

BUSINESS NOTICES.

C. S. COOK, J. S. ANDERSON, J. S. COOK. CASTLE & COOKE. IMPORTERS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL AGENTS.

A. C. RUFFIN, M. D. PORT PHYSICIAN, AND SURGEON. Office and Residence--No. 52 Fort Street, Honolulu.

BILLINGHAM & CO., IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE. Office, No. 30, King Street, Honolulu.

BROWN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS. In Wine, Spirits, Ale, Porter, &c., Merchant St.

ADAMS & WILDER. AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 27 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. 8-11 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 41 Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

THEODORE C. HEUCK, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT. 1-5 Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

LEWERS & DICKSON, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER. And all kinds of Building Materials, Fort Street.

JOHN S. GREGG, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in H. I. Church's Building, Fort Street.

ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH, KAWAII, HAWAII. Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping Business at the above port.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. 2 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. L. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & BROKER. Office in Five-point Buildings on Queen Street.

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

MCCOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS. 10 Fort St., Honolulu, opposite T. C. Hoek's.

C. E. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER & DEALER. In Furniture of every description.

W. BENNETT, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. 41 King Street, next to the Bethel, Honolulu.

M. T. DONNELL, CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER. King Street, Honolulu, opposite Lewis' Cooper Shop.

TIBBETS & SORENSON, SHIP CARPENTERS & CAULKERS. At D. Foster & Co's Old Stand.

THEO. H. DAVIES, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT. 1-11 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS. In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.

WALKER & ALLEN, SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 19 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

L. L. TORBERT, DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL. 11 O'Connell-Corner Queen and Fort streets.

BOLLES & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Queen Street, Honolulu. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hawaiian Produce.

IRA RICHARDSON, IMPORTER & DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES. And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, corner of Fort and Merchant Streets.

EDWIN JONES, GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER. Lahaina, Maui. Money and Receipts furnished to Ships on the most favorable terms.

CHUNG HOON, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Importer of Tea and other Chinese and Foreign Goods.

AFONG & ACHUCK, Importers Wholesale and Retail Dealers. In General Merchandise and China Goods.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

C. H. CHALLANELL, N. A. BUDGETT. CHALLANELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WINES.

D. H. HITCHCOCK, NOTARY PUBLIC. 22 Hilo, Hawaii.

A. S. CLEGGHORN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER. In Merchandise, Fire-proof Store, corner of Queen and Kaimukua Streets.

C. BREWER & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HONOLULU, H. I.

AGENTS--OF THE Boston and Honolulu Packet Line. AGENTS--For the Makee, Wailuku and Hana Plantations.

B. F. EHLERS & CO., DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Fire-proof Store on Fort Street, above Old Hotel.

F. A. SCHAEFER, AGENT FOR THE BREMEN BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. Agents for the Victoria Board of Underwriters.

C. S. BARTOW, AUCTIONEER. Salesroom on Queen Street, one door from Kaimukua Street.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS. In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.

WM. RYAN, TURPKIE STORE--CHOICE GROCERIES. 126 Corner of Nuuanu & Union Valley Roads.

JOHN H. PATY, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. For the State of California.

H. A. WIDEMANN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office at the Interior Department.

G. W. NORTON, COOPER AND GAUGER. At the New Stand on the Esplanade.

F. H. & G. SEGELKEN, TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS, AND SHEET IRON WORKERS. NEARLY ST. between Merchant & Queen.

JAMES L. LEWIS, COOPER AND GAUGER. At the Old Stand, corner King & Bethel St.

J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, JEWELER AND ENGRAVER. Fort Street, opposite Old Fellows' Hall.

JOHN NOTT & CO., COPPER AND TIN SMITHS, Kaimukua St. one door above Filmer's.

MR. J. COSTA, JEWELER AND ENGRAVER. Fort Street, opposite Old Fellows' Hall.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT. Office on James Robinson & Co's Wharf.

R. RYCOFF, HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER. King Street, next to the Seaman's B-thele.

DICKSON & BOLSTER, House, Sign & Ship Painters, King Street, near Nuuanu.

H. TREMPER, Piano-Forte Maker & Tuner. All orders left at the Iron Store of M. Smith & Co., corner of Fort and Merchant Streets.

PIANOS TUNED. PIANOS and other Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired.

AFONG & ACHUCK, Importers Wholesale and Retail Dealers. In General Merchandise and China Goods.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

LEON R. MEYERS & CO., IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLES.

SEVERANCE CLARK & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS. 405 Front St., corner of Clay, San Francisco.

M'CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Portland, Oregon.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 305 Front Street, San Francisco.

LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 251 Cor. Battery & Clay Sts., San Francisco.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL, Sansone Street, San Francisco.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the Hawaiian Board of Underwriters.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF THE above Company, have been authorized to issue Policies on Freight and Treasure.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF THE above Company, have been authorized to issue Policies on all ports of the world, and vice versa.

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PATENT MEDICINES.

MORE THAN 100,000 PERSONS BEAR TESTIMONY TO THE Wonderful Curative Effects of Dr. Joseph Walker's



CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS! THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

"The Life of all Flesh is in the Blood thereof." Purify the Blood, and the health of the whole system will follow.

These Bitters are not a glib pill, to delight the eye or please the fancy, but a Medical Preparation, composed of the Best Vegetable Ingredients known.

Cleanse the Venereal Blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin, in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; Cleanse it when you find it obstructed or sluggish in the Veins; Cleanse it when it is found, and your Blood healthy, and all will be well.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Coughs, Distresses, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion of the Liver, Constipation, Discharges of Urine, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of this Dyspepsia.

It is a Gentle Purgative, as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Constipation, and Indigestion of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

For Female Complaints, Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the term of life, the Bitters are equally beneficial, and a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient.

For Inflammatory Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, these Bitters have been most successful. They are caused by vitiated blood, which is generally produced by indigestion, and the use of the Bitters, with a light diet, and other hygienic measures, will effect a permanent cure.

Murked Condition of the Blood. This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Tetter or Salt Rheum, Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, and all the eruptions of the skin, and of all kinds of Dropsies, and of all the various affections, which are merely symptoms of a Murked Condition of the Blood, medical science and all the efforts of civilized fields, are unable to cure.

Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder. It thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad habit, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition, and restores the health of the patient.

Bilious Remittent Fevers, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the Valleys of the Pacific Coast, during the Summer and Autumn, and especially during the rainy season, are cured by the use of the Bitters, with a light diet, and other hygienic measures.

During the three first stages, the worms are placed in small bamboo baskets, in an airy room, where they are kept for a few days, during the fourth and fifth, they are placed on trellises, in a well-ventilated apartment. These trellises, which are likewise of bamboo, are made of 30 centimetres in length, and 1 metre in breadth; they are covered with small mats of rice-straw, and piled one on the top of the other, (generally ten at a time) to a height of 20 centimetres.

IS THIS SO? Sound Health to be obtained at last! The way to obtain Sound Health! BEST-CLEANSE THE STOMACH from all offensive accumulations, which so usually produce Biliousness, and all the various ailments of the Digestive Organs generally.

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Silk Cultivation in Japan.

The epidemic which has now existed for some years amongst the European silkworms, has given rise to the fear that this pestilence will be ultimately destroyed.

These reports, spread either by accident or design, have originated from the fact that notwithstanding several merchants have arrived in Japan from Italy, France, and other countries, for the purpose of purchasing the native silk, still, not one of those travelers has, as yet, been able to penetrate into the interior of the country, or to assert, from personal observation, what is generally believed to be the truth.

The necessity of throwing some light on this point, suggested to M. le Comte de la Tour, Minister for Internal Affairs, the idea of organizing an expedition into one of the provinces of the Empire, which has been regarded as most fertile in the silk culture, in order to closely study the progress of the silkworm, and to ascertain the real cause of the epidemic.

The expedition, which left Yokohama on the 28th of June, was accompanied by Messrs. E. Prato, F. Meazza, P. Savio, and a Japanese interpreter, who had been selected by the Government for the purpose.

The investigations which the members of the expedition were enabled to pursue, concerning the cultivation of the silk-worm at the different localities, have been the result of observations, which they made at the same time, regarding the sanitary condition of these insects, have been productive of the happiest results. They have been able to ascertain, not only that they are not the cause of the pestilence, but that the disease is altogether unknown to the Japanese.

This testimony is of the nature to give a positive denial to the various theories, which have been advanced, and which have induced the Government to prohibit the importation of the silkworms from the East.

Before closing this report, it were well to add a few words on the reasons, which have caused the high prices of the cocoons; such being neither in accordance with the abundance of the crops, nor with the large quantity of cocoons, which are set aside for the purpose of breeding. The high prices of the cocoons may be, perhaps, attributed to the losses which attend the re-production of the seed.

It is a pity that the Government has not taken the precaution of ordering the silkworms to be reared in small bamboo baskets, in an airy room, where they are kept for a few days, during the fourth and fifth, they are placed on trellises, in a well-ventilated apartment.

These trellises, which are likewise of bamboo, are made of 30 centimetres in length, and 1 metre in breadth; they are covered with small mats of rice-straw, and piled one on the top of the other, (generally ten at a time) to a height of 20 centimetres.

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ered with sheets of perforated paper, in order to separate the butterfly from the cocoon.

The reeling, which is made by means of the spinning, when they are placed on different sheets of paper, remain coupled for about six hours, after which the males are removed, and the paper on which the female worms are shaken, in order to provoke the secretion of the fluids. They are finally removed to a darkened room, on cards placed horizontally, side by side, and surrounded by a frame of lacquered wood; here they are left for the space of twelve or sixteen hours. On each card are deposited from 100 to 200 butterflies, according to their strength.

There are no extensive reeling in Japan. Each cultivator has the produce of his labor reeled by himself, in a small room, and where there are no hands available, the cocoons are sold.

The system of reeling is still very primitive; the cocoons being placed in a cauldron of boiling water for four minutes, are then distributed to the reelers, who are seated before a basin of water, which is kept at a boiling temperature. It is made of a furnace placed underneath, and by means of a small branch of serge unite the ends. Afterwards, detaching the first thread of the cocoon, they reel it very slowly, in case it is to be reeled in a small reel, which is placed in front of the work-women, and so they clean the cocoon; at the same time they fasten the threads of the now cleaned cocoons to a block which is made of hard wood, and which they adhere firmly, by means of the re, (to and fro movement), which accompanies the thread on the reel. In order to prevent the thread from breaking, it is taken from the hook on the right of the basin, and drawn with the hand against those reeling, when the thread unites itself to the others, through the velocity of the motion, the spinning is going on. When the wheel is well covered with silk it is put aside, and next day, after having slightly dampened the silk with water, it is reeled in a reel of a circumference of 1 metre and 20 centimetres to 1 metre and 30 centimetres. According to calculations that have been made, it is estimated that a reeler can reel an average of 500 grammes of silk per day, with a yield of 1 kilogramme of silk for every 15 or 16 kilogrammes of cocoons.

The reeling, as well as the culture of the silkworm, is thus carried on in Japan, but on a limited scale, the largest that was noticed in the principal centres of cultivation, Messrs. E. Prato, F. Meazza, P. Savio, and a Japanese interpreter, who had been selected by the Government for the purpose.

The investigations which the members of the expedition were enabled to pursue, concerning the cultivation of the silk-worm at the different localities, have been the result of observations, which they made at the same time, regarding the sanitary condition of these insects, have been productive of the happiest results. They have been able to ascertain, not only that they are not the cause of the pestilence, but that the disease is altogether unknown to the Japanese.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH, Director of the Government Press. HONOLULU: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1869.

BY AUTHORITY.



Notice is hereby given that the Standards of Weights and Measures, have been received at the office of the Governor of Hawaii, and that all Weights and Measures presented at this office will be tested and sealed, according to Law.

List of Tax Collectors for 1869.

Table listing tax collectors for 1869 across various islands: OAHU, MAUI, HAWAII, KAUI, and MOLOKAI. Columns include names and locations.

The Commercial Column of our neighbor, (the P. C. Advertiser), last week, is something exceptionally splendid, of its kind. The column is headed as follows:

The GAZETTE, with characteristic disingenuousness, denies our statement regarding the probable yield of sugar and molasses for the present and next year, and, without offering any reliable data to support its assertion.

It appears that, in his weekly issue of Sept. 11th, this statistician, who, very properly says that the "dissemination of correct information should be the great object of a commercial newspaper," had published the following as a fact:

"Sugar and molasses come in quite freely from the plantations, averaging two hundred tons a week, with a prospect of continuance at the same rate to the close of the year, when there will probably be an increase. The reports from the plantations are generally good, and the average yield will be fully up to expectation."

This is the quotation, verbatim et literatim,—punctuation and all. At the same time, they make the following report of the state of stocks of imported goods, and of the prospect of sales of the same:

"Trade for this season of the year is considered very good, and a steady demand for the country districts for choice staple goods."

Now, we do not intend to get into any discussion with these gentlemen, (those interested in what they are pleased to call "one of the leading journals in the country," to wit, the P. C. Advertiser,) as to their report. In the discharge of our duty to the People, who own and maintain this paper, our Commercial was written out as follows:

On Kauai, all the plantations have done grinding some time ago, on Oahu, only Wilder's and Chamberlain's Plantations are at work, expecting to turn out about 60 tons more, on Hawaii, the Kohala Plantation is the only one still at work, yielding from about 1000 tons per week as expected as the balance of the present year's crop. Making careful estimate, we are of opinion that from 1000 to 1200 tons of sugar may yet be expected to go forward to San Francisco of the present year's crop. The overestimate of our sugar crop must work to the disadvantage of the People, particularly under the present circumstances, where the San Francisco importers carry heavy stocks, and should they rely on the report that 200 tons of sugar per week for the balance of the year, is to come forward, and then join on the expected new crop of 1870, say 7000 to 8000 tons, we may certainly expect that prices of sugar will recede considerably. And the following remarks were likewise made in their proper place:

We have been at considerable trouble to get accurate information regarding the balance of the crop of sugar yet to come in, and believe it to be thoroughly reliable, (see Commercial column.) None of our friends can inform us on what basis a calculation is formed that we are to have 200 tons per week for the balance of the year, and an increase thereafter. It is not so, and our friends and factors in San Francisco may rely upon it, that no such accession to the already large stock will reach them from here.

It will be seen that no mention is made of any paper or person in our report. But we simply state the facts, not imagining that any pretext could be made out of it, for any allusion to the private business of the persons connected with this paper, and their friends and relatives.

Now, it makes very little difference to us what our neighbor's report is,—that concerns his 912 subscribers,—but it will be observed that our report was made on the facts; and many gentlemen in town expressed a regret that advance slips had not been issued from this office, to go by the steamer of last week.

But let us examine this curiosity, and then every one will give the Editor great credit for his assiduity in getting it up, and will admire his ingenious attempts to creep through a knot-hole. Read over the sentence again. Here it is:

"Sugar and molasses come in quite freely from the plantations, averaging two hundred tons a week, with a prospect of continuance at the same rate to the close of the year, when there will probably be an increase."

Is there one man in this community who does not know that that sentence means—that 200 tons of sugar is to come in weekly? Have we ever sold molasses by the ton, here? Does anyone, in saying, "I have turned out 500 tons, or 1000 tons, this year," mean 500 or 1000 tons of sugar and molasses? or does he mean so much sugar, and the molasses, which naturally belongs to it, or so much thereof as he may choose to send to market?—or, frequently, the price is so low, in conse-

quence of the enormous tariff in the United States, that it is not worth sending at all—as is evident from the very small proportion of molasses sent forward, as per the table published by the same paper on the 18th, which is here inserted, without comparison with the manifests, taking it as accurate, without examination:

Table showing sugar and molasses exports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, 1869. Columns include Sugar, Molasses, and Total.

Now, we have re-examined the matter, to the best of our ability—being cheerfully assisted by the most competent persons, and having access to the very best authorities—and the very extreme amount to be realized from this year's crop does not transcend 1500 tons: it can scarcely be expected to reach it.

In glancing back at this last sentence of ours, does not every man read it as meaning 1,500 tons of sugar,—not taking the molasses into account, but inferring that the molasses naturally belonging to the sugar will come with it. Again he says:

"When the GAZETTE undertakes to misrepresent facts, the public must believe that it is influenced by dishonest motives. Indeed, what else can be expected when its manifest in-chief assumes the role of a speculator in sugar plantations, and its commercial writer is a sugar agent, the success of whose speculations and business depends in a great measure, and at this particular time, on a misrepresentation of facts."

Now, is not there richness for you? Passing from our friend's quibble about that molasses, and in behalf of our planting friends, sincerely thanking him that he lets himself down as easy as he can, and does not stick to the assertion that there is really to be received 200 tons of sugar to the week—may, in their behalf, even expressing gratitude that he does not advance a step further, and maintain that the 4000 tons are already in store—let us admire the brilliancy of that genius which makes out of a sugar agent a speculator in sugars, the success of whose business depends on misrepresenting the crops—that is to say, making them to appear less than they are. Everyone should hereafter go to the holders of an article, and say: "I wish to buy of you, and you must sell cheap, because you thought there were 4000 tons on the market, and, in point of fact, there are only 1200 or 1500."

It is not for us to say anything about the dragging of the private business of any citizen into every matter. This is one of the privileges of one who invests a few hundreds or thousands of dollars in types, ink and paper, and if the 912 (!) subscribers like it—it is well.

Why the gentleman who purchased the Kaiwiki Plantation may not take his chances, and avail himself of his facilities to get on, and that, too, without sneers, as well as though he had had the good fortune to have been born in the family of this statistician, will appear strange to some. But different people have different views, and some noble souls even envy a young man, trying his first effort, and would do all they could to detract from him. He says:—

"Indeed, we have heard it hinted that the sale of the Kaiwiki Plantation was injured by the attempts of the Government paper to cry down our crops and trade, thereby deterring capitalists from investing. The same may have been the case to some extent in the sale of the Waialeale estate last winter."

He never heard any such thing "hinted," for the simple reason that no line or word in this paper can be quoted, twisted or garbled, into any such attempt. Good accounts of the Kaiwiki Plantation were given in this paper, as it was believed to deserve; and we received the thanks of those interested for our disinterested efforts to bring their property to the favorable consideration of the public. At open auction, the sellers made the best representations they thought the case susceptible of; there were men there conversant with the whole matter, and Mr. F. H. Harris made the highest bid, and took it. The purchaser never heard anything about any "borer," nor did any one else, until the malicious comment was made, after the purchase, by that same paper, without the smallest protraction or authority, as follows:

"The report that the same borer are becoming destructive to the Kaiwiki cane fields, appears to have had a depressing influence at this sale, as did the same report at the Waialeale Plantation sale, in February last. The estate was knocked down to Mr. F. H. Harris."

He can not produce one man who will say that he ever heard any report of the "borer" there, or ever heard the present proprietor, or anyone connected with him, speak of the Kaiwiki Plantation, before its sale, in any way. But he nobly wishes to detract from the property purchased, to render it more difficult for the young purchaser to raise money to carry it on. Let us hope that no one will desire to pay back the same malice to him, or his sons, as they grow up. Nor did anyone ever hear any report of any "borer" on Waialeale, either before or after the sale. But, on the contrary, it was cried with the fullest exposition of expected crops, and every effort was made to obtain a price; and, in this paper, the estate was commended in every way possible. The crops were explained to be very valuable—every patch was surveyed and estimated, by the Assignees, Messrs. H. A. P. Carter and W. L. Green.

Now, we do not think that the Waialeale and Kaiwiki plantations have any particular importance, in the public mind, over any others, though they occupy so prominent a position in what the political philosopher who edits the P. C. A. is pleased to call his mind. But the assiduity with which they are brought up, on all occasions,

and in his commercial articles dragged in, head and shoulders—will commend him to his 912 subscribers for his industry and persistency.

But the brilliancy of his imagination, and of the article now under consideration, is again marked by the application he makes of these two instances. He says that this paper depreciates the crops for the purpose of buying them. Now, as the sellers made their own representations of the crops on those plantations—and in the case of Waialeale, as has been shown, represented it at 950 tons—of sugar, mind, not sugar and molasses—it would certainly be a most brilliant way of depreciating the price to say that those plantations have so much—indeed, they are very productive; they will furnish one-eighth of all the crop that will be produced this year, and although their crop is large, everyone's else is small. This conception is almost as brilliant as the previously indicated idea of the speculator depreciating the quantity on the market, for the purpose of lowering the price.

But his brilliancy culminates, as is proper, in the last paragraph, for having made a spectacle of himself in trying to make people believe that he meant 200 tons of sugar and molasses, he makes the following remark:

Now as regards next year's crop. The best informed persons estimate this year's crop at fully twenty millions of pounds, and that of 1870 at twenty-two millions of pounds.

Does he mean twenty-two millions of pounds of sugar and molasses? And if so, does he reckon the number of pounds of molasses that are allowed to run into the sea? Every one knows he means 22,000,000 pounds of sugar, without reference to the molasses.

Supreme Court—In Chambers.

A petition by Henry Cornwall, brother-in-law of Louzada, duly verified, and filed Sept. 17, 1869, came on for hearing. The petition sets forth that on the sworn complaint of David Dayton, Esq., Deputy Marshal, on proceedings had before John Montgomery Esq., Police Justice of Honolulu, upon the 4th day of Sept. A. D. 1869, under Sec. 3 of act of 1862, entitled "an act to establish an Insane Asylum," a warrant was issued on the same day by said Justice, by virtue of which warrant said Louzada is now in custody at the Insane Hospital in Honolulu, but is now so far recovered that he can be set at liberty without endangering the public safety, and praying that he may be discharged and placed in the care of his family and of the attendant who had been furnished for him at the Hospital by the petitioner. Dr. Hillebrand, physician in charge of the Hospital, testified that the man was demented, flighty in mind, showing his mental aberration particularly by a distrust of all about him, including friends and relatives, but that he thought Louzada might be discharged from the Hospital without risk to any person, if he were kept under quiet and proper influences, and that it would be well for him to be discharged, as his recovery would then be more likely. Mr. Davison, superintendent of the Hospital, testified to the same effect, but mentioned certain threats Louzada had made, that he would burn Cornwall's building, &c., although showing the most friendly feeling towards him when they met.

Ecumenical Councils.

The great General Council which has been summoned to assemble in the Vatican next week, is the 20th, in historical order; the Vatican will be the 20th of the great councils of the Church are never assembled except during some important crisis, and they are called to settle questions of discipline, definitions, of official and doctrinal declarations of the existing faith of the Church, constitute the business of Councils. The Councils of the Vatican are called to settle questions of discipline, definitions, of official and doctrinal declarations of the existing faith of the Church, constitute the business of Councils. The Councils of the Vatican are called to settle questions of discipline, definitions, of official and doctrinal declarations of the existing faith of the Church, constitute the business of Councils.

1. Nice, A. D. 325, called to establish against the Arians the substantiality of the Word and the Divinity of Christ. It was called by Emperor Constantine, and it condemned the Apollinarian, and to profess against the Macedonians the Divinity of the Holy Spirit. It confirmed the Creed of Nice. That creed, which is the basis of our faith, is the result of the joint composition of the first and second Councils.

2. Ephesus, 431, condemned Nestorius, who was called by the Emperor Theodosius, and Nestorianism, declaring that Mary was truly Theotokos, the Mother of God. It also added its authority to the Creed of Nice, and it condemned the Eutychian, 451, condemned Eutyches, who held the dual nature of Christ. It also confirmed the decrees of the preceding Council of Ephesus.

3. Constantinople, 553, condemned the "Three Chapters" which favored Nestorianism.

4. Constantinople, 680, condemned Monothelism, an offshoot of Eutychianism, which asserted that there was but one will in Christ.

5. Nicaea, 787, condemned Iconoclasm, or the doctrine which asserted the use of paintings and statues in the ornamentation of churches.

6. Constantinople, 843, condemned and deposed Photius.

7. Lateran, 1123, condemned the attempt of the secular power to usurp the power of investiture, or the power of the State to appoint pastors of churches. It further enacted various disciplinary canons.

8. Lateran, 1215, attempted to restore the Greek schismatics to the Church. The sect of the Monothelites, known as the Abbiglianesi, and Arnold of Brescia, a disciple of Abelard, were condemned.

9. Lateran, 1179, reformed disciplinary abuses.

10. Lateran, 1215, renewed the condemnation of Abbiglianesi and Vaudois, including a solemn exposition of Catholic dogmas.

11. Lyons, 1274, was called to strengthen the communication and deposition of the Emperor Frederic, by Innocent IV, for his crimes.

12. Lyons, 1274, discussed the doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost, and again made efforts to promote reunion between Greeks and Latins.

ed had been notified, this petition would be entertained.

The Court was inclined to give the words of the statute a liberal construction. Few persons—speaking absolutely, no persons—are of sound mind. The Legislature probably expected a reasonable and common sense meaning to be applied to these words, and that no harmlessly insane person should be retained in custody, against his personal interests and the wishes of his friends.

Upon adjournment until Monday, the 20th instant, the wife of James Louzada being called into Court, and testifying that she desired her husband's discharge, in order that he might go home under the care of his friends, and that she had no fear of him in his present condition, the Court ordered Louzada's discharge.

The International Boat Race.

The following comment of one of the London Journals, on the international boat race, between the Oxford and Harvard crews, will be interesting to our readers:

The excitement to-day over the great international boat race has been intense. The banks of the Thames have been lined with spectators since an early hour, and the city has been almost deserted; business is quite neglected; vehicles of all descriptions, bearing the Harvard or Oxford colors, heavily laden with people, crowded all the roads leading to the course during the entire day. Boats in the vicinity of Putney, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Barnes, Mortlake, etc., were thronged with pedestrians. The Railway Companies have been almost unable to provide cars sufficient to carry the vast numbers waiting at the depots. It is no exaggeration to state that probably a million of people witnessed the race. The Harvard crew won the prize position, and the Oxford crew finished outside of the semi-circle. Both boats started at 10.14m. 64s. The tide at the start was ebbing, and a light southwest breeze prevailed, with smooth water. The Harvard crew were the first to catch the water, and took the lead, gaining rapidly upon their opponents, making forty-five strokes per minute against the Oxford's forty. At Bishop's Cleeve, three-quarters of a length, the Harvard crew were a length, gaining leadward. They increased their lead as they passed the Willows, but their pace was subsequently slackened and the Oxford pulled up, but the Harvard crew were still three-quarters of a length ahead. The Oxford crew went with a steady drag, but the Americans rapidly increased the lead, and the Oxford crew were a length behind. The Harvard crew were a length ahead, and the Oxford crew were a length behind. The Harvard crew were a length ahead, and the Oxford crew were a length behind.

What is the reason of this aversion from the Chinese, manifested on the shores of the Pacific, opposite to their own land? The Chinese are a peaceful, industrious, frugal people; they are law-abiding; they have no aristocratic prejudices—at least, they have not who emigrate to California. The principle of promotion by personal merit, which is the essence of Republicanism, is dear to them, though they are, perhaps, indifferent to political combinations. Yet they have not the least objection to the Chinese, and they are not to be found in the streets. Our Philadelphia Correspondent expresses with singular felicity the secret of the antipathy they inspire. He writes that "they modestly and unobtrusively, and set up their idols in a Christian land." The secret is explained. We are transported in a moment from California to Lancaster, where Irishmen, and the long-haired laborers, and practice idolatry in the shape of attending mass; and, taught by the Protestant Conservatism of Lancaster, we understand some of the motives of our kinsmen in California and Australia. They are not to be found in the streets. Our Philadelphia Correspondent expresses with singular felicity the secret of the antipathy they inspire. He writes that "they modestly and unobtrusively, and set up their idols in a Christian land." The secret is explained. We are transported in a moment from California to Lancaster, where Irishmen, and the long-haired laborers, and practice idolatry in the shape of attending mass; and, taught by the Protestant Conservatism of Lancaster, we understand some of the motives of our kinsmen in California and Australia. They are not to be found in the streets. 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DRUGS & MEDICINES.

R. R. R. 71 BETTER THAN 10 Sarsaparillian. 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!

1 BETTER THAN 10 R. R. R. Resolvent cures with astonishing rapidity every form of Chronic, Serofulous 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.

One teaspoonful of the Resolvent is sufficient for a dose for all Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blisters, Sores and Eruptions of the Skin, Humors in the Blood, &c. One teaspoonful, three times per day, will, in a few days, make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blisters, Fustules, Tetter, Cankers, &c. from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small.

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

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

Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bones, Humors in the Blood, Constitutional Chronic and Serofulous Diseases, Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rickets, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Boils, Nodules, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ear, Ophthalmia, Itch, Constipational Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blisters, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Bristles, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Uterus, Stricture, 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 concretions.

Its SOUVENIR, diuretic, lithotropic and tonic properties exceed that of any medicine in the world: it readily assimilates with the fluids, and promotes their exit through the Kidneys, Uterus and Bladder, removing calculeous obstructions, and correcting all derangements of these organs.

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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.

NOW LANDING, ex R. C. WYLIE. THE FOLLOWING GOODS, which are offered at Very Low Prices: Bibb Jeffrey's Ale, pints and quarts, Best Seltzer Gin, in cases of 1 doz each, Best Seltzer Gin in baskets, 1 doz each, RHINE WINES—Johanniburger, Liebfraunlich, quarts, Sparkling Hook, pints, Sparkling Moselle, pints, Also—By Other Late Arrivals, Guinness' Porter, pints and quarts, Barclay & Perkins' Porter, pints and quarts, Byass' Porter, pints and quarts, Ind Co's Pale Ale, pints and quarts, Bass' Pale Ale, pints and quarts, Martell's Brandy, Hennessy's Brandy, Hennessy's Champagne, pints and quarts, Reinart, per 6/6 Champagne, doz., Hockheimer Port and Sherry, Best American, and other Whiskies, California Wines, Claret and Bitters, Jamaica Rum, &c., &c., &c.

33-34 GODFREY RHODES. GUNNY BAGS—By the bale or at retail. For sale by [18] BOLLES & CO.

MERCHANDISE, & C.

JUST RECEIVED R. W. Wood, FROM BREMEN, A Large and Varied Assortment of Merchandise, Selected Expressly for this Market, consisting in part of the following English Dry Goods, Viz—Brown Cottons, Brown Drills, Blue Cottons, Blue Drills, White Moleskins, White Shirtings, Striped Bed-tickings, White Victoria Lawns, Black Victoria Lawns, Bobbett Mosquito Netting, Blue Serge Drawers, Blue Pilot Jackets, Blue Silesias, White and Brown Cotton Undershirts, White and Brown Cotton Drawers, Blue Denim Frocks and Trowsers, White and Black Cotton Spool Thread, Grey and Black Felt Hats, Black Curbags, Black Alpacaes, Honey-comb Towels, Scarlet, Blue & White Woolen Blankets, White Cotton Blankets, Grey Horse Blankets, Blue Denims, Summer Buckskins, Ravens Duck, Bunting, Hessian, Seaming Twine, Clothing, Suspenders, Black Silk Umbrellas, Genuine Eau de Cologne, Playing Cards, Letter Paper, Envelopes, Paper Bags.

Gent's & Lady's Saddles, Double and Single Barreled Guns, Bridles and Spurs, Percussion Caps, Saw Files, Fish Hooks, Tinned Sauce-pans, Galvanized Iron Pipes, Bored Lined Oil in Iron cans, Lamp Black in kegs, Dutch Glaze, Salt-water Soap, Fencing Wire, Sultana Rabbits, Shelled Almonds in demijons, Swiss Cheese, Sweet Oil, Herb Vinegar.

LAGER BEER, GERMAN PALE ALE, GERMAN PORTER in Pints, SCHLOSS JOHANNISBERGER RHINEWINE. FOR SALE BY F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 28 2m

JAPANESE BAZAR! REMOVED TO No. 38 Fort Street. MRS. McDUGALL Would respectfully call the attention of Residents and Visitors to the CHOICE COLLECTION OF Japanese Ware! INCLUDING Many New Goods Just Opened, Beautiful Straw-worked Boxes, Japanese Lanterns, Crystal Jewelry, Porcelain Ware, Embroidery, Bronze and Silver Buckles, Scarf Rings, Studs, Statuary, Charms, Inlaid Cabinets, Fishing Canes, BAMBOO CHAINS, CURIOS, &c., &c. ALSO—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF INDIA RUBBER GOODS, Fine Water-proof Coats and Capses, Ponchos, Brushes, Combs, Dolls, Walking Canes, Drinking Cups, Telescope Tumblers, Rings, India Rubber Jewelry, Teething Rings, Toys, Napkin Rings, Vest Chains, &c., &c., &c.

All New Goods, Just Received, AND COMPRISING—The Finest Assortment of Rubber Goods ever opened in this Market. AT THE JAPANESE BAZAR, 29 NO. 38 FORT STREET. (2m)

PIANOS FOR SALE. \$250. PIANOS. \$250. These are the Best and most reliable Piano manufacturers noted for standing in tune and wearing well. They are made of the Best Seasoned Materials, with all the modern improvements, Rosewood case, with seven octaves. [9-6m] W. FISCHER.

Just Received ex R. W. Wood. LIVERPOOL SALT, In New Oak Barrels, and for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

Just Received ex R. W. Wood. LAGER BEER, pints & quarts, A Prime Article, Also, Holland Gin. For sale by [29] H. HACKFELD & CO.

Just Received ex R. W. Wood. MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, And Competition Nails, for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

Money to Loan. \$500, ON FIRST CLASS Security, at a reasonable rate of interest. Apply to Post Office box No. 2.

Social Superstition.

Among social observances which may be classed as exploded superstitions, I may include the circulation of wedding-cards and wedding-cake among the friends of married couples. The cake went first, and the cards are fast following. I am not quite sure that the position, in both cases, is an advantage. People always liked getting the cake, though it is a horrible thing to eat, and the cards certainly answered their intended purpose—that of marking the feeling towards old acquaintances under new conditions, and influencing them in paying congratulatory visits. Now, under the new arrangement, half the acquaintances of the bride and bridegroom are uncertain as to the position, in both cases, as they are very apt to give themselves the benefit of the doubt, which gives the least trouble they frequently remain upon anomalous terms with the happy pair for an indefinite period—determined in the end perhaps by an accident.

The superstition which dictates the use of cards in general intercourse is not likely to die out. Society cannot get on without them. But calling—where you actually come to this some day. Men and women have to live by the practice of appointing certain days for being at home, and adding the attraction of tea, which, whether visitors want that refreshment or not, at least gives them something to do. A great many people would prefer that these rites should be performed after dinner instead of before, and it would be well to allow them the privilege. I dare say we shall come to this some day. Men and women have to live by the practice of appointing certain days for being at home, and adding the attraction of tea, which, whether visitors want that refreshment or not, at least gives them something to do.

Among exploded superstitions that which necessitates introductions at balls in private houses has a great many heterodox enemies. They are mere matters of form, since the persons introduced are frequently no wiser as to one another's personality than they were before; and the observance has the effect of curbing individual order. There is no harm in them; they are often an assistance; but they should not be held necessary, and in a happier state of existence I dare say they will be dispensed with.

While on the subject of dinners, I may mention a custom which is surely founded upon superstitions, and ought to be banished forever from civilized society—the only society in which it prevails. Why should we be obliged to perform the most very difficult operation of dividing our food into morsels fitted for the mouth with a weapon so formidable and effective that we could employ it with the greatest ease to cut the throat of our next neighbor from ear to ear? Had we to kill the meat in the first instance one could understand the propriety of being so armed; but for the sake of carving joints that bore and birds that flew, such an instrument is as inappropriate as a hammer. But why place it in the hands of persons who have only their own mouths to accommodate? It is enough to embarrass a nervous man, and how that very uncomfortable person, "the most delicate lady," manages to survive the responsibility is one of those marvels which can be accounted for only by custom founded on the grossest superstition. The anomaly exists but in association with European manners. The natives of the East, and semi-civilized people elsewhere, do not dream of such an enormity. I do not insist, of course, that people ought to eat with their fingers; and chopsticks are naturally unfitted for dividing a steak. But when knives are wanted—and they are not wanted, nor used, for many dishes—why should we be made to use a murderous weapon? One can fancy them fitted for the days of yore, when knights carved at the meal in gloves of steel and drank the red wine through the helmet barred; but in those times people used their own knives at the table, and employed them, upon occasion, in casual combats. Such is not now the custom, though there are instances of the proceeding on the part of violent persons even when engaged at the table; and the temptation is one which should not be thrown in the way of men of governable tempers, exasperated, it may be, by the bad dinner of humble life. But these enormous knives are given us advisedly, and so careful is custom in measuring the supposed necessities of the case, that for the lighter descriptions of food smaller knives are given, so that you are supposed to calculate the amount of force required at every course, and always employ it accordingly. It is always a comfort to get to a little knife after a large one—it is like the sense of peace and security that comes after a fray—and no knife need be larger than the silver one put on for dessert, if indeed it need be so large; and I need scarcely add that forks might be modified in proportion.

There are a few superstitions in connection with our language which may be pointed out in this place. There have been a great many in most times; but some have disappeared while others have arisen, and there are not many now remaining. Among them I will note only some peculiarities in pronunciation. We still call Durly, Durly, and Berkeley, Berkeley, Fall Mall, Fall Mall, not to add other instances. Contradictions, too, are not unimportant. Thus, we cannot ask if the Marquis of Cholmondeley is at home, giving the syllables their legitimate sound, without running the risk of being told by a factious servant that he will refer us to some of his people. If we ask for the Marquis of Chumley we shall be treated at least with respect. Again, we must not say Leeson Gower, but Leeson Gore, unless we wish to be supposed out of the pale of society; and Major Backs would consider us a Gosh if we called him anything but Marchbanks. These are only some of the cases that might be cited. Are they not founded upon superstition?—London Society.

NEVER—A traveller in Pennsylvania asked the landlady if she had any cases of sun-stroke in the town. "No, sir," said the landlady; "if a man gets drunk here, we say he is drunk, and never call it by any other name."

LOVING WIFE, at Long Branch: "The horrid surf makes me keep my head shut. Sarcotic husband: "Take some of it home with you."

Eccentricities of a Rich Russian Prince.

All the world now is inquisitive to know how stands the young Russian Prince Narischkine, who for some months past has been fencing with the bank at Baden. Lucky Prince! He is now as well known as a Victor Hugo. Not a day passes without the newspapers telling us of the money he has lost, the bank notes that have been stolen from him, the necklaces he has bought, the scenes he seeks and the intermissions he finds. Let us in turn give some particulars about this lion of green baize tables. When I say lion I use, I need scarcely say, a figurative expression; for nothing about the Russian prince in question reminds one of the king of animals. Some people imagine a Russian prince is necessarily seven feet high, and walks about with a bear skin over his shoulders when the thermometer stands at the blood heat in the shade.

Prince Narischkine has nothing of the giant about him. He is scarcely over 5ft 6in tall, as tall as a lucifer match, and is very pale. Everybody in Paris has seen him at the performance of new pieces—a young man looking like a tired child, and who is said to be tired of life, though he is only at the age when others begin fairly to live. You can certainly see him in a stage box, stiff as a ramrod, a rose in his button hole, his neck imprisoned in a white cravat, which brings out still more vividly the verigris color of his complexion. In this dried head the eye alone seemed to live; his glance is astute and piercing; his bearing is that of a perfect gentleman. If he rarely laughs 'tis because he is rarely amused. Over his lips flits a smile which would appear disdainful, and which is at the bottom only the expression of ill-concealed deceptions, for that satiated child knows very well nobody can buy with millions the gifts nature bestows gratuitously on its privileged children. The bottom of this temperance is fatigue. Prince Narischkine goes to the theatre as he strikes a hundred thousand francs, merely to spend a quarter of an hour. He never laughs. He rarely talks, and when he does open his mouth, one would think it is put in motion by a little steam engine his agent has managed to put into the pocket of his black dress coat. All Paris knows this young man, but nobody knows his friends. He is a man of cold and disdainful character, who does not easily make acquaintances. The unfortunate fellow has already learned, though only five and twenty, to disdain friendship; as for love, he knows what it costs.

He is at Paris now almost always alone. He buries his sadness in the walls of a cottage, where he sometimes remains two or three months together in contemplation of his millions. They ask at the club, where is Prince Narischkine? One answers, "He is at Naples." Another says, "He is sick." When everybody begins to forget Prince Narischkine, he returns fresher than ever, more irritable than ever. Nobody knows whether he is good or ill-natured, for nobody knows anything about his life, except that he is a great tease, and that half the actions of his life are contrived to annoy somebody. He would give 500,000 francs for a picture worth 60 francs just for the sake of annoying an acquaintance. He would lose 300,000 francs at cards to irritate his partner by making "the latter" lose 400 francs. The master of an infinite number of millions, he feels a keen enjoyment of his companion's pecuniary embarrassments. He knows he has the advantage of millions, and he likes to make it felt. Last winter, after winning 100,000 francs at his club, he set out the next morning for Italy. He did not care for 100,000 francs, but he did care a good deal to enjoy the knowledge that his departure greatly annoyed the acquaintances whose money he had won. Prince Narischkine carries this desire of showing the superiority of his millions with him wherever he goes. At Baden he pretends to humiliate the bank by throwing on the table a packet of bank notes which makes the banker tremble with anxiety and pleasure. Prince Narischkine goes about the saloons with 200,000 or 30,000 francs of bank notes, and he throws all on the table and announces his maximum is 6,000 francs.

He is as quiet at Baden as at Paris. He scarcely opens his mouth to say 6,000 francs on the rouge. When he wins, his little eyes glitter with an unaccustomed brilliancy. When he has lost 200,000 francs at trente-et-quarante he goes to play an ice at dominoes to avoid the appearance of the latter departure. Narischkine likes to conceal his sensations, and none of his companions accurately know what takes place in that sick bird's little head. It is true, nobody ever accused him of an evil action; at the same time nobody ever heard of his doing a good deed. Nobody knows whether his fortune should be envied, or whether he should be pitied for his absent youth. But he shows that money does not constitute happiness. I have seen him often. I have observed his good deal at the gaming tables at Baden and at the Bois de Boulogne, where he generally buries his sadness at the back of a brougham. Here is a child who would like to amuse himself, and who is always fatigued, except when he can play a joke on some companion. We must acknowledge he has an aristocratic bearing, and the only time I was in his company, in a friend's drawing room, I was surprised to hear him talk with great buoyancy. Conceive my stupefaction. I believed he had in his youth been taught only this phrase: "Six thousand francs to the masse." One evening last winter he even made a smart repartee. His club has among its members another Russian, whom Prince Narischkine has the pleasure to mention. One evening the president of the club said to him, "My dear Narischkine, the club treasury needs 100,000. How much will you lend it?" He carelessly replied, "99,000." "It seems to me that you might as well make it 100,000." He answered, "Oh, no; I should leave a little for my countrymen."—Foreign Letter.

CHINESE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We learn that Mr. Joseph, the Immigration Agent, whose arrival here was noticed some days ago, has made contracts with our planters for the delivery of a very large number of Chinese laborers, the first shipment of whom is expected to reach the State in January next. One of the largest and most successful rice planters on our coast takes 250 Chinese and other planters take tens, twenties, and fifties. No payment whatever is made by the planters until the Chinese arrive and go to work on the plantations. Applications for the Chinese are coming in rapidly from every part of the low country, and the movement has assumed such proportions that we may hope to have in the course of a few months all the Asiatic labor we urgently require. Then may our sea coast become as rich and productive as in the days of yore.

Man's lives should be like the day, more beautiful in the evening; or, like the summer, bright with promise, and the autumn sick with the golden harvest, when the good works and deeds have ripened on the field.

A LITTLE GIRL AND THE KING.—The king of Prussia, while visiting a village in his land, was welcomed by the school children of the place. After their speaker had made a speech for them he thanked them. Then taking an orange from a plate he asked: "To what kingdom does this belong?" "The vegetable kingdom, sire," replied a little girl. "The king took a gold coin from his pocket, and holding it up, asked, "And to what kingdom does this belong?" "To the mineral kingdom," said the girl. "And to what kingdom do I belong, then?" asked the king.

The little girl colored deeply, for she did not like to say "the animal kingdom," as he thought she would, lest his majesty should be offended. Just then it flashed into her mind that "God made man in his own image," and looking up with brightening eyes, she said: "To God's kingdom, sire."

OIL FOR CLOCKS.—Fill a flint-glass bottle with common olive oil and immerse a bright clean strip of lead in it, setting the bottle in a window, where it will be exposed to the rays of the sun for several days. All the gummy matter will adhere to the lead, leaving the oil clear and thin, and not liable to become thick by age.

SUGAR & MOLASSES. 1869 1869 THOMAS SPENCER—PLANTATION 1869 HILO, H. I. Sugar and Molasses. CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. 1-3m

ONOMEA PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1869 COMING IN FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. 1-3m

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1869 COMING IN FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. 1-3m

MAKEE PLANTATION. New Crop of Sugar & Molasses NOW COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers, by C. BREWER & CO., Agents. 1-3m

WAILUKU PLANTATION. NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR Sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by C. BREWER & CO., Agents. 1-3m

FOR SALE CHEAP! A QUANTITY OF Second Hand Machinery, WARRANTED IN GOOD ORDER, AND CONSISTING OF—One Wrought Iron Vacuum Pan, One pair Centrifugal Machines, One Steam Centrifugal Machine, Two Steam Engines, with pulley for driving same, One Engine and Boiler, complete, for running two Centrifugals, One small Cylindrical Boiler, One small Oscillating Engine, and Locomotive Boiler, suitable for driving a steam wheelbarrow or launch, Two Cylindrical Sheet Iron Tanks, 500 gallons each, with Valves, Pipes, etc., arranged as "blow-ups," One Wrought Iron Steam Jacket Pan, 15 x 5 feet x 18 inches internal dimensions, One Mangle complete, with Valves, Piping, etc., Two Pannels, of 1 and 1-1/2 inch, 30 inches diameter, 40 feet in all, One Chain Pump, for Molasses, Twelve Wrought Iron Coolers, nearly new.

A Variety of Sugar Mills, Steam Engines, Boilers, Coolers, Tanks, Clarifiers, Centrifugals, Wetral Pans, and other Machinery for Sugar Plantations, Both new and second-hand, may be had on favorable terms, by applying to the undersigned. All Articles sold, examined and warranted in order, or their defects described. For further particulars, apply to W. L. GREEN, Honolulu, August 29, 1869.—32

TOBACCO & CIGARS. JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPEN for Inspection, A LARGE AND CHOICE Assortment of Tobacco & Cigars Comprising in part the following Brands: TOBACCO! THE C. Williams & Co.'s Light Press Natural Leaf, very fine. J. F. Oyley's Hard Press Natural Leaf, very fine. Golden Bars, Medium Press Natural Leaf, very fine. Pocket Piece, Medium Press Natural Leaf, Pocket Piece Very Sweet, Fruit Brand Hard Press Chewing, Horn's Best Fine Cut Chewing.

Smoking Tobacco, A Variety of Brands. CIGARS! Tip Top, German. Rio Del Norte, German. Mariscal Villars, German. La Rectitude California, made from Habana Tobacco. La Paz, Genuine Habanas, very fine. El Capricho de Cuba, Genuine Habanas, very fine. Briar Wood Pipes. 32 3m Snuff &c., &c.

Soda Water always On Hand! In Syphon or Soda Bottles. ORDERS FROM THE OTHER ISLANDS Respectfully Solicited and PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Hollister & Hyland, No. 62 Nuuanu St., Honolulu.

MERCHANDISE, & C.

SOMETHING WORTH READING! CASTLE & COOKE ARE—Just Opening, THEIR—New & Fine Assortment of Goods EX—FRED. THOMPSON, FROM ENGLAND, COMPRISING, The Finest Assortment & Patterns of LINEN DRILLING.

White Linen Sheeting, White Linen Damask, White Linen Handkerchiefs, White Linen Drilling, White Linen Doylies, Russia Linen Diaper, Unbleached Cotton, Blue Cotton, Shoe Thread, Linen and Cotton Thread, 48-inch Borlaps, Black, Brown and Green Lasting, Crash Towelling, Scarlet Colpac, Very Sup'r Real Black Silk Alpaca, The Finest in the Market.

Superior Light and Dark Madder Prints, Whalebone-frame Umbrellas, Table Covers, 2 plaid Damask, Grey Linen Huckaback, Scarlet Twill Flannel, Turkish Towels, Gent's Fine White Shirts, Linen Bosoms, and Collars, FANCY WOOL TWEEDS, BLACK DOESKIN, Fine Pearl Shirt and Vest Buttons, Pink, White, Scarlet, Blue and Green Silk Ribbons, Straw Binding, Buckskin Gaiters, Alpaca Braids, Extracts, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Large and Small Sizes, Very Sup'r Hair and Tooth Brushes, Windsor Soap, Water-proof Capes, Gillott's Pens, 300 and 404, Superior Turkish Sponges, Bottle Corks.

Just Received, and On Hand, Fine, Medium and Coarse Bleached & Unbleached Cottons, Amoskeag and other Denims, Blue Drills, Brown Drills, Brown and Blue Cottons, California White and Grey Blankets, Regatta Stripe and Regatta Shirts, Fine, all Wool, Over and Under-shirts, Fine, all Wool, and Silk and Wool White Flannels. A Fine Ass't of Hardware, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS & MATCHES, Downer's Kerosene Oil, Polar Oil, Galvanized Iron Buckets, Cedar and Painted Pails, Wooden Tubs, &c., &c., ALL OF WHICH—THEY ARE PREPARED TO SELL, At Very Low Rates.

DILLINGHAM & CO. HAVING PURCHASED The Entire Stock in Trade, OF—HENRY DIMOND, ESQ.,—CONSISTING OF—HARDWARE, OF All Descriptions, CUTLERY, OF Every Variety, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Paints, Oils, and Varnishes, DRY GOODS, AND—GENERAL MERCHANDISE, OF Every Description, Would most respectfully invite the attention, and solicit the trade of the old customers of the House, and the Public generally. [3m]

Sole and Saddle Leather, Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins, CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for Sale, from the well-known WAIMEA TANNERY—C. Kotley, & A. S. CLEHORN, Agents.

PHOTOGRAPHY! Improvement is the Order of the Day. HAVING CONSTRUCTED A NEW SKY-LIGHT, and made various other improvements, I hope now to be able to suit the most fastidious with A Photograph of any Size, From a Crystal to a Mammoth, taken in the Best Style of Art, and on the most reasonable terms. Also, for sale, views of the Islands, Portraits of the Kings, Queens, and other Notables. H. L. CHASE, Fort Street.

Florida Water of the best Quality. BROWN'S TROCHES, HAMBURG Tea, Solitix Powders, A Great Assortment of Essential Oils, Such as Oil Rose, Oil Bergamot, &c., &c., Glycerine, Syringes a variety, Breast Pumps, Nursing Bottles, Trusses, &c., Cocoa Butter, White Wax, Spermaceti, White Castile Soap, Pain Killer, &c., &c. For Sale at Lowest Prices by H. L. CHASE.

BEST GOLDEN GATE FLOUR—Extra Family, in qr. cask. Baker's Flour, in qr. and hf. sacks. Superior Flour, in qr. and hf. sacks, for sale, in bond or duty paid, by [18] BOLLES & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

List of Jurors DRAWN for the October Term, A. D. 1869, of the Supreme Court: John W. Widdelaid, J. T. Waterhouse Jr, J. M. Out, J. L. Lewis, D. Foster, H. Nolte, F. Brown, J. L. Brewer, Sargent Niles, H. L. Chase, Robert Lewers, Robert Newcomb, E. O. Hall, George Emmes, J. H. Thompson, C. S. Barlow, J. H. Hays, Alex. McKibbin, Theo. Mosman Jr, J. McColligan, Henry Macfarlane, M. Louisa, Isabod Bartlett, J. Hilbery. WM. HUMPHREYS, Deputy Clerk Supreme Court. Honolulu, Sept. 24, 1869.—24-31

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable H. A. Widemann, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Capt. John Meek, Guardian of John Meek, Jun'r, of Honolulu, aforesaid, for a final settlement of his accounts, and a discharge from further responsibility in the premises; said John Meek, Jun'r, having attained his majority in January last. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that THURSDAY, the 22d day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for the hearing of the application aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House, Honolulu.

WM. HUMPHREYS, Deputy Clerk Supreme Court. Honolulu, Sept. 24, 1869.—24-31

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands. Kuhlani, vs. Henry G. Parks—Divorces. WHEREAS, the Complainant in the above entitled cause, has filed a petition under the Honorable A. S. Hartwell, Justice of the Supreme Court, praying for a decree of divorce from her husband, the Defendant aforesaid, on the grounds of willful desertion, and absence from this Kingdom for more than three years, and not heard from. Now this is to notify the said Henry G. Parks, to appear before the Honorable A. S. Hartwell, at his chambers in the Court House, at Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time will be heard the petition aforesaid. WM. HUMPHREYS, Deputy Clerk Supreme Court. Honolulu, July 20th, 1869.—27-14w

Licences Expiring in Sept., 1869. RETAIL—Oahu, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Wholesale—Oahu, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

Notice of Copyright. BE REMEMBERED THAT ON THE Twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1869, CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, in accordance with Sec. 3d of an Act to Encourage Learning in this Kingdom, by securing the copies of Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies," approved on the 31st day of December, 1864, has deposited the Title of his Book, "HONOLULU DIRECTORY AND HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE HAWAIIAN OR SANDWICH ISLANDS." The rights of which he claims as author. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Interior Department to be affixed at Honolulu, this 21st day of July, 1869. (Signed) FRED. W. HUTCHISON, Minister of Interior.

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For Hilo and Kaupakua, Hawaii. Schr. Active, Will run as a regular packet to the above ports, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or passage apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. 1-3m

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii. Schr. Annie, Will run as a regular packet to the above ports, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or passage apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. 1-3m

Schr. Kamaile, Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu, and Molokai, touching at Kaulakahi and Palakou. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or H. PRENDERGAST, Agent. 1-3m

RHINE WINE and CLARET, For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. SUPERIOR OAK BOATS, Superior Quality. Also, a 1/2 TON BOAT, all Oak. For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. HEMP CANVAS and DUCK, For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. CALIFORNIA BEANS, and Superior PILOT BREAD, For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. 3000 BBL'S. NEW OIL CASKS, For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. SARDINES, in qr. and hf. boxes, and AMERICAN HAMS, in casks, Swiss Cheese, Prunes, Olive Oil, For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. PALE OIL, For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. BURLAPS—Heavy and Light, For Sale in quantities to suit by H. HACKFELD & CO. SUPER ENGLISH ALE and Porter, and GERMAN ALE, in quarts and pints, For Sale in quantities to suit by H. HACKFELD & CO.