



BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. L. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & BROKER. Office in First-floor Building on Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. C. E. SPENCER, H. MACFARLANE, CHAS. N. SPENCER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 24 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. McCOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS, 10 Fort St., Honolulu, opposite T. C. Beck's. J. H. LEWIS, J. G. DICKSON, LEWERS & DICKSON, Importers Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials. THEO. H. DAVIES, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT, 24 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. HYMAN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. WALKER & ALLEN, SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, HONOLULU, H. I. L. I. TORBERT, DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL. BOLLES & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Queen Street, Honolulu. GEORGE G. HOWE, Dealer in Redwood and Northwest Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Kalia, Paints, etc. E. S. FLAGG, CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, Address—Post Office Box No. 22, Honolulu, Oahu. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. A. S. CLEGHORN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Fire-proof Store, corner of Queen and Kaahumanu Streets. THEODORE C. HEUCK, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. H. HACKFELD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. THE TOM MOORE TAVERN, BY J. O'NEILL, 20 Corner of King & Fort Streets. CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT, DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, AND PERIODICALS, 19 FORT STREET, HONOLULU. AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY On Fort Street, MAY BE SEEN THE VIEWS taken Lava Flow at Kihuku, Earthquake at Waialeale, Kau, Views of Kilauea and other places. R. W. ANDREWS, MACHINIST, Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. ROBT BYCROFT, PLUMBER, HAS OPENED HIS SHOP ON KING Street, next door to Horn's Confectionery Shop. PIANOS TUNED. PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Tuned and Repaired, by CHAS. DERBY, at the Hawaiian Theatre. HAWAIIAN LEATHER. Sole & Saddle Leather & Tanned Goat-Skins. Waikea Tannery, and for sale at the Lowest Market Rates by A. S. CLEGHORN. KONA COFFEE. I HAVE ON HAND A SUPERIOR Kona Coffee. Selected by Messrs. NEVILLE & BARRETT, whose facilities are second to none. A. S. CLEGHORN. A. S. CLEGHORN RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of LADIES to HIS WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS AT His Retail Establishment

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C. E. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER & DEALER in Furniture of every description, Furniture Ware, Boston Port Street, opposite Chase's Photograph Gallery. W. BENNETT, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 41 King Street, opposite the Hotel, Honolulu, H. I. H. T. DONNELL, CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, King Street, East side, two doors from Nuanuan Street. TIBBETS & SORENSON, SHIP CARPENTERS & CAULKERS, At D. Foster & Co's Old Stand, Near the "Honolulu Iron Works." B. F. EHLERS & CO., DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Fire-Proof Store, Fort Street, above Odd Fellows' Hall. ADAMS & WILDER, AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. M. RAPLEE, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT, Office with E. P. Adams, Esq., QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU. IRA RICHARDSON, IMPORTER & DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, corner of Fort and Merchant Streets, Honolulu, H. I. EDWIN JONES, BROKER AND SHIP CHANDLER, Lahaina, Maui. CHUNG HOON, Commission Merchant and General Agent, Importer of Tea and other Chinese and Foreign Goods, Wholesale Dealer in Hawaiian Produce, and Agent for the Pooka and Amamook Sugar Plantations, Fire-proof Store on Nuuanu Street, below King. AFONG & ACHUCK, IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND CHINA GOODS, Fire-Proof Store in Nuuanu Street, under the Public Hall. C. S. BARTOW, AUCTIONEER, Sales-Room on Queen Street, one door from Kaahumanu St. JOHN H. PATY, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co. H. A. WIDEMANN, NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. C. BREWER & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, HONOLULU, H. I. AGENTS—of the Boston and Honolulu Packet Line. AGENTS—For the Makee, Waiuku and Hana Plantations. AGENTS—For the Purchase and Sale of Island Produce. J. P. HUGHES, Importer and Manufacturer OF ALL KINDS OF SADDLERY. Carriage Trimming done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to. Corner of Fort and Hotel streets, Honolulu. NEVILLE & BARRETT, Planters & General Store Keepers, KEOPUKA, SOUTH KONA, HAWAII. Island produce bought, Ships supplied with Wood, Beef and other necessaries. Agent at Honolulu. M. S. CRINBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE Dealers in Fashionable Clothing Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's superior furnishing goods. STORE IN MAKEE'S BLOCK, Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII. THIS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors to the Volcano House, who may rely on finding comfortable rooms, a good table, and prompt attendance. Experienced guides for the Crater always on hand. STREAM AND SULPHUR BATHS! Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired. CHARGES REASONABLE. Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can procure animals warranted to make the journey, by D. H. HIRSHORN. F. H. & G. SEGELKEN, Tin, Copper, Zinc and Sheet Iron Workers, Nuuanu Street, bet. Merchant & Queen. HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Stoves, Pipe, Galvanized Iron Pipe, India Rubber Hose—best 3-ply, in lengths of 25 and 50 feet, with Couplings and Pipe complete. Bath-Tubs, and also a very large stock of Tinware of every description. Particular attention given to Ship Work. Thanks to the citizens of Honolulu and the Islands generally, for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to business to merit the same for the future. Orders from the other Islands will be carefully attended to.

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J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, Queen Street, Honolulu, Has constantly on hand and for sale at the Lowest Market Prices, a good assortment of the Best refined Bar Iron, and the Best Blacksmith's Coal. JOHN NOTT & CO., COPPER AND TIN SMITHS, Kaahumanu St., one door above Filtner's. We leave to inform the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Copper Work, such as Shells, Strips, Pans, Siphons, Pans, Wares, Pumps, etc. Also on hand, a full assortment of Tin Ware, which we offer for sale at the Lowest Market Prices. All kinds of Repairing done with Neatness and Dispatch. (Orders from the other Islands will meet with prompt attention.) JAMES L. LEWIS, COOPER AND GAUGER, At the Old Stand, corner King & Bethel Sts. A Large Stock of Oil Shells and all kinds of Coopering Materials constantly on hand. He hopes by attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed, and for which he now returns his thanks. MR. J. COSTA, JEWELER AND ENGRAVER, Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. In preparation to execute with promptness, all work in his line of business, such as Watch and Clock Repairing, Manufacturing Jewelry and Engraving. GEORGE WILLIAMS, LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT, Office on James Robinson & Co's Wharf. Cautions the business in his old place of settling with officers and seamen immediately on their discharge at his office. Having no direct or indirect connection with any sailing establishment, and allowing no debts to be collected in his office, he hopes to give as good satisfaction in the future as he has in the past. G. W. NORTON & CO., COOPERS AND GAUGERS, At the New Stand on the Esplanade. We are prepared to attend to all work in our line at the Shop next to the Custom House, where we can furnish all kinds of work. We have on hand and for sale, Oil Casks and Barrels of different sizes, new and old, which we will sell at the very lowest Market Rates. All work done in a thorough manner and warranted to give satisfaction. All kinds of Coopering Materials and Tools for sale. FOREIGN NOTICES. SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS, 405 Front St., corner of Clay, San Francisco. We will attend to the sale of sugar and all kinds of Island Produce, also to the purchasing and forwarding of Merchandise. Cash Advances made on Consignments. MORAKEN, MERRILL & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Portland, Oregon. Having been engaged in our present business for upwards of twelve years, and being located in a Fire-proof Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Produce, such as Sugar, Syrup, Rice, Java, Coffee, etc., in the most satisfactory manner. We are especially solicited for the Oregon Market, to which special attention will be paid, and upon which cash advances will be made when required. E. M. VAN REED, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Kanagawa, Japan. Having the best facilities through an intimate connection with the Japanese trade for the past eight years, I am prepared to transact any business entrusted to me, with dispatch. W. L. WILLIAMS, B. BLANCHARD, C. B. MORGAN, H. WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 301 905 Front Street, San Francisco. LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Cor. Battery & Clay Sts., San Francisco. INSURANCE NOTICES. SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the San Francisco Board of Underwriters, comprising the California Insurance Company, Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co., Pacific Insurance Company, California Lloyd's, and Home Mutual Insurance Company. Beg leave to inform Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that all Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of the above Companies against perils of the sea and other risks, at or near the Sandwich Islands, will have to be verified by them. CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of the above Company, issue risks on Cargo, Freight and Treasure, by Consignees, from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa. MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO. THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies on Cargoes, Freights and Treasure. WALKER & ALLEN, Agents, Honolulu. HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies on Cargoes, Freights and Treasure, by Consignees, from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa. J. D. WICKER, AGENT FOR THE BREMEN BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. All average claims against said Underwriters, occurring in or about the Kingdom, will have to be certified before me.

Germany since the War of 1866.

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

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

Heavy Storm in New York.

The rain storm of yesterday, although productive of a great deal of personal discomfort, did not occasion an amount of good, by thoroughly sluicing the garbage-choked gutters which have so long clogged the nostrils of even the dustiest citizens of New York. True, certain ill-drained localities were submerged towards the latter part of the day, but no drowning casualties occurred, and in the lower portions of the city a great many cellars were flooded, and were it possible to provide a comfortable refuge for the miserable inhabitants, it would be just as well to keep these subterranean pest-holes perpetually submerged. The supply of cars, stages and other public conveyances was anything but equal to the demand; spare umbrellas were remarkably scarce, and parties owning water-proof garments showed no disposition to part with them. Business was greatly impeded, and out-of-door work almost entirely suspended. The sidewalk in the neighborhood of the Gold Room and the Stock Boards could be seen with the naked eye, and a large portion of the day, and ordinary pedestrians were allowed the privilege of walking here on fine or on moderately foul days broad street "blatant" and "below" "bule" most do congregate. Considerable damage was done in various sections of the city of Brooklyn by the heavy rain which prevailed there, and which was more violent throughout the day. The water came down in perfect torrents, and small ponds on the outskirts of the city assumed the proportions of lakes, and were broad enough to navigate a vessel on. The pond on Fifth Avenue, where the three children were drowned, and the pond on the corner of Juno, rose to a considerable height, and spread over several blocks. The cellars and basements of a number of houses in the vicinity were flooded, and the occupants were compelled to get into the streets. The streets were like small rivers, and where the grade was steep the water flowed down with so much force that it was impossible for horses to keep their feet. There was more damage done in Gowanus than in any other section of the city, from the fact that many of the streets have been graded but a short time, and are surrounded in such a manner that when heavy storms occur large portions are washed away. A large amount of damage was done in the streets in that section by the heavy rain storm which occurred a few days ago, and the repairs have not yet been completed. Nearly a block on Fifth Avenue was washed away last time, carrying with it the Fifth Avenue car, and yesterday the storm caused a similar damage at the same locality. The banks on the east and west side kept coming down gradually until yesterday afternoon, when they were yards of the avenue slid down, forming a large excavation and causing a suspension of travel. A number of small houses on Fifth Avenue and Douglas street were completely submerged. The unfortunate occupants were compelled to abandon their homes, and in some instances the water rose so fast that they had barely time to collect a few articles of clothing for their immediate use. They were, of course, and considerable numbers of the women and children, were weeping bitterly over their misfortune. Their lot, indeed, seemed almost as if they were in the streets, drenched with the pitiless rain, in search of accommodations. A portion of Fourth Avenue was washed away in the vicinity of Douglas and DeWitt streets. The people occupying the shanties in Darby's Patch, which lies on the west side of Fourth Avenue, were flooded out and had to seek shelter elsewhere. A number of the women and children, who were in the shanties on the flats in the vicinity of Red Hook, and at the foot of Court street, in the Twelfth Ward, were submerged and had to be abandoned by the occupants. A portion of Hamilton Avenue was washed away, carrying with it the railroad track. Several new buildings in the vicinity were undermined and considerably damaged. Travel was impeded for several hours yesterday afternoon on Myrtle Avenue, opposite Fort Green, where a large body of earth being washed from Fort Green across the street, covering the railroad track to the depth of over a foot. Fort Green, or Washington Park, as it is called, is being remodelled by the Park Commissioners, and considerable quantities of earth have been piled up lately, which they have put up lately were washed away, the sand disappearing down Myrtle Avenue. The asphaltum covering which the workmen have been engaged in putting on the west portion of the Park, to be used as a parade ground, has been almost entirely destroyed. It is impossible to tell at the present time what the damage at the Park will amount to. A large body of water formed at the junction of Navy street and DeKalb Avenue, and when the DeKalb Avenue cars were passing, the passengers were compelled to stand upon the seats. The water ran down the sewers which empty at the east end of the Navy Yard in such a manner that during the noon that the coverings were thrown from the manholes and it came out like water-spouts. Flushing Avenue and the streets in the vicinity were flooded, and the water in cellars and basements were filled with water. It is estimated that the damage to property in Manhattan by the late storm, principally by flooding cellars and damaging foundations, will exceed \$150,000. A serious detention of the trains occurred yesterday afternoon on the New Jersey Railroad between Philadelphia and this city, in consequence of the bridge over the creek at Burlington having been completely carried away yesterday morning. It was completely swept away by the freshets. A Commodore with Camden was consequently cut off, the passengers having to be transferred across the ferry to Easton, which caused a long detention and created considerable confusion. At Trenton the depot presented an excited scene, owing to the vast crowd of travelers from Bordentown and other places, numbering about two hundred. A Commodore train due at twelve minutes past five, which failed to arrive until several hours subsequently.—N. Y. Times, Sept. 5. COLOR OF THE CLOUDS.—The varied colors which the clouds assume at various times, especially at sunrise and sunset, are explained by Mr. Borley in the principle that the electric transparent vapor of water particles more of the red rays of light than of any other, while the lower strata of the atmosphere offer more resistance to the passage of the blue rays. At sunrise and sunset, a cloud a mile from the ground, in passing through this great thickness, the blue rays are absorbed to far greater extent than the red, and much of the light is removed. Hence clouds thus illuminated are seen when the sun is higher above the horizon, the yellow light passes more readily and the clouds become more yellow, and finally white. Clouds in different parts of the sky, or at different elevations, often show these various colors at the same time. COULDN'T SEE THE PROFIT.—A dog is a good thing to have in the country. I have one that I raised from a pup. He is a good stout fellow, and a heavy barker and feeder. The man of whom I bought him said he was a thorough-bred, but he begins to have a mongrel look about him. He is a good watch dog, though the moment he sees any suspicious person about the premises he comes right into the kitchen and gets behind the stove. First, we kept him in the house, and he scratched all night to get out. Then we tied him up at the back of the garden, and he howled so that the neighbors shud at him twice before daybreak. Finally we gave him away, and he came back; and now he has just returned from a town in which he has torn up a patch that had been sown for our spring radishes. A French soldier who during the Crimean war deserted and went to St. Petersburg, has recently been discovered in France, and sentenced to be shot.

Heavy Storm in New York.

There is a conscientious criminal serving a term of imprisonment at Krems, Austria, who asks for a new trial on the ground that his sentence is not sufficiently severe. FOUR MEN have been arrested in New York and held to bail for carrying on a distillery on board a vessel. They would take in a cargo of material, make a short cruise during which the still was operated, and then return with spirit. THE association for the prevention of gambling in New York reports that \$200,000,000 are spent in the gambling houses of that city yearly.



MR. ISAAC HARRINGTON has been appointed Inspector of Stations for the Districts of Haau and Kaupo, Island of Maui, under the provisions of the law passed June 22, 1868.

IN conformity with the Act to facilitate the settlement of Boundaries, and with the consent of His Majesty the King, the Hon. W. P. Kamakau has been appointed Commissioner of Boundaries for the First Judicial Circuit.

It has pleased His Majesty the King, to appoint Hon. J. O. Dominis, Hon. W. P. Kamakau, and Hon. Henry A. Kahana, to be members of the Hawaiian Board of Health, under the Act approved June 23d, 1868.

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

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

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

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

III. Consuls are forbidden to grant a provisional register to a vessel, or to any vessel, and the fact that the vessel, so provisionally registered, shall not have visited any port within the time limited in the provisional register, will be always held to be conclusive evidence of fraudulent intent, unless the delay shall have been occasioned by disaster at sea, or other uncontrollable cause.

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

[Signed] STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad Interim, DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Honolulu, October 15, 1868.

There is no portion of the world which has been the subject of more misrepresentations than these Islands. They have been 'done to death,' as the saying is, by tourists and letter writers. In former years the missionary came in for more than his fair share of misrepresentation. Until some represented their work here as being almost superhuman, others could see nothing but a complete failure in all their efforts, and blamed them not only for the short comings of the race, but of individuals. These last pointed to some real or fancied instance of individual failings or back-sliding, and exclaimed, with the triumphant air of one who had discovered the summum bonum, "See what is the effect of the missionary work," and asked, with most mysterious shrugs of the shoulders, why something else had not been done than that which was done. The population seemed falling in numbers; this was satisfactorily proved to the minds of those critics to be in consequence of the missionary's preaching, the building of churches, or some other equally self-evident cause. Each of these self-satisfied and self-constituted censors was ready with his ostrum, and as no one could possibly demonstrate that the remedy would not cure the disease, the pride of these philosophers "took up ready phrase" for their acuteness, and "At least themselves, their present selves applaud."

Some of the prescriptions to remedy the falling population are sufficiently amusing to look back upon, but none are more interesting than the idea presented by an "influential gentleman," in a letter intended for the use of the "Home Secretary at Washington, and other influential members of the Government," that annexation to the United States would at once bring new life to this perishing people. Our political philosopher sees, in imagination, as an immediate consequence of an act, which seems to have taken possession of his mind to the degree of absolute insanity, every adult woman bearing twins annually, all the children well taken care of, and death coming to none of our population, until extreme old age may have rendered one entirely useless.

It is not with the follies of this letter writer that we have to do, at present, but with his pernicious misrepresentations. And before proceeding in our task, we pause to say that, as we understand the amenities of newspaper writing, or public discussion of any kind, it is not ruleable for any one to go outside of the article criticized, to form guesses as to the person who may have written it. Therefore, in commenting on "the letter" we do not know who wrote it, nor do we seek to know; it is now given to the public, and it is to be presumed, with the consent of the author. But whether this presumption be well founded or not, the letter is now the property of the public, and it is our duty to comment on it. We have not intimated a

suspicion of the authorship, and therefore, have not begun, continued or "ended with any personalities" whatever. This paper, we would say, has its responsible editor, and that all editorials appear under his responsibility, just as in any other, and the writers for this paper are as much entitled to their impersonality as the writers in any other journal.

"The common tendency is, in the absence of particular information, to regard that, as presumptively true, which is confidently and plausibly told; and thus receded, to hold rather than relinquish it, even in the face of the strongest evidence to the contrary." This the habitual detractor and defamer well understands. Hence, it is our duty to say again, that if any one shall say or write that this Government "suppresses free discussion," he states that which is most untrue; if any one shall say or write that this Government "jeopardises vast amounts of capital," whether "foreign" or domestic, he says that which is most untrue; if any one states that this Government "weighs like an incubus upon the moral, intellectual and industrial pursuits of this country," he states that which is most untrue; if he states that the natives of this country are "poor and oppressed," he again states that which is most untrue. If the person who makes such assertions has enjoyed, for any length of time, a position in this community, as to enable him to know the truth or falsehood whereof he speaks, his hardihood may be more the subject of admiring wonder, but it becomes more imperatively our duty to deny his aspersions, in such a manner as is not to be misunderstood. It makes no difference who writes the denial; it is made in the interest of the public, whose best interests are attacked by such misrepresentations of their Government. The question before this community is, are the statements true or false? These assertions of our "influential friend" are not unimportant. They form the ground work by which he expects to influence action. Nor can it be supposed, for a moment, that they were put forward by the author as unimportant, in a letter intended to influence men in power, and which the editors of the Bulletin say, "must have exerted considerable influence."

Our animadversions upon the truth of the statement, that "this Government suppresses free discussion," are scarcely well met, by the remark that they would do so "if they did not know too well that there lay the rock on which it would wreck its inglorious career," since, whether the reason supposed for the not doing a thing, is sensible or senseless, the fact that the assertion is untrue stands the same, whether the Government, or anybody else, is to be thanked for it or not.

Having established, as it were by common consent, the fact that the 11th article of "the letter" is entirely baseless, let us proceed to some of the others. We had intended to take that portion of the communication which the author considers his "memoranda of observations" in order—leaving aside his "memoranda of opinions." But as a gentleman has sent us a communication, which mainly bears on the first article, we must pass it one side—though we had contemplated treating that likewise from a different stand point than the one occupied by our correspondent.

We therefore pass to the 4th Article. It must be apparent to all that it would be impossible to dwell upon all the misrepresentations made in it, much less in the whole paper under consideration, without the most ample space and time. We will, therefore, confine ourselves for the present to the following quotation:

"The present attitude of the Hawaiian Government is more adverse to the United States than at any former period; though during the war it was more openly manifest. Advantage was then taken of our supposed weakness to expel from office all Americans known to be strongly Democratic in their sentiments."

Now, we pretend to say, in the presence of this community, and without the fear of contradiction by any responsible man, that every one in this quotation, and all its implications, are most unqualifiedly false—quite as false as that which we dwell upon last week, is admitted to be. The first sentence conveys a double falsehood, since it implies that the present attitude of this Government is "adverse," in any manner, to the United States; and secondly, that at some former period it has been "adverse," though less so, and is followed up by the remark—"though during the war it was more openly manifest. Advantage was then taken of our supposed weakness to expel from office all Americans known to be strongly Democratic in their sentiments."

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But in order to place the matter fully at issue, we say that no act of this Government can be pointed to during the civil war, no expression of opinion by the members thereof, can be quoted, that was in the smallest degree "adverse" to the United States, or was any other than friendly. These public detractors always deal in generalities, and never condescend to particulars. We further say that we can not learn, by diligent inquiry at the De-

partments, that more than one gentleman, claiming to be an America citizen, was superseded during the war, (one of the clerks), and he certainly never has said, and never would say, that he was superseded on account of any opinions held, entertained, or expressed, regarding American politics, or any other politics whatsoever. He left on account of a disagreement occurring in the office, and was immediately thereafter employed by the late Minister of Foreign Affairs in a responsible private situation. No such insinuation was ever made during the war, and it is now left for this Adviser of Senators to bring it forward by general assertion, for the purpose of influencing voters against the interests of those men whose support and countenance have, for ten years, given him all the influence which he could ever have had to injure them.

We have said that no act of the Government can be pointed out, during the war, in the smallest degree adverse to the United States. This we emphatically re-assert, and might go much further. It is true that on the 4th of July, 1867, at which time the author of our "Memoranda of Observations and Opinions" says that "American sentiment had reached a point of enthusiasm and high expectation," a 4th of July orator took occasion to comment on the Proclamation issued by the Government, at the commencement of the war. The tone and character of that oration was sufficiently in accord with the tone and character of the "Memoranda," to make a marked coincidence, though we would not wish to be understood to intimate, even, that a coincidence of this nature is sufficient to induce the conclusion that both performances are emanations of the same mind. The Proclamation was republished immediately after the delivery of the said oration, and if it should be deemed desirable, will be re-published again. It is probably, however, in the minds of most of our readers, and it will be sufficient to say that the Proclamation was approved before its publication, by the Representatives of the United States Government, here, and was regarded, and has continued to be regarded, as a friendly act, by the Government at Washington, and received their commendation. The orator, on that occasion, did not quote anything from the Proclamation, but followed the usual habit alluded to above—of general denunciation—and demonstrated, perfectly, either that he never had read the document, and was speaking with utter lack of reason as to whether he was right or wrong, or that, having read it, he purposely misrepresents it—for reasons which it is not permitted to us even to guess at.

On Sunday morning a force was detailed to recover and bury the remains of Mr. Neville, and those of the native officer, who prove to have been the only persons killed. The lawful owners of the camp ground were in possession of their property, and all the buildings razed to the ground. The prisoners, after being fed and partly handcuffed, were marched to the beach and embarked on the steamer, together with the entire expeditionary force, while the Fairy Queen was dispatched to Honolulu.

After the Fairy Queen had left, the Kilauea proceeded to Kailua. She had on board 300 prisoners of all sexes and ages. She arrived at Kailua before daylight. The next morning after breakfast had been provided, the prisoners were landed. The large stone house owned by the Government of Hawaii, was taken for the use of the party, and the male prisoners were placed under a strong guard in that part of the old mission church which remained unfinished.

The examination had been fixed for Tuesday, at 9 A. M., at which time the trial commenced, in the church itself. The District Judge took his seat at a table in front of the pulpit, with Gov. Nahaoluia and Gov. Dominis on either side. Dr. Gulick was sworn as interpreter. There was an immense attendance of spectators, occupying every available space in the church, and a large part of the yard. There was also a strong squad under the Sheriff opened the court by proclamation. Kahioka was first arraigned for the murder of Richard B. Neville, at Lehu-hua, on the 19th of October, 1868. His death by violence was proved by those who saw his body, and one witness testified that he saw him go out with a club to commit the deed, and that, when he returned, he said he had done it. The prisoner asked for counsel which was allowed. Not much of a defence was made, and he was committed, without privilege of bail, for trial for murder at the next term of the court. He was immediately taken from the room by a guard. Alike, Kaona, Kamaka and Kalama were next arraigned for the murder of Kamai. After some parley, each pleaded guilty, Kaona saying that he ordered the deed to be done, but that he was under commands from on high. They were fully committed and immediately removed. There remained about 150 men and women, all of whom had been arrested as accessories to the crime of murder, after the fact. Upon arraignment, more than two-thirds of them pleaded guilty, and they were ordered to find bail in the sum of \$3000 each, and in default thereof to stand committed. The examination of the rest continued, and the Government succeeded in identifying all but two old men, who were immediately discharged. The prisoners were of course heard in their behalf, but only one succeeded in convincing the Court of his innocence. He was discharged. After the cases were disposed of, the Court adjourned to the land near the stone house, where about 30 women and old men were found. Two women were discharged, but all the rest held for trial, the greater portion of them admitting that they were present to the extent of legal liability. The steamer did not leave till about 4 P. M. on Wednesday. She had on board the five persons charged with murder, and 62 other men, nearly all the able-bodied, together with 13 women. There were left at Kailua in custody of the Sheriff, 57 women and 7 old men. Their cases will be at once thoroughly investigated, and such as are found to have been involuntary participants, and well-disposed, will be allowed to depart, upon any bail which may offer. Many of them have undoubtedly got back to their homes before this.

The Kilauea arrived at Lahaina at 11 A. M. on Thursday. She left again at dark, reaching Honolulu next morning, when the prisoners were landed and sent to the prison. Mr. Conroy, Sheriff of Hawaii, had every reason to be well satisfied with his men, all of whom did their duty faithfully. Among those who were foremost in activity and efficiency, he makes mention of the following names: Kapake, Logan (of Kona), Dr. Gulick, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth (of Kailua), C. E. Swain (of Kailua), Capt. Brown (of Kailua), C. E. Richardson, Geo. Richardson, Geo. Hardy (of Waimea), D. Montgomery (of Kailua), C. E. Swain (of Kailua), Geo. Barrett (who was a Luna under the late Sheriff Neville).

Supreme Court—In Banco. THE KING vs. HULL. The opinion of the court was rendered by Mr. Justice Hartwell, Allen, C. J., and Austin, J., concurring. This was a bill of exception to the decision of the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial District in overruling a motion in arrest of judgment for alleged defects in the indictment. The defendant was indicted for having at Onouhili, with force and arms, and unlawfully and feloniously broken and entered, on the night of July 11, 1868, the office of Robt. C. Janion and Wm. L. Green, with intent unlawfully and feloniously to steal, and for then and there stealing certain books of account to the value of \$15 or thereabouts. It is claimed that under our statutes there is no common law offence of burglary, that this indictment was intended to be laid under the 16th and 17th section of chapter 14 of the Penal Code, but does not contain sufficient averments to come under either of these sections, and charges no offence known to the law here. The defendants counsel insist that the section referred to describe distinct substantive offences; that essential ingredients of the offence described in the 16th section, and not charged in the indictment are the presence in the office of another person lawfully there, and the offender being armed with a dangerous weapon, at the time of the entry. In the argument it was not insisted by the Attorney General, nor do the Court consider that the offence was, or was intended to be charged under this section. But the defence further claims that material ingredients of the offence described in the 17th section, are the absence of another person lawfully in the building, and the offender not being armed at the time of the entry. We do not regard these sections as setting forth two separate and distinct offences, but only one, the substantial elements of which are, breaking and entering at night any of the buildings specified, with intent to commit felony therein. The 16th section enumerates certain aggravated circumstances attending this offence, which the 17th section enumerates as not attending the same offence. The words of the 17th section refer directly to those preceding, and can only be read and understood in connection therewith, to explain the words, "such person being within such house," and "such offender being so armed." The 17th section is in the nature of an exceptional or provisional clause, modifying the 16th section by providing a lesser punishment for the offence when not committed under certain circumstances. Attendance circumstances need not be set forth which does not form a constituent part of the offence. It is not only unnecessary to aver more facts than are legally and substantially sufficient to make out the offence, but too great minuteness and strictness are to be avoided. (Rex vs. Airdy, 3 East 343.) Less minuteness is required in charging mere matter of aggravation or inducement. [Bacon's abridg. title indictment] still less in matter of mitigation. We know of no authority requiring the Government to aver or prove that the offender had no dangerous weapon when he committed the offence. On the general principle that it is unnecessary to affirm that which the other side would properly deny in defence, it is well settled that an indictment for a Statute offence need not negative the previous, or show that the defendant is not within the benefit of the exceptions in the distinct clauses of the Statute. Spierles vs. Parker, 1 Q. B. 141, Common Law vs. Harb, 11 C. & P. 130, State vs. Adams, 6 N. H. 238. The Court consider this case as coming within the above rule. In cases similar to this, the authorities are conflicting. Under the Statute 48 Geo. 3, ch. 119, provision was made for the offence of stealing from the person "without such force or putting in fear as is sufficient to constitute the crime of robbery." In Rex vs. Pearce, Rush & Ryan 174, and in Rex vs. Robinson, 11, 321, the Court held that it was neither necessary nor proper to an indictment under this statute, to negative such force or putting in fear, and that the meaning of the statute was, "such force or putting in fear not being charged as done." The Massachusetts case cited by the Attorney General is exactly in point, and the rule by Chief Justice Shaw in Doyce vs. Commonwealth, 3 Mass. 238, governs this case, viz: "When there are several species of the same general crime, with more or fewer circumstances of aggravation, and subject to the gradation of punishment, it is not necessary in the indictment to negative those circumstances which would render it more aggravated." See also Commonwealth vs. Squire, 1 Met. 228, and Commonwealth vs. Swain, 12 Met. 240. We are satisfied that the non-averments complained of worked an injury to the defendant, that the indictment charges an offence under the statute, in terms sufficiently clear to enable the Court to determine its nature, and what, if any, punishment should be awarded, and to enable the defendant to plead previous conviction in bar of any future proceedings on the same grounds. The indictment being held to be good under the statute, it is unnecessary to consider its force outside of the statute. Judgment affirmed.

Mr. Attorney General Phillips for the Crown, W. C. Jones, Esq., for the defendant.

New Postal Arrangement. A Postal Convention has just been concluded between the United States and British Post-Office Departments, for establishing and regulating an exchange of mails between the United States, the Straits Settlements, and the British East Indies, by means, conjointly of the line of the United States Mail Steamers plying between Hong Kong, China, and the Straits of British Mail Packets plying between Hong Kong and Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden.

Its leading provisions are as follows: On and after the 1st of November, 1868, (the date on which this Convention is to be carried into operation), the postage to be levied and collected in the United States upon correspondence of all kinds posted in the United States, and addressed to the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, by this route, will be: Ten cents per single rate of half ounce or under, on letters. Two cents on newspapers; and eight cents for four ounces or fraction thereof, on book packets, patterns and samples.

The correspondence thus prepaid in the United States, will be delivered at destination in the British East India Possessions free of all charges whatever. Prepayment is obligatory on newspapers, book packets and patterns; but letters posted prepaid, or insufficiently prepaid, will, nevertheless, be forwarded, and charged at the place of destination in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, with a postage of 10s. 20 cents per single rate, together with a fine of 6d. (12 cents).

Postmasters will charge postage accordingly on and after the 1st of November next. New York and San Francisco are the offices of exchange on the part of the United States; and Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden are the exchange offices in the Straits Settlements and the British East Indies. Postmasters will charge postage accordingly on and after the 1st of November next.

FOR SALE. LINSEED OIL—Hubbert's Pale Boiled, in 6 gallon drums, Liverpool Green, in 3 B cases, Paris Green, Prussian Blue, Celestial Blue, Chrome Green, Imperial Green, Red Paint, CARSON'S ANTI-CORROIVE PAINT, in 10 lb Tins, Deep Green, Bright Green, Light Portland Stone, Chocolate & Black. These are the only Paints that will stand the sun in the tropics without blistering, and are the best points for every description of out door work, Vessels, Iron Works, Doors, Shutters, Fences, etc. Copal Varnish, the Cabinet, in 12 gal. cans, Glazier's Diamonds, for sheet and plate glass, Tracing Paper, 42, 30, and 18 in. wide, Nails, all sizes, Cut and Wrought. WALL PAPER.

ALSO, TO ARRIVE, Per Garstang and Wilhelm, Welch Roofing Slate, 10 by 20, Window Glass, all sizes, STAINED GLASS, White, Red, Blue, Orange, Green, Purple and Crimson. The above are offered at Very Low Prices FOR CASH.

THEO. H. DAVIES Offers for Sale to Arrive, The Cargo of the British Bark Garstang, Now 146 Days out FROM LIVERPOOL.

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

The Prints CONSIST OF ALL THE Best and Newest Styles of 3 Greens, Orange and Blacks, Green and Orange, 3 Pinks, Pink & White & Fancies, Being one of the Choicest Assortments ever imported here.

Cotton Goods, Prints, Moleskins, Shirtings, Blue Denims, Striped Long Cloth, Brown Drills, Blue Shirtings, Brown Shirtings, Striped Ticking, Blue Jampers, White Drills, etc., etc.

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

Woolens, Black and Colored Barathens, Blue and White Flannel, Velvet Rugs, Pekin Cloth, Heavy Four Point Blankets, ass'd colors, Waterproof Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, etc.

Sundries, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Plain and Watered Silks and Meris Antiques, Ladies' Ties, Lace Collars, Felt Hats, Fancy Straw and Leghorn Hats, Linen Thread, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Stationery, Bagatelle Boards, Croquet Sets, Ladies' Fans, White Cotton and Linen Shirts, Bagatelle Shirts, Crimean Shirts, Alpaca Socks, White Duck Trowsers, Black Cloth Trowsers, Jean Shirts, Wool Packs, Bagatelle Boards, Linen Towels, Linen Cloths.

Gosnell's Perfumes, Hockin, Wilson & Co's Oilman's Stores, TANNIN'S JAMS, JELLIES AND DISCUIITS, Ind, Coope & Co's Ale, in glass, Marrian's Ale, in wood, Guinness' Stout, in glass, Dunville & Co's Whiskey, in glass and wood, Perrier's Champagne, pints a quart, English Plombs, very strong, BEST WHITE LEAD, ZINC & BOILED OIL, Fine Earthenware and China, Fine Glassware, Yellow Nappies, French and English Paper Hangings, Blacksmith's Coal, Liverpool Salt, etc., etc., etc. THEO. H. DAVIES.

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. E. HUSTING, Master Bark Fanny, N. B. WILCOX, Master Bark Massachusetts, W. N. BARZA, Master Bark Eugene, L. N. HARRIS, Master Bark Helen Mar, D. B. FRASER, Master Ship Florida, H. COOPE, Master Bark Harrison, A. WELDON, Master Bark John Howland, and others.

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

PACKET LINES. CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S San Francisco and Honolulu Line.

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamships WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN Honolulu and San Francisco, By the following Schedule of Time:

Table with columns for destination (San Francisco, Honolulu), departure dates, and arrival dates.

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer. Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same given by the undersigned. 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.

THE STEAMER KILAUEA, WILL LEAVE HONOLULU REGULARLY ON Monday, Sept. 28th, Monday, October 16th, Monday, October 25th, Monday, Nov. 2nd, Monday, October 19th, Monday, Nov. 9th.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE. For San Francisco. The following First-Class Vessels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line: D. C. MURRAY, CAMBRIDGE, CLARA H. SETTLE.

FOR NAWILIWILI. THE CLIPPER Schooner HATTIE, CAPTAIN NIKA, Carrying the Honolulu Mail without Subsidy! Will Leave Honolulu Every Saturday, at Four o'clock P. M., Returning, will leave Nawiliwili every Tuesday afternoon.

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

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

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

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

For HILO, PAUKAA and KAIWIKI. The schooner MARY, HAMLEN, Master, Will run regularly for the above ports. For freight or passage apply to L. L. TORBERT, Honolulu, Or J. H. CONEY, Hilo.

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

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, NOV. 3, 1888.

Our streets show quite a business appearance. A number of wharves have arrived during the past week, the greater part of which have done well, although we regret to say our own wharves have not been so successful as formerly.

Ship chandlery is being offered at less than paying prices we should say, and money is abundant at rates that will not justify parties holding it for exchange purposes; but owing to the quantity of provisions forwarded for refitting the whaling fleet at this port, the amount required for disbursement will not be large, and the greater part of the exchange will be required for remittances in payment for merchandise.

The British schooner "Favos" arrived yesterday from Victoria, B. C., with merchandise to Walker & Allen. She reports the schooner Alaska as having arrived at Port Townsend, W. T. The Alaska sailed from here August 13, for Portland, but owing to the smoke hanging over the coast, was unable to make the Columbia River bar.

The schooner J. H. Roscoe arrived today from Manila, via Honolulu. Her cargo consists of cigars and Manila cordage.

The bark R. C. Wylie sailed to-morrow for Bremen, with a full cargo of wool, hides, tallow, molasses, coffee, etc.

The bark Comet is loading for San Francisco, and will sail on a week.

The D. C. Murray is due from San Francisco. Her cargo, a large portion of which is flour, grain, potatoes, bread, etc., is wanted, especially the former.

The "Clyde" is filling up with oil rapidly, and the Island, now fully laden, will sail off for New Bedford.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

- Oct. 28-Schr Lillo, from Molokai.
Schr Kate Lee, from Lahaina and Makoa's.
Am wh. 18, George, Evans, fm Bristol Bay, 140 lbs wh, 800 lbs bone.

CLEARED.

- Oct. 27-Schr Hattie, for Molokai.
Schr Kamala, for Molokai.
Schr Kama, for Molokai.

PASSENGERS.

- From Bremen, per Wilhelm I.-H J Bismarck.
From Victoria, B. C., per Favorite.-Mr McKinnon & O Deunay.

MEMORANDA.

Report of Hawaiian Bark A. J. Pope.-Left New Bedford on the 2nd of May, and experienced fine weather and light southerly winds down to the N. E. trades, in 20° N. and 30° W.; had them very moderate and lost them in 10° N. Took the S. E. trade in 2° N. and passed the line in 20° W. 42 days out, and lost them in 20° S. From there had variable winds, mostly from the S. W. with moderate weather, to Kaitia Island. Passed Cape St. James on the 23rd of August, 71 days out, and had a succession of very heavy gales, which lasted nine days without any intermission. On the night of the 23rd of August had a violent hurricane, and were driven back to the entrance of the Falkland Islands; ice and snow mountains were seen. On the 26th of August sighted Staten Island again; from there had very fine weather, with mostly easterly and southeasterly winds and smooth water. Was 27 days from 50° S to the Atlantic to 50° S in the Pacific. Took the S. E. trade in the Pacific in 30° S, moderate at first and light towards the line; crossed the line in 120° W, 131 days out. Took the S. E. trade in 15° N, moderate and light in leaving the line; crossed the line in 120° W, 131 days out. Took the S. E. trade in 15° N, moderate and light in leaving the line; crossed the line in 120° W, 131 days out.

EXPORTS.

Table with columns for item, quantity, and value. Includes items like Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

IMPORTS.

Table with columns for item, quantity, and value. Includes items like Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

LOCAL NEWS.

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

Table showing moon phases for November 1888, including New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, and Last Quarter.

BY ORDER of the Minister of Interior, Mr. G. von Gossnitz has taken charge of the Government press during the absence of Dr. J. Mott Smith, and all business communications are thereby requested to be addressed to him.

ADAMS & WILDER will hold an auction sale of the cargo of the Bark Wilhelm I, on Thursday and Friday at the store of H. Hackfeld & Co., as per advertisement.

FIKE.-The alarm of fire on Monday last was caused by a child playing with matches and setting fire to a thatched house near the river and in the rear of the Liberty Hall premises. The fire department were soon out. No. 1 succeeded in running her hose carriage down the alley half way to the building on fire, when stopped by the fences. They would however soon have got a stream on the burning house had the flames not been put out by the fire buckets of which there was a score or more promptly on the spot. Another instance where they have been the means of staying the devouring element and of saving property!

SUPREME COURT.-During the past week the following cases have been disposed of. Rex vs. Hula.-Three exceptions from Circuit Court, 3d Circuit. The decision of this case will be read in another column.

Thos. F. Martin vs. Edwin H. Boyd.-Motion for new trial, granted. Achew vs. Wong Kuan.-Exceptions to non suit, non suit confirmed.

In the matter of D. Montgomery vs. W. A. Aldrich et als on exceptions it was agreed that the case should be heard during vacation.

Chas. Kanaiwa vs. Kalama.-Exceptions to non suit, confirmed. The case of the Robert J. Lane has been continued until the 30th of this month in expectation that arrangements would be made by parties interested for setting the claim.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of Mechanics Engine Co. No. 2, will be held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 4, at 7 1/2 p. m. A full attendance is required, as business of importance will be transacted. By Order, H. NEWCOMB, Sec'y.

Fire Extinguishers!

ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned for FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, to be forwarded via Panama, or by the Packet via Cape Horn.

Received ex Favorite,

A FEW BARRELS OF CRANBERRIES, for sale by WALKER & ALLEN.

Just Received

PER BRITISH SCHUR FAVORITE, VICTORIA POTATOES, in fine condition, and for sale by HENRY MAY.

Ex Wilhelm I.

CRUSHED SUGAR, in half-barrels, WESTPHALIA HAMS.-very choice, NEW CURRANTS in 10 lb tins.

Ex A. J. Pope.

THERCES OF BOSTON SUGAR-CURED HAMS.-superior article. For sale by HENRY MAY.

JUST RECEIVED

PER AM SHIP GYLLON, FROM BOSTON.

100 Cases Kerosene Oil,

DEVON'S BRILLIANT, OF THE BEST quality. For sale very reasonably to suit the market, by F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

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, 4 1/2, 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.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

Per Bark Wilhelm I. FROM BREMEN.

Dry Goods of Every Description,

HATS, SHOES, HOSIERY, HARDWARE, WRAPPING PAPER, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, BEERS, AND WINES, CIGARS, ETC., FOR SALE BY ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Licenses Expiring in Nov. 1868.

RETAIL, Honolulu.-J. T. Waterhouse

15 1/2th, F. H. Segelken 6th, H. R. Hollister 4th, Aug. & Aehuk 3d, To Tia 12th, W. N. Ladd 16th, Ahean 8th, A. S. Cleghorn 4th, G. McGregor 25th, Ahura & Apo 5th, Maui-Lahaina, Ahiona 1st, Wailuku, J. Halstead 6th, Kenne, Kaunahua and Co 29th, Wailoaloa, Teun Kahn 29th.

Wholesale, Honolulu.-J. T. Waterhouse 6th.

Retail Spirits, Honolulu.-Lourada and Howland 9th.

Victualing, Honolulu.-Ah Tia 11th, H. Viera 20th, Hawaii-Hilo, Napa 10th.

Shipping, Honolulu.-Markham & Lewis 11th.

Horse, Honolulu.-Kihaha, No 2 12th, Kihaha, No 3 & 4 16th, Mahalo, No 5 18th, Keola, No 6 20th, Hilo-J. Upa 1st, Mahala 8th, Kaupule 11th.

Boat, Honolulu.-No 21, Naunaka No 2d, Howland 9th.

No 22, Kalanapua No 2d, Naunaka 8th, No 2d, Kamakaha 8th, No 2d, Ohana 9th, No 2d, Kapa 9th, No 31, Kapuni 9th, No 32, Lonia 11th, No 33, Kamakaha 13th, No 34, Koko 14th, No 35, Maunakina 15th, No 36, Kaupuni 15th, No 37, Kalawala 16th, No 38, Kanawaha 16th, No 39, Kaka 16th, No 40, Eia 16th, No 41, Punalu 16th, No 42, Kailipahoa 16th, No 43, Kalawa 16th, No 44, Bealaha 16th, No 45, Kanoehi 16th, No 46, Alama 16th, No 47, Kamakaha 17th, No 48 & 49, Alama 25d, No 50, Malua 25d, No 51, 52 & 53, Josee Alimoa 21th, No 54, Kamakaha 21th, No 55, Anana 25th, No 56 & 57, Wright Place 27th, No 58, Makalihi 27th, No 59, Akaka 27th, No 60, 61 & 62, Kanakoa 27th.

Wharves, Honolulu.-Lourada and Howland 9th.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR: It is a cause of congratulation to all right-minded people that there are but few-even among those who are most devoid of that sense of honor which directs and governs the conduct of all good men towards their fellow-men who are so utterly regardless of the debt of gratitude they owe to those from whom they have received protection and assistance, as either from a thirst for notoriety, or from some baser motive, to abuse and slander them. The most abandoned character has generally some tender spot in his heart. Those to whom he has looked for assistance and protection, not in vain, are generally secure from his defamations. What then shall we think of one, who, occupying an "influential" position in this community, and enjoying the protection of the Government, the sympathy and confidence of his associates, should so far forget the sacred debt of gratitude he owes the one for his benign and liberal protection, and the other for that confidence and sympathy without which no one can be "influential," as to misrepresent and vilify both, with the express and avowed purpose of defeating a measure which all parties and all creeds united in advocating?

Such a character is the author of the letter published in the San Francisco Bulletin of Sept. 21st, containing, as it does, a tissue of false statements, false conclusions, and malicious slanders against the King, the Government, and the people of this Kingdom, such as are seldom seen in so small a compass. The writer, after briefly stating the object for which that interesting document was drawn, and modestly hinting that he was worthy of great credit because he had enjoyed for nearly ten years the confidence of American Commissioners and Ministers resident here, actually claiming to have been little short of their ally, starts out with the assertion that, "During the past ten years there has been a gradual growth of American sentiment on the Islands, which had reached a point of enthusiasm and high expectation in July last, when the Reciprocity Treaty checked the desire for annexation." Now, the man who would deliberately make an assertion like the above, after ten years' intelligent observation of the people of this Kingdom, both native and foreign, must have reached a point of moral turpitude seldom witnessed. Its notorious and utter falsehood, so far as it concerns the mass of the population, whether we take the American or other foreign residents, and above all, the natives of the country, is so apparent that it is almost a wonder that a man could be found with the audacity to make it, even among those who are base enough to stir up and keep alive for years, by the most malicious, false and mischievous misrepresentations, opposition to a Government which may well challenge all its detractors to prove where it has ever oppressed a subject, or committed an act calculated to hinder the commerce, or retard the progress of its people. So far from any such enthusiasm existing at the time mentioned by the writer in question, there never did exist among those who have had the interests of the Hawaiian people at heart, anything like a desire to see these Islands annexed to the United States or any other great Power.

On the contrary, all who have felt such interest, were for the ten years previous to July, 1867, are now, and so long as they are not so persecuted, will be, opposed to any such annexation, whatever it may be said or done by would-be advisers of diplomats and statesmen. And among those who feel such an interest in the Hawaiian people are those who have the greatest material interests in the country; who are identified with its commerce and agriculture; who, up to July, 1867, and since, have freely invested their capital in the development of the natural resources of the country, without the least idea of the terrible jeopardy in which "the petty despotism now holding dominion here" had placed "a vast amount of foreign capital," who, with whatever longing or regard they may have for the land of their nativity, look upon this as the home of their choice, where they intend to pass their days, and leave their children the peaceful and loyal subjects of a Government with as liberal and as paternal to its subjects as any that exists; and among whom will be found Americans, in fully equal proportion to their relative numbers with the other foreign residents on these Islands. It may be truthfully said that all the enthusiasm for annexation which has ever existed here, has existed in the breasts of just such persons as the writer of the letter in question, who is certainly either a disappointed politician or would-be statesman, or one of that class of adventurers who may be truly said to be "wolves in sheep's clothing," who put on the cloak of religion that they may the better carry on their evil practices of creating contention and discount in peaceful communities for their own aggrandizement, or mayhap, gratify their more ambitious desires of making themselves famous by creating revolutions, and who, thwarted of their designs, vent their spite in malicious slanders. To which of these he may belong, one thing is certain: that, notwithstanding his assertion, at the time mentioned no such enthusiasm for annexation existed, and consequently his further assertion, that this furor of annexation was checked by the prospect of the Reciprocity Treaty, is as untrue as the first part of the sentence.

This writer seems to find all his argument-which there is very little upon the hypothesis that the financial condition of this country is at a very low ebb; that in order that any enterprise should be prosperous it is necessary that we should have assistance from our more powerful neighbor, and that if we do not have such assistance, all our efforts will be in vain, and that the commencement of that period, of depending upon the fortunes and caprices of the warring business, we now depend upon the certain and unfading natural resources which a kind Providence has so generously given us; and although it may be said that financial difficulties have arisen to planters during that time, it can easily be proven that they neither arose from obstacles thrown in the way of

MARTIN THE WIZARD

"HAS ARRIVED."

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

AT THE Royal Hawaiian Theatre, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, NOVEMBER 5th & 7th,

Changed as if by a MAGIC WAND, this Popular Place of Amusement into a gorgeous ENCHANTED TEMPLE of Magic and Mystery, or a Night in Wonder World, together with innumerable and amusing incidents in Ventriloquism and Mechanical Figures, or apparently animated Automata, which have invariably been greeted with enthusiastic applause from every audience. These Figures have been brought to such perfection as to defy all comparison, surpassing anything of the kind in the World.

PART I-ILLUSIONARY.

PART II-VENTRILUQUISM.

PART III-Wonderful Second Sight Mystery or Supernatural Vision by Mrs. Clara Martin.

PART IV-A Magic Theatre of ten performers.

For particulars see Small Bills.

ADMISSION: Dress Circle and Parquette.....One Dollar Children under ten years.....Fifty Cents Pit.....Fifty Cents

SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction for cash in hand, on the premises at WILHELM'S BAKERY, the following property distrained under the law for the payment of four months' rent due the undersigned from said G. Wilhelm.

1 writing desk, 4 bottles pie fruit, 3 bottles ground pepper, 2 kegs sugar, 1 lot arrowroot, 1 tobacco cutter, 1 24 hour clock, 1 calendar, 1 large platform counter scales, 1 small scales and weights, 9 bags buckwheat flour, 3 chairs, 3 kerosene side lamps, 1 lot carpenter's tools, 2 biscuit cutters, 4 baskets, 1 tub, 1 steelyard, 1 brass kettle, 2 bread troughs, 1 gallon measure and 2 tin pails, 1 lot small bake pans, 1 lot small bake pans, 1 lot firewood, 1 hand-car, 3 wood axes and mallet, 2 shovels, 2 charcoal cookers, 3 yeast tubs, 1 scrubbing brush, 1 baker's oven, (to be removed within one week after sale) 2 brooms, 1 lot of sundries.

ROBERT LETT.

NOTICE!

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the HAWAII SUGAR CO. took place on the 20th of October according to previous notice at the office of Mr. S. N. Castle, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were chosen:-

W. H. HERRING, President. J. B. ATHERTON, Secretary. S. N. CASTLE, Treasurer. D. S. SMITH, Auditor.

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FAMILY DRUG STORE.
J. M. SMITH & CO.,
HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVAL,
 a New Assortment of Drugs and Medicines.
 Sand's Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do.,
 Ayer's do., Bristol's do., Shaker's do.,
 Root do., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
 Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild
 Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda,
 Compound Extract of Sassafras, Capsules,
 Thurn's Extract, Crossman's Specific,
 Pills and Ointments, of various kinds,
 Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Emulgators,
 Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White,
 Pumilating Paste, Trusses,
 J. R. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shields,
 Lubin's and Pinard's Extracts,
 Toilet Articles, Lip Salve,
 Indelible Pencils, a New Invention.
 Hair Restorers and Dressings,
 Sponges, Leeches, etc., etc., etc.
Drugs of all kinds.
 Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-14

KEM HO,
Restaurant and Boarding House,
 Corner of Hotel & Maunakea Sts.,
THE TABLES WILL BE SUPPLIED
 with the best in the Market.
Meals at all hours.
 Board per week, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Single
 Meals down stairs 12 cents. 18-2m

PUNALUU RICE PLANTATION.
NO. 1, and COOLIE RICE always
 on hand and for sale by
WALKER & ALLEN,
 28-3m Agents.

R. R. R.
90
 OUT OF
100

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

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

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

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

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

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868
For Sale by
 Crane & Brigham, San Francisco,
 R. H. McDonald & Co., San Francisco
 Justin Gates & Bro., Sacramento,
 And by all Druggists and Country Merchants. 11-14

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

BALES FANCY PRINTS OF SUPERIOR
 quality and new styles,
 White Cottons, Blue Cottons, Brown Drills,
 Blue Drills, Heavy Blue Denims—a sup'r art.,
 Assorted Colored Denims, Large size Cotton
 and Woollen Blankets of assorted colors,
 Fine Black Bartheles, Black and Colored
 Cashmeres, etc., Black, White and Blue
 Coloreds and Alpacaes, Superior White and
 Drab Molekins, White and Blue Flannels,
 Black Silk in pieces, Barege for veils, etc.,
 Black Crapes, Fine Black and Blue Broadcloths,
 Cheviots, Superior Pastelons, Victoria
 Lawns, Menquy Nettings, Barlaas and He-
 sians, Faux Merinos and Cashmeres.

Descent into a Parisian Mush-
room Cave.
 It is pretty generally known that mush-
 rooms are grown in great quantity under
 Paris and its environs, but it is somewhat
 difficult to gain access to these caverns,
 and therefore a few words descriptive of
 one of them may not be unacceptable.
 The locality is that of Montrouge, just
 outside Paris. The surface of the ground
 is cropp'd with wheat; here and there are
 heaps of large white cut stones ready to
 be transported to the buildings of Paris,
 and which have recently been brought to
 the surface through the coal-pit open-
 ings. There is nothing like a quarry," as
 we understand it, to be seen about, but the
 stone is extracted as we extract coal, and
 with no interference whatever with the
 surface of the ground. We find a "cham-
 pioniste" after some trouble, and he accom-
 panies us across some fields to the
 mouth of his subterranean garden. If we
 may so call it. It is a circular opening,
 half of it being covered with planks, and
 the head of a pole with sticks thrust
 through it appearing a couple of feet above
 the surface, its base resting in the darkness
 seventy feet below. We descend by this
 shaly pole with the sticks thrust through
 it, and soon reach the bottom of the shaft,
 from which little passages radiate. A few
 small lamps fixed at the ends of pointed
 sticks are placed below, and with one of
 these we follow our guide. Our passage is
 narrow, but roomy enough to stand erect,
 and immediately on entering it mushroom
 culture begins. On each side of the path-
 way there is a small bed of moist half-de-
 composed stable manure, not covered with
 earth—they are beds which have been
 made quite recently, and have not yet been
 spawned. Presently we arrive at beds in
 which the spawn has been placed, and is
 "taking" freely. The spawn in this cave
 is introduced to the little beds by means
 of flakes taken from an old bed, or still
 better, from a heap of stable manure in
 which it occurs "naturally." Such spawn
 our guide preferred, and called it virgin
 spawn, and considered it more valuable
 than that taken from old beds. Of spawn
 in bricks, as in England, there is no
 one. Our championiste pointed with
 pride to the way in which the flakes of
 spawn had begun to spread their influence
 through the little beds, and passed on,
 sometimes stooping very low, and caution-
 ing us against the pointed stones in the
 roof, to which the beds were in a narrow
 space. Here he saw, and with much ad-
 miration, little smooth, pretty-colored gird-
 lers running against all the sides of the passage
 and wherever the rocky subway became as
 wide as a small bedroom, two or three little
 beds were placed parallel to each other.
 These beds were young, and dotted over
 their sides with mushrooms no larger than
 sweet-pea seeds, but ready-dotted thus,
 and affording an excellent prospect of a
 crop. Be it observed that the little beds
 contain a much smaller body of stuff than
 is ever the case in our gardens—20 inches
 high, and about the same width at base
 being about the maximum, and of course
 these against the sides of the passages
 have not so much matter as those shaped
 like little potato pits, and placed in the
 more open spaces. The soil with which
 they are covered to the depth of about an
 inch is nearly white—it is simply sifted
 from the rubbish of the stone cutting above,
 and the use of this gives to the recently-
 made bed the appearance of being covered
 with whitish putty. Although we were
 from 70 to 80 below the surface of the
 ground, everything looks very neat—in
 fact, very much more so than could have
 been expected, not a particle of litter or
 matter out of place being met with the
 whole time. Some length of bed is made
 every day in the year, and, as they naturally
 finish one gallery or series of galleries at a
 time, the beds in each have a like charac-
 ter. As we proceed to these in full bear-
 ing, creeping up and down narrow pas-
 sages, winding always between the two little
 narrow beds, but the passages, and
 seeing now and then wider nooks, and
 the side filled with two or three little beds,
 even if the space be but a few feet long,
 daylight is again seen, this time coming
 through another well-like shaft, formerly
 used for getting up the stone, but now for
 throwing down the requisite material into
 the cave. At the bottom lies a large heap
 of the white cut before mentioned, and a
 barrel of water—for gentle water is re-
 quired in the quiet, cool, moist stillness
 of these caves, as well as in mushroom
 houses on the upper crust. Again we
 plunge into a passage dark as ink, and
 between two lines of little beds in full bear-
 ing, the beautiful white button-like mush-
 rooms appearing everywhere in profusion
 along the sides of the dimly-lighted beds,
 something like the drills which farmers
 make for green crops. As the proprietor
 goes along he removes sundry bunches that
 are in perfection, and leaves them on the
 spot, so that they may be gathered with
 the collection for to-morrow's market. He
 gathers largely every day, occasionally send-
 ing more than 400 pounds weight per day,
 or an average being about 200 pounds. A
 moment more and we are in an open space,
 a sort of chamber 20 feet by 12 feet;
 and here the little beds are arranged in
 parallel lines, a passage of not more than
 four inches separating them, and the sides
 of the beds literally blistered over with
 mushrooms. There is one exception; on
 half of the bed and for about ten feet long
 the little mushrooms have appeared, and
 are appearing, but they never get so large
 as the pea stage, and then shrivel away,
 "bewitched" as it were. At least, such
 was the inference to be drawn from the
 cultivator's expressions about it. He
 gravely attributed it to a ridiculous su-
 perstition, cause, which is better not men-
 tioned here. Generally the mushrooms

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

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

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

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

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

Groceries & Provisions,
 Crushed Sugar in half barrels, Superior West-
 phalia Hams, Bologna Sausages, Sardines in
 half and quarter boxes, Anchovies and Sar-
 dines in stone jars, Vinegar in 3 and 5 gallon
 demijohns, Superior Fruit Syrup, Fruits
 in Sugar, Vanilla Chocolate.

Spirits, Wines & Beer,
 Casks very Superior Pale Brandy, Fine old
 Sherry in wood, Superior Port Wine, Spark-
 ling Hoek, Champagne, Claret, the Celebrated
 Gin of Reyembode and Sons, Schiedam,
 Ale and Porter in quarts and pints, of the well
 known Brewery of Becken & Schroeder, Ham-
 burg, the famous Liebfraumilch Hoek.

Cigars,
 From the cheapest to the best Havana
Sundries,
 Sailors' Sheath Knives and Jack Knives.
 Also—A Choice Assortment of Fancy Cut-
 lery of different sizes and patterns, Needles,
 No. 1 to 10, Violin Strings, Playing Cards,
 Jewellery, assorted French Dusters, Gent's
 demijohns, Superior Fruit Syrup.

UMBRELLAS—Cotton, Alpaca and
 Silks of various colors and patterns. Mas-
 sacra Oil, Children's Toys, Dolls, Water Colors,
 Beads, Suspenders of various qualities and
 patterns, Wrapping Paper.

PAINTS AND OILS—Superior White
 Lead, Zinc White, Boleo Linseed Oil.
CASKS ZINC, in Sheets of 28 by 12 and
 37 by 14 inches.
ROLLS SHEET LEAD, of 2, 2 1/2, 3,
 3 1/2, 5, 5 and 6 pounds per square foot.
ROUND BAR IRON, from 2 to 1 1/2
 inches diameter.
WINDOW GLASS, in boxes of 50 feet
 each, from 18 by 24 to 30 by 40 inches.

ON HAND,
Besides Other Merchandise,
 Downer's best Kerosene Oil, in 5 gallon tins,
 Fresh California Lard, Best Portland Cement,
 Russian Potash, Mackinac Dock and Plaster
 of Paris, Roofing felt, Superior Kona Coffee.
 Also, First Shipment of the well known
MESS BEEF, packed by C. Bertel-
 mann, on Kauai,
 Just Received and Ready for Inspection.

Just Received per Ship
Ceylon from Boston,
 Bales best Amosong Denims, White and Blue
 Sewing Cotton, Cases, Fine Primas Prints—
 Assorted Patterns, Superior White and Brown
 Cottons and Drills for family use, Lampwick,
 American Saddles—large size, Hunt's Superior
 Handled Axes—assorted sizes, Native Spades,
 best make (O's), Card Matches, Dutch Ver-
 hose and Couplings, 3 inch, etc, Saltpe-
 tron, Mason's best Blacking, Barrels Turk's Island
 Salt, etc., etc, etc.

Also, Soon to Follow per
Wilhelm I.
 A SHIPMENT OF VERY DESIRABLE
German, English & French Goods,
 To be Specified Without Delay.
The Steamers and Packets
 From San Francisco, by every trip, will bring
 Invoices of New and Desirable
 Merchandise,
 Consisting of all the various branches of man-
 ufactures and provisions of California,
 the Eastern States, England, and
 the Continent of Europe,
 Which Shipments will be classified on arrival.
THEOD. C. HEUCK,
 28-3m Cor. Fort & Merchant Street.

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

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

The ill-feeling which existed between the
Batallion Santander and the *Panama Militia*
 broke out on Saturday morning last,
 when the former were dispersed and dis-
 persed by the latter, who took possession
 of the castril and now remain in command
 of the city. During the *fracas* which oc-
 curred in front of the Cuartel de las Mon-
 jas, Capt. Claudio Mesa was killed and
 Sergt. Amaya wounded; they were both
 shot by a revolver in the hands of
 Captain Riquelme, whilst he was at-
 tempting to arrest Mesa. After the mil-
 itary possession of the Cuartel they fired
 some twenty shots in the most reckless
 manner, seven of which took effect in a
 cottage belonging to Mr. Boyd and adjoining
 his residence, the balls passing com-
 pletely through it into the yard. The oc-
 cupant of the cottage narrowly escaped
 with his life by throwing himself at full
 length on the ground whilst the balls pas-
 sed over him. Three balls entered the
 house of Mr. Vallarino, and one was picked
 up in Mr. Shubers parlor. The timely
 interference of Gen. Corrozo prevented
 further bloodshed, and after two hours of
 intense excitement, matters quieted down
 and the alarmed inhabitants felt to some
 extent reassured and safe. During the
 time all this was transpiring President
 Ponce and General Mesa were returning
 from Aspinwall where they had gone to
 meet General Acosta. On arriving at the
 station General Corrozo was arrested by
 order of General Mesa and placed in the
 guard-house of the militia outside the
 walls, where he still remains a prisoner.
 Mesa, however, whilst he was in dis-
 position was made to the breaking up of
 the *Batallion Santander*, and although
 President Ponce issued a very weak and
 unmeaning proclamation in the afternoon
 stating that what had occurred was merely
 a disturbance among some of his officers
 at the barracks, and that it partook of
 nothing official, he handed in his resigna-
 tion of his position as President, and on the
 following day General Corrozo, who was
 named his successor (*primero designado*),
 at the installation of the Ponce adminis-
 tration, took possession of the Presidential
 chair, and is now Chief Magistrate of
 the State, having formed his administra-
 tion as follows:
 Governor of the Department, Senor Juan
 Mendonza; Secretary of State, Don Carlos
 Yeaza Arosemena; Official Editor, Dr.
 Mateo Irujo.

How long the new administration will
 last it is hard to foresee, but we trust it
 may be successful in maintaining peace
 and placing the Isthmus once more in a
 prosperous condition.
 The *Star* has the following farewell shot
 at the *Batallion Santander*, which from
 its first arrival in Panama has been con-
 stantly bringing disgrace to itself and mis-
 ery and ruin to the State, has at length
 been broken up. During the four years it
 has been stationed in Panama it has assist-
 ed in getting up more than a dozen revolu-
 tions, breaking up some half dozen peace-
 able administrations, and squandering hun-
 dreds of thousands of dollars of the public mon-
 ey on the government when the slightest
 chance offered for making anything by the
 move. Their last act, headed by General
 Ponce, was the disgraceful affair of the 5th
 of July, when they captured the Vice ad-
 ministration and threw the state into dis-
 order. Gen. Ponce declaring himself Pro-
 visional President. His short-lived rule
 shows how incompetent he was for such a
 post, and on Saturday last General Cor-
 rozo's militia dispersed and broke up the
 wretched remains of the *Batallion*, making
 a prisoner of General Mesa, and a few
 other men, and President Ponce, once again
 in his resignation, and will, we understand,
 shortly leave for Bogota. On the same
 day, we learn that General Ponce received
 information from Bogota that the General
 Government was so indignant at the course
 he pursued on the 5th of July that it at
 once deprived him of his rank as General
 in the army of the Republic. No one will
 regret the resignation of Panama of the
Batallion Santander, and it is scarcely
 likely that we will ever again be burdened
 with a more troublesome force.

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

LEGAL NOTICES.
Supreme Court--In Probate.
 In the matter of the Estate of Theophilus
 Metcalf.
WHEREAS Emma Metcalf Beck-
 ley has filed a petition to the Honorable
 Elisha H. Allen, sitting as a Court of Probate,
 setting forth that an application is now pend-
 ing before the Court by G. P. Judd and J. V.
 Austin, Executors of the last will of the said
 Theophilus Metcalf, for an order of Court to
 sell the real and personal property of the Es-
 tate on the ground that they have no other
 means of liquidating the debt, but that the
 petitioner can make arrangements to meet the
 liabilities of the Estate and to render neces-
 sary the sale of said property, provided that
 certain new Executors in the petition above
 named be appointed, and whereas the above
 named Executors have joined in this applica-
 tion to be relieved from their trust, and the
 Creditor upon the Estate have also joined in
 the application.
 Therefore, notice is hereby given that this
 matter, with all objections thereto, will be
 heard by the said Chief Justice at his Cham-
 bers in the Court House, Honolulu, ON SAT-
 URDAY, the 7th day of NOVEMBER next,
 at 11 o'clock, A. M.
 L. McCULLY, Clerk.

Supreme Court--In Probate.
 In the matter of the proof of the will of Rich-
 ard Benson Neville, formerly of Honolulu,
 Island of Oahu, and lately of Kona, Is-
 land of Hawaii, late deceased.
PROPER application having been
 made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen,
 Justice of the Supreme Court, by A. S.
 Cleghorn, one of the Executors named in the
 will, for probate of the will of Richard Benson
 Neville, deceased, late deceased. Notice is
 hereby given to all persons whom it may con-
 cern, that THURSDAY, the 5th day of Novem-
 ber next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a
 day and hour appointed for the hearing
 proof of said will, and all objections thereto
 may be offered thereto, at the Court House in
 the town of Honolulu.
 WM. HUMPHREYS,
 Deputy Chief Justice Supreme Court.
 Court House, Oct. 29, 1868.—41-31

Supreme Court of the Ha-
waiian Islands.
 William M. Wilber, vs. Phoebe T. Wilber.
WHEREAS, the Complainant in
 the above entitled cause has filed a peti-
 tion to the Hon. James W. Austin, Justice
 of the Supreme Court, praying for a decree
 of divorce from her, the defendant aforesaid,
 on the ground of willful desertion without
 cause, of the said defendant, for three years
 past. Now this is to notify the said
 Phoebe T. Wilber to appear before the Hon.
 James W. Austin, Justice of the Supreme
 Court, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of
 JANUARY, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
 at which time will be heard the petition aforesaid,
 and to file her answer thereto.
 Deputy Chief Justice Supreme Court.
 Honolulu, Sept. 9, 1868.—38-4m

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 of said Estate,
 for an examination of his accounts and dis-
 charge from responsibility as Administrator,
 and for a decree of Court awarding the Real
 Estate to himself, in default of other heirs ap-
 pearing in claim of said Estate, and in ac-
 cordance with the provisions of the will aforesaid,
 having ordered that the public notice of this
 application be made in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE
 for the space of six months, therefore he
 is known to all persons whom it may con-
 cern, that THURSDAY, the 11th day of April,
 at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time will be
 heard the petition aforesaid, and to file his
 answer thereto.
 L. McCULLY, Clerk.

Supreme Court--In Probate.
 In the matter of the Estate of Henry 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 of said Estate,
 for an examination of his accounts and dis-
 charge from responsibility as Administrator,
 and for a decree of Court awarding the Real
 Estate to himself, in default of other heirs ap-
 pearing in claim of said Estate, and in ac-
 cordance with the provisions of the will aforesaid,
 having ordered that the public notice of this
 application be made in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE
 for the space of six months, therefore he
 is known to all persons whom it may con-
 cern, that THURSDAY, the 11th day of April,
 at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time will be
 heard the petition aforesaid, and to file his
 answer thereto.
 L. McCULLY, Clerk.

In the Supreme Court
Of the Hawaiian Islands--Oahu, &c.
 Catherine McGuire, Complainant, vs. Alexan-
 der 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 appear
 before the said Chief Justice at his Cham-
 bers 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 the Hon-
 orable Court divorcing her the said Complainant
 from the bonds of matrimony now exist-
 ing between her and the said Defendant, and
 to file her answer thereto, and to file her
 grounds of willful desertion and adultery,
 all which is fully set forth in the petition
 filed in this cause. And you are hereby noti-
 fied that if you fail to appear and file an an-
 swer to the said petition, and to file your
 answer thereto, the said Complainant will apply to the
 said Chief Justice for the relief therein demanded.
 Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice
 of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands,
 8th day of June, 1868.
 20-6m
 L. McCULLY, Clerk.

In the Supreme Court
Of the Hawaiian Islands--Oahu, &c.
 Mary Anne Basim, Complainant, vs. Jose
 Basim, Defendant.
 Action brought before the Honorable Elisha H.
 Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 at Chambers, upon petition this day filed in
 the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands
 by the said Complainant, for a decree of
 divorce from her the said Defendant, and
 for a decree of Court awarding the Real
 Estate to herself, in default of other heirs ap-
 pearing in claim of said Estate, and in ac-
 cordance with the provisions of the will aforesaid,
 having ordered that the public notice of this
 application be made in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE
 for the space of six months, therefore he
 is known to all persons whom it may con