



J. MOTT SMITH, Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1868.

Mr. G. VON GORNEITZ having taken charge of the Government Press during the absence of Dr. J. Mott Smith, all business communications are thereby requested to be sent to him.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S NOTICE. THE COURT will go into full mourning for His late Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, G. C. K., Commander-in-Chief and member of His Majesty's Privy Council of State, from the date of this notice until two weeks after the funeral, and will wear half mourning from that time until the expiration of two months from the day of the funeral.

Members of the Legislative Assembly, and all the Representatives of Foreign Countries, Consuls and Commercial Agents are invited to observe the period of mourning herein prescribed, and the public generally are requested to show their respect for the memory of His late Highness, by wearing signs of mourning during the time specified.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. The Adjutant General's Office has been commanded to direct, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of His late Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, G. C. K., Commander-in-Chief of the forces, and several volunteer companies wear, when in uniform, black crape over the ornamental part of the hat or cap, over the sword knot, and on the left arm, with white gloves and a black crape scarf over the neck.

Official Correspondence. Immediately after the decease of His Highness M. Kekuanaoa, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs dispatched the following letter to the Representatives of Foreign Powers, and answers were promptly received. We insert the correspondence.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. SIR: It is my sad office to announce the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty, who expired at his residence in Honolulu, at 2 o'clock this morning. His Highness was Commander-in-Chief of the forces, and President of the Legislative Assembly, and besides many other honorable offices, has held the distinguished position of Governor and Chancellor of the Kingdom, and Governor of the Island of Oahu.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT HONOLULU, Nov. 24, 1868. SIR: It is with feelings of the most profound sorrow that I received your letter of yesterday, announcing the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

FRENCH CONSULATE AT HONOLULU, Honolulu, Nov. 24th, 1868. YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have just received the dispatch in which you announce to me the decease of His Highness M. Kekuanaoa, father of His Majesty Kamehameha V. This sad event, as you justly remark, is a cause of affliction to those who are attached to the Hawaiian Royal Family.

CONSULATE OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION, Honolulu, Nov. 25, 1868. YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch announcing the death of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULATE OF THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM, Honolulu, Nov. 24, 1868. SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of today's date, which I received with great sympathy and condolence in the death of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULATE OF PERU, Honolulu, Nov. 27th, 1868. SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

me many opportunities to love and respect the deceased. Whether privately or in official intercourse, all his actions were such as to make us feel that we were in the presence of a noble man, and as I had the privilege of working under his presidency in the Legislative Assembly, to join with him at His Majesty's Council, and to meet him on many other occasions, indeed, it is paying but a small tribute to the memory of the departed, when I say, we all lost in him a noble man, and a good and staunch friend.

I shall consider it my earnest duty—a mournful one on this occasion—to join in officially showing all the respect due to the deceased, and, renewing to you, Sir, the assurance of my highest respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient servant.

THEO. C. HERCK, Consul. To His Ex. Stephen H. Phillips, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at interior.

VICE CONSULATE OF RUSSIA, Honolulu, Nov. 25, 1868. SIR: With feelings of deep regret and sympathy, I have learned through your Excellency's communication of the 24th inst., the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULATE OF THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM, Honolulu, Nov. 24, 1868. SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of today's date, which I received with great sympathy and condolence in the death of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

CONSULADO DE CHILE, Honolulu, 27th Nov., 1868. SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatch of the 24th inst., conveying the sad intelligence of the decease of His Highness Matako Kekuanaoa, the venerable father of His Majesty the King.

Is the course of the leading article of this paper, for October 28th, it was remarked, incidentally to the subject then under discussion, that "the Government has striven, and is striving to advance the schools." An anonymous writer, contributing to another local paper, commenting on this remark, says: "The allusions of the Government writers to what the Government are doing for schools, can only mislead those who are not familiar with the persistent efforts of Government, for some years, to force the people into patronizing a system of education repugnant to them, a system which has forced a majority of the people to support independent schools, whilst taxed to support a system which is odious to them."

He has hitherto lately adverted to the boldness with which some people make unfounded assertions, and the steadiness with which they reiterate them. Some little knowledge of human nature induces those who are willing to adopt and persist in such a course, to adhere likewise to the plan of making general assertions, and to scorn to descend to particulars.

There were, at the last report in the common schools, 6218 children; in nine other schools, supported entirely by Government, 680 children, making a total of 6998. In addition to this there were in eight boarding schools, which are subsidized by Government, 343 children. These eight boarding schools were subsidized last year, by the Board of Education, to the amount of \$5,200, and could scarcely exist—certainly could not be as effective as they are, without such aid. For the most part, if not altogether, they were established in view of Government assistance and support. There were at Punaheoa, at the time of said report, 61 pupils. The total number of children attending all other schools, independent of and unsubsidized by Government, at the same time was only 1038—of which there were attending Students of the Sacred Hearts, 86, and Ahulimani College, 40, both Roman Catholics. These two establishments were singled out, because it is presumed, in view of the length of time they have been established, and of the auspices under which they are supported, no one will say that the parents, who send their children to them, have been forced by the present Board of Education to support independent schools.

One of the most efficient of the schools whose numbers go to make up the comparatively small number of those who are frequenting independent schools, has, since the Report, applied for and received the subsidy of the Government, whilst still another—one of the largest—is now willing and anxious to come under the Government system. A new Paria School is now being established on Maui, by the suggestion of one of our oldest and most experienced educators—Mr. C. B. Andrews—and the services of Mr. Robert Andrews and Mrs. Sarah Thurston—children of the late Honorable and Reverend Lorin Andrews—have been secured. The public will therefore see that it certainly is not a fact that "a majority of the people have been forced to support independent schools;" and all our most experienced educators are in full accord and sympathy with the Board of Education, in their efforts to promote the good cause.

We should not forget to mention that the very small minority of the children represented by the 1,038, includes the children of foreigners who frequent the private select schools in the City of Honolulu, and elsewhere, and that the serious attention of the Board has been given for some time past to overcoming the difficulties in the way of providing suitable education for these children, of both native and foreign parentage, to whom the English language is the ordinary means of domestic and social intercourse.

NOVEMBER 28th, the Twenty-fifth anniversary of the joint recognition by England and France of the existence in these Islands of an independent government, capable of managing its own internal affairs—occurred on Saturday last. Owing to the well-known fact that the Court is in mourning for the lamented decease of a member of the Royal Family, there was no public celebration of the day, beyond the closing of government offices and the firing of a salute from the battery on Punch-bowl.

The compilation of troubles that led to the temporary subversion of the government of this country in 1868, were less of a political than of a private and personal nature. In fact, the rulers of this country, at the time untroubled as they were in statecraft, were truly and honestly desiring to do what was right towards the foreigners residing here, as indeed they have ever been. But unfortunately the government with whose subjects the main commerce of the Islands was then carried on, was represented by men who took pleasure in slight or fanciful provocations, and put themselves into actual opposition to the government of the country and determined and openly declared for its overthrow. At this distant day, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, it is difficult to decide, and in fact would be unwise to do so, on all the merits of the case—the real or fanciful, or it might be said the exaggerated, cases set forth by the complainants—which led to the final aggressive action of an impulsive hot-headed young officer—Lord George Paulet, in command of the *Ceryford*, arrived here in the early part of 1863, and the malcontents at once enlisted him in their cause. The consequence was, that Kamehameha III, badgered beyond endurance, threw up the sovereignty of his country to the naval officer, trusting as he said at the time, to the good sense of the British Government. Nor was he disappointed. The superior in command on the Pacific, the honored Admiral Thomas, arrived here in July, from Valparaiso, in the *Dublin*, having come expressly on being informed of Lord Geo. Paulet's proceedings, and on the 31st of that month, the flag of Hawaii was again elevated, and saluted by the men-of-war in port—English and American.

MEANWHILE, Messrs. Haillio and Richards had been on a mission to Europe and America, the object of which was to secure the acknowledgement of the Independence of our island government, and thus giving us a status among the nations of the earth. This was done by the United States in 1842, and by the English Government just about one month after Lord G. Paulet's taking possession, singular enough to say. But on November 28th, 1868—mark, that all these events of Hawaiian history occur in the same year—Lord Aberdeen, on behalf of the British Government, and Count St. Anlaire on behalf of the Government of His Majesty Louis Philippe, the King of the French, signed a joint recognition of the Independence of this Government, and also a joint agreement never to take possession of any part of the Hawaiian territory.

THE BATTLE OF NOVEMBER 24. It will not surprise your readers, nor the dwellers in any other part of the world, to learn that the National Republican Party were the victors at the late battle at the polls on the 24th inst., and that the will of the people elevates Grant and Colfax to the highest offices of the Republic.

One of the most exciting campaigns in the history of this nation was brought to a close on the 24th instant in a quiet and orderly manner. The day in this city was warm and pleasant, business was generally suspended, and citizens gave themselves to the work at the ballot boxes. Great precautions had been taken by the authorities by engaging special police and reorganizing the old force, so as to preserve order on the day of election, and nothing worthy of notice transpired except a few small fights, and arrests for drunk and illegal voting. A count of votes at the close of the day showed that the "Democrats had carried the city." But they will not carry it very far, as the Republican party elected their chief of police. This city and county gave 1,460 majority for Seymour and Blair, but the whole State, when the returns are all in, will show between 600 and 700 majority for Grant and Colfax. It has been a close fight in the State between the two parties, and the Republican party deserve great credit for their victory over the legitimate and illegitimate votes of an insubstantial party, and California cannot but be called a Democratic State as it proved itself last year by the election of a Democratic Governor.

The States known to have given majorities for Seymour are Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, and perhaps Oregon. The whole number of votes in the Electoral College from the thirty-four States which participated in the Presidential election is 294. Grant has probably carried twenty-five States, representing 309 votes or more than a majority. The popular majorities for Grant are not definitely enough stated to warrant a comparison with those cast for Lincoln in 1864.

GAMBLING. Betting on the result of the late elections is of course at an end, and men have contented their profits and losses. Since the election it is quite a common sight to see new hats on the streets. But some have lost or gained more than a new hat. Never in the history of the State was political betting so widespread and ruinous. Thousands of Californians have been financially ruined! Since the close of the contest the press has denounced election gambling, but it was not until after all the mischief was done, the money won and lost and domestic misery accomplished.

OVERLAND TO NEW YORK. Everything connected with the progress of the Pacific Railroad is of course of great interest to your readers. The Central Pacific Railroad is now completed 400 miles east of the Northern end of Salt Lake. Work is being pushed forward at the rate of 3 miles a day. Exertions are making to cover all the snow sheds on the mountain portion of the route, so that transportation across the Sierra Nevada may not be interrupted during the winter months. Wells, Fargo & Co. have an advertisement fixing the time and price for an overland trip to New York. The time required to reach New York is now 11 days, and the fare in greenbacks is \$284.30, or in gold at present rates would be about \$216. If we add to this the cost of meals and incidental sleeping over night say \$25, we have a total in gold of \$241.

ALTHOUGH there are some 400 miles of road uncompleted, which must be made in stages, yet the tide of travel is now turning in that direction. Early in the spring, with present rates of passage to New York, it is likely that nearly all first class passengers will go overland.

THE NEW DIRECTORY FOR 1868-9. Henry G. Langley's new city Directory has been issued. It is a large volume of 756 pp. This is the tenth year of the publication of the Directory, and its contents indicate the growth of the city. The population of the city in July, 1868, is 147,000. The females over 15 are estimated at 30,000. The present census contains nearly 60,000 names, indicating an increase of nearly 40 per cent over those of 1864. The book is furnished at the price of \$5. Why don't some of your enterprising book men attempt the publication of a Honolulu Directory, which might be valuable for reference?

IN this connection I must mention the appearance of a neat work called the Hawaiian Club Papers, published in Boston, and edited by a Committee of the Hawaiian Club of that city. The book is just from the press. It contains interesting articles from the pen of E. P. Bond, James Hunnewell, E. W. Clark, S. B. Dole, W. T. Brigham, and a Hawaiian National Hymn by Mrs. Lilla K. Dominis. One of the most valuable papers in this book is a catalogue of works, published at, or relating to the Hawaiian Islands, by W. T. Brigham.

GENERAL McCLINTON and the State University. The Board of Regents of the University of California have voted to extend an invitation to General McClinton to accept the Presidency of that institution. This action of the Board has called down the wrath of the entire Republican press of the State, on account, particularly, of the political antecedents of this defeated Democratic candidate for a Presidency, and as a political leader, McClinton has proved a failure, and he has never distinguished himself as an educator, nor known to possess qualities which would fit him for such a position. His acceptance of the position of President of the University—about which much doubt is expressed—would undoubtedly ruin the prospects of

the infant enterprise. The action of the Board of Regents is most insane, as, in case of McClinton's acceptance, he would be most unpopular, and alienate from the institution those who have been his chief supporters financially and otherwise. General McClinton is probably too ambitious in another direction to consent to bury himself in the walls of an institution of learning in a new State.

A Terrible Tragedy. One of the most horrible tragedies ever enacted in this city occurred a few nights since. A young man, a native of Newmark, aged about 20 years, became enamored with a young lady by the name of Rachel McDonald. His attachment was not reciprocated by the young girl, and she appeared to be very much displeased by the attentions which he persisted in showing towards her. The young man became enraged and determined to poison the young lady and all her family. For this purpose he visited the house with two bottles of champagne, and treated the whole family, including several little children. The poisoned wine failed to have the effect desired by the man, although it made the family very ill. Finding that the poison had not done its work, he determined to accomplish it, at least, the death of Rachel. Having armed himself with a four-barrelled pistol, and carrying a stout file, he made his way to the premises of Mr. McDonald at about one o'clock in the morning. His victim, her parents and brothers, were sleeping soundly. With the heavy file he pried open the back window of Rachel's room and crawled in. He either spoke to her or made some noise with the pistol, for she awoke, and cried out, "Ma, ma!" as she saw the eyes of the murderer glaring upon her. Quick as the thought of death, and with fatal aim, the villain fired. He then placed the weapon to his own forehead and sent a bullet crashing through his brain. Instantly lamp was procured, and the horrified parents saw their darling struggling in blood, and the murderer stretched at his side weltering in blood, and dead. The young lady lingered a few hours and then died in great agony.

Earthquake Losses. When a great and unusual calamity occurs, like that which visited our State on the 21st of October, it is most natural for newspaper correspondents and others to over-estimate or exaggerate the extent of the damage sustained. When writing of our great earthquake this exaggeration has been carried to an alarming extent, greatly to the hurt of our city in remote places. The Bulletin gives us the cold arithmetic of the subject, and presents figures which were gathered by visiting the various damaged buildings. A recapitulation of all estimates published show that cash appraisements of damages sustained in those portions of the city most affected, does not exceed \$71,000 in round numbers, while the most liberal estimate which can reasonably be made for miscellaneous minor damages, not specially reported, will not make the grand total for the whole city and county exceed \$300,000 or \$400,000. Real estate is as firm in price as it was previous to the shake up, and buildings to rent are in as great a demand as ever—frame buildings, however, being preferred. Despatches from the East show that the passenger departures by steamer for this coast does not diminish since the withdrawal of the opposition line, and the occurrence of the earthquake. People there are not disheartened with regard to the finest wheat and fruit State in the Union, and still want to share in the unrivalled advantages of a growing empire facing the Orient, the entrepot for Asiatic commerce, and the terminus of the Pacific Railroad.

Personal, etc. Hon. J. Mott Smith, after spending a week in our city, took passage on the steamer of the 14th on his way to Washington. Rev. Frank Thompson expects to leave New York on the 24th of November for Hawaii, via San Francisco, to become pastor of the First Foreign Church of Hilo. Rev. Mr. Snoden, of Redwood, Cal., is talked of for the vacant pastorage of Fort Street Church.

Among the passengers by the *Montana*, are a number of old residents of our islands—Stevenson Spencer, S. L. Austin, Ira Richardson, and S. B. Dole. There were 534 deaths in this city during the month of October, 71 of which were from small pox. Thirteen hundred and twenty-two men and 450 women, not including seamen and boys, were furnished with employment by the labor exchange during the month of October.

The California Pacific Railroad, extending from Vallejo to Sacramento, has been completed, and the running time between San Francisco and Sacramento will not exceed three and a half hours. A magnificent meteoric display took place here on the night of the 19th of November. The heavens were illuminated from half past ten until two with over one thousand meteors and shooting stars.

ALCATRAZ. NUMBER TWO'S TRUMPET.—Mr. Costa, who is a very ingenious silversmith and worker in metals, gold as well as silver, recently completed a splendid speaking trumpet for Engine Company Mechanic No. 2. It is very finely executed, and shows the artist. On Saturday evening last, the 23rd, the Company to the number of—including the invited guests—575, assembled at the rooms of the Company, on Union street, where the presentation was made in a most speech on behalf of Mr. Costa, by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Mr. C. E. Williams. The response on the part of the Company was very appropriately and creditably made by Mr. J. W. McGuire. After these preliminaries, the party sat down to a sumptuous repast, prepared by Mr. William Love, and with speeches, toasts, and songs passed the pleasant hours till the midnight bell called to their remembrance that the week had ended and the Sacred Day was begun. Some of the speeches were extremely apposite, and showed that there was talent among us—used that only required an opportunity to bring it forth. So with the songs. When some gentleman was called on for a speech, he tried hard to be excited, but not being let off, said he remembered a little ditty which he hoped would be mercifully received. These little ditties always turned out to be the gems of the evening. Our space will not allow us to go farther than to say that Number Two's trumpet presentation of Saturday night was quite worthy of the former reputation of the Company—they always do well what they undertake, either in their rooms or at a fire.

ROSENDALE CEMENT. The genuine article, per HOLLIS & CO. for sale by HOLLIS & CO. Honolulu, Oct. 1868.—35-3m.

LIST OF FOREIGN JURORS DRAWN FOR THE CIRCUIT COURT of the Second Judicial Circuit to be held at Lahaina, Island of Maui, on the second Tuesday of December next—

T. Lyons, James Smythe; J. O. Nell, Williams; H. Cornwell, N. H. Spenser; J. O. Nell, N. H. Spenser; E. H. Bailey, P. Makee; T. Dickenson Jr., H. Baldwin; A. P. Jones, H. Gilson; J. Hall, W. P. Alexander; D. P. Sandford, J. T. Gower; F. A. Oudint, H. Rogers; H. Dickenson Jr., N. W. Hoop; N. F. Sayre, N. W. Hoop; T. Cummings, M. McCULLY, Clerk of Supreme Court.

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

R. A. LYMAN, Commissioner of Boundaries. Hilo, Hawaii, Nov. 17th, 1868.—43-4t

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

W. P. KAMAKAU, Commissioner of Boundaries. Honolulu, Oct. 27, 1868.—45-4t

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

DR. E. HOFFMANN, RESPECTFULLY recommends to the public a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines & Toilet Articles, of the best and most genuine quality, received per latest arrivals from Europe and the United States, and for sale at low prices: Bay Rum, Sarsaparilla Root, Extract of Sarsaparilla, Electro-Silicon, Epsom Salts, in boxes and doses, Seltzer Powders, assorted, Hair Restoratives, the most fashionable, Crossman's Specific, Thorn's Extract, French Capsules, do. do., new kind, Hyperin Fluid, Superior Trusses, Syringes, and Extract of Buchu, Newell's Pulmonary Syrup, Hall's Sarsaparilla and Iodine Potash, Ayers', Bristol's, Corlett's & Co., Toothpowder and Brushes, Zuzundant, Cod-liver Oil, Spenges, Genuine Lubin's Extract, Lilly-white, Breast Pumps, An Assortment of Pills, sugar-coated Blue and Cathartic do., Indelible Ink, Costar's Rat Poison, Benzine, Troches, Cherry Pectoral, &c. &c. &c. &c. [44-2m

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 from 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, 42-3m Agent for the Hilo Tannery.

FOR SALE L. L. TORBERT. LINED OIL—Hubbuck's Pale Balled, in 4 gal. drums. Liverpool Green, in 5 gal. cans, Paris Green, Prussian Blue, Celestial Blue, Chrome Green, Imperial Green, &c. &c. &c. &c. CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, In 10 lb. Tins, Deep Green, Bright Green, Light Portland Stone, Chromate & Black. These are the only Paints that will stand the

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, DEC. 3, 1868. The steamer Montana arrived this morning bringing...

LOCAL NEWS.

REMOVAL.—Dr. Jno. S. McGrew has removed his office to the building occupied by H. L. Chase...

DEATH OF AN OLD COASTING CAPTAIN.

During Sunday night last, Mr. Johnson, for several years a master of coasting vessels running between these islands, died in this city...

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1868. The Montana. Life at sea has little variety. The monotonous expanse of ocean on every side...

A FAIR.

Ladies' Benevolent Society of Honolulu, at the OLYMPIC HALL, on Thursday Evening, Dec. 3d.

AUCTION SALES.

By ADAMS & WILDER. THIS DAY. REGULAR ROOM-SALE. On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. S. BARTOW. THIS-DAY, STEAMER KILAUEA AT AUCTION! On Wednesday, December 2nd, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Commercial Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 18, 1868. The only arrivals from your port since the date of my last letter have been the bark Cambridge...

TEACHERS OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

WANTED, to put an Am. gentleman of high ecclesiastical standing through a little linguistic training, so as to enable him to enlighten the darkness and stem the tide of infidelity in the old country...

STREET ACCIDENT.

On Saturday evening, at about sunset, we saw a native riding up Fort street at a rate as if pursued by at least half a squadron of fire-eating Cossacks.

A Live Lecturer.

Few Honoluluans are aware of the loss they met, in the way of a literary genius, by the Montana. One of those wandering stars had appeared from the deck of the Haka in October last...

THE SWEET SOUTH.

Yes, but this is not Shakespeare's "Sweet South," soft breathing o'er a bank of violets. It is quite a different kind of soft breathing South, which we would gladly dispense with, if possible.

REAL ESTATE.

On Saturday, Dec. 5th. At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, will be sold at Public Auction, the House and Lot on Maunakea Street...

EX GARSTANG.

THEO. H. DAVIES HAS JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTMENT OF New & Suitable Goods, WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE At the Lowest Rates.

NEXT SATURDAY EVENING'S AUCTION SALE.

We advise all our lady as well as gentleman readers to be present at Mr. C. S. Bartow's auction sale next Saturday night.

CHANGE OF MASTERS.

Captain James A. Hamilton, of the Sea Breeze, retires from the command of that vessel and takes a trip East in company with his bride...

INTERESTING ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS OF THE ECLIPSE.

On Sept. 13, contains the following extract from a letter written by Dr. Hermann Vogel, who accompanied the North German expedition to Aden, as photographer.

REMOVAL.

DR. JNO. S. MCGREW has removed his office to the building occupied by Mr. H. L. Chase, on Fort Street, near Hotel St. Louis.

REMOVAL.

DR. JNO. S. MCGREW has removed his office to the building occupied by Mr. H. L. Chase, on Fort Street, near Hotel St. Louis.

REMOVAL.

DR. JNO. S. MCGREW has removed his office to the building occupied by Mr. H. L. Chase, on Fort Street, near Hotel St. Louis.

REMOVAL.

DR. JNO. S. MCGREW has removed his office to the building occupied by Mr. H. L. Chase, on Fort Street, near Hotel St. Louis.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED. Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

ARRIVED.

Nov 25—Sch. Nellie, from Maui. 26—Sch. Kittie, from Waialua. 27—Sch. Lulu, from Waialua. 28—Sch. Waiwale, from Waialua.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

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

Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do., Ayer's do., Bristol's do., Snaker's do., Root do., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphates of Iron, Soda, Compound Extract of Buchu, Capsules, Thoms' Extract, Crossman's Specific, Pills and Ointments, of various kinds, Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Emulgator, Sponges, Hamburg Teas, Lill White, Fumigating Pastils, Trusses, J. R. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shields, Lubin's and Pinaud's Extracts, Toilet Articles, Lip Salve, Indelible Pencils, a New Invention, Hair Restorers and Dressings, Sprays, Lotions, etc., etc.

Drugs of all kinds, Corner of Fort and Hotel streets, 11-12 Hemp Canvas, N. O. TO 6, LIGHT RAVENS DUCK, Heavy Ravens Duck, Hemp Sail-Twine, Cotton Salt-Twines, Sail Needles, Bees Wax, etc. For Sale by (38-3m) BOLLES & CO.

R. R. R. 1 BETTER THAN 10 Sarsaparillian! (PREPARED IN VACUO.) The Curative Principle of Sarsaparilla enters largely into the composition of R. R. R. RESOLVENT

One Bottle of Resolvent Better than Ten Large Bottles of Sarsaparilla. One Bottle will Purify the Blood, and Expel Corruption from the Body! It is in this remedy in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in six minutes after it has been taken.

1 BETTER THAN 10 R. R. R. Resolvent cures with astonishing rapidity every form of Chronic, Scrofulous and Skin Diseases, and exterminates all corruption from the human system. One bottle of Dr. Radway's Renovating Resolvent contains more of the active curative principles of the best Jamaica Sarsaparilla, (Sarsaparillian), than of the latter medicine that enters so generally in the large bottle mixtures and prepared under the official or pharmacopoeia formula, is, by Dr. Radway's process, cast aside as rubbish.

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

The first dose that is taken works on the disease and commences its work of resolving away all diseased deposits, Purifying the Blood, and driving corruption from the system. The Renovating Resolvent, if used in any of the following named complaints, will positively cure the patient: Skin Diseases, Curies of the Bones, Humors in the Blood, Constitutional, Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases, Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scald Head, Ringworm, Itch, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Boils, Nodes, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ear, Ophthalmia, Itch, Constipation, Indigestion, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blisters, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism, Catarrh of the Bladder, Urethra, Stricture, Difficulty of Passing Water, Calculous Deposits, &c.

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY AND CALCULOUS DISEASES. The annual reports of the Health Commissioners of different cities, show a great increase of deaths from diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the only remedy that has dissolved calculous concretions. Its SOLVENT, diuretic, lithoniptic and tonic properties exceed that of any medicine in the world. It readily neutralizes the acids, kidneys, and removes their exit through the Kidneys, Ureter and Bladder, removing calculous obstructions, and correcting all derangements of these organs. No effort is this remedy in passing into the circulation, that it has been detected in the urine in six minutes after it has been taken; by adding to the liquid when cold a few pieces of starch, then a few drops of nitric acid, the liquid will change to a blue color. When brick dust, or a thick white deposit, like the white of an egg (albumen), is detected in the vessel, or bloody discharges from the urethra, or micturating in drops, accompanied by a burning or scalding pain—the RESOLVENT should be used, and R. R. R. RELIEF rubbed on the spine, &c.

RADWAY'S PILLS being an aperient, soothing, and tonic laxative, are the only purgative medicine safe to administer in these difficulties; their mild, soothing and healing properties produce evacuations without irritating the mucous membranes of the bowels, kidneys, and bladder, &c., or causing straining when at stool. Price of Resolvent, \$1 per bottle, or 6 for \$5. Pills, 25 cts. R. R. Relief, 50 cts per bottle. (Principal Depot, 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y.) Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

For Sale by Redington & Co., San Francisco, Crane & Brigham, San Francisco, R. H. McDonald, San Francisco, Justin Gates & Bro., Sacramento, and by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. HAVE RECEIVED PER HAWAIIAN BARK WILHELM I, English Fancy Prints, WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS, Black Victoria Lawns, Dyed Silicates, White Cotton Undershirts, White-brown Cotton Drawers, White-brown Cotton Undershirts, Black Colouring, Black Tibbet, Black Cashmere, A Splendid Assortment of TABLE COVERS, New Styles and of the Latest Fashion. Fine Black and Blue Broadcloth, Black Silk Umbrellas, Lubin's Extracts, Sardines, Raisins in 10 lb tins, Currants in 10 lb tins, Pearl Sage in demijohns, West India Ham, Lead Pipe, Whittling, etc., etc.

A SMALL INVOICE OF SUPERIOR RHINE WINE, (CELEBRATED HOCHHEIMER) German Pale Ale. ALSO, ON HAND, A LARGE Assortment of Goods OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, —FAMELY— Dry Goods, Woolen Goods, Hosiery, FRENCH DRESS GOODS and Fancy Articles, Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Dundee Hemp Canvas, AND SAIL TWINE, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Blacked Calicines, Lamp Chimneys, Shingle Nails, Paints and Paint Oil, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Beers, Wines, Spirits, &c., All of which are offered at reasonable prices and on the most favorable terms.

RECEIVED Per Haw'n Bark R. C. Wylie, FROM BREMEN, AN ASSORTMENT OF Wines, Liquors and Beers, —CONSISTING OF— COGNAC, Pils and Quarts, COGNAC, of Very Superior Quality, HOLLAND GIN, in Green Cases, FRENCH WINES, Chateau Cantemerle, Milon Clerc, Margaux du Tertre, Sherry, Cherry Cordial, Deetjen's Pale Ale and Porter, in Quarts and Pints. For Sale by F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Just Received PER AM SHIP OXYLON, FROM BOSTON. 100 Cases Kerosene Oil, DEVOE'S BRILLIANT, OF THE BEST quality. For sale very reasonably to suit the market, by F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY On Fort Street, MAY BE SEEN THE VIEWS taken of the Lava Flow at Kihauku, and the Effects of the Late Earthquake at Waiohina, Kauai. Views of Kihauku and other places. Also Cards of the Kings, Queens, Chiefs, etc. all for sale by prices. Also, Oval and Square Frames of all sizes, which will be sold cheap. H. L. CHASE. Notice to Landholders on Maui. THE UNDERSIGNED, by the authority vested in him as Commissioner of Boundaries for the 2nd Judicial Circuit, according to the law approved June 23d, 1858, hereby gives notice to all persons who have or claim any lands, and no settlement of boundaries made, to send in their petitions for the adjustment of the boundaries of said lands, at the Court House in Lahaina, Island of Maui. P. NAHOALELEA, Commissioner of Boundaries. Lahaina, Nov. 4, 1868.—43-31.

A. S. CLECHORN RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of LADIES, HIS WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS At His Retail Establishment On Nuuanu Street. 3m PUNALU RICE. NO. 1 and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

For Sale Cheap! A NEW BOILER OF 10-HORSE POWER WITH complete fixings, warranted new and with all the latest improvements, to be had at a low figure at H. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. FIRE-WOOD. WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH Fire-wood of the Best Quality—Ola, Koa and Nene—and our Landing, near Hilo Bay, in quantities to suit. HITCHCOCK & CASTLE, Hilo, Hawaii. For further particulars, enquire of CASTLE & COOKER, Agents. 38-3m KEM HO, Restaurant and Boarding House, Corner of Hotel & Nuuanua Sts., THE TABLES WILL BE SUPPLIED with the best in the Market. Meals at all Hours. Board per week, \$2.00 and \$4.00. Single Meals down stairs 125 cents. 38-3m Columbia River Salmon OF THE CATCH OF 1868.—In barrels and half barrels. For Sale by (38-3m) BOLLES & CO. Manila Cordage, FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES. For Sale by (38-3m) BOLLES & CO.

THEOD. C. HEUCK Offers for Sale New and Desirable Goods JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE & THE UNITED STATES, —PER— R. C. Wylie from Hamburg, Wilhelm I. from Bremen, Ceylon from Boston, AND PER Steamers Idaho and Montana, —AS ALSO— By Every Packet from San Francisco AS FOLLOWS: Shipment per R. C. Wylie, JUST RECEIVED, CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, &c. BALES FANCY PRINTS OF SUPERIOR quality and new styles, White Cottons, Blue Cottons, Brown Drills, Blue Drills, Heavy Blue Denims—a sup's cut. Assorted Colored Bunting, Large sized Cotton and Woolen Blankets of assorted colors, Fine Black Barthelemy, Black and Colored De-laines, Cashmeres, Ac. Black, White and Blue Cottons and Alpaca, Superior White and Drab Moletons, White and Blue Flannels, Black Silk in pieces, Hareage for sale, etc. Black Cape, Fine Black and Blue Broadcloth, Checked Downies, Pantaloons Stuff, Victoria Lawns, Mosquito Nettings, Durlaps and Hessians, Fancy Merinos and Cashmeres.

A Complete and well selected Assortment of Cotton, Linen, Dressing, Cashmere and Fine Cloth Coats, also, Pantaloons of various styles and qualities, Fine White Manila and Black Satin Vests, etc., etc. In great variety and styles, viz: White Madras and Fancy Boston Shirts, White and Printed Cotton and Linen Shirts, Fine White Linen Bosoms and all Linen Shirts, Plain, Colored, Striped and Fancy Colored Flannel Shirts, assorted, Heavy Grey and Blue Flannel Shirts, open Front Shirts, 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, colored and fancy. Ladies' Fine White and Black Stockings, superior quality. Hats, Of Different Qualities and Styles. Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Of the very best of German and French man-ufacture, in Calico, Cloth, Cashmere, Patent Leather, etc., etc. Saddlery, &c., Men's Superior English, German and French Saddles—large, Ladies' Saddles, Bridles of various styles, Bits, Spurs, Saddle Cloth, Ac

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF Groceries & Provisions, Crushed Sugar in half barrels, Superior West-phalia Ham, Bologna Sausages, Sardines in half and quarter boxes, Anchovies and Sar-delles in stone jars, Vinegar in 3 and 5 gallon demijohns, assorted Fruits in Syrups, Fruits in Sugar, Vanilla Chocolate. Spirits, Wines & Beer, Casks very Superior Pale Brandy, Fine old Sherry in Wood, Superior Port Wine, Sparkling Hook, Champagne, Claret, the Celebra-ted Gin of Ruybenide and Sons, Seltzer, Ale and Porter in casks and pints, of the well known Brewery of Deegen & Schroeder, Ham-burg, the famous Liebfrauenmich Hook. Cigars, From the cheapest to the best Havana Sallors' Sheath Knives and Jack Knives (Jacks)—A Choice Assortment of Fancy Cut-tery of different sizes and patterns, Needles, No. 1 to 10, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Jewellery, assorted Feather Dusters, Gents' and Ladies' Superior Kid Gloves. UMBRELLAS—Cotton, Alpaca and Silk of various colors and patterns. Maccas-ari Oil, Children's Toys, Dolls, Water Colors, Beads, Spungers of various qualities and patterns, Wrapping Paper, &c. PAINTS AND OILS—Superior White Lead, Zinc White, Boiled Linseed Oil. CASKS ZINC, in Sheets of 6 by 72 and 37 by 84 inches. ROLLS SHEET LEAD, of 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 5, 6 and 8 pounds per square foot. ROUND BAR IRON, from 3 to 1 1/2 inches diameter. WINDOW GLASS, in boxes of 50 feet each, from 15 by 21 to 30 by 40 inches.

ON HAND, Besides Other Merchandise, Downer's best Kerosene Oil, in 5 gallon tins, Fresh California Raisins, Raisin Candy, Rosendale Cement, Marble Dials and Plates of Paris, Roofing Felt, Superior Kona Coffee. Also, First Shipment of the well known MESS BEEF, packed by C. Bertelmann, on Kauai, Just Received and Ready for Inspection.

Just Received per Ship Ceylon from Boston, Bales best Amoskeag Denima, White and Blue Sewing Cotton, Cassine Fine Merimee 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 (Do's), Card Matches, Gutta Percha Hose and Comings, 1/2 inch, etc. Saltpetre, Mason's best Blacking, Barrels Tuck's Island Salt, etc., etc. ALSO RECEIVED 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. All of the above is offered for Sale at Reason-able rates by THEOD. C. HEUCK, Cor. Fort & Merchant Streets.

We clip the following for the benefit of the sick and the afflicted: I overheard a moonstruck chap, the other day, remark that he "loved a certain young lady well enough to die for her." I know I love somebody very much, and— I'd swim for her— I'd walk for her— I'd climb for her— I'd drink the Pacific dry for her! I'd "cuss" for her— I'd kick up a thundering fuss for her— I'd weep for her— I'd leap for her— I'd go without sleep for her— I'd fight for her— I'd bite for her— I'd walk the streets all night for her— I'd plod for her— I'd bleed for her— I'd go without my "feed" for her— I'd shoot for her— I'd look for her— I'd hunt for her— I'd kneel for her— I'd kneel for her— Such is the love I feel for her! I'd slide for her— I'd ride for her— I'd swim against wind and tide for her— I'd fry for her— But—hang me if I'd die for her. N. B.—By any other woman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. "THE HISTORY OF SUGAR AND SUGAR YIELDING PLANTS, Together with an Epilogue of every notable process of Sugar Extraction and Manufacture, from the earliest times to the present." By Wm. Robertson, F.R.S.E., London: Longman, Green & Co. This is the title of a work recently published, and highly recommended by the press. The subject being one of special interest to many of our readers, we shall publish a series of the most important chapters, beginning with the first. SUGAR, ITS ORIGIN AND EARLIEST INTRODUCTION TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES. Sugar is supposed to have been known at a very early period to the inhabitants of India and China, probably it was also known to the ancient Jews. In several parts of the Old Testament the "sweet cane" is referred to, and it was a common article of mer-chaudise coming from a far country. The sugar-cane was first made known to the western parts of the world by the con-querors of the Indies, namely, the Spaniards, who, sent down the Indies to explore the Indian seas, found it in the East Indies in the year 1638, and describes it as a "kind of honey cane" or "sugar cane." From India, the sugar-cane was introduced into Arabia, Egypt, and the western parts of Asia, and it is occasionally mentioned by several of the early writers. Dioscorides, about the period of the reign of Rom, 85 A.C., is said to be the first writer who uses the word "Saccharum, or sugar." He says: "There is a sort of conchoidal mineral which is called an-gar, found upon canes in India and Arabia Felix; it is in consistence like salt, and is brittle between the teeth." In the first century of the Christian Era, Pliny, the natural historian, speaks of sugar as "honey collected from canes," and adds that it is used for medicinal only. It appears that it had been employed for medicinal pur-poses alone for many years. Paul Egineta, a Sicilian, (625 A.D.), describes sugar as the Ale and Portia of the ancients, and that it was kept in the mouth during fevers. It was also called "Indian Salt" by the Greeks and Romans, who obtained it in small quantities from the Indies. At what date the introduction of the sugar-cane into Europe should be fixed, seems to be a doubtful point; but it was certainly known in the year 1000, and it is believed to have been introduced into Sicily before the Holy Wars. There is evi-dence that it was cultivated in Egypt, around Assouan, as early as the year 706, and that it was introduced into Spain in the year 1000 and 1090. About the year 1108, a Monkish writer, Albertus Magnus, says that "sweet honey" which was called "sucra," was found in great quantities in the island of Ceylon, which he called "Suvarna." This is the first account known of the use of heat or fire in preparing sugar. About the same time sugar is men-tioned as being made in the island of Tyre, and sent thence to the farthest parts of the world.

The sugar-cane was introduced into Spain by the Moors soon after their settlement in the Peninsula in the year 714. By this active and enterprising race the cultivation of sugar was greatly introduced into Sicily, and suc-ceeded in the year 1000. The largest man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to six miles, and extends for about eighty. The largest cultivated man-ufacture is at Almonaca. Loaves and lumps are not made; the result of manufacture here is a considerable amount of sugar in manu-facture in Sicily, and it is now the sugar pro-ducting tract lies even now, the Sierra Nevada and the sea. Its width varies from thirty to