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

Sands' Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do., Ayers' do., Bristol's do., Shakers' do., Root do., Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda, Compound Extract of Buchu, Capsules, Thorn's Extract, Crossman's Specific, Pills and Ointments, of various kinds, Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Fumigators, Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White, Fumigating Pastils, Trusses, J. R. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shields, Lubin's and Pinaud's Extracts, Toilet Articles, Lip Salve,

Indelible Pencils, a New Invention

Hair Restorers and Dressings, Syringes, Leeches, etc., etc., etc.

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ROB'T RYCROFT,

PLUMBER,

HAS OPENED HIS SHOP ON KING Street, next door to Horn's Confectionary Shop, and offers his services in all branches of Plumbing. All Jobs will hereafter be executed with promptness and in a thorough manner. 26-3m

FENCE WIRE.

BRIGHT ANNEALED Fence Wire, Nos. 5, 6. Just received per "R. C. WYLLIE," and for sale by

30-2m C. BREWER & CO.

R. R. R.

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OUT OF

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

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

How the Ready Relief Acts!

In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling irritation, and the skin becomes reddened; if there is much distress in the stomach, the Relief will assist nature in removing the offending cause,—a general warmth is felt throughout the entire body, and its diffusive stimulating properties rapidly courses through every vein and tissue of the system, arousing the slothful and partially paralyzed glands and organs to renewed and healthy action, perspiration follows, and the surface of the body feels increased heat. The sickness at stomach, colds, chills, head-ache, oppressed breathing, the soreness of the throat, and all pains, either internally or externally, rapidly subside, and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awakes refreshed, invigorated, cured.

It will be found that in using the Relief externally, either on the spine or across the kidneys, or over the stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasing warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it continues its influence over the diseased parts.

☞ Price of R. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c.

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87 Maiden Lane, New York.

TYPHOID FEVER.

This disease is not only cured by Dr. Radway's Relief and Pills, but prevented. If exposed to it, put one teaspoonful of Relief in a tumbler of water. Drink this before going out in the morning, and several times during the day. Take one of Radway's Pills one hour before dinner, and one on going to bed.

If seized with Fever, take 4 to 6 of the Pills every six hours, until copious discharges from the bowels take place; also drink the Relief diluted with water, and bathe the entire surface of the body with Relief. Soon a powerful perspiration will take place, and you will feel a pleasant heat throughout the system. Keep on taking Relief repeatedly, every four hours, also the Pills. A cure will be sure to follow. The relief is strengthening, stimulating, soothing, and quieting; it is sure to break up the Fever and to neutralize the poison. Let this treatment be followed, and thousands will be saved. The same treatment in Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Bilious Fever, will effect a cure in 24 hours. When the patient feels the Relief irritating or heating the skin, a cure is positive. In all cases where pain is felt the Relief should be used.

Relief 50 cts.; Pills 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868

For Sale by

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

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INSURRECTION OF CRETE.

On the 4th of September, Moustafa Pasha, Envoy Extraordinary of the Sublime Porte, arrived at the Island of Crete. He spent a few days trying to gather information as to the real state of things, and sent the Governor-General, Ismail Pasha, back to Constantinople. On the 14th of the same month, he issued a proclamation in which he informed the inhabitants of Crete "that he had assumed the duties of Governor of the Island, on which he had lived more than thirty years of his life, and which he considered a second fatherland." Unhappily, the conclusion of this document was little in harmony with the kind and paternal commencement. It was declared that "five days only were given to the insurgents to submit themselves, at the expiration of which, all those who should not have surrendered should be treated as enemies and rebels."

Five days were too short a time for the prejudices and national passions to be subdued and conquered. The leaders of the insurrection had no chance to negotiate for the terms of their surrender, and the proclamation itself could not reach the remoter districts in such a limited space of time. But, as events turned out, this was of secondary importance, and everything seemed to concur to render hostilities inevitable. The Egyptian soldiers, under the command of Chain Pasha, short of provisions, and sick of the fever resulting from camping in morasses, had vainly attempted to escape from the circle of insurgents by whom they were surrounded, and had been obliged to give up their artillery, arms and ammunition, preserving nothing but their lives.

The material loss was not much; additional forces sent from Turkey had increased the number of soldiers to 40,000 men, but the moral effect was very serious. The Greeks were over-excited by this first success, while the Turks lost courage, and were thinking of going away to Asia Minor. During the whole month of September, the Turks did nothing but stand on the defensive, and try to protect the Mussulmans of Kissamos and Selino from the attacks of the insurgents. The Greeks failed several times in their efforts to take the little fort of Castel-Kissamo, which was easily defended and supplied with provisions from the sea side; but they compelled the Mussulmans of Selino, after several weeks of hard fighting at Kandano, to leave their village with their families and seek refuge at Canea. In the country, the insurgents were still more successful, and had taken possession of the western provinces, (the richest and most populous of the Island,) the fate of which would decide that of the remaining part of Candia. General Kalergi, a Cretan by birth, had declined the title of Commander-in-Chief of the insurgents, but had declared at the same time, that "King George, of Greece, was negotiating with the Great Powers, and was likely to obtain their mediation in favor of the Cretans." This declaration was in opposition to facts. When M. de Moustier was called from his diplomatic position at Constantinople to take charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris, he went to Athens, on his way home, and told King George and his Ministers, "that the insurrection of the Cretans had not, under the present circumstances, the slightest chance of that diplomatic support on which they seemed to rely."

He advised them also not to prolong, by dangerous encouragements, an useless effusion of blood. A most sincere and effective neutrality was recommended to the Hellenic Cabinet by England and France. A different policy would only be the cause of perils for Greece, and of fruitless sufferings for Crete. The Greeks were little moved by this solemn declaration. They knew very well how changing and mutable is French policy in that dreadful labyrinth—the question of the Orient. Seeing that England and France would not give him satisfactory answers, the indefatigable Bouboulaki, a Greek from Megalo-Castron, who had assumed the title of Secretary to the Provisional Government, addressed his petitions to different quarters, writing a very lengthy document to the President of the United States. In the space of two years, Bouboulaki wrote many proclamations, petitions, circulars and bulletins, and his diplomatic work would make a very large volume; but of all these documents, the most curious is undoubtedly that in which he implores American intervention in favor of "the Island of Crete, the birth-place of Jupiter and Minos." Those mythological remembrances had very little effect on President Johnson.

The months of September and October, 1866, can be called the heroic period—the most brilliant and fortunate time of the insurrection. The insurgents had plenty of provisions; they had got in all their crops, and even some of those of their Mohammedan neighbors, without asking permission. The *Pan-Hellenion*, a steamer bought by the Philo-Cretan Committee of Athens, was constantly bringing, every week, guns, powder, and volunteers; it was announced that a large number of the Hellenic army officers had resigned their positions to come to their assistance, the most prominent and illustrious of whom was Colonel Coroneos, an officer of restless, ambitious and bold temperament, who aspired to the glory of becoming the Garibaldi of Greece.

Moustafa Pasha saw that it was imprudent to let the army under his command stand on the defensive: the troops were losing self-confidence. In the middle of October, he proceeded to Sfakia, with 12,000 men. He wanted to penetrate through Prosnero, Krapi and Askyfo, in that district, which was still considered as the bulwark of Cretan independence. It would have been wise on the part of the Greeks to have strongly fortified the mountain defile of Krapi where the Turks, in 1821, had met with a terrible disaster; but they had so far dealt with the Egyptian soldiers, who had shown in several encounters more nimbleness than power of resistance. They determined, accordingly, to wait for the enemy outside of the defile, in a well selected position at Vafe, a little in front of Prosnero. This decision was arrived at in opposition to the advice of the native captains, but in accordance with the opinions of the Grecian officers, who, being accustomed to the fighting of European armies, were sanguine of success.

It was on toe 24th of October that this memorable battle took place. The Greeks were intrenched in houses and behind the trunks of trees, which they had cut down. While the battle was confined to firing guns, the Turks, being without shelter lost a great many men, and their return-fire could do little harm to the Greeks, but the Turkish officers soon got tired of seeing their men killed without retaliating, and ordered them to charge with the bayonet. When they reached the positions of the enemy, they were found deserted. The Cretans had not for a moment entertained the idea of sustaining the charge of the Turks, and were running as fast as they could towards Prosnero. The Greek volunteers were the only ones to stand, and attempt to resist it. Some of them were killed on the barricades they were defending; some were taken prisoners, and treated with regard by Moustafa Pasha. The very evening after the battle, the vanguard occupied Prosnero without firing a shot. They were within a few hours march of the plain and village of Askyfo, situated in the heart of the Sfakiote territory.

Why did not Moustafa Pasha improve his victory? Why did he not pursue the disbanded Cretans? Old age had not yet obscured the brightness of his faculties, nor did it abate his energy. During the course of the whole campaign, he evinced an activity admired even by his adversaries. It is probable that, relying on his past experience of Cretan revolts, he believed that the insurgents, after their defeat, would disperse, and that the rivalries between the leaders would quickly terminate the war. He did not know what excitement had been created in the minds of the insurgents by recent events which had taken place in Occidental countries, and by the incentive articles of the Greek press. It would be unfair, on the other hand, not to give him credit for an honorable feeling which may have had weight in his resolution: he probably disliked the idea of bringing the devastation and desolation of a murderous struggle upon a country in which he had spent so many years of his life, and where he had achieved his fortune and reputation. Another motive for his action (so complex are the causes of human action), may have been that the owner of so many rich estates in every part of Crete, did not care to see his orchards, orange and olive trees destroyed. These were the main considerations by which he was led to stop after the battle of Vafe. The lost opportunity could not be recovered. A week later, learning that numerous bands of insurgents were concentrating at Askyfo, he went eastward. It was believed for some time that he would reach Sfakia from another side—from the road passing by the ruins of old Lappa, but after a useless demonstration he withdrew all his troops on Retimo. A few days after, he came out with 12,000 men, to besiege the Convent of Arkadi, situated on the northern side of Mount Ida.

This monastery is the most important and the richest of Crete. The Abbot, or Higoumene, has a right to the Episcopal title of the ancient town of Arkadia. In order to find a refuge from the attacks of the Turkish bands, several hundreds of men, children and old people, had fled thither. Colonel Coroneos occupied, with a large body of men, the neighboring summits of the Arkadi table-lands, and everybody believed that his assistance would be given, in case of an attack by the Mohammedans. The Convent was, nevertheless, surrounded and blocked up by a Turkish division, which received constant supplies, while Colonel Coroneos never appeared. The Mussulmans summoned the Christians to surrender. They answered by shouts and the discharge of fire-arms. The following day, heavy guns were placed, by great exertion, on the heights overlooking the monastery; and a new summons sent to the besieged, which met with the same reply as the first. The terrible fight went on, and it was only in the middle of the second day that one of the walls gave way, and allowed the Mussulmans access to the yard of the Convent, but they were obliged to struggle six hours longer for the possession of the building. Every room, every step, was desperately contended for. The artillery was placed in the yard, and shells thrown into the cells of the monks. In the middle of the fight, an aisle of the Convent was blown up by a few barrels of powder deposited there. At 11 o'clock, P. M., only, the Turks were masters of the building, and blood ceased to flow.

About one hundred women were found hiding in the cellars of the monastery. They were kindly treated—thanks to the timely intervention of General Salih Pasha, the youngest son of Moustafa Pasha,—but all those whom the Imperial troops met before, had been, without exception, pitilessly massacred.

CHR. TOWNSEND, of Newport, R. I., has given $10,000 to found a "Home for Friendless Children."

Dynasty of the Rothschilds.

Above all things, dear reader, permit me to present to you a young man, who certainly is worthy of exciting your attention and interest. He is 22 years old, bears an honorable name, and wears only since a short time the official robe of a French lawyer. He lives in Paris, in the Rue Taitbout and his name is Nathaniel James Edward de Rothschild. The enthusiasm with which he devotes himself to his profession, and his fortune, induce him not to ask for fees; nay, he is able and willing to advance money to his clients.

Baron Edward is the son of Baron Nathaniel and a nephew of Baron James de Rothschild. He found a very decent annual income in his cradle; nevertheless, he did not forget that no member of his family is allowed to spend his money in idleness, and he has no taste for financial affairs, he resolved to devote himself to jurisprudence. The fortunate young lawyer has only one misfortune to bewail: for seven years past his father has been confined to his easy chair, for Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild is blind and paralyzed. Baron Nathaniel is the nephew and son-in-law of Baron James de Rothschild; he married the great banker's daughter, who bore to him two sons, the elder of whom is our wealthy young lawyer.

Baron James de Rothschild, the head of the famous family, possesses in the Rue Lafitte one of the greatest banking-houses in the world. He is 73 years old, and still strong and active—so much so, indeed, that he has hitherto always declined to leave the management of his immense business to his children. His will alone decides everything, and his two sons Alphonse and Gustavus, are only the Secretaries of State of their lord and father, His Majesty James I, King of Millionaires, and lender of millions to the kings of this world.

Baron James de Rotschild married the daughter of his brother Solomon, for the Rothschilds do not intermarry with other families. A rare exception was the marriage of Baron Gustavus de Rothschild who married Miss Anspach eldest daughter of a judge of the Supreme Court of France. His young bride brought him a dower of 500,000 francs. On the evening of the wedding day, when Baron Gustavus took his bride to his mansion, he handed her a small package, and said to her: "The first request of your husband (and you know you must not refuse such a request) is, that you may take back these 500,000 francs and add them to your little sister's dower."

So much do they care for a million in the house of the Rothschilds. It is generally believed that the Rothschild family consists only of men who care for nothing but to amass money. Nothing can be more erroneous. They are men of heart, and also hard working men. When, two years ago, a personal affair obliged me to request an audience of Baron James de Rothschild, he fixed 8 o'clock as the hour when he would receive me. I rose, therefore, at 7 o'clock in the morning; it was in mid-winter and the windows were full of snow, and I drove to the Rue Lafitte.

I found the Baron in his cabinet, his hair carefully dressed; he wore a full suit of black broadcloth and a white cravat. He was just drinking a cup of tea and giving orders to his Secretary, a very young Prussian named Benari, who a few years since came almost penniless to Paris, and has since then obtained a highly important and lucrative position in the great banking-house of the Rue Lafitte.

Baron James de Rothschild, who might live very comfortably on his interest, is, despite his 73 years, one of the most active and energetic men. He rises at 6 o'clock in the morning, and while Felix, his *valet de chambre*, is shaving and dressing him, Bondeville, a teacher of elocution, reads to the Baron the most important passages from all the morning papers. If Rothschild is in a good humor, Bondeville, who is very familiar with what is going on in the different theatres of Paris relates some strange anecdotes to him.

At 8 o'clock James de Rothschild goes to work. His Secretary arrives and opens the private correspondence of the Baron, who receives every day about two hundred mendicant letters from all parts of Europe. Every letter is read attentively, and the Baron gives instructions as to what is to be done about it, for beside the pleasure of making money, Rothschild knows no greater pleasure than giving away money.

At half-past nine, Benari commences, in the Baron's presence, and under his supervision, his daily calculations in regard to the different money markets in the whole world. At the close of this important business, the Secretary retires, and the Baron, who has just earned his daily bread, thinks of the best way of spending his abundant means. He receives the dealers in paintings and curiosities, whom he instructed to discover rare objects of art for his most remarkable gallery at Ferrieres, his beautiful country seat; for James de Rothschild is one of the most indefatigable collectors in Paris. When one of these dealers in curiosities sells a plain-looking piece of earthenware the value of which is known only to connoisseurs for the pittance of 20,000 f. one may be sure to find it on the following morning in the collections of Baron James de Rothschild.

At 11 o'clock he goes to his bureau, where, with the exception of an hour for lunch, he remains until 6 o'clock. Then he goes to his club, where he plays a comfortable rubber of whist. At 8 o'clock the whole family assembles at his table to take dinner with him.

The daily reign of the Baron is over: now commences that of the Baroness. And here we perceive how fortunate this man really is, for, in addition to his many millions, heaven has given to him in his wife one of the most amiable, elegant, and accomplished ladies. Among the guests at the dinner-table are often seen Thiers, the great orator and historian, and General Changarnier, the illustrious Captain.

From time to time the Baron rises at the dessert, and repairs to the small theatre in the Rue de la Tour d'Avergne, where he applauds the performances of the pupils of M. Bondeville, his reader. But no matter at what hour he may go to bed, he will always be found at his post by 7 o'clock in the morning.

Although Baron James de Rothschild is known to be inexorable in business matters, his heart is always soft enough. Whenever he returnes a somewhat stern reply, or even a rude refusal to an exchange broker who requests orders from him, this illtreated man may wish himself joy, for the Baron heals the wound already on the morrow, with the pleasant balm called brokerage. No sooner has Rothschild left his cabinet and got through his business affairs, than he becomes the most amiable and accessable men in all Paris.

He is well acquainted with, and very fond of authors and artists. Last fall, for instance, he met with a celebrated painter at an official dinner party:

"How do you do?" asked the millionaire.

"Very well, thank you, Baron."

"Why, I never see you any more. Pray come and see me at Ferrieres. Draw there a bead on some of my game."

"Baron," replied the painter laughing "It would be more agreeable to me to draw on Baron James de Rothschild for 10,000 francs."

"Well, you may do so," said the Baron, "but do not draw before the close of the month; for on the 15th inst. I have to pay already more drafts than I like to see come in."

THE MATCH AGAINST TIME.—The San Francisco *Alta* of August 2d gives the following particulars of the late riding match near that city: Nearly a month ago a wager was made at San Jose that it was impossible to perform the feat of riding 300 miles in fifteen consecutive hours. The wager was offered by Edward Whipple, he putting up $2,250 against $2,000 wagered by Lewey Burns and John Cahill, that N. H. Mowry could accomplish it. At first it was intended to have the trial made at San Jose but finally it was arranged that it should come off on the 2d of August at Bay View Park Course, on the other side of Hunter's point. In the interval between the first announcement of the proposed undertaking and the day of its accomplishment (yesterday) there had been many side bets made that the rider would not be successful, odds being offered to find takers.

At twenty minutes before five o'clock yesterday morning Mowry commenced his task, riding his own horse for the first four miles without changing. After that he changed his horse every mile, or every two or three, according as the horse seems capable of doing the extra distance without injury. He had several attendants taking care of the horses to be ridden (of which by the way, he had thirty) and, as Mowry came riding up to the judges stand, one of the attendants would meet him down the stretch and urge him to greater speed by riding alongside of him. When he changed from one horse to another he let the horse start in the direction in which he was pointed when the rider struck the saddle. During the ride he refreshed himself from a flask carried in a pouch at his side, where he also carried a small supply of bread and meat. He made two stoppages, of about twenty minutes' duration each, to take a refreshing bath, and was occasionally treated to a little dash of water on his face and head, as an attendant rode beside him.

In changing horses, Mowry would inform those having charge of the animals about the gait and ease of riding, and any horse which he found unsuited was not again brought out. Up to noon he dismounted and mounted again without assistance, but toward the close of the task he was assisted from the saddle and in remounting.

At the end of 200 miles a rest was taken, and a placard was displayed from the judges' stand that the 200 miles had been accomplished in eight hours, two minutes and forty-eight seconds—thus beating by forty minutes the time made dy Oshaldiston, with race horses, in England. The horses used by Mowry are California horses or half-breeds.

About 2 o'clock an acquaintance of Mowry's proffered his horse for one of the relays, to go a mile, and after a while it was accepted; as Mowry finished the mile he made a motion as though he would stop, but passed the owner, who was eagerly waiting to receive his animal, and put the horse on the second mile; this was more than he had calculated on, and so when the horse came in on the second mile the owner was ready to seize his property, but by another feint Mowry got the horse beyond him and started for the third mile, the discomfited owner clutching at the tail of the animal as he moved off, and receiving a fall for his lack of judgement in trying to stop the horse at that end. The crowd saw the joke and urged the rider to make a fourth-miler of the animal, but he dismounted at the end of the third mile, satisfied with the lesson he had given.

At eleven minutes before seven o'clock the three hundred miles had been accomplshed, in fourteen hours and nine minutes, and the intrepid rider went around again "for luck" the last mile being accomplished in a little over two minutes, making three hundred and one miles in fourteen hours and eleven minutes! The fastest mile during the three hundred was made in 2:08, but the average speed of his riding was about 2:30.

At the end of the task, when Mowry proposed to ride the other mile, his relatives remonstrated, and when he actually set out on the ride, it is reported that his mother fainted. The ride did not incommode Mowry otherwise than by chafing his thighs, which he attributed to loose underclothing.

This feat seems to be unparalleled, the only other cases of long riding in this state having been undertaken by Jack Powers, in May, 1858, to ride 150 miles in eight hours, which he accomplished in 6 hours 43 minutes and 31 seconds; Tom McNab subsequently rode 200 miles inside of ten hours; and we have the case above alluded to, where Osbaldiston, in England, rode 200 miles in 8 hours and 42 minutes.

N. H. Mowry is a heavy man, weighing 160 pounds, and does not appear to be an easy rider, but the result proves that he is the best judge of what really is easy riding.

There was a great throng constantly on the ground from morning till night, though they were always coming and going. The roads were lined with teams about the time the task was ended, a great many persons having waited to see the thing finished.

ETHICS OF DUST.—Jewels and precious metals are but dust after all, and commoner dust hath its ethical teaching. We cannot, in fact, exhaust it, and have here little choice but to refer to two aspects of it. It is dust, and the vitality imparted to it, that give to the face of nature half its magic charm. The hard and flinty rocks would stand out of fretting scar, like gaunt skeletons of a ruined world, but for the living drapery of dust that veils them, and fills up their yawning rents and spreads itself out in plains and rolling undulations about them, shifting and impressionable as the fleshy form and features of man or man. Water, and frost, and fire have made all our geographical conveniences; they have been the Creator's tools, and their marks are visible to the initiated. The common dusts of the valley, the clods we speak of so frequently with a sad and ill-disgusted contempt, are the work of ages. We come in our diggings upon the muds of ancient seas, upon volcanic dust and the drift deposits of sailing icy frost-thrones. Our coal is but the dust of immense vegetations; and compared with this eternity of dust, we are but of yesterday. If we seek to pierce through some of these mysteries, and take our microscopes, a new series of wonders open out to us. Dust is no longer formless, save as we make it so; but here are shapes surpassingly beautiful varied, and yet constant. Here we get to a mystery of life as insoluble as any we have in human form.

A caustic critic says that the modern school of poetry, which mistakes violence for intensity, seems to catch its breath when it finds itself on the verge of natural expression, and says to itself "Good Heavens! I had almost forgotten I was inspired."

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HAVING been engaged in our present business for upwards of seven years, and being located in a Fire-proof Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Staples, such as Sugar, Rice, Syrups, Pulu, Coffee, etc., to advantage. Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon Market, to which personal attention will be paid, and upon which cash advances will be made when required.

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24-3m

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HARDWARE,

Bright Fencing Wire, Nos. 5 & 6, Sheet Zinc,
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A Stove that is a Stove!

A FEW MORE LEFT, OF those Celebrated Premium Stoves, "TROPIC," "PEERLESS," and "ELDORADO," with or without extension. Please call and examine, at

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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

24-3m EP. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

Honolulu, Aug. 31, 1868.—33-4m

Supreme Court---In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Julia Moemalie, (w) of Lahaina, Maui, deceased.

Proper Application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by Richard Stanley, Esq., Administrator upon the Estate of Julia Moemalie, of Lahaina, deceased, for the final settlement of the accounts of said Estate, and a discharge from further responsibility in the premises. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that TUESDAY, the 29th DAY of SEPTEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., is a day and hour appointed for the hearing of said application, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

Court House, Aug. 28, 1868.—33-3t

Supreme Court---In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Kauhola (k) of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by Her Majesty, Dowager Queen Emma and Maano Kauhola, Executrix's under the will of said Kauhola, of Honolulu, deceased, for the final settlement of the accounts of the said Estate, and a distribution of the Real Property pursuant to the terms of the will of said deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that TUESDAY, the 29th DAY of SEPTEMBER next, at 10 o'clock A. M., is a day and hour appointed for the hearing the aforesaid application and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House, in the town of Honolulu.

R. H. Stanley, Esq., Solicitor.

WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

Court House, Aug. 28, 1868.—33-3t

Administrator's Notice.

The Undersigned, Administrators on the Estate of the late David Maddox, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said estate, to present the same, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. PORTER GREEN,
NUNE,
Administrators on the Estate of the late D. Maddox.

Makawao, Aug. 20, 1868.—33-1m

WHEREAS, application has this day been made to me by P. W. Treadway, Executor and Administrator upon the Estate of Michael T. Nowlein, of Kaopakaloa, Island of Molokai, deceased, for a settlement of the accounts of said Estate, and that he be relieved from further responsibility, and that a guardian be appointed for the property of George Nowlein, of full age, son of said M. T. Nowlein. Therefore, know all persons whom it may concern, that MONDAY, the 5th DAY of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock A. M., is the day and hour appointed for the hearing of said application, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House, in the town of Lahaina.

A. J. LAWRENCE,
Circuit Judge, 2d Judicial District.

Lahaina, Aug. 26, 1868.—33-5t

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

Ane (w) vs. Levi Morse, (k).

WHEREAS, the Complainant in the above entitled cause has filed a petition unto the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, praying for a decree of divorce from her husband, the defendant aforesaid, on the ground of the absence from this Kingdom for three years and not hear from, of the said defendant. Now, this is to notify the said Levi Morse to appear before the Hon. Elisha H. Allen at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on Tuesday, the 27th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time will be heard, the petition aforesaid.

WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

Honolulu, June 25, 1868. 24-4m

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

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

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

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

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

20-6m L. McCULLY, Clerk.

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of Rev. EDWARD JOHNSON, late of Waioli, Kauai, are requested to present the same, and and all those indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January next.

LOIS S. JOHNSON,
Administratrix.

Waioli, Kauai, July 30, 1868.—31-1m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS OF the Will of John P. Parker, late of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate of the said John P. Parker, to present the same, and those indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

L. LYONS,
J. P. PARKER,
Executors of the Will of John P. Parker.

Hamakua, June 19, 1868.—24-3m