AUCTION SALE

BY J. H. COLE.

THIS DAY

HORSES AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, - - - - - Nov. 25th,

At 11 O'Clock, A. M., on the Esplanade,

WILL BE SOLD A LOT OF GOOD

Horses, Mares and Colts.

THIS EVENING!

CATALOGUE SALE!

Of Choice Standard Library

BOOKS!

PICTURES & FANCY ARTICLES!

WILL TAKE PLACE

This Saturday Evening, Nov. 25,

AT SALESROOM OF JOHN H. COLE.

Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ CATALOGUES now ready. The list embraces many **LATE and POPULAR BOOKS,** among which are—

16 Vols. Mrs. Sherwood's Works,
3 Vols. Motley's Dutch Republic,
8 vols. Queens of Scotland,
8 vols. Camden's Brittanis,
6 vols Rebellion Record,
Elegant Family Bibles,
Josephine Gallery,
Tallis' Atlas,
Byron's Poems,
Scott's Poems,
Longfellow's Poems,
Home Thoughts and Home Scenes,
McCulloch's Dictionary, 2 vols.
Abbott's Napoleon Bonaparte,
Irving's Life Washington, 5 vols.,
Gallery of Nature, 2 vols.
Fielding's Works,
Latin Lexicon, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Administrator's Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT

Public Auction!

At Sales Room of J. H. COLE.

On Monday, - - - - - - - Nov. 27,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

That Desirable Piece of Real Estate, viz:

The Ahupuaa of Iloli,

Situated on the Island of Molokai, consisting of a tract of fine Wood Land and a Fish Pond.

EDWIN H. BOYD,
Administrator of the estate of John Harbottle.

On Wednesday, - - - - Nov. 29,

At 10 O'clock, A. M., at Sales Room.

Will be sold:

INVOICES MERCHANDISE

—AND—

Fancy Goods!

EX "ALBERNI," AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

FOR BREMEN.

THE BREMEN BRIG

Agnes!

SIEDENBURG, Master.

Having most of her Cargo already on board, will have *QUICK DISPATCH* for the above port.

For freight apply to

496-3t ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.

Hawaiian Packet Line

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 CLIPPER BARK

Onward

D. HEMPSTEAD, Commander.

This vessel will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers.

Apply to

ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

Agents at San Francisco,
Messrs. CHAS. W. BROOKS & Co.

FOR HONGKONG!

American Clipper Ship

A. M. Laurence,

Shortly expected from San Francisco, will be dispatched for the above port.

For freight or passage apply to

495-2t H. HACKFELD & Co.

FOR NEW BEDFORD.

The A 1 Hawaiian Bark

Hokuloa,

G. WILHELMI, Commander.

Having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For freight or passage apply to

495-3t MELCHERS & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Hawaiian Bark

Maunakea

D. ROBINSON, Commander.

Will have Quick Dispatch for the above port.

For freight or passage apply to

494-3t H. HACKFELD & Co.

Hawaiian Packet Line

—FOR—

PORTLAND, OREGON

The A 1 Clipper Bark

A. A. ELDRIDGE!

M. A. ABBOTT, Commander.

Will follow the **Cambridge** with dispatch.

For freight or passage having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers.

Apply to

ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

Agents at Portland,
491 5t Messrs. RICHARDS & McCRACKEN.

FOR BREMEN.

The Hawaiian Bark

"A. J. POPE!"

S. GEERKEN, Master.

Will have dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to

490-8t H. HACKFELD & Co.

TAPIOCA, FARINA and ARROWROOT

Of Superior Quality.

MANUFACTURED AT KOLOA, KAUAI; constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit by

493-3m MELCHERS & Co

Exchange on New Bedford!

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BY

493-6m C. L. RICHARDS & Co.

AUCTION SALE

BY H. W. SEVERANCE.

Closing Out Sale of

Furniture and Fixtures

—OF THE—

UNION HOTEL!

On Tuesday, - - - - Nov. 28,

At 10 O'Clock, A. M., at Sales Room.

Will be sold the

ENTIRE FURNITURE and BAR FIXTURES OF THE UNION HOTEL!

Consisting of

Framed Engravings and Pictures, Glassware, Knives and Basins, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Koa and Stained Bedsteads, Mattrasses and Pillows,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES.

GENERAL SALE

On Tuesday, - - - - - - Nov. 28,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room,

Will be sold

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Clothing,

Blankets, Hats, Shoes, Tobacco,
Ale, Porter in pints and quars, House Paper,
Matches, Kerosene Oil, Tea,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Goods,
Pickles, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—

2500 POUNDS RICE,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

And a Variety of Sundries.

EVENING SALE!

Saturday Evening, Dec. 2

AT 7 O'CLOCK,

At Sales Room of the Undersigned,

Will be sold

A Large Assortment of Goods!

—Comprising of—

Fancy Dry Goods,

Of Every Description.

Toys & Fancy Articles!

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, EXTRACTS.

Shawls of every description!

CHINA GOODS!

LAMPS, VASES, IVORY WORK, ALBUMS, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Auction!

On Monday, - - - - December 11,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

AT THE RESIDENCE OF MR. HAHN,
Corner of Kukui and Nuuanu Streets.

Will be sold all the

Household Furniture!

Consisting of

Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Lounges, Elegant French Window Curtains, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Crockery and Glassware,

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Fifty Feet Hose, &c., &c.

SPERM AND WHALE OIL.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND and FOR SALE by the *CASK, BARREL* or *GALLON* at

484-3m BOLLES & Co's.

Tax Collector's Notice!

—FOR THE—

District of Honolulu, Kona, Oahu.

THE OFFICE FOR THE COLLECTION of TAXES in the above district will be opened every **WEDNESDAY** and **SATURDAY** from this date at the *ROAD SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE*, "Alenui," Marine Street, opposite the Honolulu Iron Works.

GEO. H. LUCE, Tax Collector, Kona.

November 11th, 1865. 494 3m

For Sale!

THE UNDERSIGNED Offers for sale his place at KEAWEWAI, containing 550 acres of land well enclosed, admirably watered, heavily wooded, within 5 miles of Kawaihae and 15 miles of Kohala plantation; together with one hundred head tame Milk Cattle and all the appurtenances for carrying on the dairy business as at present. **Title Perfect.**

For further information apply to

L. H. LINCOLN, Kawaihae.

493-3m Or W. F. ALLEN, Esq., Honolulu.

Notice.

AS IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE UNDERSIGNED to leave this Kingdom per clipper ship *ORPHEUS* for china, for a limited period, he does to notify the public that his brother *CHULAN* will transact all his, and the business of the firm, during his absence.

WONG KWAI, (Chulan & Brother.)

Honolulu, 8th November 1865. 494-3t.

FOR SALE.

ONE WETZEL PAN, COMPLETE.

ONE TUBULAR CLARIFIER or HEATER, 15 feet long

ONE DISK PAN for Molasses, with Engine, &c., complete.

Apply to

494-1m ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

TO COASTERS.

Red and Green Signal Lanterns,

AS PRESCRIBED BY LAW.

For Sale by

492-5t C. BREWER & Co.

PATENT FAN MILLS, FOR RICE.

FOR SALE BY

492-5t C. BREWER & Co.

Rod Thermometers!

FOR SUGAR BOILERS.

For Sale by

492-5t C. BREWER & Co.

Bright Enamelled Fence Wire

IN CASKS.

For Sale by

492-5t C. BREWER & Co.

MICROSCOPES!

FOR SALE BY

492-5t C. BREWER & Co.

HOOP IRON

SMALL SIZES, FOR KEGS.

For Sale by

492-5t C. BREWER & Co.

ONE HUNDRED COOLERS.

SUPERIOR COOLERS, CAST IRON SIDES with Plate Iron Bottoms, largest size, set up and painted.

PRICE $35 EACH.

For Sale by

492-5t C. BREWER & Co.

BOILER PLATE IRON,

1-8 and 1-4 Inch.

FOR SALE BY

492-5t C. BREWER & Co.

COOPER'S VICES,

COOPER'S ANVILS.

For Sale by

492-5t C. BREWER & Co.

FURNITURE

TWO PAIR TETE A TETE SOFAS,
Hair Cloth Black Walnut
Six Hair Cloth Parlor Chairs,

For Sale by

492-5t C. BREWER & Co.

BELTING

INDIA RUBBER or LEATHER BELTING,

For Sale by

492-5t C. BREWER & Co.

GRAIN CRADLES

FOR SALE BY

492-5t C. BREWER & Co.

EAGLE PLOWS

FOR SALE BY

492-5t C. BREWER & Co.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

Sugar Manufacture in Cuba.

It will no doubt be interesting to our readers, especially to those engaged in the cultivation of the cane and the manufacture of sugar, to know how the process is conducted in other countries. The following statement in from Mr. HAHN, the efficient sugar boiler at the Honolulu Refinery, who took off a crop from the estate of St. Isabel, in the Island of Cuba, about 150 miles from Havana, in the years 1861 and 1862:

He says the machinery consisted of four steam boilers, three of which, from the description given, were probably Cornish; seven copper clarifiers with iron jackets without pipes; two six-feet and one eight-feet copper vacuum pans, with a separate engine for each; two sets of centrifugals for molasses sugar, driven by one engine, and one sugar mill, with separate engine. The water used was collected in cisterns during the wet season. The evaporating, to the density of 27° Baumé, was done in the two six-feet pans worked with dry pumps, and the water for the eight-feet pan, used as a strike-pan, was used over and over constantly.

The time occupied was a little over *four months*, and the number of days of boiling just eighty. The amount taken off was about 7,000 boxes, or *sixteen hundred tons*, about fourteen hundred being first sugar and the balance molasses sugar. Very little rain fell during the period of boiling, which commenced December 28 and closed April 30. The trash supplied the most of the fuel. The practice was to draw cane to the mill from four to six days before commencing the grinding, and continue to draw till the boiling had caught up with the drawing, and then to suspend the boiling till the cane had accumulated by four or five days drawing, and so on. The first sugars were drained in moulds holding from eighty-five to ninety pounds each, and the periods of grinding were as follows. Commencing—

	Clarifiers.	Moulds.	
Dec. 28 to Jan. 7	674	4027	1st sugar.
Jan. 11 to Jan. 20	583	3639	"
Jan. 25 to Feb. 2	484	3294	"
Feb. 6 to Feb. 15	556	3645	"
Feb. 20 to March 1	590	4078	"
March 6 to March 16	534	3771	"
March 21 to March 30	497	3493	"
April 4 to March 14	489	3572	"
April 20 to March 30	331	2623	"
	4738	32,142	

The boiling was continued day and night during the whole period except the time mentioned above. The cane is represented as having been large except a part of the rattoons, cut late the previous year, and the density of the juice *generally* standing at 9 Baumé, occasionally 8½ and rising at one time to 11. After being clarified, the juice was filtered through *animal charcoal*, and again at 27° before going into the strike pan, and the product was a fine white sugar. Two other adjacent estates had still larger yields, being 9,000 and 11,000 boxes.

Respecting the animal charcoal which is used so extensively in Cuba, the following from *Hunts' Merchant's Magazine*, is late and interesting to planters:

"A new and important process in the manufacture of cane sugar, by KNIGHT'S compound, has been announced. The following is a synopsis of the method: As filtration is indispensable for purifying cane juice, the best mode of performing this operation effectively is to add pulverized animal charcoal to the saccharine juice, and to separate the liquid from the bone black and the solid impurities, by a process of filtration through textile fabric. Since its first application to sugar manipulation in 1810, animal charcoal has been universally adopted in the manufacture of beet sugar. This invaluable agency is now the mainstay in the art of manufacturing and refining; it is produced by the calcination of cattle bones in closed vessels deprived of air. When in a dry state its composition is as follows:

Carbon	10.5	
Lime	45.1	93.7 per cent. of Phosphat of lime, while the best Peruvian Guano does not contain 25 per cent. of the same phosphate.
Phosphoric Acid	38.6	
Soluble Salts	1.4	
Insoluble Ash	4.4	
	100.0	

Ground to a fine powder, retaining still ten per cent. of moisture, bone black absorbs one-twelfth of its own weight of hydrate of lime, or one pound of hydrate of lime is absorbed by twelve pounds of animal charcoal. Bone black has also the properties of absorbing ammoniacal, azoted, odorous, oily and coloring matters. Applied to sugar it promotes crystallization wonderfully. Animal charcoal, prepared by KNIGHT'S process, is transferred into a new product, with increased power for effecting a rapid and perfect filtration, and also for absorbing lime and coloring matter. It moreover contains, besides a very large amount of phosphate of lime, other mineral ingredients, which will make a powerful manure, especially for the sugar crop. Mixed with the scum of defecations, it restores to the earth the substance taken from it by the cane. This addition to the spent compound doubles its bulk and weight. KNIGHT'S improved animal charcoal is sold and delivered in Liverpool at £10 the ton. It is used at the rate of two per cent., that is to say, two tons of bone black are employed for manufacturing one hundred tons of superior sugar. These two tons of improved black, costing £20, are more than repaid by the four tons of an excellent fertilizer delivered on the sugar plantation, whereas four tons of Peruvian guano would cost in Liverpool £53. The sugar produced by the new process of manufacture being well purified, does not melt when stored like the common Muscovado, which, during the sea voyage to Europe, loses from 10 to 15 per cent. The improved sugar is of a standard which obtains at least £2 per ton above the price of unfiltered Muscovado. The quantity is increased in the ratio of 10 per cent., *i. e.*, in place of 100 tons of common sugar, the same amount of cane juice yields 100 tons of purified Muscovado. The apparatus required to carry out the new process, is composed of an improved filter, with its appurtenances, a lift pump, and three reservoirs. By the old process of sugar making, 100 tons of brown sugar loses 10 tons from drainage during the sea voyage to Europe, the remaining 90 tons sold in bond at £20 product £1,800. From the same number of gallons of cane juice, 110 tons of purified yellow Muscovado are obtained with the new mode of manufacture, sold at £22, give £2,420, showing a surplus of £620. Thus, as estate which produces now 1,000 tons of sugar per annum, will make, by the improved process, a yearly surplus of £6,200 above its present income; the value of manure produced covering all the cost of the new process, and insuring a steady and constant increase in the sugar crop. The remarkable features of this new process, are its simplicity and its inexpensiveness. It does not require skilled labor, and can be carried on with as little cost on the smallest as well as the largest scale. The manipulator is not restricted to the production of Muscovado alone, the cane juice being so well purified that the sugar can be easily bleached so as to produce the highest class of unstoved sugar. Therefore, should the duties on sugar be equalized, *i. e.*, if a single duty is put on imported sugar, as is already on tea, whatever be its quality, the smallest sugar estate can henceforth compete with the largest one already in possession of the most improved plant—a problem now solved for the first time."

Steam and House Coal!

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

For sale by

491-3m JANION, GREEN & Co.

HORSE POWERS

WITH THRESHERS AND CLEANERS.

For Sale by

492-8t C. BREWER & Co.

Rupture between Chile and Spain.

By the whaleship *Reindeer*, from Talcahuano, October 1, we are favored with a letter from Mr. J. F. Van Ingen, formerly a resident of Honolulu, giving a few particulars respecting the trouble between Spain and Chile, which threatens to result in open hostilities. The letter says:

"We have war with Spain. Taviva, formerly Spanish Minister at Santiago, has been recalled by Her Catholic Majesty, and Admiral Pareja, empowered to act as Minister Plenipotentiary, is now at Valparaiso in the Spanish frigate *Villa de Madrid*. On the 17th of September, he made his demand against Chile, and concluded by asking of Chile 'satisfactory explanations' on each of the points in dispute, particularly regarding the manifestations made here to Spanish war vessels during the Spanish and Peruvian difficulties, and that Chile shall salute the Spanish flag with twenty-one guns, which would immediately be responded to by one of the Spanish war vessels. 'If within four days I receive no reply to this note, all diplomatic relations between Spain and Chile will be broken off. Spain will also claim damages,' &c., &c.

"The Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs gave a spirited, plucky and characteristic reply to the insolent Spaniard: 'Chile will not accept the indecorous and humiliating proposition offered of saluting the Spanish flag—a proposition which it repels peremptorily with the liveliest disgust. The Republic, fortified with the justness of its cause, sustained by the heroism of her sons, taking God for judge, and the civilized world for witness of the contest, will defend her honor and rights to the last,' &c., &c.

"The Spanish Admiral says he will blockade all the Chilean ports, and if necessary use other modes of coercion. The British war ships *Mutine* and *Columbine*, lying in Valparaiso harbor, were ordered by the Spanish Admiral to anchor further out than they were. The answer given by the officers in command was, that British naval officers were unaccustomed to receive orders from *any* Spanish Admiral. The *Columbine* then got up steam, and moved in, taking a position much closer to the town than she was before. If John Bull, or some powerful nation does not interfere, these insolent Spaniards will raise the prices of merchandise, and cause some trouble to foreign merchants. The militia and troops are drilling all the time, and will fight; but the Spaniards will not come on shore.

"Chile has just declared war. It is said the Spanish Admiral intends to take possession of and hold this port, (Talcahuano,) which I believe he can easily do. All foreign mails will now be dispatched overland via Buenos Ayres. The United States and other foreign ministers have protested against the summary way in which Spain proceeds. This is probably the last letter I shall be able to send to the islands for some time, owing to the blockade."

This intelligence is later than that received via Panama and San Francisco, which gives dates from Chile only to the middle of September, owing to the blockade. Besides the war news, we have the more gratifying intelligence that the Chilean Republic has changed its Constitution, so as to allow Congress to enact a law permitting free toleration in religious worship. Formerly no congregation was allowed to assemble for worship in Chile except according to the Catholic rituals. Congress has lately passed, with great unanimity, a bill prepared by the ministry, giving to those who do not profess the Roman Catholic religion, liberty to worship as they choose. Dissenters are allowed also to found and establish private schools for instructing their own children in the doctrine of their religion. By this legislation free worship will be established with legal sanction; and edifices of all denominations may be put up and protected by law.

Late News Items.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A number of delegates have been sent from the Fenian Congress to Washington with reference to the unconditional release of John Mitchel, who is a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. It is reported that they have been successful, and that an order for that purpose will be issued.

BEHEADED.—General Burgevine, who has figured prominently in the Chinese civil war, has been beheaded by the Celestial authorities. A demand had been made for him by the American Minister, previous to his execution, but had been met with refusal. The affair may lead to difficulty between that country and the United States.

Dick Turner, the notorious turnkey of Libby Prison, is still a prisoner in Richmond, notwithstanding the statement that he succeeded in getting to Europe at the time of his escape, about two months since. He was recaptured, and has been confined ever since in a cell eight by twelve feet, seen by and seeing only the surgeon, who daily visits him.

Capt. Hall, the Arctic explorer, has recently been heard from. His letter is dated in lat. 64 46, long. 87 29 W., at Snow House, on the coast line of Roe's Welcome, and was sent a hundred and fifty miles over the ice by dog-sleges, to reach the sea. He has acquired much valuable information about Franklin's expedition, from the natives. He expects to spend a part of the coming winter, the whole of the summer of 1866, and nearly all the winter of 1866–7 on King William's Land and Boothia Felix Peninsula, and in the spring of 1867 to return to Repulse Bay.

JOHN MITCHEL'S RELEASE.—Some of the journals are very bitter against the President for releasing John Mitchel at the suggestion of the Fenians. Two facts in mitigation of the President's conduct in this case should be borne in mind. The first is, the public know nothing of the cause of Mitchel's arrest, or whether it was made at the instigation of the President or not. The next is, John Mitchel never held an office under the Rebel Government, or filled a place in the ranks of its armies. He therefore was not, in one sense of the word, a prominent Rebel, and had in reality afforded no more aid and encouragement to the Rebellion, though a citizen of the South, than was afforded by Ben. and Fernando Wood, Long, and other citizens of the North, who have never been molested by the Government. Really, there seems to be no more reason for punishing Mitchel than there is for punishing the Woods, and thousands of others of that class of Rebel writers. In fact, to punish Mitchel and allow the rest to go unpunished, would be an act of unjustifiable partiality.—*S. F. Call.*

MEXICAN MATTERS.—New York, Oct. 22.—Tomorrow the Republican Government of Mexico opens an Agency, at No. 55 Broadway, and places in market a loan of thirty millions of dollars interest payable in gold. The Agents are John W. Cortinez & Co., and J. N. Tifft, Financial Agent of the Republic. A large sum it is said has already been pledged, and the bonds will be ready for delivery to-morrow. They are in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars, payable in twenty years from the first of October 1865, and bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually (principal and interest) payable in gold; payment secured by the pledge of the faith of the Republic, and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi by special pledge, having the effect of a national mortgage of five millions of acres of agricultural and a half a million of acres of mineral lands in the States above named. The agricultural lands pledged are estimated to value from one to five dollars per acre, and the mineral lands at one hundred dollars per acre, at government prices.

(For the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.)

"Napoleon was a mighty General, he commanded hundreds and thousands of men,
He marched them up a big high hill, and he marched them down again:
And while they were up they were up, me boys, and while they were down they were down,
But while they were in the middle, me boys, faith! they were naither up nor down!"—*Old Song.*

O, all ye dwellers in these Southern seas,
Bestow your strict attention, if you please,
Whilst I, in measured numbers shall relate,
Events of import in Hawaii's State;
Big deeds of valor, fury, fume and froth,
Of battles which came near to coming off,
Of Naval Expeditions, drums, great guns,
Planned, manned, slammed, rammed by Hawaii's daring sons;
How they, like deadly sleuth-hounds on the track,
Went forth—and most incontinently came back—
In all their glorious panoply of war—
Red breeches, muskets, beef, "biled beans" and "jaw."
Such is my theme, and now my Muse come forth!
Thy song "be bloody, or be nothing worth!"

Long years of peace Hawaii the Blest had known;
No insolent foe his presence here had shown
Since doughty Captain Cook—peace to his ashes—
Had served our ancestors some toothsome hashes:
Fast thrived her Isles, nourished by arts of peace,
In wealth of sugar-cane and Polar grease,
And every man and woman, girl and boy,
Revelled in luxury, and fish and poi.
But, ah! the ill starred days were near upon her,
When all her ancient dignity and honor
Were to become a byword and a jest,
And—and—well, let each one guess the rest.
A roving Albion, in his saucy boat,
Upon nautic fun intent afloat,
Within the classic precincts of Wahoo
His amorous deeds began to do.

O, woman, woman! 'tis with sore distress
I find you usually in every mess;
But so I do, and so in truth it is,
And no exception to the rule in this:
That gallant British nobleman,
Bent on a little harmless fun,
Laid violent hands upon a lovely maid—
This I'm not positive of, but so 'tis said—
Took her audaciously on board his smack,
And gave the authorities a deal of slack,
Got under way, giving a loud and shrill
Defiance to all, including Punchbowl Hill.
Then wrath was kindled—veterans grim and scarred
Marched madly up and down the Esplanade;
The Pele—dangerous craft—got up her steam,
And something dreadful imminent did seem.
Quick from her berth sped forth the warlike tug,
Manned by Brown, Parke, Molteno and a jug,
Soon overhauled bold Hanham's little yacht,
Asked him aboard; he said he'd "rather not."
"Anything, gentlemen, in the world to please;
You naturally hoped to *seize* me on the *seas*,
But I can't see it in that light, can you,
With all these twelve-pound guns to obstruct the view?"
They owned they couldn't at that time and place,
And left, with all imaginable grace.
On sped the tug to Maui's shores,
Where rested all our heroes on their oars.

Days passed; anon the cannon's thunderous boom
Set all Lahaina wondering what or whom
Invaded their calm waters, whilst a score
Ejaculated, "'Tis the Shenandoah!"
Their fears subsided when they saw the peril,
The size of the familiar "Nettie Merrill."
But, what a transmutation! monstrous guns
Frowned from her decks, accompanied by their sons;
Instead of boxes, bales, and piles of shooks,
A crowd of warriors of ferocious looks,
Capable of any amount of blood and slaughter,
All sworn to avenge Hawaii's insulted daughter.
Commodore E. C. Fountain, R. H. N.,
Commanded this array of gallant men;
Captain, Lieutenant, Surgeon too, was he—
Certainly large enough to make all three;
Molteno, as the vessel's Sailing Master,
Was there in case of nautical disaster,
Whilst, as her Gunner, one bold M'Duff,
Had vowed to "lay on," and ne'er cry "enough."
Dave Dayton, Bearer of Dispatches,
Was kept for safety battened under hatches;
As Paymaster, lest patriotism should flag,
The Captain's wife was entrusted with the bag.
Kahoohuli officered the Marines.
This was the "Nettie's" complement, and *no sardines!*

High on Lahaina's hills our martial chief
Saw the approach, and went to buying beef,
Bread and potatoes, onions, fish and poi,
And carried them aboard with a grim joy;
Quick, up went anchor, mainsail, foresail, jibs,
Hurrah! Hurrah! and three cheers for "their Nibs!"
"Go it, my Rovers! Bully for your Nobbs!
Set fire, blow up and sink those Saxon swabs!"
Burst from all lips. She fired four loud salutes,
And left the crowd of staring-eyed "galoots."

Alas, alas! who can control his fate?
Napoleon failed, and Aleck, too, the great;
The Invincible Armada of proud Spain
Went gally forth, but ne'er came back again.
More prudent, they, the burden of my song,
Having been careful not to stay too long,
They came back safely—but they spoiled my story—
Covered with almost everything but glory.
Whether they found that valorous buccaneer—
Whether they looked for him, doth not appear;
One thing is certain, ay, and "there's the rub,"
They conquered an immense amount of *grub*.
'Tis said by some that, from a distance, Hanham,
With a long telescope, made out to scan 'em,
And fearing his ability to cope
With such an adversary, did straightway "slope."
Whatever were the facts I can't say now,
And being in haste, will just subscribe me

Maui, November, 1865. PAU.

Foreign Miscellany.

Meerschaum pipes, which retail at a high figure, are made in New York, at an expense of five cents apiece. They are made by saturating corbonate of magnesia insilicate of soda or soluble glass.

Adah Isaacs Menken-Heenan—what is her last name?—is coming to America, accompanied by Lady Stuart, her sister and the wife of an English aristocrat.

Jeff. Davis in an exceedingly versatile character. He says grace over his meals, and swears at his jailor,—pronounces addresses to the gods and throws his boot-jack at the sentinel.

The Secretary of the Treasury must feel pleasantly. The receipts of the internal revenue on Monday, Sept. 4, were $4,200,000, nearly two million more than the amount received on any previous day.

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, is busily engaged at his country residence at Newport, upon the eighth volume of his great work. Mr. Bancroft is now in his 66th year, and enjoys excellent health.

Secretary Seward has been officially informed that the Canadian authorities have paid over to the St. Albans banks $39,512 75 in gold, and $30,010 in bank notes, being the treasure stolen by the St. Albans raiders.

COMMISSION CLOSED.—The Christian Commission Bureau in Washington has closed its business, and transferred the whole of the stock of soldiers' and freedmen's goods to the Freedmen's Bureau.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.—Mr. C. J. Richardson, in a letter in the London *Times*, says his boiler at Woolwich Dockyard has shown that petroleum is fifty per cent. more powerful than the best coal as steam fuel, that it can be burned with perfect ease, and without the slightest danger.

A man who has been cultivating tea as an experiment since 1860, writes to the Savannah *Herald* that most of his plants grow finely, that his tea is of good quality, and the plants will do quite as well in Georgia as in their native country. The plants require no culture after the third year.

Travelers may now go by rail from New York to Columbus, Georgia. The trip occupies five days and costs sixty-six dollars. By steam from New York to Savannah and thence by rail, the fair is seventy-three dollars, and the time occupied is eight days.

President Finney, of Oberlin College, has resigned his position, in consequence of his advanced age and uncertain health. He will continue to lecture in the theological department as heretofore.

The majority of the pro-slavery, or conservative men of Kentucky at the election in August, proves to be but *one hundred and four*. It will be their last success.

Six young men from the Island of Hayti have entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Gambier, Ohio, with a view to prepare themselves for missionary work among their countrymen.

Europe has forty-three reigning sovereigns; of these only nine, including the King of Italy, are at present Roman Catholics; thirty-one belong to the reformed religion, one is Greek, one Mohammedan, and the forty-third is the Pope. The Emperors of France and Austria, the Kings of Spain, Portugal, Saxony and Bavaria are Catholics, and two minor German Princes of Lichtenstein and Monaco. The Emperor of Russia is Greek, and the Sultan of Turkey is a Musselman.

A Washington dispatch says: The Secretary of the Interior, at the request of General Howard, has turned over to the Freedman's Bureau, four squares of unoccupied Government ground in the city, on which to erect schools houses for the instruction of the freedmen.

A KINGLY ROBE.—An African King recently sent his compliments to President Johnson, and intimated that he would like to be the possessor of a "rain coat." An India rubber overcoat was sent to him as a present. It is to be hoped it may reach his Majesty before the rainy season sets in.

A CALL.—The Rev. Dr. Hall, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany in Washington, has just received a call to the Cathedral Church at San Francisco, with a salary of $10,000 payable in gold. He replied that he had not time even to investigate the case, and they must therefore look for another candidate. His present salary is $3,000 in greenbacks.

NANTUCKET.—When the whaling business was prosperous Nantucket had eighty ships in the trade. She now has but one. Her inhabitants have been reduced from 10,000 to 5,000, but the population is again on the increase, owing to the fishing business having been successfully started by the citizens, a large proportion of whom are very wealthy.

The champion four-oared boat race, of five miles, two and a half out and two and a half back, for $2,000, took place on Monday opposite Sing Sing. The competitors were the celebrated Newburgh and New York crew. It resulted in the defeat of the New Yorkers, the Newburgh crew winning the race in 32 minutes, 59 seconds, making the first two and a half miles in 15¼ minutes.

A DARKEY couple got married in a church at Richmond recently, and were on their way home when the patrol picked them up for making a noise in the streets, and put them in the guard house, where they remained until morning. They spent their honeymoon "sitting up." Sambo, when released with his bride, kissed her with great fervor, remarking, "Let's trabel straight home, and finish up dis spree 'fore we's took agin."

A French paper tells a story of a duel between two gentlemen who were so equally matched with the sword and pistol that they decided to fight with cigars, two of which were prepared externally alike, but one was to be loaded so as to explode and prove mortal to the smoker. Lots were drawn, and the weeds were lighted. After a few puffs an explosion took place, and the duellist fell on his back. He was presently picked up, and with the exception of a blackened eye, was found to be unhurt.—The seconds had only put in a little piece of gun cotton, and the affair ended as it had begun in—smoke.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IM THE SOUTH.—The Post Office Department are extending the arrangements for carrying the mails and re-establishing the post offices in the South, as far and as fast as is practicable in the present condition of things. As yet only the chief cities and main routes by railroad are reached as a general thing; but the work is going on, and ere long the entire South will be again in mail communication with the North.

CENSUS OF EDGARTOWN.—The census of Edgartown shows a population of 1,846. Of these, 873 are males, and 973 females. There are 70 persons of color, and 7 naturalized citizens. The rat ble polls number 530, and the legal voters 500. There are 370 dwellings, 436 families, 3 churches, and 7 schoolhouses.

In 1765, the population of Edgartown was 443.

A TELEGRAPH BLUNDER.—One of the office-bearers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, who had to attend the recent ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the memorial to the Duke of Athole at Logierait left Edinburgh without his cocked hat. On discovering the omission he telegraphed from a station on the Inverness and Perth line to his wife in Edinburgh, "Send my cooked hat with —— to-morrow." Our readers may judge of his consternation when, on the following day, his friend put into his hand, not the missing article of attire, but a parcel of "cooked ham," into which words it appears the telegraph clerks had transformed the message.

THE CREDIT SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE.—We mention the following facts, which we know to be true to the letter, not to minister to the self-complacency of the individual of whom they are told, but to disturb the self complacency of others who might and should imitate his example. The merchant, of whom we shall speak, desires, we know, no notoriety; and regards his course as simply right right, to be recognized as such, and not deserving of any further comment. Twenty-two years ago, a New Bedford merchant failed. There was not the slightest suspicion of his integrity, and his creditors readily accepted the dividend which the exhibition of his assets showed that he was able to pay, and gave him a full discharge. His business since that time has been large, with of course varying fortune, and his mercantile character and credit have been such as to minister to the honest pride of any man. To the unaffected surprise of his old creditors, within a short time, the merchant has paid every mill, principal and interest, of the balances of their former claims. This we insist is to be placed to the credit side of human nature; and is to be mentioned, as we have stated, not to glorify the individual who has thus done right, but to stimulate the consciences of others, whose success makes them oblivious of the Golden Rule, while they yield themselves to the rule of gold.—*N. B. Mercury.*

European.

General Sir George Brown, of Crimean fame, and Judge Haliburton, ("Sam Slick,") the author, are dead.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Mark Lane Express* fears that nearly three-fourths of the English wheat crop will prove to be in bad condition, and that under the improvement in the weather the earliest and the latest gathering of the harvest will probably turn out the best.

A letter from Constantinople Aug. 23d says: Fifty days have passed since the first appearance of cholera in the city, and *not less than fifty thousand persons* have been swept into eternity by its ravages. It reached its hight about Aug. 6, when it is supposed that the deaths were not less than *three thousand a day* for several days.

The London *Times* in an editorial on Queen Victoria's inauguration of Prince Albert's statue at Coburg, again urges that the Queen should emerge from seclusion, and perform the duties expected from her. The *Morning Star* censures the *Times* for its pompous lecture to the Queen, and describes it as a reminder that court tradesmen are craving orders, and that the Queen's first duty is to the impatient fashion of Belgravia.

RAILWAY TRAINS ON SUNDAY.—Railway trains are now run between Glasgow and Edinburgh on Sunday, and great is the commotion which this "desecration" of the day of rest has caused in Scotland. The North British line is the apostate company, and the street preachers were busy in the neighborhood of the Edinburgh station on the day on which Sunday communication between the two cities was opened, denouncing the company and passengers in the most violent language.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—This destructive disease is now spreading throughout England, Scotland and Ireland, and is making sad havoc among the cattle. Lord Granville, who attended the Queen in her German tour, has written a letter pointing out the devastations of the plague on a farm of his own, about three miles from the Regent's Park, on the Finchler Road near London. When he left England a month, or five weeks ago, he left 130 milch cows on his farm, in four sheds. In the two largest he found only one cow on his return. While at Coburg, the Grand Duke informed Lord Granville that he believed that it was the same disease which visited his Duchy last year, when the best remedies were found to be air and water. The opinion of his lordship's bailiff is that the disease is atmospheric and of a typhoid character—a conclusion at which many others had previously arrived. The Order in Council prohibiting the importation of cattle from England into Ireland has not been sufficient to keep out the disease. It has made its appearance in the North of Ireland, and the infection is said to have been caused by sheep imported from Scotland. According to the *Ulster Observer*, a few men of the parish of Letterkenny took over about a hundred head, and wherever these sheep went the disease appeared, resembling in every respect the symptoms which have been so often described.