which this project is based are of two kinds. First, a series of facts, ascertained by observation, or deducted from theory, leads to the belief that the mean temperature, instead of getting lower and lower, in a continuous manner, towards the Pole, is, on the contrary, higher there than in the Arctic Circle, or at about 67° of latitude. From this, would arise the possibility of finding at the Pole itself an open sea, surrounded by an icy barrier, which is only entirely closed during the coldest months of winter. An attentive examination of the polar currents, and of the icebergs they carry along with them, brings an additional force to the hypothesis of a vast open sea rolling its waves around the North Pole. The reports of Hedenstroem, Wrangel, and d'Anjou, who have seen an immense sheet of open water north of Siberia, and those of Morton and Dr. Hayes, who have met with an open sea north of Smith's Straits, assume thereby a very precise and clear character, which hardly allows us to doubt the real existence of a polar sea.

It is now well known that the temperature of a given place on the globe is not merely regulated by the position of such place between the Equator and the Pole; and this is proved by the *Isotherms*, or lines of equal warmth, which Alexander von Humboldt has taught us to trace on the maps of the globe. It is not, therefore, an absolutely necessary law that the poles, where the axis of rotation reaches the earth's surface, should be, both, the coldest points thereon. In the year 1821, Sir David Brewster came to the conclusion, by a thorough examination of the isothermal lines, that there were two poles of cold—one situated in Siberia and the other in North America—from which fact it may be inferred that the mean temperature is higher at the very Pole than in some parts of the Arctic Circle. In 1864, a celebrated Italian geometer, Plana, calculated the distribution of solar warmth on the surface of the earth, and demonstrated that from the Polar Circle, the mean temperature increases up to the Pole: a result which it was difficult to have theoretically foreseen, although it is quite in accordance with practical observation. More recently still, Mr. Lambert has arrived at a similar conclusion in studying the laws according to which the insolation, or the quantity of heat furnished by the sun, varies from one place to another at different seasons of the year.

The quantity of heat which a spot on the earth receives in a given time, depends on the obliquity of the sun's rays, and increases in proportion to the ascent of the sun, but if we wish to have an idea of the effect produced by the sun during a certain period, we must also take into consideration the relative duration of day and night. The nocturnal condensation of the atmosphere makes the soil lose a notable portion of the caloric absorbed during the day, and, therefore, long nights may neutralize or counterbalance, to a certain extent, the effect of very warm days.

* Has since returned.—Ed.

WM. B. ASTOR, of New York, is reported to be worth one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. He pays a tax on one-half of that sum, and his Estate is worth double its assessed value.

Caverns and Subterranean Passages.

When we reflect upon the manner in which the solid crust of the earth appears to have been formed, upon the powerful upheaving force by which its elevated sites have been raised, and the posterior agency of subterranean gases, volcanoes and earthquakes, it is natural to expect chasms in the surface of tremendous depth, spaces also in the interior which have not been filled up with masses of stone similar to the materials of the earth itself, but by water, air or vapor, with those cavities of grotesque and romantic appearance that are found in the mountainous regions. There are few natural objects which have awakened more curiosity, or more strongly affected the imagination, than the hollow places of various forms and sizes, common in districts which have been subject to great physical disturbance. Their seclusion and gloom, their fantastic architecture, the effect of torchlight upon their numerous crystalizations, the augmentation of sound and its reverberation, together with their unknown extent in many cases—all these causes contribute to invest the cavities of the earth with exciting interest; nor is it strange to find them interwoven with traditions and mythologies of unenlightened nations. On account of their sombre interior and strange outline being adapted to impose upon an ignorant populace, and give effect to religious observances, the priesthoods of antiquity localized in caverns their false divinities, and celebrated sanguinary rites upon the natural altars found in their recesses. A cave, with a priestess seated upon a tripod at its mouth, pretending to inhale a vapor from the interior which inspired a knowledge of future events, the gift of Apollo, was the original Delphian oracle, reverenced by the minds of Greece, and resorted to by the proudest monarchs of the ancient world. The cavern, along with the deep forest, commended itself to the primitive inhabitants of Northern Europe by its mystery and gloom, as an appropriate spot for the performance of a barbarous worship, and many local titles of such sites preserve the memory of their former uses.

In India the largest use has been made of caverns for religious purposes, and immense pains have been taken with their adornment, extension and architecture, at Elephanta, Salsette, and Ellora, where there are elaborately-wrought temples constructed, probably out of small natural crevices in the rock. We shall now refer to a few of those cavities which are entirely the workmanship of nature, with whose form man has not intermeddled, and notice the principle phenomena which they exhibit.

That extensive cavities exist in the interior of the crust of the globe is evident from the phenomena of volcanoes and earthquakes. They are not accessible to observation, but the repeated tremblings of the soil in various places, and experiments made of oscillations of the pendulum, point to the conclusion that there are large underlaying hollows at no great distance from the surface, of which the superficial land forms the roof. The table-land of Quito, and the burning mountain of Jorullo, each surrounded by the most powerful volcanoes upon the earth, are supposed to be examples of this. Condamine believed that a considerable portion of the former mountain was to be regarded as the dome of an enormous vault; and Parrot has shown it to be highly probable, by a careful calculation, that a cavity of at least a cubic mile and a half exists beneath its surface. The rumbling noise, like that of distant thunder, which, on the testimony of Humboldt, usually precedes and accompanies the eruption of its volcanoes affords evidence in favor of this supposition, and as an increase of the subterranean vacuity must be the necessary consequence of every outbreak, it is not at all an improbable event that the blooming landscape will ultimately fall in, and this piece of table-land become an immense depression. The quantity of material scooped out of the interior of the earth by volcanic action is immense, and calculated to produce vacuities in which the largest mountains would have ample space. It has been estimated that Etna, in one of its last most important eruptions, that of 1769, threw out a mass of lava equal in volume to a cone 5,850 feet in height, and 11,640 feet in breadth, or nearly four times larger than Vesuvius; and fourteen such eruptions would produce a mass equal to Mont Blanc, reckoning from the level of the sea, and twenty-six such large eruptions have occurred since the twelfth century. In 1783, when the earthquake of Calabria occurred, the Skaptar volcano, in Iceland, poured fourth a stream of lava fifty miles long, between twelve and fifteen broad, and from one to six hundred feet in thickness, which must have been equal to six times the mass of Mont Blanc, and two and a half times that of Chimborazo.

In the volcanic rocks, cavern formations are very common, and one of the most splendid examples occurs in the basalt, a rock of comparitively modern igneous origin. This is the well-known cave of Fingal, in the island of Staffa, a small island on the western coast of Scotland, composed entirely of amorphous and pillared basalt. The name of the island is derived from its singular structure—Staffa signifying in the Norwegian language, a people who were early on this coast, a staff, and figuratively a column. The basaltic columns have in various places yielded to the action of the waves, which have scooped out caves of the most picturesque description, the chief of which are the Boat cave, the Cormorant cave—so called from the number of these birds visiting the spot—and the great cave of Fingal.

It is remarkable that this grand natural object should have remained comparatively unknown, until Sir Joseph Banks had his attention accidentaly directed to it, and may be said to have discovered it to the inhabitants of South Britain. This great cavern consists of a lava like mass at the base, and of two ranges of basaltic columns resting upon it, which present to the eye an appearance of regularity almost architectural, and supporting an irregular ceiling of rock. According to the measurements of Sir Joseph Banks, the cave from the rock without is three hundred and seventy-one feet, six inches; the breadth at the mouth, fifty-three feet, seven inches; the height of arch at the mouth one hundred and seventeen feet, six inches; depth of water at the mouth, eighteen feet; and at the bottom of the cave nine feet.

The echo of the waves which wash into the cavern, has originated its Gaelic name, Liaimhbinn, the Cave of music. M'Culloch remarks: "If too much admiration has been lavished on it by some, and if, in consequence, more recent visitors have left it with disappointment, it must be recollected, that all description are but pictures of the feelings of the narrator; it is, moreover, as unreasonable to expect that the same objects should produce corresponding effects on all minds, on the enlightened and on the vulgar, as that ever individual should alike be sensible of the merits of Phidias and Raphael, of Sophocles and of Shakspeare. But if this cave were even destitute of that order and symmetry, that richness arising from multiplicity of parts combined with greatness of dimension and simplicity of style, which it possesses; still the prolonged length, the twilight gloom half concealing the playful and varying effects of reflected light, the echo of the measured surge as it rises and falls, the transparent green of the water, and the profound and fairy solitude of the whole scene, could not fail strongly to impress a mind gifted with any sense of beauty in art or in nature, and it will be compelled to admit it is not without cause that such great celebrity has been conferred on the cave of Fingal."

Caverns occur in modern porphyry in the neighbourhood of Quito, and even in modern lavas, the ejection of which has taken place within the memory of man. Flinders has made us acquainted with caves in the lava of the Isle of France; and in the lava of Vesuvious of 1805, Gay-Lussac found several on a small scale. But caverns of an enormous extent occur in the lava of Iceland, that of Gurtshellir, situated in the torrent which has flowed from Bald yokul, being 40 feet in height, by 50 in breadth, and nearly a mile in length. Beautiful black volcanic stalactites hang from the high and spacious vault, and the sides present a succession of vitrified horizontal stripes, a thick coating of ice clear as crystal covering the floor. Henderson, in particular, describes one spot, the grandeur of which surpassed all expectation, the light of the torches rendering it peculiarly enchanting.—*Exchange.*

A Great Printing Office.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Printers' Circular* writes from Germany:

Considering the number of its inhabitants, Leipzig is no doubt the largest printing centre in the whole world, for, in a recently published statistical return, we find that Leipzig contained, in 1866, 38 printing offices, with 90 hand presses, and 161 machines; the number of journeymen, compositors and pressmen, amounted for the same year to 915. Over 30,000 bales of paper were used annually.

A new era in the typographical history of Leipzig may be said to have begun with the establishment of Messrs. Giesecke & Devrient's printing office, which was opened on June 1, 1852. Hermann Giesecke, a son of the late well known type-founder at Leipzig and, as printer, a pupil of the celebrated Bernhard Tauchnitz, and Alphons Devrient, son of a Leipzig merchant and apprentice of the late Frederick Niess one of the best Leipzig printers, (the name of the present being W. Druguin,) and Edward Haenel (now W. Druguin) in Berlin. Mr. Devrient subsequently passed four years (1844 to 1848 in the Royal (now "Imperial") printing office in Paris, whence he returned to Leipzig in order to prepare his own establishment there, together with his friend and partner, Mr. Giesecke. A third partner in the firm is Dr. P. Bruno Theodor Giesecke.

The first department, namely, that of general book and art printing, which was, as above mentioned, begun on June 1, 1852, was soon followed by an extensive lithographic establishment, in October of the same year, and in 1853 by the addition of the copper and steel-plate department, which has ever since been used for the production of bank notes and other valuable paper which shall defy intimation. They are almost uninterruptedly engaged in printing notes, checks, etc., for the Royal Government of Saxony, and a host of smaller states, especially Switzerland. About 1864, engraving in all its branches (so far as it is connected with printing) was added, and provided with electrotyping mechanic, and micro-photographic apparatus. All those enlargements necessitated larger premises also; and the present building, in which all the branches of the art preservative are carried on to perfection, was erected in 1856. It is a stately construction of four stories and an aisle of considerable dimensions, surrounded by a magnificent garden, similar to Mame's at Tours.

In 1854 already, at the Munich exhibition, the produce of this establishment won a medal of honor for its enterprising proprietors; in 1855 they were awarded the first prize at Paris; and German typography, was the result of their exhibition in the "Palais du Champs de Mars" last year. In London, 1862, two prizes were awarded to Messrs. Giesecke & Devrient, in two classes. The Emperor of Russia conferred upon the establishment the great gold medal of honor *premio digno*; and the King of Saxony, upon the senior partner, the cross of a Knight of the Order of Albrecht.

The copper and steel-plate printing bank notes etc., is carried on in one of the side aisles in the second floor. To the right of the entrance is a room set apart for Government officers, some of whom are constantly on the premises, as also military scutries in the press room, in the centre of which a space is most securely and strongly railed off for the keeping of the produce of this department until its being handed over to the proper parties. It was especially this kind of work which, in all its details, long engaged the attention of Prince Napoleon. Commencing with eighteen presses, the increased demand on this department brought their number to twenty-six in 1866; but Prince Napoleon saw at the commencement of the present year, thirty copper-plate presses, sixteen numbering machines, three printing machines, and five manual presses engaged in the production of those very tastefully executed, yet also very complicated, notes of the Saxon treasury. His Imperial Highness tried himself the superior quality of the paper used, which cannot be torn across, and only with difficulty longwise. Besides the work done for the Saxon government, there are a number of workmen, presses, machines, etc., continually employed for the Bavarian, Wurtemberg, and other German governments; also for several Swiss banks. In 1866, on the outbrake of the Prusso Austrian war, the Messrs. Giesecke & Devrient had a very difficult and delicate task to perform, in order to save and protect the interests of those who, being for the most part the enemies of Prussia, had employed them for the manufacture of their bank notes. They succeeded, however, in having their purely commercial calling protected by the Prussian commander.—*Morgan's Trade Journal.*

PROOF-READING.—Few persons outside of printing offices know the importance of "proof-reading"—that is, the careful revision of the type after it is set up, for the purpose of removing wrong letters, etc., For instance, a miserably scrawled marriage notice is handed in, which ought to read as follows.

"Married—On August 1st, A. Conkey, Attorney-at-Law, to Euphemia Wiggins.
'Love is the union of two hearts that beat in softest melody;
Time with its ravages imparts no bitter fusion to its ecstasy.'"

The notice is handed to the compositor, or type-setter, whose rapid fingers fly among the type-boxes for a brief space. A "proof," or first print, is then taken of the type, and the proof-reader has the following version before him:

"Married—On April 1st, A. Donkey, Eternally at Law, to Euphunia Piggins.
'Jove is an onion with two heads that beat in softest melody;
Time with its cabbages imparts no better food to an extra dray.'"

The proof is then handed back to the compositor to be corrected. "D" is taken out of Conkey's name and a C inserted; "Eternally" is altered to Attorney, and so on until the whole paragraph is in proper shape for the public eye.

HARRIET PRESCOTT.—From the day she became known until the present, her life has been one of unflagging toil. She probably writes more and more constantly than any authoress in America. Not only to the *Atlantic* and *Harper's*, but to the *Galaxy*, the *Young Folks*, *Riverside*, and every publication to which she can get access, she sends her productions. She writes poetry as well as prose, and many of her poems are remarkable for their beauty, suggestiveness and music. She is sparing of them, however, for they require more time than prose, and, with her, time literally is money. Of course with such a perpetual draught on her brain, and such severe toil—for writing is the hardest of labor—composition must long ago have lost all its charm. She writes because she must, not because she wants to, and she has often said she wishes she she could not see pen, ink or paper again for ten years. The uniform excellence of her work is remarkable, considering how much she does. She regards it as a business that brings in so much necessary revenue. She sends something to the *Atlantic*, and is declined. Then she sends it to *Harpers*. It is not accepted there; she then forwards it to *Putnam's* or the *Galaxy*. What she prepares for one magazine very often finds its way to another. She has little difficulty usually in placing her matter, but it is often after several attempts.—*S. J. M.*

In the last twelve years, 206 ocean steamers have been built, eight of them wood and the rest iron, amounting to 343,809 tons.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH.

Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1868.

BY AUTHORITY.

FRIDAY, the 25th of December, commonly called Christmas Day, and Friday, Jan. 1st, 1869, are Government Holidays, and all Public Offices will be closed.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
Home Office, Dec. 8, 1868. Minister of Interior.

MR. A. SMITH has been appointed Road Supervisor for the district of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, in accordance with section 188 of the Civil Code.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
Home Office, Dec. 14, 1868. Minister of Interior.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Samuel N. Castle, President of the Board of Trustees of the "Makiki Family School," and Charles R. Bishop, Secretary thereof, have duly represented to this Department, that at a meeting of the members of the corporation of the Makiki Family School, held at Honolulu on the 11th day of September, 1868, it was voted unanimously that the said corporation should be dissolved, and

Whereas the said Samuel N. Castle and Charles R. Bishop have petitioned that the said corporation may be dissolved, and have furthermore filed a certificate, and have in all respects complied with section 1429 of the Civil Code, and have further represented that the said corporation has no debt.

Now therefore, all persons are hereby required to make known any objection that they may have to the dissolution of the said corporation, on or before Saturday, the 30th of January, 1869.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
Minister of Interior.
Home Office, Nov. 28, 1868. 46-2m

Official Correspondence.

LAHAINA, MAUI, Dec. 5, 1868.

To His Majesty Kamehameha V., by the Grace of God King of the Hawaiian Islands:

SIRE: We the undersigned, a committee appointed at a public meeting of the residents of Lahaina, Maui, beg, most respectfully, to be allowed to convey to your Majesty their sincere condolence upon your recent severe affliction. Not only do they feel that this expression of their sympathy is called forth by the natural bereavement which your Majesty has suffered in the loss of so venerable and beloved a parent, but also because, through the death of His Highness M. Kekuanaoa, the almost sole surviving link is severed which connected the ancient history of your Island Kingdom with the present times. A contemporary of all her kings and the father of two Kamehamehas, His Highness M. Kekuanaoa has sunk to his grave, venerated on account of the traditions of the past, and esteemed as well for his own sterling worth as for the able diligence with which he assisted the government of his country during the days of his vigor, yea, even up to within a few months of his decease.

Praying that Almighty God may grant to your Majesty His best consolation in this your hour of grief, we, with all due respect, sign ourselves your Majesty's most obedient humble servants.

GEORGE MASON, Chairman,
ABR. J. LAWRENCE,
H. TURTON.

IOLANI PALACE, Dec. 16, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I desire to express to you, as the representatives of the good people of Lahaina, my acknowledgments of their sympathy at the irremediable loss which I have sustained in the death of my very dear and venerable Father. One of my greatest consolations is, that my sorrow is shared not only by my own people, but by all persons who have ever resided among us; and I fondly believe that even those who have simply visited our country, will sympathize with me and you in this bereavement.

Yours, gratefully,
[Signed] KAMEHAMEHA.

To George Mason, Abr. J. Lawrence, H. Turton, Committee appointed at a Public Meeting of the Residents of Lahaina.

To His Majesty, Kamehameha V.

SIRE:—The undersigned, a committee of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M., beg leave, most respectfully, to lay before Your Majesty the sentiments of sympathy and sorrow, felt by their Lodge, at the death of His Highness, M. Kekuanaoa; sympathy with Your Majesty and the Royal Family in the loss of Your honored and venerable Father, sorrow with the Hawaiian People at the demise of one of its ablest and wisest Councillors and Chiefs.

Full of years and of honors, he has been called from labor to *rest*, and he sleeps with the Noble and the Good. His star set calmly in the extreme horizon of human life, but it has left a luminous ray of affection and esteem in the breasts of those who had the honor of his acquaintance, and a memory of noble deeds which history will embalm forever.

With sentiments of most profound respect, we have the honor to be, Fraternally, of Your Majesty,

The most humble and obedient serv'ts,
W. F. ALLEN, P. M.,
ABR. FORNANDER, P. M.,
F. A. SCHAEFER,
Committee.

Hall Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M., Honolulu, December 7th, 1868.

IOLANI PALACE, Dec. 16, 1868.

SIRS AND BRETHREN: The sentiments of sympathy and sorrow expressed by "Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M." at the loss sustained by myself and my people in the death of my beloved Father, are hereby gratefully acknowledged, and with assurances of my warm and fraternal regard,

I remain, Sirs and Brethren,
Yours fraternally,
[Signed] KAMEHAMEHA.

To W. F. Allen, Abr. Fornander, F. A. Schaefer, Committee of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M.

HALL OF LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No. 124, F. & A. M., Honolulu, Dec. 2nd, 1868.

Sire: At a regular convocation of the Lodge le Progres de l'Oceanie, No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons, holden at their Hall on the 30th ult., the undersigned were specially charged to convey to Your Majesty an expression of the fraternal sympathy of the Brethren with Your Majesty, in the afflictive dispensation which has fallen upon Your Royal Household and this nation in the death of your venerable and revered Father, His Highness M. Kekuanaoa.

It is with deep reverence that the Brethren intrude upon the sanctity of such a deep personal grief as your loss occasions, with any words of human sympathy; and earnestly they beseech the Supreme Ruler of the universe to overrule this sad event for the best good of Your Majesty, and this nation, which He, in His infinite wisdom, has so signally afflicted.

Praying Your Majesty to accept this humble expression of condolence and regret from the Brethren of this Lodge,

We are, Sire, fraternally yours.
JOHN MEEK, P. M.
H. A. P. CARTER, P. M.
C. N. SPENCER.
Committee of Lodge le Progres de l'Oceanie.
To His Majesty Kamehameha V.

IOLANI PALACE, Dec. 16, 1868.

Sirs and Brethren: I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the kind letter of condolence from your Lodge "Le Progres de l'Oceanie, No. 124, F. and A. M.," upon the death of my much honored and beloved Father, M. Kekuanaoa. The sympathy of the Masonic Fraternity with my personal sorrow and the national loss, will always be remembered by,

Sirs and Brethren, Yours fraternally,
[Signed.] KAMEHAMEHA.

To J. Meek, H. A. P. Carter, and C. N. Spencer, Committee of Lodge Le Progres de l'Oceanie.

FUNERAL OF HIS HIGHNESS M. KEKUANAOA.

YESTERDAY, in accordance with previous notice, the remains of His Highness the late M. KEKUANAOA, were conveyed to their last resting place in the Royal Mausoleum, where repo— — many of his kindred, and the companions of his youth and manhood.

At an early hour, the flags on the different public buildings, and the shipping in the harbor, were displayed at half-mast, and from 9 A. M. until the body was deposited in the Mausoleum, minute-guns were fired from the battery on Punchbowl Hill. During the day, our citizens very generally suspended their usual avocations, and places of business were closed. The citizens, both natives and foreigners, united in paying the last tribute of respect to the mortal remains of him who, for so many years, has been so intimately connected with the affairs of the Hawaiian Government, both in adversity and in prosperity; so closely related by family ties to the reigning family; and so well remembered for his kindly and cheery recognition of, and associations with, the foreigners who came here to reside.

At half-past ten, religious services were performed at the Palace, the Rev. H. H. Parker, of the Kawaiahao Church,—of which place of worship the deceased was a constant attendant while in health—officiating. The Kawaiahao Choir, under the direction of the Hon. Mrs. Dominis, sang several chants, which were extremely well executed. The Ministers of State and members of the Privy Council, were present, the former in full uniform.

The funeral procession was formed on King street, at about 10 o'clock, in the order prescribed in the printed programme, and made a most imposing display. The cortege was fully thirty minutes in passing a given point. The streets on either side were crowded with spectators, as was every available position on the balconies, throughout the route of the procession. Occasionally, the pent-up feelings of some of the old retainers of the departed Chieftain would find vent in the utterance of the ancient, mournful wail, so touching even in its sound, and more so to those who understand the language.

The Honolulu Fire Department, together with the Chief Engineer and his Assistants, turned out quite strong in point of numbers, as did the Rifles. In fact, the military made a very fine appearance—none more so than the Prince of Hawaii's Own, (the Artillery, Capt. J. H. Brown.)

The Marines and Sailors of the U. S. S. *Ossipee*,—with Spencer rifles and reversed arms,—were remarked for their soldierly bearing, and evidence of thorough drill.

The procession, as we have said, was a very long and imposing one, and on its arrival at the Mausoleum, the approaches [illegible] people, who immediately set up the ancient Hawaiian wail. The final religious ceremonies were performed by the Rev. H. H. Parker, and the coffin was placed in its appointed place, the Household Troops, the U. S. Marines, and the Honolulu Rifles, placed under the command of Major Moehonua, rendering the last military honors by firing a salute of three volleys.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Mausoleum, when the guns from the battery on Punchbowl had ceased firing, the U. S. S. *Ossipee* fired a salute of 21 guns, in minute time, thus concluding the obsequies of one beloved by all, both native and foreign, whose life has spanned from heathenism to enlightened Christianity, in his own country; who has always been foremost to advise in matters calculated to advance the interests of this people; and who always impressed every-one, whether stranger, or familiar with him, with the idea that he was the beau-ideal — the very type — of a gentleman, both in the dignity and the urbanity of his manners; in the justice of his mind and heart, and in his consideration of every man with whom he came in contact. Indeed, it must be truly said that his title of nobility was from the Almighty God—that he was constituted, in body and mind, to be a Prince and Ruler among his fellow men. His memory will ever be held sacred by those who knew him; and as long as the history of this country for the last half century shall be preserved, his name will be among the most prominent. A loving people have laid him to rest with the Kings and Chiefs of Hawaii, of many of whom, as we have already said, he was the friend and companion in his early life.

As a faithful Father of the late King, and of His present Majesty, the guardian and careful educator of their youth, his claims upon the affectionate remembrance of this people are pre-eminent. Glorious is his memory. *Requiescat in Pace.*

CHRISTMAS.

"For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."—LUKE 2:11.

FRIDAY next is CHRISTMAS-DAY, holy and dear to all true Christian hearts. What other day is there, in all the year, the *memory* of which can inspire us with tenderer thoughts? He, who had been promised, was born to us on that day to share our misery and humiliation; "the Word was made flesh!" What other day is there in all the *year* more interwoven with the *story* of our own lives, carrying us back to the days of our childish sports, and conjuring up before us a thousand images of the past? It is a day of joyful memory all over the civilized world. In Europe, especially, it is one of universal rejoicing. In France, Belgium, Italy, Spain,—in fact, in all Roman Catholic countries,—the anniversary of that sacred day is universally celebrated, in the palace as well as in the cottage. The Church puts on her gayest and most splendid attire, and clouds of incense rise from her solemn altars up to the heavens from every part of the globe. Nothing can equal the splendid aspect of St. Peter's and the Vatican, at the Eternal City, on that day. In Old England, there is perhaps not one family, however poor it may be, that will not rejoice over its extra plum-pudding on Christmas Eve—for either public or private charity takes good care to furnish this substantiality indispensable to a British stomach on that night of joyful tidings from above. The heart of a German throbs with longings for his cherished home, with its family feast, its green pine-tree and candles, its cakes and presents, and the gay and joyful faces all around.

Whose is the heart that can remain cold on hearing the chimes of bells announcing the joyful message of the coming of Him of whom the Prophets spake; Who suffered with us and died for us, and Whose mystical body is amongst us still? If there be any such, we pity him; but even unto him—poor heart—as unto all, we wish

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

THE steamer *Idaho* arrived off our port on Sunday evening last, and was anchored outside the reef by the pilot, the captain stating that there was a case of sickness on board, one of the crew being down with some disease which the master supposed was small-pox. Information was given to the President of the Board of Health of the facts in the case, and the Port Physician was immediately notified to board the steamer, which he did at the earliest hour possible on Monday morning. On his return to the shore, he reported that there was one case of small-pox on board the steamer, which had been isolated ever since it was discovered, and in consequence of the information the Board of Health resolved: That the steamer should be allowed to come to the wharf, discharge and receive cargo; that the cabin passengers should be allowed to come on shore; that no clothing of the crew or passengers, worn during the passage should be brought on shore; that the crew should be strictly isolated—the captain and the mail agent only to be allowed to communicate with the shore, the baggage of the cabin passengers to be retained for the present. The steerage passengers are, for a time at least, to be kept under surveillance, as there may be some reason to believe that they may have been in too near a contact with the diseased man. Some difficulty has been experienced by the Board of Health in procuring a suitable place in which to place the person affected with the disease in question, but every precaution has been, and will be taken, and every safeguard provided.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9, 1868.

Off for White Pine.

The tide is setting towards the White Pine silver region. Business men, brokers and bummers are selling out and going to White Pine. Enough is known of these new, rich silver discoveries to warrant the belief that they will soon rival the Comstock lode in productiveness, if they do not surpass it in relative profit.

It is predicted that the yield from the new district will not be less than $5,000,000 for the first year. But where is White Pine? The district is situated in Lander County, State of Nevada, and lies 120 miles southeast of Austin. The district, which lies in the White Pine range of mountains, (here much broken up and thrown into confused masses and transverse ridges,) covers an area of 15 miles square. Upon one of these irregular elevations, called Treasure Hill, and having an absolute altitude of about 8,500 feet—2,000 above the surrounding plains—are situated the principal mines, commencing at a level 400 feet below the three craggy eminences that constitute the summit of the mountain, and extending nearly to its base. The slopes of this mountain consist mostly of huge terraces of rock—some of it nearly pure limestone. On these benches, the outcroppings of the mineral deposits are mostly found, sometimes on the horizontal or gently inclined surface, and sometimes on the vertical face of the rocks.

There are three small towns near this region, Hamilton, Treasure City, and Shermantown, while quite a city is destined to grow up at White Pine. Any one going to White Pine must be prepared for cold weather and high prices; for instance, flour sells for $16 per 100 pounds; barley, potatoes, and most other kinds of vegetables, at 10 cents per pound; fresh beef at 20 cents; ham, bacon, etc., at 35 cents; and butter of poor quality, at $1 per pound; while milk sells for $1 per gallon.

The Small-Pox.

It was thought at one time that the small-pox was dying out, but this was a mistake, the attention which had been called to it was distracted by the earthquake excitement. This terrible scourge is on the increase, and it afflicts not only this city, but the Pacific States and Territories, and is the most serious calamity that has occurred to us since the drought of 1864. In the city, we are losing at the rate of between 70 and 80 lives per month out of a population of 150,000; but in some parts of the interior the scourge is even more severe. The city mortality report for November shows the number of deaths for that month to have been 411. The number for the same month last year was only 197; thus are the deaths last month over 100 per cent. greater than for the same period a year ago, although our population is only 20 per cent. larger. It would not be a matter of surprise to hear that this dreaded disease had obtained a foothold on your fair Islands.

Wreck and Loss of Life.

On the 19th of November, the ship *Hellespont*, Capt. Soule, 77 days from Newcastle, with coal, went ashore at Pescadores, and immediately went to pieces. Seven men were saved, and eleven, including the captain and first mate, were lost. The *Hellespont* was an American ship, of 868 tons burden; built in 1856, and was owned in New York. Capt. Soule was well known in this port. Seamen who were out in the storm in which this vessel was wrecked, state that it was very severe, and that the waves were mountains high.

California's Vote for Grant.

The official vote of the State at the Presidential election has been announced. The result is as follows: Average Union vote, 54,374; average Democratic vote, 54,062; Union majority, 312. The vote for Congressman shows a majority for Axtell, 3,551; for Sargent, 3,140; for Johnson, 264. California will stand in the Forty-first Congress precisely as in the Fortieth: two Democratic Representatives to one Republican.

Death of Capt. J. M. Green.

Capt. James M. Green, formerly a resident of your Islands, and well known in Honolulu, died in the Lunatic Asylum at Stockton, Nov. 26th. Capt. Green was a native of New London, Conn., and first arrived in California in 1845. "He was a man of sterling integrity, and in social life a genial and true friend and companion." He was a member of the Association of California Pioneers, and also a member of the Masonic Fraternity. At the time of his death he was 51 years of age.

Japanese Consul for Hawaii.

I learn that Japan has sent a Consul to your Kingdom. He arrived here in the last Steamer from China and will proceed to Honolulu to look after the interests of Japanese subjects residing there.

The *Evening Bulletin* says he is a young man about 21 years of age, highly educated and of distinguished family. Let all your young maidens beware. This is the first native sent by Japan to a foreign country to assume consular functions, and indicates the progressive influence at work in that exclusive land.

Oh These Letter Writers!

No people have been so badly treated by letter writers as the Honolulans and no people are so sensitive to what is published about them.

Some writer in the *Overland Monthly* of an article entitled "Social life in the tropics," is now a candidate for the bitter wrath of your people, in place of the "writer of the Washington letter." The *Overland Monthly*, which promised to be a first class magazine, has disgraced itself by admitting into its columns such an article as this. If published in some small town of Europe, or even in some village in New England, where facts in reference to distant lands are hard to obtain, it might pass, but it can only excite surprise and disgust in a community where so much is known of a place and people only ten days sail hence.

It is said that the publishers of the *Overland Monthly* Messrs. A. Roman & Co. now regret the publication of the article as they have been approached on the subject by prominent residents of your city.

Some young man must have been badly treated by your hitherto hospitable people, and cant appreciate your social life.

Which one of those young ladies noted for their absence of all grace and beauty has been troubling the peace of mind of this writer on social life in the tropics? Perhaps the sting of a mosquito, or of a centipede, or worse than all of a refusal by one of those graceless maidens has soured the temper and raised the ire of the young man and he returns to the Coast crying "revenge."

English Elections.

The Parliamentary elections in Great Britain resulted in large Liberal gains, and it is now certain that the Liberal party will have a decided majority in the next House of Commons. This insures the success of the [illegible] Church, and other reforms, both in England and Ireland. The elections were attended by considerable rioting and disturbance. A much larger number participated in the elections than ever voted before, and some allowance must be made for the novelty of the circumstances and the peculiarly exciting nature of the questions involved, affecting the prejudices and interests of two races and two forms of ecclesiasticism.

The Overland Mails.

Great trouble has been experienced lately in the regularity of the overland mails, especially the newspaper mails, which are now coming forward by ox express. It is said that there are 25,000 pounds of delayed mail matter on the overland route. It is also stated that one third of this amount of reading matter consists of franked campaign documents. Congressmen must inflict this terrible glut on the mails; this terrible expense on the treasury. They were formerly content to send such documents as they could frank with their own manual signatures; then they employed clerks to forge their signatures, and now they stamp their *fac-simile* autographs with a facility fatal to the solvency of the postaldepartment.

I might here remark that the time through to New York, overland, is now only 11 days. The staging distance is less than 400 miles. Through tickets are sold to fifteen of the principal eastern cities: to New York for $284.30; Chicago, $259.25; and Boston, $287—currency.

Odds and Ends.

General McClellan declines to accept the Presidency of the California State University.

The *Bulletin* has published an editorial on the late Capt. John Paty.

The rainy season has set in, but it promises to be a very dry winter.

Thanksgiving Day, the 26th of November, was celebrated as a national holiday, and was a day fatal to good poultry in general, and turkeys in particular.

Thompson Campbell, a well-known lawyer, orator, and politician, died in this city on the 6th inst.

The last session of the Fortieth Congress began at Washington on the 7th of December. It expires March 4th. All but three of the insurgent States are represented.

Capt. Connor, who had become quite popular as the commander of the *Idaho*, has given up that steamer, and is to run on the Los Angeles route.

ALCATRAZ.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer *Idaho* arrived on Sunday evening at about 6 o'clock. The foreign news are of much importance. Foremost among them stands the resignation of D'Israeli, and the formation of a new Cabinet under Gladstone as Prime Minister of England. The revolution in Spain seems to assume more and more an uncontrollable shape, and may yet become the cause of much misery and bloodshed. In the Island of Cuba the armed force has been employed already. Some public demonstrations of a hostile character had taken place in Paris, but were promptly suppressed by the police force.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The *Herald's* Washington special gives what purports to be the substance of a convention between Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley, which received the approval of the British Government. It is now under consideration by the President. All claims are to be submitted to a commission of persons, two of whom are to be selected by Queen Victoria and one by the President, to meet in Washington. It shall examine and decide according to justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection. In case the Commissioners are unable to agree upon any claim, they shall select as arbitrator some sovereign of Europe, friendly to both Governments, whose decision shall be final and absolute. The convention prescribes the manner in which evidence shall be taken and the decision rendered. Each Government shall appoint one person to attend the Commission as agent, in its behalf, to perfect, report and reply to the claims, and represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation. Both the contracting parties shall agree to consider the decision of the Commissioners absolute, final and conclusive, and give full effect to such decision without evasion or delay. Every claim must be presented within six months after the first meeting, unless good reason be shown to account for delay, in which case the time may be extended not exceeding three months longer. The Commissioners are bound to examine and decide on every claim within a year from the first meeting. All sums of money allowed by the Commission on any claim shall be paid by England within twelve months, without interest or deduction. This plan may be changed to give us an equal representation in the Commission, and have meetings at Washington and London alternately.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—A dispatch says the British legation has at length produced a bill against the United States Government as an offset to the *Alabama* claims, amounting to $45,000,000, being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by British subjects in the South during the rebellion.

LONDON, December 2, Midnight.—Prime Minister Disraeli has published an address, announcing and defending his resignation of the Ministry. He reviews the progress of resolves in favor of disestablishment of the Irish Church. Believing that the country could not sanction such a measure, the Government awaited the election, for holding which all expedition was used, and the result shows that the Ministry cannot command the respect of the House of Commons; therefore they feel it due to their own honor, and to the policy supported by them, not to continue unnecessarily in office a single day, deeming it more consistent with the attitude they hold, the convenience of the public business, and the influence of their party to resign at once, instead of awaiting the meeting of Parliament, in which they must be a minority. While taking this course they do not modify their opinions, but are more than ever confirmed in them. Gladstone's proposition is wrong in principle, and probably impracticable, which, even if practicable, would be disastrous to the nation. They are ready to support reform in the Church in Ireland, but still offer resistance to the policy enunciated by Gladstone.

LONDON, December 3.—The *Times* comments with severity on Disraeli's resignation, and denounces his retreat as cowardly. It says it is unprecedented, except in the case of the resignation of Earl Ripon, who had become Premier, however, only during a recess.

The *Post*, *Telegraph*, *News* and *Standard* applaud the prompt action of the Premier as calculated to save the Queen from embarrassment and his party from needless mortification.

BERLIN, December 3.—Count Bismarck has arrived.

LONDON, December 3.—Gladstone has gone to Windsor. Parliament will hold an informal meeting on the 5th, and then adjourn to February 15th, to give time for the selection of a new Ministry.

Despatches from Paris report that the police, fearing that manifestations would be made in honor of Baudin, took every precaution to prevent the people from assembling at the tomb. A number of people, however, gathered in the neighborhood of the cemetery. The police dispersed the crowd, but they returned sullenly and continued for some time to occupy the neighboring streets. A few of the more obstinate persons were arrested, but there was no actual violence. At last accounts all was quiet in the vicinity.

One of the French journals, which appeared yesterday with a black border, was immediately seized by the police. The prosecutions of editors and publishers for promoting the Baudin Monument still continue.

MADRID, December 3.—Espartero has been asked to become temporary Dictator of Spain.

LONDON, December 4.—The *Moniteur* gives an account of the attempted demonstration at Montmartre Cemetery on the anniversary of Baudin's death, fully confirming the reports previously received from Paris. The *Moniteur* says the crowds were dispersed by the police who found it necessary to make only a few arrests.

Gladstone had an audience with the Queen yesterday, and formally accepted the appointment of Prime Minister. There was a large gathering of Liberals at Gladstone's residence in the evening.

LONDON, December 5.—The *Observer* gives the following as the list of members of Gladstone's Cabinet: Lord High Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood; President of Privy Council, Earl Kimberly; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Russell; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Robert Lowe; First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Childers; Foreign Secretary, Henry A. Bruce; Secretary of War, Mr. Cardwell; Secretary for India, the Duke of Argyle; Colonial Secretary, Earl of Granville; Secretary for Ireland, Chichester Fortescue; President of the Poor Law Board, Mr. Goschen; President of the Board of Trade, John Bright; Postmaster General, Earl de Corry; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Chas. Pelham Villiers; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Spencer; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, T. O'Hagan.

LONDON, December 6.—Despatches from Paris to-day report the city tranquil.

A Madrid newspaper urges the concession of every liberal reform to Cuba, and a speedy settlement of the question of slavery, but says Spanish honor demands the suppression, at any cost, of the insurrection, which it declares was incited and kept alive by American filibusters.

The Government has invited bids for a contract to lay a telegraphic cable between Cadiz, Canaries and Cuba.

LONDON, December 4.—There are vague rumors afloat in the city of a general seizure of newspapers, and conflicts between the troops and mobs in Paris. These rumors, though not confirmed, caused a panic in commercial circles in this city.

The *Times*, in an article on the *Alabama* claims, argues against the Government yielding to the new demand of Mr. Seward, that the questions of international law be submitted to the Commission. The *Times* says the American Commissioners will come committed against England's claims, and by a natural law the British Commissioners will be driven to the opposite view.

LONDON, December 6.—Despatches from Constantinople state that the Sublime Porte, at the solicitation of Russia, continues diplomatic relations with Greece, but has sent the Greek Government an ultimatum which is supported by the Great Powers.

LONDON, December 7.—George Peabody has made another donation of £100,000 to the poor of London.

MADRID, December 7.—The Republicans paraded in the streets of Cadiz yesterday, with arms in their hands, and made other demonstrations threatening the public peace. Troops were called out and dispersed the processionists, and prevented further proceedings. Similar demonstrations have been made by the Republicans at different points.

The Provisional Government is preparing a new tariff law.

Rumors are in circulation that the Provisional Government intends to postpone the general elections to the 15th of January, and the meeting of the Cortez until the 15th of February.

The Republicans met at Larcoguna yesterday and attacked and dispersed a meeting of the advocates of monarchy.

BERLIN, December 7.—Bismarck has had a prolonged interview with Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—10 P. M.—Additional particulars are received of the loss of the *Hibernia*. She sailed from New York Nov. 14, for Glasgow, and sunk Nov. 25, 700 miles westward of the Irish Coast. The passengers and crew all took to the boats, five in number; two of these boats have been picked up, and one is known to have capsized and all on board lost. The fate of the people in the remaining two boats is unknown. It is now certain that fifty-two persons, including the Captain of the *Hibernia*, are saved: the first mate was drowned. Intelligence from the missing boats is looked for with great anxiety.

HAVANA, December 7th.—A pitched battle was fought between the regular troops and the rebels at Mount Alta Gracie, near Porto Principe. Each side lost about 500 killed; both parties claim the victory, but it is very difficult to obtain reliable information.

A battle has also been fought at Maran, in which the Spaniards lost 100 killed and the rebels 70.

Pilot and Navy Bread.

FOR SALE BY
[38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

WINDOW GLASS FOR SALE

—BY—

L. L. TORBERT,

For Cash.

PRICES.

Sizes	No. Lights in 100 ft box	No. Lights in 50 ft box	No. 1 Glass per light	No. 1 Glass Per Box of 100 feet	No. 1 Glass Per Box of 50 feet	No. 2 Glass per light	No. 2 Glass Per Box of 100 feet	No. 2 Glass Per Box of 50 feet	No. 4 Glass per light	No. 4 Glass Per Box of 100 feet	No. 4 Glass Per Box of 50 feet
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ALSO—ON HAND,

Heavy Polished Plate Glass,

—AND—

Plain, Colored and Figured Stained Glass.

47- 3m

NOTICE.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, Executors of the late R. B. NEVILLE, deceased, of Keopuka, Kona, Hawaii, and I, DANIEL BARRETT, surviving partner of the late firm of Neville & Barrett, of the same place, do hereby notify the public that

H. N. Greenwell, Esq.,

of Kaluhalu, Kona, Hawaii, is duly authorised and empowered to represent us and our several interests in relation to the Estate of the late R. B. Neville, deceased, and also the Estate of the late firm of Neville & Barrett, and to receive and give valid receipts for us and in our names for all debts due to the said Estates, and each of them, we undertaking to ratify all his acts in the premises respectively.

A. S. CLEGHORN, } Executors.
JOHN S. SMITHIES, }
DAN'L BARRETT, Surviving Partner.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, Solicitor.
Honolulu, Nov. 27th, 1868.—47-4t

NOTICE.

Great Saving of Labor & Expense.

LADIES AND HEADS OF FAMILIES, take notice that from to-day and hereafter, all the year round, Good, Rich, Home-Made MINCE-MEAT is to be had, from one pound and upwards, to any quantity, at 37½ cents per pound.

Also—Orders for Home-Made Mince Pies will be received until Christmas morning, at 8 o'clock, at the Confectionary Store of
48-2t F. HORN.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between C. H. LEWERS and J. G. DICKSON, under the name and style of LEWERS & DICKSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be collected by, and all liabilities of said firm paid by J. G. Dickson, who will continue the Lumber Business at the old stand.

(Signed) C. H. LEWERS.
(Signed) J. G. DICKSON.
Honolulu, Dec. 5th, 1868.—47-1m

House for Sale, on Kukui St.

THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Kukui Street at present owned and occupied by Mr. William Crockett.

The house is in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired at an expense of nearly one thousand dollars. Apply to
48-1m ADAMS & WILDER.

Administrator's Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of T. H. Marshall, Administrator of the Estate of Kokai, late of Koloa, Kauai, the undersigned has been appointed Administrator upon said Estate, and requests that all debts due said Estate be immediately paid, and all claims against said Estate be presented, so that the affairs of said Estate may be wound up as soon as possible.

D. K. FYFE,
Administrator of Estate of Kokai.
Nawiliwili, Nov. 30, 1868.—47-1m

Notice to Landholders on Hawaii.

THE UNDERSIGNED, by the authority vested in him as Commissioner of Boundaries for the 3d Judicial Circuit, according to the law approved June 22d, 1868, hereby gives notice to all persons who have had their grants allowed them and no settlement of boundaries made, to send in their petitions for the adjustment of the boundaries of said lands, at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

R. A. LYMAN,
Commissioner of Boundaries.
Hilo, Hawaii, Nov. 17th, 1868.—45-4t

Notice to Landholders on Oahu.

THE UNDERSIGNED, by the authority vested in him as Commissioner of Boundaries for the 1st Judicial Circuit, according to the law approved June 22d, 1868, hereby gives notice to all persons who have had their grants allowed them and no settlement of boundaries made, to send in their petitions for the adjustment of the boundaries of said lands, at the Court House in Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

W. P. KAMAKAU,
Commissioner of Boundaries.
Honolulu, Oct. 27, 1868.—45-3t

LEATHER BELTING, SADDLE & BRIDLE LEATHER, KIP, CALF & MOROCCO,

FROM THE CELEBRATED

HILO TANNERY.

THE LEATHER BELTING from this Tannery is warranted the best in the market. The Belts are all cut across the hides from choice leather, and are thoroughly stretched and shaved. Any size made, including 4, 4½, and 5 inch.

All of the above are of a very superior quality, and can be obtained at the Store of the undersigned on Queen Street, or made to order.

L. L. TORBERT,
42-3m Agent for the Hilo Tannery.

New Cottage to Let.

THE NEW COTTAGE ON FORT ST., just above Capt. Brown's, will be leased to a responsible tenant at reasonable rates.
48-1m E. P. ADAMS.

For Sale!

A SMALL LOT OF FARINA, Just Received from Kauai. The first of the new crop, now coming in. For sale by
45-1m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

PACKET LINES.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

San Francisco and Honolulu Line.

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamships

IDAHO & MONTANA,

WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN

Honolulu and San Francisco,

By the following Schedule of Time:

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Departures.		Arrivals.	
Montana,	Wednesday,	Oct. 7	Friday,	Nov. 6
Idaho,	"	Oct. 28	"	Nov. 27
Montana,	"	Nov. 18	"	Dec. 18
Idaho,	"	Dec. 9	"	Jan. 8
Montana,	"	Dec. 30	"	Jan. 29
Idaho—1869	"	Jan. 20	"	Feb. 19
Montana,	"	Feb. 10	"	Mar. 12

HONOLULU.

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
Montana,	Monday,	Oct. 19	Saturd'y	Oct. 24
Idaho,	"	Nov. 9	"	Nov. 14
Montana,	"	Nov. 30	"	Dec. 5
Idaho,	"	Dec. 21	"	Dec. 26
Montana—1869	"	Jan. 11	"	Jan. 16
Idaho,	"	Feb. 1	"	Feb. 6
Montana,	"	Feb. 22	"	Feb. 27

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same given by the undersigned. No charge for storage or cartage. Fire risks in Warehouse not taken by the Company.

Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

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

Shipments from Europe and the United States, intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, FREE OF CHARGE, except actual outlay.

Passengers are requested to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing and to procure their Passports.

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

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
38-3m Agents.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco.

THE FINE CLIPPER BARK

J. W. SEAVER,

KEANY, Master,

WILL HAVE DISPATCH for the above port.

For freight and passage, having superior accommodations for a few Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to
WALKER & ALLEN,
46- Agents.

For Victoria, B. C.

The A 1 British brig

'ROBERT COWAN,'

GARDINER, Master,

Will sail promptly for the above port.

For freight or passage apply to
48-3t THEO. H. DAVIES, Agent.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco.

The following First-Class Vessels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line:

D. C. MURRAY,
CAMBRIDGE,
CLARA R. SUTIL.

For Freight or Passage, having Superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to
WALKER & ALLEN,
38-3m Agents.

REGULAR PACKETS

For Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, and Makee's Landing.

THE FAVORITE SCHOONERS

KATE LEE,

CRANE, ... Master,

—AND—

MARY ELLEN,

WEST, ... Master,

Will run regularly between Honolulu and the above named ports. For freights or passages, apply to the Captains on board, or to
C. BREWER & CO.,
48-3m Agents.

New Hilo Packet.

The Fine New Clipper Schooner

MARIA,

WM. BABCOCK, . . . Master,

Will hereafter run regularly between Honolulu and Hilo, touching at Kohala.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to
CHAS. N. SPENCER & CO.,
48-3m Agents.

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii.

Schr. Annie,

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

For Hilo and Kaupakuea, Hawaii.

Schr. Active,

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

For Nawiliwili, Kauai.

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER

HATTIE,

CAPTAIN SIKA,

Carrying the Hawaiian Mail without Subsidy!

Will Leave Honolulu Every Saturday, at Four o'clock P. M., Returning, will leave Nawiliwili every Tuesday afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
38-3m D. FOSTER & CO.

Regular Packet for Hilo.

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER

ODD FELLOW,

CAPTAIN DAVIS,

Will run regularly as a Packet between Honolulu and Hilo. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
CHUNG HOON,
38-3m Agent.

Regular Packet for Molokai.

Schr. Kamaile,

Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kaunakakai and Pukoo. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or
38-3m H. PRENDERGAST, Agent

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, DEC. 22, 1868.

The steamer Idaho arrived on Sunday evening with San Francisco dates to the 9th inst. There is little to note in the commercial news by the steamer. Gold had advanced a little in New York, the latest quotation being 135⅛.

Hawaiian sugars had advanced, owing to the small stock of raws on hand; strictly No 1, 14½c. Hawaiian rice, 9c.; Pulu, 16@18c.; Sperm oil, $1 40; Whale oil, 55c.

The brig Kamehameha V. is at hand from the Guano Islands.

The bark A. J. Pope sailed for Europe last week, taking a full cargo of oil, bone, hides, ivory, etc., valued at $113,000.

The bark Comet arrived at San Francisco on the 8th inst., 14 days from this port.

The bark J. W. Seaver sailed to-day for San Francisco, with some 250 tons of cargo, consisting of sugar, molasses, pulu, hides, skins, etc.

The bark Comet will be due here in ten days, and will no doubt bring our next mail.

Commercial Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8, 1868.

The only arrivals from your port since the date of my last letter, have been the steamer Idaho, on the 27th ultimo, 11 days passage, with 40 passengers, together with 2000 packages of sugar, 180 bales of pulu, and 1220 bags of paddy, etc; the U. S. S. Mohongo also arrived after a short passage of 14 days, and the bark Comet on the 8th instant, in 14 days.

For departures, I notice the clipper ship Sea Serpent, to touch at your port en route for Hongkong, hence Nov 22d, and the schooner Fanny, hence for Honolulu, Nov 24, en route for Fanning's Island.

The freight offerings for your port are unusually light, the regular steamers obtaining the bulk of the freight offering, which consists of orders brought forward by each arrival. The bark Cambridge is still in port awaiting a freight, and will either return to your port direct, or proceed north for a cargo of lumber.

General business in trade circles continues unusually lively and healthful. The weather is favorable to the prosecution of all kinds of business, the winter rains being unusually backward, and everything indicating a dry season. Our harbor still contains a superabundance of tonnage seeking freights. During the past week a few engagements have been consummated with ships to load wheat for Liverpool, Cork, Boston and New York.

Two whaleships, the Helen Mar and Massachusetts, have arrived from the Arctic since the date of my last, being the last of the fleet of the season. The former brings 1250 bbls, and the latter 1000 bbls of whale oil. It has been estimated that the total catch for the season shows a falling off from that of 1867 of 2800 bbls of oil and 65,000 lbs of bone. The bulk of the catch has been shipped forward on account; the Fanny sailed a few days since for New Bedford with a full cargo.

Quite a fleet of Hawaiian vessels are engaged in the cod-fish business. We notice that the Hawaiian bark Florence has changed owners and will proceed on a cod-fishing cruise under the command of Captain Thomas Williams, formerly of the whaleship Florida; the Florence will touch at your port to procure salt and Hawaiian seamen before going north.

The steamer China on her last passage to this port from Hongkong, reports boisterous weather the entire passage; she was 28 days from Hongkong, and 24 from Yokohama, and brought on freight 8500 packages of tea, 488 bales of hemp, 800 rolls of matting, 173 bags of pepper, and 78 packages of opium.

The "Commercial Herald" of Nov 30th, publishes some very interesting tabulated statements of our trade with Australia and your islands for the past fifteen years. The principle article of import from Australia has been coal, and exports thither have consisted mainly of breadstuffs and quicksilver. This trade is steadily increasing, and if it were stimulated by a steamer line, would soon become of very great importance. Our relations with the islands, it is stated, are assuming very interesting proportions, the sugar yield being increased from 550,000 lbs exported in 1856, to 20,000,000 lbs exported in 1868.

An important sugar case has just been decided, which, coming upon the heels of the "charcoal case" may be of interest: "The German bark Hermann arrived at this port on the 12th of June last, from Corinto, Central America, with 900,000 lbs of sugar, consigned to Platt & Newton. The Customs authorities appraised the sugar as high as No 12, Dutch grade, and imposed a duty of three cents per lb; this was objected to by the importers, who claimed that the article was "melado," and therefore not amenable to a higher tariff than 2½ cents ℔ lb, making a difference of $4500 in duties. The case was put in the hands of C A McNulty, Adjuster of Custom House claims, and by him appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who laid the matter before New York experts, and by them the question was decided in favor of the importers. Boston experts were then consulted with the same result, and on the 19th of Nov C A McNulty received the following announcement by telegraph: 'Platt & Newton's appeal decided in our favor; decision sent to Collector.'" This case has nothing in common with the "charcoal case," the merits of which consist in the admixture of foreign substances, such as charcoal with sugar above the No 12 grade. It is asserted that an importer has no right, legal or equitable, to mix any substance with his sugar, prior to importation. The assertion that such substance is not valuable, that it is not dutiable, can be of no validity, for if the principle be admitted on such grounds, it would hold good if the mixture were to consist of valuable substances subject to a high rate of duty. If charcoal be permissible in such a case, so would opium, or anything else that could be mixed with sugar and subsequently extracted.

Our market is entirely bare of your No 1, Island sugars, and they are in demand; indeed the market is quite bare of all sorts. The four refineries in the city are standing still for want of raw stock.

Various causes have conduced to this scarcity of raws; the low prices heretofore ruling have diverted the usual American supplies to Europe, and there have been 2,000,000 lbs due from Peru, delayed by the earthquake. During the next sixty or ninety days, large quantities of raws are expected from Peru and Manila.

For the leading articles of Island production we would make the following quotations: Of Kona Coffee, there was none in the market; the stock of Hawaiian Molasses is accumulating, by reason of the limited demand for distilling, etc, prices in consequence, are more or less nominal; of Pulu, the supply is liberal and the market rate substantially the same as my last quotation; of Rice, the market is well supplied with low grades, while of No 1 the supply is short and the prices up. Hawaiian may be quoted at 8½ @ 10 cents; of No 1 Island Sugar the market is bare; a late sale was made at 14c for No 1.

Our market is bare of wool on account of heavy shipments which have been made East. Sales reported are within the range of 16½ @ 16½c. Inferior may be quoted at 12½ @ 13½c. Of Hides, the supply is light, sales made at 16½c ℔ lb. Of Tallow, the demand exceeds the supply, sales made at 8 @ 8½c ℔ lb. Fruit—Oranges, Tahiti, $40 ℔ M; Mexican, $30 ℔ M. Limes, $15 @ $20 ℔ M. Bananas, $3 @ $4 ℔ bunch.

PASSENGERS.

For Bremen, per A. J. Pope, December 16—Mrs Mary Rice, Miss Mary Rice, Miss Anna Rice, Miss D Isenberg, master P E Isenberg, Mr T Winters, Sister Christina Bossling, Sister Maria Theresa Versiet.

From Papeete, Tahiti, per Ionia, Dec. 17.—Dr V Michelli, Wm Allen, Ahsing, James Morrison, Marsa.

From Guano Islands, per Kamehameha V, Dec. 17. W. L. E. Johnson, A McCullough, Capt Weatherbee, wife and sister, and 75 native laborers.

From Micronesia, per Morning Star, Dec. 17.—Mrs C Doane, E Doane, Rev H Bingham, Mrs C Bingham, Miss Hattie Sturgess, Capt Bridges, Mr Hall, Mr E Andrews, wife and son, Manuel Silva, J Kanaeaka, B Briggs.

From San Francisco, per Steamer Idaho, Dec 20—S D Green, L E Fagin, Mrs J H Nicholson and two children, Miss A McAllister, A H Houston, wife, two children and two servants, E Hardwick and wife, Mrs E Brickwedde, Mrs Geo Hughes and child, T E Walker, Edward Burgess, Joseph F Cooke, Sinowhi, Tasho, and fifteen in the steerage.

WE read in the *Messager de Tahiti* that H. M. S. Ship *Scout*, 20 guns, M. A. Price commander, had reached Tahiti on the 10th of November after a passage of 25 days from Honolulu.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Dec 15—Am. Brig Constantine, Reidell, 27 days from Alton, Aleutian Islands.
16—Tahitian Bk. Ionia, Mc Lean 20 days from Tahiti.
Schr Moi Keiki from Maui
Am Bgtn Morning Star, Tengstrom from Gilbert Islands.
Schr Warwick from Molokai.
17—Schr Mary from Kauai.
Schr Hattie, from Kauai.
18—Schr Lucy White, from Kauai.
Haw Bg. Kamehameha V, Bickman 32 days from Howlands Island.
19—Schr Lilia, from Koolau.
Schr Hokuloa, from Maui
20—Schr Active, from Maui.
Schr Kamaile, from Maui.
Schr Kate Lee, from Maui.
Steamer Idaho from San Francisco.
Schr Mary Ellen, from Maui.
21—Schr Odd Fellow, from Hawaii.
Schr Kona Packet, from Hawaii.
Schr Fairy Queen, from Hawaii.
Schr Kitty Cartwright, from Waialua.
Schr Lilia from sea.
Schr Matilda, from Hawaii.

CLEARED.

Dec 16—Br Schr Favorite, Mc Kay for Victoria B. C.
Schr Kamoi, for Maui.
17—Am Wh Sh Josephine, Cogan, to cruise
Am Wh Sh Vineyard, Smith, to cruise.
Schr Kate Lee, for Maui.
Schr Warwick, for Molokai.
18—Haw Wh Bk Count Bismarck, Dallemann, to cruise.
Am Wh Bk Eagle, Mc Kenzie to cruise.
Sch Haria, for Hawaii.
Schr Hattie, for Nawiliwili.
Schr Mary, for Kauai.
Schr Molkeiki, for Maui.
19—Schr Lucy White, for Kauai.
Schr Nettie Merrill, for Koloa.
20—Schr Lilia, for Koolau.

MEMORANDA.

The following is the report of the American brig Constantine, Capt. A. F. Reidell, which arrived at this port in distress on the evening of the 15th inst:

The Constantine left the Island of Ounalaska for Altoon, on the 10th of Oct, and arrived there Nov 10. Discharged cargo and took in a few packages of furs and some ballast, and sailed on the 9th for San Francisco. November 24th, at 2 P. M., a heavy gale set in from W. S. W., barometer 29.94, and from 4 to 8 P. M. the gale increased, with heavy squalls of hail, snow, and rain, the atmosphere dark and gloomy. At 7.30 P. M. hove-to under close-reefed spanker, and furled both topsails; by this time it was blowing tremendously, with violent and frequent squalls of hail and rain. At 12, midnight, shipped heavy sea forward which started bulwarks, carried away bowsprit shrouds, guys, etc, and sprung the bowsprit—barometer 28.97. At 5 A. M. on the 25th, violent squalls with heavy thunder and sharp lightning, the sea running very high; latitude by dead reckoning, 42° 30' north, longitude 177° 30' east, variation of compass 12° east, barometer 28.67, and the storm still increasing. At 2 P. M. heard the sharp report of a flash of lightning, which sounded like the report of a musket—the brig was apparently struck, as every person on board was affected by the electricity. At 5.30 P. M. a heavy squall struck the brig, and part of the ballast shifted to starboard. Hoisted the staysail to go round on the other tack, when it was blown to pieces, then hoisted the jib and it was blown away also; set part of the fore-topsail and went round on the other tack. At 12 midnight, a heavy sea struck the brig which carried away the boats, stove in the bulwarks on the starboard side, carried away the house on deck and part of the galley, stove in the companion-way, carried away the spanker-boom and filled the cabin with water, at the same time the ballast shifted again and the brig came very near turning over; turned all hands below to right ballast, which took till 4 A. M.—squalls very violent, and a tremendous sea running. Nov 26th, violent and frequent squalls, and sea running very high; at 2 P. M. very dark, with heavy thunder and sharp lightning. At 12 midnight, a heavy sea struck the brig which carried away spare spars on deck, part of the bulwarks, and flooded the cabin with water. All hands were ordered to the pumps, and found but little water; at 4 A. M. cleared away the wreck, after which, overhauled the provisions and found them wet with salt water. Nov 27th, the brig running before the wind; at 8 A. M. carried away the main-yard and tore the main-topsail badly, and hove-to under staysail in the main-rigging; the brig leaking twelve inches every four hours; blowing heavy and sea very high. Nothing but hard-bread and water to eat and drink, and a small allowance at that. Latitude by dead-reckoning 42° 23' north, longitude 178° 20' east, variation of compass 12° east. Dec 2d, concluded to put away for the Sandwich Islands, and arrived off the port of Honolulu Dec 15th.

LOCAL NEWS.

Phases of the Moon for the month of Dec'r.

PREPARED BY CAPT. DANIEL SMITH.

		H.	M.	
6th,	Last Quarter	11	02	A. M.
13th,	New Moon	3	02	P. M.
21st,	First Quarter	3	56	P. M.
29th,	Full Moon	2	16	A. M.

HONOLULU MEAN TIME.

1st, Sun Rises	6 27	A. M.	Sun Sets	5 11	P. M.
6th, Sun Rises	6 30	"	Sun Sets	5 14	"
13th, Sun Rises	6 34	"	Sun Sets	5 18	"
22d, Sun Rises	6 37	"	Sun Sets	5 21	"
29th, Sun Rises	6 40	"	Sun Sets	5 24	"

A NOTABLE SUNDAY.—No less than nine schooners and one steamer—the *Idaho*—arrived on Sunday last, three at a time in the passage.

WE are indebted to the kindness of purser McLellan, of the steamer *Idaho*, for the prompt delivery of full files of San Francisco papers, and for the list of passengers and merchandise by the steamer.

"SOCIAL LIFE IN HONOLULU."—This is the title of an article in the *Overland Monthly*, which is full of verbiage and misrepresentations. Our California correspondent alludes to it, and we may take an early opportunity to review it.

CHRISTMAS AT KAWAIAHAO.—By a notice in to-day's paper, it will be seen that religious services will be held at Kawaiahao Church on Friday next, Christmas Day, at 10 o'clock A. M., and also, that on the same day there will be a picnic in Manoa Valley.

ARITHMETIC.—Another local paper of this city is fond of picking us up on trifling mistakes. It is petty business at best, but we would like to ask how one can make fifty-one days from June 25 to July 26, which appears to have been the *Morning Star's* passage hence to Apaiang.

RETURN OF THE COURT.—By the *Kate Lee*, on Sunday, Mr. Justice Hartwell and the Attorney-General, with several members of the bar, returned from Lahaina. There being no counsel for the defense of the Chinamen indicted for murder, the Court was adjourned until the 20th of January.

THANKS.—We beg leave to tender our earnest thanks to the reverend gentleman in Lahaina whose warm heart inspired his experienced pen with the truly Christian sentiments expressed in the beautiful Carol which we are happy to lay, to-day, before our readers as a most suitable Christmas present.

A NEW STYLE OF FISH-NET.—A day or two since, while taking our usual post-prandial stroll, we saw what was to us a novel style of fishing. A chinaman had established himself with his net on the makai side of the bridge leading over to Leleo. The net was about thirty feet square, and to the four corners were attached poles of about twenty-five feet in length. The net was placed some fifty feet from the bridge in the course of the steam, and to the two mauka corners were attached lines leading to the abutment of the bridge, where was fixed a small windlass. When this was wound up, the net—previously lying flat on the bottom, was raised by the poles at the corners, being drawn up to a perpendicular. The fisherman then—in his skiff—with a scoop-net, secured what fish fortune had sent him, and returning to the shore, again lowered away on his windlass, when the poles inclining over seaward, the net was again set. He made two or three good hauls while we were looking on, and secured quite a quantity of fish, mostly half-grown mullet and *awa*, with lots of crabs. The natives standing by were loudly expressing their admiration of the *akamai* of the Celestial.

UNIFORMITY OF A SHIP'S CREW.—Of the Hawaiian bark *Count Bismarck*, which has just sailed for the Arctic, the Captain alone is a German, and two of his officers are Americans. All the rest of the crew, that is to say, 3 officers and 31 seamen, are Hawaiians, 24 of the latter being natives by birth and 7 naturalized.

SPERM WHALES.—By the *Kamehameha V.*, we learn that several schools of sperm whales blowing, were seen from that vessel in about 3° South latitude, longitude 160° West. We hope they will stop around there until some of the ships recently left here to cruise "on the line" can fall in with them, when we think they will blow less and spout more.

BILLIARDS.—We learn that another match has been made between the same parties who played before, to come off at the American Club Rooms, this evening. The game on this occasion will be what is known as the French carom, being played with three balls, 63 points. This is considered a much more difficult game than that ordinarily played, and no little interest is awakened among our Honolulu amateur billiard players as to the result.

SUICIDE.—On Friday morning last, Mr. S. A. Comstock, who has been for about two years living on one of the guano islands, committed suicide on board the *Kamehameha V.*, off Diamond Head. The act was committed by shooting himself in the head, the ball entering on the right side and coming out on the opposite side. Notwithstanding that the brain was thus perforated, he lived several hours, though evidently insensible. He was a native of New London, Conn., was married here, and had sailed in the whaling business from this port for a number of years. The cause of the rash act is not definitely known, but it would appear to have been premeditated.

SMALL-POX.—The case of small-pox on board the *Idaho* should be a warning to all our citizens to take the precaution of vaccination against this disease. The Board of Health—anticipating that the prompt and frequent communication with San Francisco might bring some cases from that port, where the disease has been quite prevalent—have caused a great many natives to be vaccinated within the last three months. The reason why this has been done at Honolulu, is because here the disease would naturally be brought first, and would begin to run, whilst the news that any cases had occurred at the Capital would rouse the inhabitants of the other Islands to protect themselves. People should not, in such cases, sit down and say, Why don't the Government come and vaccinate us? Why don't the Government send us medicines? They should take precautions for themselves.

HEAVY WEATHER.—The brig which we reported last week as having come into port on the morning of the day of our publication, in a state of distress, proved to be the American brig *Constantine*, A. F. Riedell master, two months from Oonalaska, via Alton, which latter place she left on November 29th, bound for San Francisco. From that time up to the beginning of December, the brig experienced extremely severe weather, the wind for the most part blowing a severe gale from the Southward, varying from E. S. E. to S. S. W. On three several occasions heavy seas came on board, swept the bulwarks, rigging, boats, deck-house, sails, etc., leaving the vessel little but a wreck, and leaking badly. Under these circumstances, Capt. Riedell concluded that the safest course was to bear away for these Islands, which he reached in thirteen days, having during that time experienced moderate weather. We publish the report of Capt. Riedell.

THE HONEY THIEVES.—Bees are the most arrant plunderers of each other—one swarm from another. A gentleman of this city, who has been quite successful in keeping bees in his garden, recently removed a full box of honey from one of his hives, weighing, with the comb, thirty-seven pounds net. This was in the morning, and in order to allow the few remaining bees in the box to return to the hive—as they always do in such cases—he placed the box on the top of an adjacent hive. On returning in the afternoon, he was not a little surprised to find that every drop of the honey had disappeared, having been carried away by robber bees in the short space of eight hours! It was probably done by a swarm from abroad, as his own hives showed no such accumulation of honey as thirty-seven additional pounds would have made. This is certainly a notable case of industry—improving "each shining hour" with a vengeance.

CIRCUIT COURT, 2D CIRCUIT, (MAUI,) DECEMBER TERM, 1868.—The Court opened on the 15th inst., Mr. Justice Hartwell presiding. The following cases were disposed of:

Rex vs. Tin Ah Chin, Cheong Kam Ford, Aynee, and Canon—Murder—set for trial on Wednesday, January 20th 1869.

Rex vs. Kaalawa—Larceny of animals—Appeal from Local Circuit Judge. Verdict, guilty. Prisoner sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

The Attorney-General for the Crown.

A. M. Kahalewai for the prisoner.

Rex vs. Mahiai—Having intercourse with a female under the age of fourteen years—Appeal from District Justice of Wailuku. Verdict, guilty. Prisoner sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment at hard labor.

The Attorney-General for the Crown.

A. M. Kahalewai for the prisoner.

Rex vs. Mahiai—Having intercourse with a female under the age of fourteen years—Appeal from District Justice of Wailuku. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Rex vs. Ahana—Selling opium without license—Appeal from Local Circuit Judge. Verdict, guilty. Prisoner sentenced to pay a fine of $300.

The Attorney-General for the Crown.

Messrs. Wolff and Havekost for prisoner.

Rex vs. Keaupuni—Furious Riding—Appeal from Local Circuit Judge. Verdict, guilty. Prisoner sentenced to pay a fine of $25.

F. H. Harris for the Crown.

Messrs. Kahalewai and Keawahi for the prisoner.

Rex vs. Kapoikai—Selling Awa without license—Appeal from Local Circuit Judge. Verdict, not guilty.

The Attorney-General for the Crown.

Messrs. Kahalewai and Keawahi for the prisoner.

The following civil cases were continued until next term:

Peter Mellish and Mary Ann Mellish vs. Eugene Bal and W. F. Adams—Ejectment.

John Ii vs. J. W. H. Keawahi—Ejectment.

Manuel Flores and Henry Cornwell vs. J. Boardman—Appeal from the Commissioners of water privileges for Wailuku.

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

Let the sounds of warlike cease,
Let each angry tongue be still,
On our Festival of peace,
In this season of good will!

Christmas comes but once a year!
Then let all with hearts of love
Keep the sacred day, most dear
To the Herald host above.

Come my soul and join with them,
Who of old within the cave
By the town of Bethlehem,
Gold and Myrrh and Incense gave.

Gold, as homage to their King,
Incense to the Babe Divine,
Myrrh the fittest offering
For the Child of sorrows' shrine.

Gold we'll scatter to the poor,
Incense of our prayers shall rise,
Myrrh we know is ever sure
In the Christian sacrifice.

He who gave can take away;
Naught He had, who gives us all
In a manger crib He lay,
And His birth-place was a stall.

All we offer is His own,
His, whose blood for us was shed,
His, who made the Cross His throne,
Crown'd with thorns about His head.

Happy Christmas then to ye,
Sick and needy poor and sad!
May the gold of Charity
Make your fainting spirits glad.

He who mark'd the widow's grief,
Will not your afflictions scorn,
May he grant you all relief
On this blessed Christmas morn.

THE COFFIN OF H. H. M. KEKAUNAOA.—On Saturday last the cabinet shop of Mr. W. Fischer on Hotel street, was crowded with visitors from the hours of 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. They all came for the purpose of seeing and admiring the workmanship executed there on the coffin of His late lamented Highness. It is made after the same pattern as that of the late King Kamehameha IV.. The ground of the coffin of red curly koa, its upper end surrounded by a scollop of gothic arches made of dark koa, each second arch being terminated by a drooping *Fleur de lis*. The handles are made of koa set in stars of the same material. The mouldings of koa and kou alternately, the whole forming a very pleasing contrast. The plate was manufactured by Mr. Eckart, who showed great artistic skill in its construction, especially in his Ducal coronet and the frosted ornamentation of the plate. The following is the inscription translated: "His Highness M. Kekuanaoa, G. C. K. A great Chief of the Kingdom, born A. D. 1791, died on the 24th of November A. D. 1868, aged 77 years;" and on a scroll detatched from the plate is the following inscription, *Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono*, (The life of the land is established in righteousness.) The whole coffin-plate and all proved that with the woods with which our Islands abound, with such artistic talent as is here displayed, we can vie with other countries in our home made articles.

TROUBLES IN MICRONESIA.—By the return of the missionary brig *Morning Star*, from Micronesia, arrived on the 16th instant, and by a communication in another local paper of last Saturday, from that part of the Pacific ocean, it appears the numerous groups of Micronesia are infested with a set of lawless men, in charge of vessels from foreign and nominally Christian lands, who are engaged in nothing more nor less than the slave trade, and that of a far worse character than the now comparatively dead slave trade of Africa. The writer (he should have given his name) details several occurrences as having come to his knowledge, which if true, are of such an atrocious nature as to imperatively demand the interposition of the authorities of civilized nations. The stealing away by ruthless pirates—man-stealers—of the simple, unsuspecting natives of these heretofore unfrequented isles to sell them to the guano merchants of Chincha, or as wood and water carriers of Peru, is the great crime of modern times.

In trading guise the modern slave-ship comes—
Blush, oh Peruvia, for thy flag disgraced!
The Island wakes in all its thrifty homes
To launch the light canoe with eager haste,
Laden with fruits to please the seaman's taste,
Their simple wealth the produce of their isle;
They cheerful skim with speed the ocean waste,
And climb the tall ship's side—where stands, meanwhile,
The human vampyre, glossed o'er with treacherous smile.

Lured to the hold with cunning guile,
The trustful natives fall an easy prey,
When sudden force completes the work of wile,
And chained and bruised the groaning captives lay;
Now spread all sail and speed the vessel's way;
Soon fades yon island, blue amid the wave;
Fair the breeze freshens with declining day;
The pirates gleeful chant a merry stave,
And count their gains, and calculating say
How much each slave will fetch at Chincha, far away.

AN IRISHMAN IN THE WOODS.—A gentleman residing on Hawaii tells a very amusing story of an adventure which he met with. We cannot hope to reproduce it in print with the same effect as when related by the gentleman, who is noted for his talent in story-telling. One day while riding through the woods on the hither side of the Wailuku, in Hilo, suddenly a "live Irishman" bounded out from the bush into the road, rather startling both our friend and his horse. He had a short stick on his shoulder, to which was suspended a bundle. Touching his hat to the gentleman, he inquired, in a rich brogue, "Arrah, surr, can ye tell me the road to Leemeriah?" "To where?" "To Leemeriah, surr, shure." "Don't know any such place." "Ah, sure, an' it's the place over here somewhere, where the shape farrum is of Mr. S." "Oh, you mean Lihue, at Waimea." "Yis, that's it, bedad; Leemeriah." "Well, you are a long way from there, but you are on the right road. Where did you come from?" "It's from Hanaluly I came in the sthamer, and they tould me I'd betther get off a place down beyant here." "Kawaihae, I suppose." "Thrue for you, but sorra a one o' me knows. But ye see, surr, I don't like to go far a-fut, and so I stuck aboord the sthamer until I wint ashore yisterday at the town jist over the river. Last night I slept at a hut wid a parcel of nagers, and they gave me some pudding for me supper—the kind ye ate wid yer fingers. In the mornin' divil a cint had I to pay 'em, so started bright and early. It was soon I heard the nagers a howlin' and a shoutin' afther me, and me heart cam' into me mouth, an' I *thought of poor Captain Cook*, an' so I hid myself in the bush. But can ye direct me the way to Leemeriah, surr, an' I'll be obleeged to ye?" Our friend repeated that if he would follow the road before him, he would eventually bring up in Waimea, at the "shape farrum," and told him he need be under no apprehensions of ill-treatment from the "nagers," as he rather ignorantly termed the Hawaiians. The idea of a man going to Hilo, instead of landing at Kawaihae, because he "didn't like to go far a-fut" to get to Waimea, is richly Irish.

DWARF VS. GIANT.—Alas, poor Shakspeare! Faded now are all thy once blooming laurels—the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* has settled the question and declared for Lord Bacon as the author of Shakspeare. That sapient journal, with its usual adroitness in transforming hypotheses into conclusions, in jumping from hypothetical admissions of its own to supposed demonstrations, and in linking together mere conjectures in order to form a chain of evidence, pins its faith to the hasty and crude dicta of a young Boston girl—Miss Delia Bacon—and a Missouri Judge—Nathaniel Holmes—who have argued themselves into the belief that Lord Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh were the veritable authors of the immortal plays that have for over two hundred years been attributed by all the civilized world to Shakspeare, and form the greatest treasure of the English language. The reasoning of these traducers of the great bard is flimsy and fallacious in the extreme. While it is undoubtedly true that the circumstances attending the life of Shakspeare, from his birth to his death, are more or less wrapped in mystery and doubt, it is nevertheless equally true that his cotemporaries, "Rare Ben Jonson" and others, even Queen Elizabeth herself, gave him the full credit of his works. Only one generation from Shakspeare's time the great Milton wrote, in L'Allegro:

"Then let us to the well-trod stage anon,
Whether Jonson's learned sock be on,
Or sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child,
Warbles his native wood-notes wild."

But no obscurity or doubt is connected with the history of either Bacon or Raleigh. They were public men, intimately connected with the affairs of state, and neither of them had time to devote to the composition of the voluminous plays of Shakspeare. Moreover, if we examine the high-sounding style of Bacon, we will find that it has no features in common with the soft, rich, penetrating, winning melody of Shakspeare's all-overpowering muse. As to Raleigh, while Shakspeare was placing the crown of glory on his career by the production of his latest and greatest plays, Raleigh was in the Tower writing his History of the World.

Neither Miss Delia Bacon nor Judge Holmes is likely to attract many proselytes to their bold heresy. It will be rejected by the mere instincts of those who have not the leisure to investigate; and those who are familiar with the details and minute circumstances of the Elizabethan period will at once repudiate it, or have done so already.

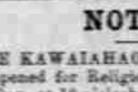
MARRIED.

NOTT—ANDREWS.—In this City, on Tuesday Evening, Dec. 22, by the Rev. Dr. L. H. Gulick, Mr. Samuel Nott to Miss Mary E. Andrews, daughter of the late Hon. Lorrin Andrews.

BIRTH.

WHITE—In this city, on the 18th inst., the wife of Capt. A. White of a daughter.

SPECIAL NOTICE!



THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL Meeting of MECHANIC ENGINE COMPANY No. 2, held THIS EVENING, Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. Per Order.

ROBERT NEWCOMB, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE KAWAIAHAO CHURCH WILL BE opened for Religious Services on Christmas-Day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

At 1 o'clock P. M., on the same day, the Residents of Manoa Valley will provide an Entertainment at their Church in the Valley, the proceeds to defray the expenses of repairs on the Church.

All are invited to attend.

JUST ARRIVED
Per Idaho,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Green Prints and Fancy Prints,

LATEST STYLES,

And a Variety of Other GOODS,

For Sale at

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

List of Foreign Jurors

DRAWN for the January Term, 1869, of the Supreme Court:

C S Bartow,	E G Adderly,
C E Williams,	E O Hall,
Godfrey Rhodes,	C T Gulick,
J P Hughes,	W H Haddy,
S C Allen,	J Widdifield,
J C Glade,	W R Seal,
H Nolte,	M Louisson,
J Hillar,	J Richardson,
Geo McFarlane,	G W Norton,
J H Paty,	J Renton,
J A Hopper,	J M Oat,
Chas Heustis,	J S Smithies.

L. McCULLY,
Clerk of Supreme Court.

Honolulu, Dec. 17, 1868.—49-3t.

Supreme Court---In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of H. T. Baumeister, deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable J. W. Austin, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Henrietta Baumeister, for letters of administration upon the Estate of H. T. Baumeister, of Honolulu, late deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Wednesday, the 30th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing the application for letters of administration aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

L. McCULLY,
Clerk of Supreme Court.

Honolulu, Dec. 19, 1868.—49-3t

Supreme Court---In Probate.

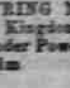
In the matter of the Estate of S. A. Comstock, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable J. W. Austin, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Kapahi, for letters of administration to be granted to W. C. Parke, Esq., upon the Estate of her deceased husband, S. A. Comstock, of Honolulu, aforesaid. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Wednesday, the 30th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing the application for letters of administration aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House, in the town of Honolulu.

WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court.

Honolulu, Dec. 19, 1868.—49-3t

TO LET!



THE BOOTH PREMISES and PASTURE LAND in Pauoa Valley. Apply to

H. A. WIDEMANN.

Honolulu, Dec. 15, 1868.—48-1m

NOTICE!

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS Kingdom, F. H. HARRIS will act for me under Power of Attorney.

41-1m J. M. SMITH.

AUCTION SALES.

By ADAMS & WILDER.

EVENING SALE
AT
Public Hall.

POSITIVELY THE LAST SALE BEFORE CHRISTMAS!

On Wednesday Eve'g, Dec 23,

At 7 o'clock P. M., at Public Hall, Corner Nuuanu and King streets,

WE WILL OFFER A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

China and Japanese FANCY GOODS,

To arrive per Steamer Idaho

CONSISTING IN PART OF

China Fancy Silks, China Crape Shawls, in all colors, China Silk Handkerchiefs all colors, Sandal-wood Fans, Ivory Fans, Card Cases—sandal, ivory, and tortoise; Sandal Glove Boxes, Ivory Pins, Silver Buckles, China Lacquered Tea Boxes, Japanese Lacquered Cabinets, Fine Fancy Dress Goods, China Shirts, Fine Hosiery, Ivory Checker Men & Chess Men, Backgammon Boards, etc.

ALSO—A LARGE SELECTION OF TOYS.

ADAMS & WILDER, Auct'r.

PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE SALE AT SALESROOM.

On Thursday, December 24,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

WILL BE SOLD AN ASSORTMENT OF

General Merchandise,

—ALSO—

RECEIVED PER IDAHO,

20 boxes Fresh California Apples,
30 sacks New Humboldt Potatoes,
20 sacks California Wheat,
20 sacks California Barley,
20 sacks Golden Gate Flour Baker's extra

On Saturday, Dec. 26,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

Ex Ionia, from Tahiti,

WILL BE SOLD,

17 Barrels Lime-juice,
30 Sacks Arrowroot,
20 Cords Firewood.

—TERMS CASH.—

NEW YEARS' SALE.
'NEW YEARS EVE.'

On Thursday Even'g, Dec. 31,

At 7 o'clock P. M., at Salesroom,

A VERY CHOICE SELECTION OF

Goods Suitable for New Years' PRESENTS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION!

ON MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1869,

AT 11:30 A. M., ON THE PREMISES,

By order of the Assignees of the Estate of C. H. Lewers, Esq., we will sell

A Lot of Land with Cottage on the same,

Situated on Kukui Lane, and at present occupied by Robert Lewers.

Title Good—Terms at Sale.

ADAMS & WILDER, Auct'r.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION!

ON MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1869,

AT 12:30, ON THE PREMISES,

By order of the Assignees of the Estate of C. H. Lewers, Esq., we will sell

All that Desirable Property

Situated between King and Fort Streets, and known as the Lumber Yard of Lewers and Dickson. The Lot has 183 feet frontage on King Street, including the Paint Shop, Hopper's Shop, and the Engine House, with 66 feet front on Merchant Street.

—ALSO—

A BOILER, STEAM ENGINE, PLANING MACHINE, ETC.,

Of which further particulars will be given at sale. Title Good—Terms at Sale.

ADAMS & WILDER, Auct'rs.

AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Fort Street,

MAY BE SEEN THE VIEWS taken of the Late

Lava Flow at Kahuku,

And the Effects of the Late

Earthquake at Waiohinu, Kau.

Views of Kilauea and other places. Also Cards of the Kings, Queens, Chiefs, etc., all for sale at low prices. Also, Oval and Square Frames of all sizes, which will be sold cheap.

38-3m H. L. CHASE.

REMOVAL.

DR. JNO. S. McGREW has removed his office to the building occupied by Mr. H. L. CHASE, on Fort Street, near Hotel Street.

Office hours from 10 to 12 o'clock, and from 2 to 4 o'clock. 46-1m

A FEW CHARTS of the WORLD, of the Celebrated Edition of Hermann Berghaus. Large size, with the latest discoveries. For sale by

45-1m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Fire Extinguishers!

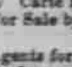
ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned for

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS,

to be forwarded via Panama, or by the Packets via Cape Horn.

42-3m C. BREWER & CO.

FINE FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP.



DELIVERED IN HONOLULU AT the Lowest Market Rates, from the Kohala and Lihue Ranches, Hawaii.

45-1m THEO. H. DAVIES, Ag't.

FOR SALE!

RUINART, pere & fils Champagne, Carte Blanche, in pints and quarts.

For Sale by

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

Agents for Messrs.

38-3m] Ruinart, pere & fils Rheims.

Notice to Tax-Payers

In the District of Kona, Honolulu, Oahu.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all persons in the above district whose taxes are not paid before the last day of December, 1868, will be proceeded against according to law.

Office open every day from the 21st to the 31st of December.

GEO. H. LUCE,
Tax-Collector for district of Kona.

Honolulu, Dec. 9th, 1868.—47-1m

AUCTION SALES.

By C. S. BARTOW.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
—OF—
NEW GOODS!
THIS-DAY,

Just Received Per

GARSTANG, from Liverpool, ROB'T COWAN, from Victoria, and expected per IDAHO, via San Francisco.

On Wednesday, the 23d Instant,
At 10 A. M. at Salesroom,

The Undersigned will offer for sale, a Splendid Assortment of Goods, consisting of

COTTONS—New Green Prints, Fancy Prints, Pink Prints, White Moleskin, White Long Cloth, Heavy Twilled Stripes, Brown and White Drills, Heavy Denims, Heavy Ticking, Brown Shirtings.

LINENS—White, Brown & Striped Drills, Linen Thread, Blouse Linen, Coatings, Black and Brown Holland, Merchant & Navy Canvas, Irish Linen Sheeting, Russia Sheeting, Russia Crash, Seaming Twine, Huckaback and Turkish Towels, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Heavy Bagging, Wool Packs.

WOOLENS—Scotch Tweeds, Black, Green, Purple, Blue and Magenta Blankets, Waterproof Tweeds, White and Blue Flannels, Light & Heavy Blankets, of Ass'd sizes and colors, Grey Horse Rugs.

CLOTHING—White Linen & Cotton Shirts, Pilot Cloth Jackets, Fine Felt Hats, Black Alpacca Sacks, Black Cloth Trowsers, Fine ass'd Crimean Shirts, Tweed Shirts, Wool Shirts, Jean Shirts, Duck Trowsers, Tweed Trowsers, Tweed Coats, Regatta Shirts.

SUNDRIES—Cotton Umbrellas, Black Silks, plain, watered and figured, Ladies' Silk Tie., Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Copying Books, Black and Blue Ink,

JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES, &c., &c.

Terms Liberal.

C. S. BARTOW, Auctr.

Evening Sale for New Year's.

On Monday Evening,

December 28th,

At 7 P. M. at Salesroom,

WILL BE SOLD

FANCY GOODS and TOYS,

A fine Assortment of Elegantly dressed Dolls, One Bagatelle Board, large size, One Fine Musical Box, and Fancy Boxes.

This is the Last Evening Sale at my Room this season.

STEERING OARS, 22 feet in length. For sale by
45-3m BOLLES & CO.

CALIFORNIA TABLE FRUITS, Assorted—in cases and 2½ lb cans. For sale by (45-3m) BOLLES & CO.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT ZINC PAINT. The best article of the kind imported. For sale by (45-3m) BOLLES & CO.

BEST ENGLISH Boiled Paint Oil. For sale by
45-3m BOLLES & CO.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE. For sale by
45-3m BOLLES & CO.

BEST FAMILY PORK, per IOLANI, in ½ and ¼ barrels. For sale by (45-3m) BOLLES & CO.

BOXES EASTERN CODFISH, per IOLANI. For sale by
45-3m BOLLES & CO.

HUNT'S HANDLED AXES. Best quality. For sale by the case or retail by (45-3m) BOLLES & CO.

ROSENDALE CEMENT, the genuine article, per IOLANI. For sale by (45-3m) BOLLES & CO.

PUNALUU RICE.

NO. 1 and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by
38-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

LINEN DRILLINGS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT—WHITE and BROWN. For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

MUSLINS.

BISHOP'S LAWNS, Queen's Lawns, VICTORIA LAWNS, NANSOOK. For sale by 38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

CHINESE SILK---all colors, plain and figured. Ladies' and Gents' Linen. For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

SHIRTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR white, Hickory, Regatta, Grey and Blue Wool. For sale by 38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE BY
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, Toilet Soaps, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes. For sale by 38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

OOS, LINEN THREAD, Imitation Silk Handkerchiefs. For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

SADDLES, Bridles, Spurs, Whips. For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

TRUNKS, Downer's (guaranteed genuine) Oil. Card Matches. For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

THORN'S EXTRACTS, Jayne's Medicines, For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

YEAST POWDERS, Teas, Coffee, For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

BROWN COTTONS, DENIMS, WHITE COTTONS. For sale by 38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

BROWN HOLLANDS, Table Damask, Women's Round Combs, For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

BLANKETS, PIE FRUITS, PICKLES. For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, TWEEDS, For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

EPSOM SALTS, Camphor, Sulphur, For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO.,

HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVals, a New Assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do., Ayers' do., Bristol's do., Shakers' do., Root do., Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime a Soda, Compound Extract of Buchu, Capsules, Thorn's Extract, Crossman'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 Restorers and Dressings, Syringes, Leeches, etc., etc., etc.

Drugs of all kinds,

Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-tf

A. S. CLEGHORN

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of LADIES to HIS WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS At His Retail Establishment

38 On Nuuanu Street. 3m

R. R. R.

1 BETTER THAN 10

SARSAPARILLIAN!

(PREPARED IN VACUO.)

The Curative Principle of Sarsaparilla enters largely into the composition of

R. R. R.

RESOLVENT

One Bottle of Resolvent Better than Ten Large Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

One Bottle will Purify the Blood, and Expel Corruption from the Body!

So swift is this remedy in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in six minutes after it has been taken.

1 BETTER THAN 10

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

One bottle of Dr. Radway's Renovating Resolvent contains more of the active curative principles of the best Jamaica Sarsaparilla, (Sarsaparillian,) than Ten of the largest size bottles of the mixture sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

The process adopted by Dr. Radway in securing extracts (prepared in vacuo,) of Medicinal Roots, Plants, Herbs, and other vegetables possessing great curative properties over Scrofula, Chronic, Syphilitic and all skin diseases, that enters into the composition of the Renovating Resolvent, produces only ONE OUNCE of the pure extract out of 20 lbs. of the crude roots. The Inert matter that enters so generally in the large bottle mixtures and prepared under the official or pharmacopeia formula, is, by Dr. Radway's process, cast aside as rubbish.

One teaspoonful of the Resolvent is sufficient for a dose for all Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, Sores and Eruptions of the Skin, Humors in the Blood, &c.

One teaspoonful, three times per day, will, in a few days, make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, &c., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small.

The first dose that is taken seizes on the disease and commences its work of resolving away all diseased deposits, Purifying the Blood, and driving corruption from the system.

The Renovating Resolvent, if used in any of the following named complaints, will positively cure the patient:

Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bones, Humors in the Blood, Constitutional, Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases, Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rickets, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Boils, Nodes, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ear, Opthalmia, Itch, Constitutional Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Strictures, Difficulty of Passing Water, Calculous Deposits, &c.

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY and CALCULOUS DISEASES.

The annual reports of the Health Commissioners of different cities, show a great increase of deaths from diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the only remedy that has dissolved calculous concretion.

Its SOLVENT, *diuretic*, *lithontriptic* and *tonic* properties exceed that of any medicine in the world: it readily assimilates with the fluids, and promotes their exit through the Kidneys, Ureter and Bladder, removing calculous obstructions, and correcting all derangements of these organs.

So swift is this remedy in passing into the circulation, that it has been detected in the urine in six minutes after it has been taken; by adding to the liquid when cold a few pieces of starch, then a few drops of nitric acid, the liquid will change to a blue color. When brick dust, or a thick white deposit, like the white of an egg, (albumen,) is detected in the vessel, or bloody discharges from the urethra, or micturating in drops, accompanied by a burning or scalding pain—the RESOLVENT should be used, and R. R. RELIEF rubbed on the spine, &c.

RADWAY'S PILLS being an aperient, soothing, and tonic laxative, are the only purgative medicine safe to administer in these difficulties; their mild, soothing and healing properties produce evacuations without irritating the mucous membranes of the bowels, kidneys, ureter, bladder, &c., or causing straining when at stool.

Price of Resolvent, $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5. Pills, 25 cts. R. R. Relief, 50 cts. per bottle. Principal Depot, 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

For Sale by

Redington & Co.,	San Francisco,
Crane & Brigham,	San Francisco,
R. H. McDonald & Co,	San Francisco,
Justin Gates & Bro,	Sacramento

And by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

11] [1y

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED
PER HAWAIIAN BARK

WILHELM I.

English Fancy Prints,

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS, Black Victoria Lawns, Dyed Silecias, White Cotton Undershirts, White-brown Cotton Drawers, White-brown Cotton Undershirts, Black Cobourgs, Black Thibet, Black Cashemere.

A Splendid Assortment of

TABLE COVERS,

New Styles and of the Latest Fashion.

Fine Black and Blue Broadcloth,

Black Silk Umbrellas, Lubin's Extracts, Sardines, Raisins in 10 lb tins, Currants in 10 lb tins, Shelled Almonds in demijohns, Pearl Sago in demijohns, Westphalia Hams, Lead Pipe, Whiting, etc. etc.

A SMALL INVOICE OF

SUPERIOR RHINE WINE,

[CELEBRATED HOCHHEIMER]

German Pale Ale.

ALSO, ON HAND, A LARGE

Assortment of Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

—NAMELY—

Dry Goods, Woolen Goods, Hosiery,

FRENCH DRESS GOODS and Fancy Articles,

Silk and Velvet Ribbons,

Dundee Hemp Canvas

AND SAIL TWINE,

Letter and Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Blacked Calfskins, Lamp Chimneys, Shingle Nails,

Paints and Paint Oil,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Beers, Wines, Spirits, &c.,

All of which are offered at reasonable prices and on the most favorable terms.

RECEIVED

Per Haw'n Bark R. C. Wylie,

FROM BREMEN,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Wines, Liquors and Beers,

—CONSISTING OF—

COGNAC, Pints and Quarts, **COGNAC**, of Very Superior Quality, **HOLLAND GIN**, in Green Cases.

FRENCH WINES,

Chateau Cantemerie, Milon Clerk, Margaux du Tertre,

Sherry, Cherry Cordial,

Deetjen's Pale Ale and Porter,

In Quarts and Pints.

For Sale by
41-2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Columbia River Salmon

OF THE CATCH OF 1868.—In barrels and half barrels.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Manila Cordage,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Hemp Canvas,

NO. 0 TO 6. LIGHT RAVENS DUCK, Heavy Ravens Duck, Hemp Sail-Twine, Cotton Sail-Twine, Sail Needles, Bees Wax, etc.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Patty's English Pie Fruits,

NEW, AND FOR SALE BY
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

Best English Pickles,

FOR SALE BY
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

Pia! Pia!

A SMALL LOT, OF SUPERIOR QUALIty. For Sale by
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

Japan Tea!

A SMALL LOT OF THE BEST QUALIties, in papers. For Sale by
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

Stockholm Tar.

STOCKHOLM PITCH, IN BARRELS and half-barrels. For Sale by
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

Received per Idaho,

GOLDEN GATE MILLS FLOUR. Extra Family, and Bakers' Extra, from the New Crop of Wheat of 1868.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Fresh Salmon!

IN ONE AND TWO POUND TINS, FROM Columbia River. A Splendid Article.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Pearl Barley,

IN TWO GALLON DEMIJOHNS.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Cotton Canvas,

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Crackers in Tins.

PIC NIC, WATER, BOSTON, SODA, WAFER, ASSORTED, JENNY LIND CAKES. For Sale by
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

Pilot and Navy Bread,

FOR SALE BY
[38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Westphalia Hams!

SUPERIOR QUALITY, RECEIVED PER R. C. WYLIE. For Sale by
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

NOTICE!

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS Kingdom, F. H. HARRIS will act for me under Power of Attorney.
41-1m J. M. SMITH.

BURIED ALIVE.*

BY W. J. SLOAN.

'Twas night on the slumbering ocean—night on the Island fair,
And the moonbeams fell in clusters, like tresses of silvered hair;
And the light went up from the teeming fields, from flower, leaf and spray,
All nature slept in a tranquil rest, 'neath the shades of falling day.
And vessels lay near the fragrant shore, all calm on the ocean-breast,
And the peasant slept in the low chalet, no cares to his bosom pressed;
And the herds reposed on the dewy slopes, and the birds in the leafy trees,
And a hum of rest went out from shore, and came back on the toying breeze.
At length the clouds from the Western sky rolled up in a thousand folds,
And a hurricane swept the surging sea, and o'er the valleys rolled;
And the ships went down with their human freight, and homes were swept away—
There was naught of life on that coast so fair, at the dawn of another day.
"Buried alive!" what a startling thought!—buried by roof and wall!
And the herds that fled to the forest groves were crushed by the timber's fall.
And our thought's go back to the Great Deluge as it swept o'er the Holy Land,
And we peer deep down in the great "To Be," when the sun shall cease to burn,
And clouds roll up in endless night, and space is the one great urn,
Of the ashes of the mighty past—atoms of Hopes and Joys and Woes,
And a Mighty hand on a flaming sky shall write the words, "The Close."

*In a recent hurricane in the South Sea Islands, the ships were almost all destroyed, and on one island not a vestige of life was left—everything perished.

THE GOLD SHIP.

TRANSLATED AND ALTERED FROM THE GERMAN.

Some ten or twelve years ago, said Captain Muller, I was in command of a fine vessel of nearly 400 tons burden, which was about to sail from Melbourne to Liverpool. We had a valuable cargo on board, including a quantity of gold to the amount of at least £50,000. While the ship was getting ready for sea, however, a great many things occupied me on shore, so that I had but little time to attend to matters on board. But the first mate was a well-tried, trustworthy man, who had been with me many years, and to him I gave full instructions as to the preparations for the voyage, and one thing which I particularly urged upon him was, that if possible, he should engage no other sailors than Englishmen. Just as we were about to sail, however, he informed me that on this point he had been obliged, on account of the rush to the diggings, to depart a little from my orders, and amongst the crew were two foreigners—one a native of Guernsey and the other a Frenchman. I was, however, very well pleased with the men generally, and as to the two foreigners, they looked like strong useful fellows, besides which, they seemed for the first few days to be orderly and well-behaved. Thus the voyage was commenced under the most promising circumstances, and everything seemed to indicate a prosperous run.

To my great disgust, however, we had not been at sea very long when I found that the two foreigners were a quarrelsome, drunken pair, and that they were causing no end of trouble and dissatisfaction among the crew. They seemed to be nearly always the worse for liquor, and as it was impossible that they could get their supplies of drink from the ship, I concluded that they had brought a quantity of spirits on board with them. I therefore ordered that the forecastle should be thoroughly searched, and that every drop of liquor which could be found there should be at once seized and brought into the cabin.

It was not without some anxiety that I awaited the result of this order, and while the two mates were forward to see that it was obeyed, I remained on the quarter-deck in readiness to give them help if it were necessary. In a few minutes I heard a loud altercation in the forecastle, followed by the sound of a scuffle. At this, the steward handed me from out of my cabin a pair of loaded pistols which I had in readiness, and with these I went to the forecastle. There the Frenchman had got the second mate (who was a very young man) down upon his back, and was apparently doing his best to throttle him, while the Guernsey man was at the same time struggling with the mate, who was calling lustily for help. The rest of the crew did not seem inclined to interfere, but stood watching the struggle, and were apparently more disposed to take the part of the foreigners than of the officers of the ship. Putting a pistol to the Frenchman's head, I told him to let go of the second mate or have his brains blown out. This brought him to his senses, and then I told him to go to the foretop, while, with a similar threat I sent the Guernsey man to the maintop, and there they were ordered to remain, on the pain of death, until they were told to come down. In the meantime the steward had brought another pair of loaded pistols, which I handed to the second mate, with orders to remain on deck while I attended to the first mate, who I saw was bleeding from one or two wounds. These he had received while struggling with his adversary, but they were fortunately slight, though if help had not come, the affray would probably have ended in murder.

The search in the forecastle was now completed, and the result was, that a large quantity of brandy which had been hidden in the lockers was dragged out and carried to the cabin. Then I ordered the two men down from the tops and had them put in irons, while I spoke strongly to the rest of the crew about their unseamanlike conduct in standing quietly by while two foreigners were making a murderous attack upon their officers, and hoped that in future they would do their duty like men. These remarks seemed to have the desired effect, for the men seemed ashamed of their conduct and promised well for the future. I therefore congratulated myself that discipline and order was again restored. As to the two foreigners, they in a short time professed themselves to be sorry for what had happened, and promised so earnestly to behave well for the future, that I gave them their liberty, especially as the rest of the crew petitioned for their release. Peace then, seemed to be restored, and for some time there was nothing to disturb the good order of the ship, or to interfere with the comfort of the voyage. But soon the impression forced itself upon me that there was a dark and bitter look in the faces of the two foreign sailors, and that they nursed a savage hatred against the chief mate, who was a brave and energetic seaman, and up to this time had been served by the crew with a ready obedience.

About a week had passed since the idea first took possession of my mind, when one night, during the middle watch, the whole of the crew were called up to shorten sail. This work properly would have been done under the command of the first mate, but on the present occasion I was on deck myself, and in the meantime that officer had occasion to go forward. The night was dark and windy, but the sea was not high, and the ship was going about nine knots an hour, with the wind on the starboard quarter. The weather, however, looked threatening, so that sail was shortened more than at first seemed necessary, and then one watch went below again. At the same time I turned to go to my own cabin, and with that intention, looked around for the first mate to take charge of the ship, but to my great astonishment and alarm, he was nowhere to be found. In a moment I called all hands upon deck, and asked every one what had become of their officer. But they all gave the same answer—not one of them had seen him.

Lanterns were now got, and every part of the ship was searched, but no chief mate could be found; and then, when I had again questioned the crew, I could come to no other conclusion than that the poor fellow had by some means lost his life overboard. With this I sent the watch below, and stepped into my cabin, stunned and stupified by the sudden accident—or rather, as I could not help believing, by the foul blow which had brought about the poor mate's death.

The second mate, as I have already remarked, was a very young man, and not very experienced in his duties; therefore, I felt doubly the loss of the first mate, especially after the critical state of things which had occurred among the crew. It is not too much to say, in fact, that a deep feeling of helplessness and uncertainty came over me as I thought of this lamentable mishap. The first thing which I now turned my attention to was to have all the fire-arms that were on board brought into my cabin, though, it is true, they were not many, as they amounted only to a few muskets and four pairs of pistols. The steward was a faithful mulatto, who had stood by me in several cases of necessity, and therefore I felt no doubt in trusting him, so I told him that on the least sign of any unusual movement on the part of the crew he was to hasten to the cabin and arm himself. I also told him to sleep in a cabin near my own instead of in his accustomed place. Then, as to the second mate, I gave him a pair of pistols when I left him on deck and strictly ordered him not to go forward to the forecastle on any account, but to keep abaft the mainmast, so that in case of any emergency he might be able to call me without a moment's delay.

Having taken these precautions I went to my berth, leaving orders that I should be called at four o'clock. I had scarcely, however, had my clothes off more than four or five minutes when I heard a knocking, with the sound of a man's voice at that part of the ship's stern which was immediately underneath my cabin window. I listened, and in a few minutes the noise was repeated. I got up, opened the port-hole, and asked what was the matter; when fancy what my joy was to hear the voice of the chief mate! I threw him a line, and thanks to Heaven, in a few minutes my brave officer and my true friend was on board again safe and sound.

His story was soon told:—When, on the previous night, he had gone forward to the forecastle to call all hands, he was suddenly seized by the two foreign sailors and thrown overboard before he had time either to resist or cry out; and in fact, if he had made ever so much noise he would not have been heard amidst the rush of wind and waves. He was fortunately, however, a strong and splendid swimmer, and as the rate at which the ship had been going was checked by the shortening of sail, he was able to keep near her until he found the end of a rope hanging overboard astern. Seizing this, he was towed some time in the wake of the vessel, and then, when he had collected his strength, he sprang upon the rudder chains, and by dint of great exertion, made good his hold until an opportunity came for getting on board without the knowledge of the crew. As soon, then, as night had advanced and the lights on board were all put out, he made a noise and attracted my attention.

Not a soul in the ship besides myself knew anything of his being saved, for the wind had been blowing hard, and the noise which the chief mate had made, as well as the opening of the port-hole, had all been drowned before anything could be heard of it on the quarter-deck. Nobody but ourselves were in the cabin, and the steward was sound asleep in his berth outside. We agreed, then, to keep the matter entirely secret, except as regarded the second mate, and not to let any one else on board know that the mate's life had been saved. Nor was there much trouble to do this, for the steward had but little need to come into my cabin, and there was an empty cabin which opened out of my own, into which we agreed to put the first mate.

The wisdom of this step was soon proved; for while we were a good distance from the Cape the ill-feeling which the two foreigners had shown became more and more manifest, until I feared there would be some open act of mutiny or insubordination which might endanger the safety of the ship and the lives of all those who were not on the side of those ill-conditioned villains. Still, great care was taken on the part of the second mate not to give any provocation.

One morning, however, soon after daylight, I heard an angry altercation on deck, and when I stepped out of my cabin, I found the Guernsey man demanding, in a threatening attitude, that he should be supplied with some spirits, while close at hand there were several other sailors, including the Frenchman, who seemed quite ready to take part in the dispute. Seeing what the state of affairs was, I stepped out on deck with a loaded pistol in my hand, and told the men to go forward.

"No d——d nonsense with your pistols," was the reply, "or we'll soon let you know that a whole ship's crew aint goin' to be humbugged by two loafers like you."

At this critical moment I heard a noise behind me, and in another instant the first mate stepped out of the cabin, as it was agreed he should do in case of emergency, and presented himself, well armed, to the eyes of the astonished men.

The scene which now followed beggars all description. The knife which the Guernsey man had been carrying fell out of his hand, and he seemed paralysed with fear. So with the Frenchman and most of the other men. Their superstitious minds saw a fearful apparition in the presence of the first mate, who, they had every reason to believe was drowned, for several of them knew that he had been thrown overboard. Not a word fell from their lips, and the two foreigners leant, pale and trembling, against the mainmast—with their knees shaking under them, and their faces turning livid with fear and apprehension. They offered no resistance, but allowed themselves to be ironed and sent below like men who knew that their lives were forfeited, and there was no chance of escape from the consequences of their crime. They were in fact, murderers, as far as intent and evil design were concerned, and it was therefore necessary to keep them in close confinement until the ship reached the Cape. As to the rest of the crew, they went to their work at once and without a word. Not a sign of insubordination did they show from that time, and if they had any evil design upon the ship or its valuable cargo, they were completely frightened out of it by the sudden reappearance of the mate. Nothing further, therefore, occurred to disturb the good order and discipline of the vessel, and in a short time we reached the Cape of Good Hope, where the two foreigners were handed over to the officers of justice, and after a trial, in which the first mate was the chief witness, were sentenced to death for their murderous attack upon his life. The voyage, however, was a lesson to me, for though, in the excited state of the gold-fields, it was impossible for the captain of any vessel to got exactly the sort of crew that he wanted, still there was no reason why a ship should not be well-armed, and why more means of protection in the number of officers should not be provided when there was gold on board to tempt the cupidity of the evil-minded.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW YORK BY THE BRITISH.—Ninety-two years ago, to-day (September 15th, 1776), the city of New York fell into the hands of the British, and remained in their possession for seven years, two months and ten days thereafter; at the expiration of which time, the war of the revolution being ended and the independence of the colonies established, the last of the hostile army evacuated these shores. The Continental Army having suffered a defeat at the battle near Brooklyn, on the 29th of August, 1776, it left Long Island in possession of the Royal troops, and, under cover of a heavy fog, crossed over in safety to Manhattan Island. On the following day the British fleet sailed up the bay, under command of Admiral Howe, and anchored near Governor's Island. General Washington, in command at New York, seeing the impossibility of holding the city against the combined land and naval forces of the enemy, determined on removing to a more secure position. At first he thought of destroying New York, so that it might not afford winter quarters for the invaders; but in this he was overruled by the Continental Congress. He then called a council of his officers, and, on the 12th of September, it was decided to evacuate the city—three of council (Generals Heath, Clinton and Spencer) being the only protestants against the measure.

The movement was immediately begun, under the direction of Col. Glover. The sick were removed to New Jersey, the public stores, etc, to Dobb's Ferry, and the main body of the army to Harlem Heights, Mount Washington and vicinity. Gen. Putnam was in the city proper, which then extended only as far northward as Duane street, with orders to join the other forces as soon as the landing of the British should compel such a course. On the 15th (Sunday,) Sir Henry Clinton, with 4,000 men, crossed over from the mouth of New-town Greek, and landed at Kip's Bay, foot of what is now Thirty-fourth street, East River, under cover of ten British men-of-war that lay opposite the present site of the House of Refuge. Another division of the invading army, mostly Hessians, landed at a point higher up the island, and soon joined their forces with those of Gen. Clinton. Hearing the cannonading from the English ships, Washington, who was in Harlem, rode down to Kip's Bay, just in time to see the brigades of Parsons and Fellows, mostly Connecticut troops, which were stationed there to oppose the landing, running away panic stricken. Aided by the officers of these brigades, he tried to rally them, but the attempt was ineffectual.

The American then retreated to the north end of the island, and Washington sent an express order to Putnam to evacuate the city forthwith. The old veteran of Horseneck barely succeeded in making good his retreat, the British forces having already marched inward to an eminence known as "Incleberg," situated between what are now the Fifth and Sixth avenues, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The retreat was noticed, and attempt made to cut it off, a brigade of British light infantry being sent out for that purpose; but they were whipped back, the fight taking place about where One-hundred and-sixth street intersects Eighth avenue. By sunset the British had extended their lines from Horn's Hook, foot of Eighty-ninty street, to Bloomingdale, and the Harlem Plains divided the hostile camps. General Robertson, with a strong force, then marched into the city proper, and took possession of it in the name of King George. On the following day, (September 16th), the battle of Harlem Plains was fought, in which the invaders lost the greater proportion of men, though the American army was forced to retreat to the heights, and two months afterward Ford Washington, 11 miles from the City Hall, between 180th and 186th streets, capitulated, leaving the whole island in the hands of the Royal troops, until, after the declaration of peace, they, on November 25, 1783, left it and the country forever.—*New York Tribune.*

A SHORT TIME AGO, the Baron Rothschild took a walk in Paris, and soon found himself behind the Pantheon, in a part of the city with which he was not familiar. He entered the shop of a dealer in old curioatities, and discovered, among a great deal of worthless trumpery, an old barometer of the time of Louis XVI, the carving of which was exceedingly well preserved. The Baron, who is a connoisseur of such things, immediately resolved to buy it. The price was 10 francs, and Rothschild, glad to get it so cheap, put his hand in his pocket to give the woman who kept the store a 10-franc piece. Unfortunately, he discovered that he had left his pocket-book at home. "Well, never mind," he said, "I shall take the barometer anyhow. Send it to my house. I am Baron Rothschild. The money will be paid to you at my house." "I do not know your name, Monsieur," replied the woman; "moreover, I never send any goods away unless they have been paid for." The Baron was greatly puzzled. He had never dreamed that anybody could be ignorant of his name; but as he happened to be in very good humor, he felt highly amused, and he was about to give her some information as to who he was, when he saw a Commissionaire pass on the other side of the street. He beckoned to him, and when the honest Auvergnat stood before him, he asked him, "Do you know Baron Rothschild?" "That is a very funny question, Sir. Rothschild? Why, that is our money-king. Why do you ask the question?" he said, growlingly, for he supposed it was a mere mystification. "Because Madame, here, refuses to trust him for 10 francs," said Rothschild, pointing to the woman. "Is that really true, Madame Duclos?" cried the Commissionaire in surprise. "Yes. You see, Monsieur Pierre, we can not know everybody in the world," replied the woman, in confusion. "I know you, and if you will go the gentleman's security ——" At these words, the Baron burst into a fit of laughter. "Very well, Monsieur Pierre," he said, "if you will go my security, do so; but above all things, go and fetch me a hack, and then carry this barometer to my house." The Commissionaire received a very handsome reward at the house of the rich millionaire for going security for Baron Rothschild.

KING'S BON MOT.—Lord Kenyon had a most ungovernable temper, which was not always restrained, even in the presence of royalty. On one occasion he had fallen into a violent passion before King George III, and had spoken sharp and bitter words unseemly for a king to hear. The courtiers were expecting a pungent rebuke from the King, but he conveyed a more effective reproof by a witty bon mot. As soon as Lord Kenyon recovered himself he made an humble apology, saying he regretted he had lost his temper.

"You needn't regret it," was the prompt reply of the King, "I congratulate you on the loss, and hope you will find a better one."

Lord Kenyon was overwhelmed with shame, and the courtiers never allowed him to forget the joke at his expense.

AMONG recent "hints to travelers" we find the following: Insist upon smoking whenever and wherever you choose. This is a land of freedom, where every one may annoy his neighbor in an independent manner. Old prejudices are dying out."

"If you are seated near a deaf person, insist upon carrying on a conversation with him. By so doing you will not only entertain him, but also the rest of your fellow-travelers."

STAMMERING.—The philosophy of the cure of stammering is simple. Stammering is occasioned by the effort to speak while inhaling, and utterance is only obtained when the lungs become full of air, and the process of breathing out begins. The lesson given is, never to attempt to speak until after taking breath. So long as the individual can think of this law, and carefully apply it, no impediment would occur: but the habit of years is not to be overcome in a few days, or even weeks, of perseverance, and, in most cases, the stammerer returns in a little time to the old order of things. It is known that stammerers can sing, without manifesting the slightest impediment; and the reason is plain—the chest has to be constantly supplied with air, like an organ, in order to produce the desired musical sounds. It is unquestionably true, that stammering may be prevented by carefully observing the directions above given. That the cure does not remain, is not so much a defect in the means, as a failure on the part of the individual to use them long enough. The habit of years is not to be overcome in a month. There must be perseverance for months, and perhaps year.

A phoilosopher says that a man without money is poor, but a man with nothing but money is still poorer.

BREAD!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS CONstantly on hand and for sale

Medium, Navy and Pilot Bread,

From the Celebrated Steam Bakery of

Campbell & Co.,

(Late NICHOLS & CO.) San Francisco, which he offers for sale at the lowest market rates.

—TESTIMONIALS—

We the undersigned, Ship-Masters, have used Nichols & Co.'s Hard Bread for the past four years, and find it superior to any we have had in San Francisco. For the past two seasons we have taken their Bread exclusively, and do cheerfully recommend it as the best for long sea service that we have used on this coast.

(Signed)
JAS. R. HUNTING, Master Bark Fanny,
N. B. WILCOX, Master Bark Massachusetts,
W. N. BARNES, Master Bark Eugenia,
L. N. HERRENDEEN, Master Bark Helen Mar,
D. R. FRASER, Master Ship Florida,
H. COOTY, Master Bark Harrison,
A. WHELDON, Master Bark John Howland, and others.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27, 1868.

My owners have been using Nichols & Co.'s Hard Bread for the past three seasons and can recommend it as being A No. 1—to keep on board ship eighteen months—also that it is as crisp and good at the end of that time as when first put on board.

ABRAHAM W. PIERCE,
Agent for Swift & Allen, N. B.

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT.
Honolulu, Oct. 1868.—38-3m

Just Received

PER AM. SHIP CEYLON, FROM BOSTON.

100 Cases Kerosene Oil,

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT, OF THE BEST quality. For sale very reasonably to suit the market, by
42-2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

FIRE-WOOD.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURnish Fire-Wood of the Best Quality—Ohia, Koa, and Neneleau—at our Landing, near Hilo Bay, in quantities to suit.
HITCHCOCK & CASTLE,
Hilo, Hawaii.
For further particulars, enquire of
CASTLE & COOKE, Agents. 38-3m

For Sale Cheap!

A NEW BOILER

OF 10-HORSE POWER WITH complete fixings, warranted new and with all the latest improvements, to be had at a low figure at
38-3m ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Notice to Tax-Payers

In the District of Kona, Honolulu, Oahu.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all persons in the above district whose taxes are not paid before the last day of December, 1868, will be proceeded against according to law.

Office open every day from the 21st to the 31st of December.

GEO. H. LUCE,
Tax-Collector for district of Kona.
Honolulu, Dec. 9th, 1868.—47-1m

Licenses Expiring in Dec. 1868.

RETAIL, Honolulu—E Adderley 7th, F A Schaefer and Co 10th, R McKibbin 14th, J E Chapman 17th, J P Hughes 21st, C Brenig 31st. Waianae—Tong Ki 12th. Kaalaea—Tai Kun & Co 2d. HAWAII—Honaunau, J L Rives 9th, Koloaloa, Pans Hans 7th, Keauhou, Pae Shun 23d, Kona, Pans Hans 8th, Hilo, Hapai & Son 9th, Waiohinu, Haupu 24th, Halawa, Ah Man 14th. MAUI—Lahaina, Ah Chong 14th, Wailuku, Ah Chong 22d. MOLOKAI—Kalaupapa, R Newton 20th.

Wholesale, Honolulu—I Bartlett.

Retail Spirits, Honolulu—R Gilliland 9th

Victualling, Honolulu—Lam Gin 18th, Ah Kin 18th.

Butcher, Honolulu—C Bornholdt 31st.

Horse, Honolulu—No 63, Lokana 6th, No 64, Heleau 7th, No 65, Nosole 10th.

Boat, Honolulu—No 8, Pii Kaahiwi 31st. Lahaina—A Kamanu 17th.

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 12½ cents. 38-3m*

LEGAL NOTICES.

Assignees' Notice.

WHEREAS, CHRISTOPHER H. LEWERS, of Honolulu, did on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868, execute a deed, assigning all his property to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, therefore, all parties holding claims against the said Christopher H. Lewers are requested to present the same to the undersigned, at the office of W. L. Green, and all persons indebted to the said Christopher H. Lewers are required to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons in possession of any property belonging to the said Christopher H. Lewers are required to deliver up the same to the undersigned.

C. BREWER & CO.,
W. L. GREEN.
Honolulu, Dec. 8th, 1868.—47-4t

Supreme Court---In Probate.

In the matter of the proof of the Will of James E. Chapman, late deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable Alfred S. Hartwell, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Wm. L. Green and J. W. Austin, for probate of the Will of James E. Chapman, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of Dec. inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing proof of said Will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

L. McCULLY,
Clerk of Supreme Court.
Honolulu, Dec. 1st, 1868.—46-5t

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 unto 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 20th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time will be heard the petition aforesaid.

WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.
Honolulu, Sept. 9, 1868.—35-4m

NOTICE.

PROPER APPLICATION HAVING BEEN made to the undersigned by His Excellency J. O. Dominis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the settlement of the Boundaries of the Ahupuaa of Waianae, Island of Oahu, therefore, be it known, that Monday, the 4th day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. at my residence in Pelaula, Honolulu, is the day and hour appointed for hearing of the same.

W. P. KAMAKAU,
Commissioner of Land Boundaries.
Honolulu, Dec. 14, 1868.—48-2t

Administor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Administrator upon the Estate of the late John Boehle, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present the same on or before the 5th day of June, 1869.

P. H. TREADWAY,
Administrator.
Lahaina, Dec. 5th, 1868.—48-3t

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 Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by James Goldstone, the Administrator upon this Estate, for an examination of his accounts and discharge from responsibility as Administrator, and for a decree of Court awarding 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 it known to all parties concerned, such as creditors and next of kin, that this matter, with all objections thereto, will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

39-6m L. McCULLY, Clerk.

In the Supreme Court
Of the Hawaiian Islands---Oahu, s.s.

Catherine McGuire, Complainant, vs. Alexander McGuire, Defendant.

Action brought before the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, upon petition this day filed in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

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

Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice [L. S.] of the Supreme Court at Honolulu, this 8th day of June, 1868.

20-6m L. McCULLY, Clerk.

In the Supreme Court
Of the Hawaiian Islands---Oahu, s.s.

Mary Anne Basimis, Complainant, vs. Jose Basimis, Defendant.

Action brought before the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers, upon petition this day filed in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

SUMMONS to Jose Basimis, Defendant, greeting: You are hereby summoned by order of the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be and appear before the said Chief Justice at his Chambers, in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY next, to show cause why Mary Anne Basimis, Complainant, should not recover a judgment and decree of this Honorable Court, divorcing her, the said Complainant, from the bonds of matrimony now existing between her and the said Defendant on the grounds of willful desertion, without cause, for seven 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 above required, the said Complainant will apply to this Court for the relief therein demanded.

Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice [L. S.] of the Supreme Court at Honolulu, this 31st day of August, 1868.

R. H. Stanley, Esq., Attorney for Complainant.

WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.
Honolulu, Aug. 31, 1868.—35-4m

Administrator's Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of T. H. Marshall, Administrator of the Estate of Kokai, late of Koloa, Kauai, the undersigned has been appointed Administrator upon said Estate, and requests that all debts due said Estate be immediately paid, and all claims against said Estate be presented, so that the affairs of said Estate may be wound up as soon as possible.

D. K. FYFE,
Administrator of Estate of Kokai.
Nawiliwili, Nov. 30, 1868.—47-1m