POETRY.

WEARY.

Weary of living, so weary!
Longing to lie down and die,
To feel for the end hours, and dreary,
The end of the pilgrimage nigh.

Weary, so weary of wishing
For a form that is gone from my sight,
For a voice that is hushed to me ever,
For eyes that to me were so bright.

For a hand to be laid on my forehead,
A glimpse of the golden brown hair,
For a step that to me was sweet music,
And a brow that was noble and fair.

Weary, so weary of waiting,
Waiting for sympathy sweet,
For something to love and to love me,
And pleasures that are not so fleet.

Tired, so tired of drifting,
Adown the dark stream of life;
Tired of breasting the billows,
The billows of toil and of strife.

Wishing and waiting, so sadly,
For love that was sweetest and best;
Willing to die, oh, so gladly,
If that would bring quiet and rest!

The Territory of the Hudson Bay Company and the North-West Passage.

[From le Revue des Deux Mondes.]

Up to the time of their arrival at Fort Edmonton, their project of reaching the gold mines of Cariboo, in British Columbia, by following a straight westerly direction, had been a mere speculative idea; but now they must determine precisely upon the plans to be adopted in order to carry out their resolution. Their imagination was a good deal excited by the tales of wondrous feats accomplished by some of the half-castes and Indians, living around the Fort. One of them, an Indian Cree, had made his escape—thanks to his swiftness and agility—although closely pursued by a whole tribe of Black Feet; and another story was told of an American miner named Perry, who had crossed the continent alone, pushing before him his wheelbarrow, laden with his tools and provisions, for a distance of more than 2,400 miles. The two English gentlemen desired to show that, although they had been brought up in the most delicate and effeminate manner, they could, if they wished, compete with an Indian in endurance and fortitude, or a miner, in hardihood and intrepidity. Their undertaking was, however, universally censured, and the opinion of all was decidedly against it. They were told that it was impossible to reach Cariboo, westward; that the only passable routes converged to the southward of Columbia River; and that the only practicable one to the northeast was that followed, every summer, by a detachment of men in the service of the Company. The western slope of the Rocky Mountains was described to them as having the most frightful aspect; the largest rivers rushing impetuously, like mountain streams, between high and precipitous banks, rendering it impossible to follow their course, or to sail a boat in the midst of the confused chaos of rocks, whirlpools and cascades. On the other hand, it would be utter rashness to attempt to pass through the forest, the trees being 300 feet high, with trunks 10 and 20 feet in diameter, and the vegetable detritus, accumulated for centuries, forming insuperable obstacles. After having vainly attempted to find people during enough to accompany them, they succeeded, at last, in securing the services of a half-caste, named Baptiste l'Assiniboine, who had, in former years, acquired the reputation of being the best shot and the most undaunted traveler in the country, but who had lost the use of one of his arms by the explosion of a gun, and had been excommunicated by his priest for committing a murder. This man insisted, in his contract, upon a singular conditional clause: that his wife, and son, 13 years of age, should be allowed to accompany him. As if this were not enough, they also consented to take charge of an old Irish gentleman, who had been a newspaper editor in the East Indies, a teacher in New Orleans, and for the previous twelve months an invalid at Fort Edmonton, without knowing how he came there or how he could leave it. The advice of the experienced, and the remonstrances of the wise, were not spared to our travelers, and while unable to conquer their will, their effect was only to encourage them in their enterprise and to excite their ardor. A party of sixty emigrants had passed, the previous year, through Edmonton, on their way to Cariboo. Had they reached their destination? Were they still alive? Nobody knew, but in any event, they must have opened a path, and this, in itself, was an advantage. Only one month before, five miners had gone the same way, and it would, perhaps, be possible to overtake them.

Having disposed of all objections, the party, composed of two Europeans, a one-armed Indian, one woman, one child, and an old man, accompanied by twelve horses, six of which were used for carrying the provisions, consisting of 400 lbs. of flour, 200 lbs. of "pemmican," tea, salt, tobacco, blankets, cooking utensils, ammunition, and three axes, started on their perilous journey, under the most unfavorable circumstances, on the 3d day of June, 1864. They had to stop at Jasper House, a station of the Hudson Bay Company, situated on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and also at a place called "La Cache de la Tete Jaune," so named from the fact of an Indian having lived there for many years, unknown to any one. But from the last mentioned place to Cariboo, no information could be obtained: everything was unknown, even by name.

II.

While following, from Fort Garry to Fort Edmonton, a line almost parallel to the United States frontier, the two Englishmen had been traveling over undulating plains, and through delightful forests, which they styled "a country of parks;" but now they found the country widely different, and had to deal with the obstacles presented by a swampy and densely-wooded country. From Edmonton to Jasper House, for days and weeks, the path led through a flooded forest. Fallen trees encumbered the way, and the horses, with mud and water up to their girths, were obliged to jump over the trunks, and often remained entangled in the branches, while swarms of mosquitoes and flies, characteristically called "bull-dogs," rendered the poor animals almost ungovernable. They could not find any other dry spots upon which to establish their camps than the dikes built by the beavers. Twice, they lost their path, which was found again by the Assiniboine; one horse was left behind, sunk in the muddy forest, and an axe was lost in crossing a river. On the 23d day after their departure, the Rocky Mountains were perceived in the distance, their snow-crowned peaks high above the clouds. The Europeans could not refrain from exhibiting their joy at the welcome sight, and the Indians, who had never seen any mountains before, remained wonder-struck at the imposing grandeur of the scene. Right before them was a valley, one side of which was formed by an immense rock, answering the description of the landmark indicated to them as a guide to the Jasper House, and which is called "La Roche Amyette." They at once made towards the guiding "Roche," and soon discovered a little wooden house, surrounded by a picket fence, situated on the bank of a fine lake, in which the river Tobasca gradually loses its acquired impetuosity before flowing into the plains. This was Jasper House, and for the first time, since their departure, they were certain that they were on the right way.

There was a complete famine at the Jasper House when they arrived, and they were told that such was the case most of the time, in that distant station of the Company. They soon found out that they ought to have taken provisions in sufficient quantity at Fort Edmonton, and not to depend on the game they might kill on the way, for, as all know, game is very scarce in large forests. They had also the misfortune to lose another axe three days after leaving the Jasper House, and the inconvenience to which they were put, in a dense forest, with only one axe to clear the way, may well be imagined. Not withstanding their lack of prudence and of proper precautions, when you see those two young men, rich, healthy, and with brilliant prospects in life, engaging themselves in such an arduous and perilous expedition, and striving for weeks to cut their way through such an immensity of forest, you give up all idea of blaming their imprudence, and you can not help admiring their courage.

On the 4th of July, they left the Jasper House, where an Indian had volunteered to serve them as a guide to "La Cache de la Tete Jaune." During the first four days of their journey, they had to encounter the ordinary difficulties of a hilly country: torrents strewn with large, rolling stones, on which the horses stumbled and fell, and paths along high precipices, so narrow that the slightest dizziness would have put an untimely end to their existence. On the 5th day, they experienced a great joy in perceiving that the streams ran to the westward. On the 6th, their enthusiasm increased when they recognized that the nature of the rock was changing, and that it presented the same appearance as the slaty rock on which the auriferous soil of Cariboo is said to rest. It was not long after this discovery that they saw the Fraser River, forcing its foaming bed through the rocks from the north-west. But, unhappily, the river bends round, passes through Moose Lake, and runs in a westerly direction until it comes in contact with a wall of rocks, and abruptly changes its course to the northward, which direction it follows for several degrees of latitude, and turning again, the capricious stream flows southwardly, surrounding the auriferous region of Cariboo, and finally empties into the sea, 600 miles distant, opposite Vancouver Island.

The valley of Fraser River was then inundated, and for three days our travelers toiled on in their weary route, while their horses, slipping on the slimy banks, fell backwards, or were dragged away by the current. They became extremely fatigued; the provisions were all wet, and the horse carrying the powder was drowned, when, at last, the banks becoming less steep, they were able to travel faster, and to reach "La Cache de la Tete Jaune" on the 17th of July, thirteen days after their departure from the Jasper House.

"La Cache de la Tete Jaune" is a valley 15 or 16 miles long, and from 3 to 6 miles wide, surrounded on all sides by lofty peaks, covered with perpetual snow. It runs north and south; from the northern extremity the Fraser takes its course, while at its southern end are seen the first summits of the ridge of mountains which divide the waters of the Columbia from those of the Thompson.

If we are to believe the geographical observations of Dr. Chendle, "La Cache de la Tete Jaune" should be the centre, and, as it were, the kernel of the system of mountains of British Columbia and Oregon, but considering only their actual, precarious position, it looks as if they had been entrapped in one of those holes in which the wild beasts fall and are caught. Once at the bottom, you know that you have reached it, but you have no such distinct notion of the way to get out of it. They found there, strange to say, two families of Indians, who had come there under circumstances which they had entirely forgotten; but what help could they expect from those miserable beings, half stupified by ignorance and misery? Their only food consisted of small wild-pears; they had heard of a country where plenty of gold was found, and they believed that Cariboo was at six days' distance, and Fort Kamloop at ten, but they had never been there, and supposed the road to be very bad. They only knew one thing: that it would be absurd to launch a raft on the cascades of the Fraser.

ELECTRICITY.—Dr. Poggioli read a paper at a late sitting of the Academy of Medicine on Physical and Intellectual Development of Youth by Electricity. He remarked that De Candolle had quoted experiments to show that vegetation is much richer and quicker in its growth when electrified than otherwise. Seeds subjected to the action of this fluid would yield better produce than others, and in a shorter time. Starting from these data, Dr. Poggioli conceived the idea that a similar action might be proved to exist in the animal kingdom, and especially in the case of young subjects. He informed the learned body that in 1853 he had read a paper to the Academy of Sciences, proving that the energy of certain faculties might be shown to be in proportion to the electric development of the regions in which they reside; and he now thought himself in possession of facts which might prove highly interesting in a hygienic, scientific, and even social point of view. He could adduce five instances of children, varying between the ages of four and sixteen, and having all attained a remarkable development, both in a physical and an intellectual sense. Among these there was a child, who might be considered a phenomenon of deformity and stupidity, and that, under the influence of electricity, grew three centimetres in a single month, and has since been always first, instead of last, in his class. From this Dr. Poggioli concludes that the electric fluid exercises a direct influence over the physical and intellectual development of young subjects; and he proposes that, by way of experiment, the six last pupils of each class be taken in a lyceum or college, and subjected to his electrical treatment.

THE PROTECTION OF TRADE MARKS.—One of the principal objects of the congress of German merchants that will shortly be held at Berlin, is to take some serious steps to obtain legal protection for trade marks, in which such an extensive abuse is now carried on, to the subversion of all morality and honorable feeling. The agitation that is now going on was initiated by the Chamber of Commerce at Dusseldorf on the Rhine, which a long while ago sent in a petition to the Prussian Government praying for protection for trade marks, but met with a direct refusal. Since then the Chamber of Commerce, far from considering the ministerial decision as final, redoubled its efforts, and placed itself in communication with other chambers of commerce, trading corporations, and other commercial associations and representatives of the industrial classes in Germany, France, England, Switzerland, and America, where the idea of international protection for trade marks was well received, and met such encouragement as to induce them to proceed. Of course says the *Grocer*, perfect success can only be obtained by international agreement and a binding convention between the contracting governments, and it is principally to elicit an expression of sympathy and put a little gentle pressure on the Prussian Ministry to take the initiatory steps in opening diplomatic negotiations that the subject will be brought forward and warmly supported at the approaching congress at Berlin. We heartily wish them the most perfect and speedy success.

A MANLY WOMAN.—Till within a few years previous to the commencement of the present century, a complete specimen of the hardy Celtic race remained, who inhabited a cottage on the borders of the Llanberris Lake. This was Margaret Uch Evan, of Penllyn, the greatest hunter, shooter, and fisher of her time. She kept at least a dozen or two of dogs—terriers, greyhounds and spaniels—all excellent in their kinds. She killed more foxes in one year than all the confederate hunts did in ten; rowed stoutly, and was queen of the lake; fiddled excellently, and knew all the Welch music; nor did she neglect the mechanic arts, for she was a very good joiner; and, notwithstanding she was seventy years of age, was the best wrestler of her time, few young men daring to try a fall with her. For many years she had a maid of congenial qualities; "but death, that mighty hunter," as Pennant remarks, "at last earthed this faithful companion."—*Land and Water.*

THE GOLD FIELDS IN NEW ZEALAND.—The effect of the discovery of the Thames gold fields is further developing a long-established industry of Auckland—shipbuilding. There is now a fleet of nine steamers, costing 30,000l, manned by about 100 men. These steamers have been built entirely of New Zealand material. From the 14th of February to the 31st of July, this year, they have conveyed to the Thames gold fields, 18,000 passengers, and from the Thames 14,000. The gold forwarded was 200,000 ounces. The news from the gold fields continues to be of a very satisfactory character. The rapid increase in the number of miners, and the augmented value of the shares in the claims, proves the richness of the fields. Provisions are somewhat high in price, but this will soon be remedied. The following facts will fully prove the progress made during the past year. The number of claims taken up for quartz mining amounted to about 1,500, occupying an area of 10,000 acres. The actual amount of money invested in shares in these claims amounts to 80,000l giving employment to 6,000 men. The value of permanent wooden buildings in Shortland is about 30,000l, and in Graham's Town near 20,000l. The value of quartz-crushing machinery on the Shortland branch of the gold field is 16,000l, and of the machinery ordered and now being set up 22,000l, thus giving a total of 400-horse power, capable of crushing 400 tons of quartz daily, which, at an average yield of 300 oz. of gold to the ton, would give 1,200 oz. at 60s. per oz. say 3,000l per diem, or nearly one million sterling per annum.—*Mr's Br. Trade Journal.*

THE POPE.—Bayard Taylor writes as follows from Rome:

Pius IX bids fair to outlive many more reports of his approaching death. Although in his seventy-seventh year, he is still robust, and goes through his Easter performances with little appearance of fatigue. His large, fresh amiable face is almost unwrinkled; his voice is still powerful, and his muscles so elastic that he mounts the manifold staircases of the Vatican on foot, rather than be carried about on his portable throne.

Pius IX is now in the twenty-third year of his pontificate, and there is a good prospect that he may rule for a quarter of a century, as no Pope has done before him. The people contemplate this possibility with a degree of superstitious interest which surprised me. It is well understood in Rome, however, that no Interregnum will be allowed to follow his death. An intelligent Roman nobleman said to me: "We are now living under a double rule—that of Pius IX and that of his successor, who is already secretly chosen."

"Who is the latter?" I asked.

"I can only tell you, he replied, "that it is *not* Antonelli."

SEND a prospectus as you would a death warrant, and if you hear any man promise more than five per cent, for dead money, button up your pockets and call the police. In these days knaves don't go out and draw pockets; they sit down at home and draw a prospectus.

A MARRIAGE licence issued in Washington was returned with the endorsement, "she wouldn't have me." Poor fellow!

VELOCIPEDES.—Anybody who has visited Paris within the last few months can not have failed to notice the large number of velocipedes going to and fro, especially in the evening; indeed, the number that may now be seen any evening in the Champs Elysees is so large that a recent police edict compels the riders to affix a lamp to them in consequence of the accidents that have happened from their use. According to some investigations that have been made, it has been ascertained that on a good road, where the gradients are not much greater than on railways, the rider may travel from 80 to 100 kilometres in a day, which is about the same speed as the mail-coaches used to attain in France; and that this may be done several days in succession, without over-fatigue, by a moderately strong man. Very much, however, depends on the perfection with which the machine is constructed. If it is unskillfully made, the fatigue of working it is so greatly increased, that it ceases to be a pleasure, and becomes an exceedingly laborious exercise. It is not exactly the case, as has been stated, that the rate of speed is in precise proportion to the force employed. On a hard, level road the traction is so small, owing to the narrowness of the wheels, that it runs along with great rapidity by the momentum given to it, and with the expenditure of very little force on the part of the rider. Of course, where the roads are soft, or there is a steep hill to ascend, the labor of propelling it is increased in proportion to the depth and nature of the soil and the steepness of the ascent. The cost of the best of the velocipedes in France is about £12, but they will probably be manufactured at a much lower price in England if they come into extensive use, as is not unlikely, considering that they afford opportunities for vigorous exercise, in addition to the facility with which long journeys may be made by them.

As it may some day be deemed interesting to know the name of the inventor of the velocipede, it may be mentioned that authentic records exist showing that Nicephorus Niepce, one of the earliest of the discoverers of photography, wrote from France to his brother, then living at Hammersmith, an account of his having invented the machine—the letters in which he communicated the fact to his brother being still in existence, and bearing the post-mark of the two countries.—*Once a Week.*

"ONLY ONE KISS, MARIER."—There was a funny little episode on the car, that helped to arouse us. At Montana, Iowa, a young man and a young woman came aboard of the sleeping car, and the former said: "See here, Mr. Conductor, I want one of your best bunks for this woman and for myself, individually. One will do for us when we git to the Bluffs, hey, Marier? (a playful and affectionate poke at "Marier" with his elbow, to which she replies, "Now, John, quit,") for you see we are going to git married at Marier's uncle's when we git there. We might 'a bin married at Montanny, but we took a habit to wait 'till we go to the Bluffs, bein' as Marier's uncle is a minister, and they charge a gol'dred price for hitchin' folks at Montanny." Maria was assigned to one of the "best bunks," and John was given one not far away. After a time all the inmates of the car were stowed away in their berths to go through the inevitable alternations of sweltering and freezing.

During a stoppage of the train at one station, the voice of John was heard, raised in pleading accents, all unconscious that the train had stopped, and that notes, the noise of the rattling wheels had drowned while the cars were moving, could be distinctly heard by all when they had stopped.

"Now, Ma-ri, you might give a feller jes' one kiss."

"John, you quit, or I'll git right out here and *hoof it* back to Montanny in the snow storm."

"Only one little kiss, Marier, and I'll go; hope to die 'f I don't."

"John!——"

Just at that interesting moment a gray head protruded from a berth at the other end of the car, and an old man cried out so that all could hear, "Marier, for God's sake give John one kiss, so that we can go to sleep some time to-night!"

It is needless to remark that a peal of laughter ran from one end of the car to the other, under cover of which John slunk back to the seclusion of his "bunk," leaving Maria to the undisturbed possession of her marriage license, which she interpreted to permit no license to John until accompanied by the proper certificate. And Marier was right.—[*Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.*]

CURE FOR DIPTHERIA.—A correspondent informs us of a case in which the use of sulphurous acid was of service in the treatment of diptheria. On the evening of the 19th ult., attention was directed to a boy (a member of our correspondent's family,) fourteen years of age, who was suffering from sore throat and difficulty in swallowing. He was examined, and found to have a patch of false membrane on each side of the throat, with a large swelling extending forward on the roof of the mouth, and a peculiar, bad-smelling breath. Another boy, (a brother,) who had been complaining in the morning, was also examined, and was found to have a bad throat and foul breath, but the growths were situated at the back of the throat. The parts were at once painted with sulphurous acid, a gargle of the acid applied, and sulphur burned in their room and throughout the house. Six to eight drops of the acid were also given internally, and about every two hours a small dose of carbonate of ammonia, (say six grains,) was administered. This treatment was continued up to two o'clock on Monday morning, when the disease appeared to be greatly checked; but at half-past six, on the same morning, it was ascertained that the false membrane had increased much more than when first noticed. Constant application of the sulphurous acid was then resorted to, and a small piece of sponge was firmly secured to the end of a strong quill, and the throat well sponged with the acid. By unremitting attention to this process, the boys were recovered on the following Tuesday evening, and the false membrane was removed with a handkerchief put over a dry camel's-hair brush. During the same week, other children, aged between three and twelve years, were attacked with similar symptoms, but by the prompt application of the above-mentioned remedies they recovered.—*Australasian.*

ANTE-MORTEM OBITUARIES.—A writer, describing the internal economy of the New York *Tribune*, has this about the "Biographical Bureau" of that paper:

In the bottom drawers of this cabinet we find a series of carefully written obituaries of distinguished live men, all arranged alphabetically, and in charge of Dr. Wood. They are curiosities in their way. Here is a bulky one, as thick and as long as your arm. It is marked "Peter Cooper." Here is a second—a Lilliputian roll small enough to go into a needle case. We find this labeled "The Life of Walt. Whitman." These obituaries are found valuable when news of a celebrated person's death is received at an early hour in the morning. Thaddeus Stevens died at Washington, at midnight, yet a four column sketch of his life appeared in the *Tribune* of that morning. It had been put in type and was "standing" when the news of his death was received. This was the case with Buchanan and Martin van Buren. The latter cheated the office so long that the type was distributed, and the old man, with singular perverseness, died within two days thereafter. This Biographical Bureau is, indeed, a rare feature.

THE STRANGE FISH.—Professor M'Coy has given the following description of the extraordinary fish,—described as a monster—recently found off Williamstown by the water-police, and whose capture was recorded in *The Argus* some few days since:—"The large fish caught at Williamstown is stated by Professor M'Coy to be the *Orthagoriscus mola*, or sun-fish." He says:—"It is one of the few fish of European seas, which occasionally visit our coasts. There are two specimens of it in the National Museum from Hobson's Bay. It resembles the head of a large fish cut off, and is usually seen lying flat on the surface of the sea, looking at the distance like the reflection of a winter sun—hence the popular name. It is rare everywhere, and when captured is usually made to yield a large supply of oil. It sometimes reaches a length of seven feet. The mouth is small, and with undivided jaws; the tail-fin lobed and moving like a hinged rudder on the nearly straight truncated posterior end. The two long semi-elliptical fins on the posterior end are the dorsal and anal; the pectoral fin is small, and the gill opens at the front of its base."—*Australasian.*

A BLOOMER, wearing highly colored pantaloons and a gray overcoat, promenades Broadway.

MARK TWAIN ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—"Mark Twain" writes to his "Cousin Jennie" on the subject of "Female Suffrage," as follows:

"There is one insuperable obstacle in the way of female suffrage, Jennie. I approach the subject with fear and trembling; but I must out. A woman would never vote because she would have to tell her age at the polls. And even if she did care to vote once or twice when she was just of age, you know what dire results would flow from 'putting this and that together' in after times. For instance, in an unguarded moment, Miss A. says she voted for Mr. Smith. Her auditor who knows it is seven years since Smith ran for anything, easily ciphers out that she is at least seven years over age, instead of the young pullet she has been making herself out to be. No, Jennie, this new fashion of registering the name, age, residence and occupation of every voter is a fatal bar to female suffrage.

Women will never be permitted to vote or hold office, Jennie, and it is a lucky thing for me, and for many other men, that such is the decree of fate. Because, you see, there are some few measures that would bring out their entire voting strength, in spite of their antipathy to making themselves conspicuous; and there being vastly more women than men in this State, they would trot these measures through the Legislature with a velocity that would be appalling. For instance they would enact:

1. That all men should be at home by ten P. M., without fail.
2. That married men should bestow considerable attention on their wives.
3. That it should be a hanging offence to sell whisky in saloons, and that fine and disfranchisement should follow drinking in such places.
4. That the smoking of cigars to excess should be forbidden, and the smoking of pipes abolished.
5. That the wife should have a little of her own property when she married a man who hadn't any.

Jennie such tyranny as this we could never stand. Our free souls could never endure such degrading thraldom. Women, go your way! Seek not to beguile us of our imperial privileges. Content yourselves with your feminine trifles—your babies, your benevolent societies, and your knitting—and let your natural bosses do the voting. Stand back, you will be wanting to go to war next. We will let you teach school as much as you want to, and we will pay you half wages for it, too, but be warned, we don't want you to crowd us too much.

If I get time, Cousin Jennie, I will furnish you a picture of a female Legislature that will distress you—I know it will, because you cannot disguise from me the fact that you are no more in favor of female suffrage really than I am.

MARK TWAIN.

A BURLESQUE ON ROYALTY. According to the chroniqueur of one of the Paris papers in 1822 there flourished on the shores of Guinea a chief of blacks, himself as black as ebony, who insisted on being styled King Napoleon, and whose august consort was called Queen Maria Theresa. Their historic reminiscences were somewhat peculiar, inasmuch as they entitled their first chamberlain His Excellency Monseigneur Duc de Guise, the said excellency being a gigantic negro, thick-lipped and curly-headed. The rest of the Court functionaries were styled Dukes of Montmorency, of Richelieu, of Villars, and of Pettre. The royal troops, consisting of eighty men, all patronising the costume adopted by Adam, were commanded by the Prince of Conde. To complete the parody, King Napoleon had a rival competitor to his throne, whose real name was Tata-Puschkayou. Napoleon, however, entitled him and addressed him as Louis XVIII. This pretender marched against his rival at the head of thirty negroes; deserters, however, flocked to his standard, and the armies met. Louis XVIII. lost five men, that is, two more than Napoleon, acknowledged himself defeated, and obtained peace on the following conditions: Art. 1 That Tata-Puschkayou would renounce the title of King, and would hence-forth style himself Prince of Soubise. (Shade of the lovely and adored Mancini, if she could but have dreamt of her son being represented by a thick-lipped native black savage!). Art. 2. The Prince of Soubise will neither assume stockings nor shoes when sent on official missions on board European vessels, that distinction being reserved to the King. Art. 3. The King will bestow the most beautiful of his daughters on the Prince in marriage. Her dowry will consist of an English sabre, as well as its scabbard, six bottles of rum, and, moreover, a pair of white pantaloons, neatly mended. This glorious treaty concluded, and a Danish vessel having cast anchor on the coast, His Majesty put on his shoes and stockings, went on board, and purchased as a gift for his Royal spouse a bottle of brandy and a tin snuff-box."

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—The *Tornadula* of Conception, gives us an account of another extraordinary phenomenon at the port of Talcuhuana. It says: On the 14th of September the police imparted the information that the waters of the sea were hot, and that the fish cast on shore were cooked. The sea was perfectly calm at the time, but in the morning much agitation was noticed, for which reason his Excellency would not embark en route for the Capital. The observation of the police was verified by the evidence of the whole town; it was 2 A. M., and no one cared to sleep for fear of another inundation. On the night of the 12th, shortly after midnight, the wind suddenly fell calm the tide rose to the breakwaters, and a strange noise, dull and prolonged, was heard, and though it seemed subterraneous and distant, it was perceivable in every direction; and though there was not air enough to stir a feather, the sea swelled and the tide ran with great violence. The ships swung around rapidly, and the anchor chains, shaken by a powerful force, produced a sharp metallic sound. The currents were from the Quiriquini Island to the river Andalien and *vice versa*, and were so strong that they carried away a quantity of the coal of the ship lately wrecked on the island. This has been collected by the boys at low tide, and they are now engaged in selling it very cheap. The communication between this port and Conception is almost interrupted, and is entirely so at high tide, for want of the bridge that existed opposite Las Salinas. The remainder of the road is of the worst; but it is transitable with good resolution, except with respect to the place where the bridge is wanting, at which point the stubbornest determination has to wait for low water.

HOW TO RULE A HUSBAND.—Above all things, if a wife wishes to make home attractive to her mate, let her keep a sharp eye on the cook, for nothing makes a male creature more discontented with his house than bad dinners, ill-served; if there is anything that will make him swear, (and there generally is, my dear young lady, although his temper seemed so angelic when he was a wooing,) it is a cold plate with hot meat, or a hot one with his cheese. Neglect of this sort is unpardonable. Again, it may not be possible to give him dainties, but it is easy to avoid monotony by a careful study of the cookery-book; and it is quite astonishing how the monster man can be subjugated and assuaged by a judicious variation of his meals. The creature might be allegorically pictured lightly led by a fair lady with a wedding ring through his palate. Indeed, there are a thousand ways to lead him if women would show a little of the tact with which they are so falsely credited. Opposition, contradiction, make him furious; he stamps, he roars, and becomes altogether dangerous. Whereas, treat him tenderly, O wife, and you shall wind him round your marriage-finger. I have seen wives miss their chance of gaining what they had set their eyes on a thousand times through sheer stupidity; they know that a certain line of conduct is sure to anger him, and yet they willfully pursue it, when smooth and easy victory awaits them in another direction. Taet! Such women, I say, have not even instinct. Birds of Paradise, for instance, (not to be rude), would act in a more sagacious manner.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE *English Independent* says the talk about "preaching Christ" is too often mere cant, and "many a reputation has been ruined by the glib charge of not preaching Christ, and many a reputation has been made by the credit of preaching Him, when there has been nothing absent but words in the one case, and nothing present but words in the other."

A LADY with the "Grecian bend" considered herself insulted when she was told that rheumatic liniment would restore her shape.

A CRAFTY MAN—A sea captain.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Supreme Court---In Probate.

In the matter of the proof of the will of Silas P. Martin, deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable J. W. Austin, a Justice of the Supreme Court, by Wm. L. Green, for Probate of the will of Silas P. Martin, late master of the ship Robert L. Lane, and late deceased in Honolulu. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that FRIDAY, the 19th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing proof of said will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House, in the town of Honolulu.

L. McCULLY,
Clerk of Supreme Court.
Honolulu, Feb. 2d, 1869.—3-3t

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of His late Highness, Matsie Kekuanaoa, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named Estate, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, within six months from the date of publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at his office in the Government Building, Honolulu, and if not so presented, they shall be forever barred.

JNO. O. DOMINIS,
Administrator of Estate of M. Kekuanaoa.
Honolulu, Feb. 2d, 1869.—3-4w

Supreme Court---In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Goldstone, (formerly Mary Miller) of Honolulu, late deceased.

Proper Application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by James Goldstone, the Administrator upon this Estate, for an examination of his accounts and discharge from responsibility as Administrator, and for a decree of Court awarding the Real Estate to himself, in default of other heirs appearing to claim any part. And the Court having ordered that due public notice of this application be made in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE for the space of six months, therefore be it known to all parties concerned, such as creditors and next of kin, that this matter, with all objections thereto, will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

39-6m L. McCULLY, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER issued by the Hon. D. McBryde, of the Probate Court, 4th Judicial Circuit, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1869, the land called Malumalu, with all the houses thereon, etc., and containing 23 acres, more or less. Said land is situated in the district of Lihue, Island of Kauai. The said land of Malumalu, belongs to the Estate of the late T. H. Marshall, and is subject to a mortgage of $500.00.

Title fee simple. Terms cash.

D. K. FYFE,
J. STUPPLEBEEN,
Administrators' Estate of T. H. Marshall.
Nawiliwili, Jan. 11, 1869.—1-4t

Assignees' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of the Estate of WM. RYAN, Bankrupt, hereby notify all parties indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment to them.

F. BANNING,
A. F. JUDD.
Honolulu, Jan. 25, 1869.—3-3t*

Hemp Canvas,

NO. 0 TO 6. LIGHT RAVENS DUCK, Heavy Ravens Duck, Hemp Sail-Twine, Cotton Sail-Twine, Sail Needles, BeesWax, etc.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Pilot and Navy Bread.

FOR SALE BY
[1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Columbia River Salmon

OF THE CATCH OF 1868.—In barrels and half barrels.
For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Cotton Canvas,

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Received per Idaho,

GOLDEN GATE MILLS FLOUR. Extra Family, and Bakers' Extra, from the New Crop of Wheat of 1868.
For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Patty's English Pie Fruits,

NEW, AND FOR SALE BY
1-3m BOLLES & CO.

Pia! Pia!

A SMALL LOT, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. For Sale by
1-3m BOLLES & CO.

Japan Tea!

A SMALL LOT OF THE BEST QUALITIES, in papers. For Sale by
1-3m BOLLES & CO.

Westphalia Hams!

SUPERIOR QUALITY, RECEIVED PER R. C. WYLIE. For Sale by
1-3m BOLLES & CO.

Stockholm Tar.

STOCKHOLM PITCH, IN BARRELS and half-barrels. For Sale by
1-3m BOLLES & CO.

Manila Cordage,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES. For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Fresh Salmon!

IN ONE AND TWO POUND TINS, FROM Columbia River. A Splendid Article.
For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Pearl Barley,

IN TWO GALLON DEMIJOHNS.
For Sale by [1-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Crackers in Tins.

PIC NIC, WATER, BOSTON, SODA, WAFER, ASSORTED, JENNY LIND CAKES. For Sale by
1-3m BOLLES & CO.

Best English Pickles,

FOR SALE BY
1-3m BOLLES & CO.

STEERING OARS, 25 feet in length. For sale by
1-3m BOLLES & CO.

NOTICE!

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS Kingdom, F. H. HARRIS will act for me under Power of Attorney.

J. M. SMITH.

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. For sale by
1-3m HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO.,

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, Cayenne, Thorn's Extract, Crossman's Specific, Pills and Ointments, of various kinds, Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Fumigators, Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White, Fumigating Pastile, 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.

Drugs of all kinds,

Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-tf

Fire Extinguishers!

ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned for FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, to be forwarded via Panama, or by the Packets via Cape Horn.
1-3m C. BREWER & 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!

So swift is 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 Ten of the largest size bottles of the mixture sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

The process adopted by Dr. Radway in securing extracts (prepared in vacuo,) of Medicinal Roots, Plants, Herbs, and other vegetables possessing great curative properties over Scrofula, Chronic, Syphilitic and all skin diseases, that enters into the composition of the Renovating Resolvent, produces only ONE OUNCE of the pure extract out of 20 lbs. of the crude roots. The Inert matter that enters so generally in the large bottle mixtures and prepared under the official or pharmacopeia formula, is, by Dr. Radway's process, cast aside as rubbish.

One teaspoonful of the Resolvent is sufficient for a dose for all Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, 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, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, &c., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small.

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

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

Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bones, Humors in the Blood, Constitutional, Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases, Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rickets, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Boils, Nodes, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ear, Opthalmia, Itch, Constitutional Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Strictures, 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 incre