The Solar Engine—Unemployed Sun-Power.

In a description of Mr. Ericsson's solar engine, contributed by him to a London paper, he makes the following computation of the power which might be employed:

Agreeably to our introductory remarks, it is not proposed, in the first instance, to apply solar engines in places where there is not steady sunshine. The isolated districts of the earth's surface suffering from an excess of solar heat being very numerous, our space only admits of a glance at the sunburnt continents. An examination of the extent of these will show that the field for the solar engine, even with the proposed restriction, is not very contracted. There is a rainless region extending from the north-west coast of Africa to Mongolia, 9,000 miles in length, and nearly 1,000 miles wide. Besides the North African deserts, this region includes the southern coast of the Mediterranean east of the Gulf of Cabes, Upper Egypt, eastern and part of the western coast of the Red Sea, part of Syria, the eastern and part of the countries watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, Eastern Arabia, the greater part of Persia, the extreme western part of China, Thibet, and lastly, Mongolia. In the western hemisphere, Lower California, the table-land of Mexico and Guatemala, and the west coast of South America, for a distance more than 2,000 miles, suffer from continuous, intense, radiant heat.

Computations of the solar energy wasted on the vast areas thus specified would present an amount of dynamic force almost beyond conception. Let us therefore, merely estimate the mechanical force that would result from utilizing the solar heat on a strip of land, a single mile in width, along the rainless western coast of America; the southern coast of the Mediterranean before referred to; both sides of the alluvial plane of the Nile in Upper Egypt; both sides of the Euphrates and Tigris for the distance of 400 miles above the Persian Gulf; and, finally, a strip one mile wide along the rainless portions of the shores of the Red Sea, before pointed out. The aggregate length of these strips of land, selected on account of being accessible by water communication far exceeds 8,000 miles. Adopting this length and a width of one mile as a basis for computation, it will be seen that the assumed narrow belt of the sunburnt continent covers 232,000 millions of square feet. Dividing this by the area necessary to produce 1-horse power, we learn that 22,300,000 solar engines, each of 100 horse power, could be kept in constant operation, during nine hours a day, by utilizing only that heat which is now wasted on a very small fraction of the land extending along some of the water fronts of the sunburnt regions of the earth.

It will be said that these extravagant figures have no practical significance. Due consideration, however, cannot fail to convince us that the gradual exhaustion of the coal fields will inevitably cause great changes in regard to international relations in favor of those countries which are in possession of continuous sun power. Upper Egypt, for instance, will, in the course of time, derive signal advantage, and attain a high political position, on account of her perpetual sunshine and the consequent command of unlimited motive force. The time will come when Europe must stop her mills for want of coal. Upper Egypt, then, with her never ceasing sun power, will invite the European manufacturer to remove his machinery and erect his mills on the firm ground along the sides of the alluvial plain of the Nile, where sufficient power can be obtained to enable him to run more spindles than a hundred Manchesters.

Explosion of Gun Cotton in Egypt.

On Sunday last, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of this town were awakened by a shock, which everybody at once declared to be the shock of an earthquake, but which was really the effect of the explosion of a magazine, in which had been stored a number of cases filled with gun cotton that had only lately arrived from Trieste. The Austrian manufacturers had warned the authorities how that this cotton would have to be turned daily, as it was liable to spontaneous ignition; but this, in all likelihood, was soon forgotten, and the result is the misfortune I have to write about. The magazine was situated in the quarter of the town called Kom-el-Dyck, (The Cock's Hill,) a calcareous rock, where stood in olden times a theatre, and which until lately was covered with Arab huts; but where Europeans and Syrians, having discovered the salubrity of the spot, had built houses and villas with gardens. A great number of these are now either destroyed or more or less injured, as the huge stones with which the magazine had been built had been sent with a lateral force against the houses, and bombarded there, in some cases completely destroying them, in other cases going through several walls and doing little harm. The house of Mr. Wilson, an English resident, was completely destroyed, yet though the rooms were filled with stones, he and his family were not injured—a wonderful escape indeed. Beyond the destruction of the houses in the immediate quarter, no greater mischief was done to property than the breaking of windows in nearly all the houses situated within a quarter of a mile from the magazine, but the loss of life occasioned by the accident, arising from carelessness, is very great. It is true that the official account gives the number as fifty, it is true that most of them were "only Arabs;" but I believe the number is very far below the true one, and I also believe that the lives of these "only Arabs" were valuable. But no one would be likely to think so, who saw the few soldiers at work that were sent to dig for the buried bodies. It was a horrible sight. They take from the side of a heap some of the stones and rubbish, and put it on the top of the very same heap they are working at, until they discover some part of a body. They then get hold of it as best they can, and pull, shouting at the same time in their horrible monotonous measure. Here they drag forth the body of a woman, which, having been lying compressed by the stones, expands in each part as it comes forth; then they expose another body—is it a man or a woman? Bystanders cannot tell, for the head is not there. The work went on during the forenoon. In the afternoon nothing was done. Next morning I expected to find, at all events, these places cleared where it was likely that bodies were still lying, but no, I only found about 600 soldiers employed in filling up the gap made by the explosion were the magazine stood, carrying the stones and raking the earth down with their hands, while the Arabs, who were still in search of relatives, were also digging in the same manner, where yesterday morning had stood their poor dwellings. The excitement here is very great, everybody blaming the Government for storing such an explosive material in the midst of a thickly-populated quarter.—*Alexandria Correspondent London Echo.*

In point of moral restraint, the French have compared very badly with their opponents in the present war. The wholesale expulsion of Germans from France was an act which no considerations of policy, and certainly no dictates of common justice, could be held to excuse. Since then we have had repeated examples of a species of national frenzy entirely unworthy of a generous people, which have been exploited in the popular reception of German prisoners. Its to-day's telegrams will be found a repetition of the same piece of popular feeling in the hooting and insults with which the mob at Tours greeted the prisoners taken at Orleans. It is no doubt easier to keep one's temper under continuous success than frequent defeat, but the reputation for native courtesy and generosity must depart along with other French traditions if this sort of thing is to become invariable.—*Exchange.*

PEKIN AND TIENTSIN.—The following is a literal translation of the memorial addressed by the various Representatives of foreign Governments in Pekin to Prince Kung, after the perpetration of the massacre at Tientsin:

PEKIN, June 24, 1870.

MONSEIGNEUR: It is with the deepest grief and indignation that the undersigned Representatives of foreign Governments accredited to China, have learned the news of the atrocious crime which has been committed at Tientsin, at one of the very gates of the capital of the Empire. The Consul of France, the Missionaries, and the Sisters of Charity, as well as the French subjects residing at Tientsin, have been massacred, and their establishments burned. And according to the information, somewhat indefinite, it is true, which has reached Pekin, it is to be feared that the fanatical populace may have gone to other excesses against the foreign residents of Tientsin.

The undersigned do not doubt that the Government of the Emperor, in its high wisdom, shares the general indignation felt at the atrocities committed, and is conscious of the grave responsibility which rests upon it, as well as of its duty to take the indispensable steps to prevent a repetition of acts which could not fail to seriously compromise the position of the Imperial Government with the whole world.

The events at Tientsin prove that foreigners are not sufficiently protected by the local authorities in China. It is therefore the interest of the Imperial Government itself to demonstrate, by unmistakable acts, its firm determination to assure, through the whole extent of Chinese territory, the safety of residents who are confided to its loyalty. If such a catastrophe can occur eighty miles from the capital of the Empire, the undersigned can not refrain from apprehending that, unless the guilty are promptly punished, new crimes will be perpetrated at places more distant from the capital, where the action of the central authority is still less efficacious. It is, therefore, indispensable that the world, in learning the news of this crime, should be informed at the same time that justice has been done, and that it may be re-assured as to the lot of its citizens confided to the protection of China.

REMUSUS, Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia.
F. F. LOW, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.
KINT DE ROODENBECK, Minister of Belgium.
ADOLPE PATRIOT, Minister of Spain.
COMTE DE ROCHECHOUART, Charge d'Affaires of France.
BUTZOW, Charge d'Affaires of Russia.
T. F. WADE, Charge d'Affaires of Great Britain.

SOMETHING ABOUT GOLD.—Whenever the moving waters of the sea, by which drift materials were formed and deposited, attacked rock containing gold, it would of course break off lumps of it, just as of any other rock, and equally wash, roll, and knock it about, and thus break it into smaller fragments, round it into pebbles, and grind it into sand. In this way much of the gold would be knocked out of the rock, and much water-worn gold accumulated, or water-worn fragments of gold and quartz together.

From this point of time, however, there is a remarkable difference observable in the action of the water on the gold, and on the rock which contains no gold. All kinds of rock, or earth, or stone, at all events all the common kinds, are pretty nearly of the same specific gravity—that is to say, of the same weight, bulk for bulk. Chalk, clay, limestone, compact sandstone, granite, marble, basalt, have all specific gravities varying from two to three—that is, they are twice or thrice the weight of their bulk of water. Pure gold has a specific gravity of 19, or nineteen times as heavy as its bulk of water; and the most impure ore of gold that occurs in nature has a specific gravity of 12 to 15. Gold is about six or seven times as heavy as quartz, or any other stone it is likely to be associated with. The consequence of this is, that moving water has at least seven times less power over it—less power to move it along, either suspended in the water or moving along its bed. When the drift, therefore, was formed, vast quantities of stone might be removed to great distances, while the gold was left behind, not far from its native site. All the large lumps of gold will certainly be but little removed, as also all the large lumps of quartz, heavily freighted with gold. Grains of gold and small lumps may be carried farther, while scale gold and fine dust, especially if flat and thin, may be carried to very great distances.—*Morgan's British Trade Journal.*

QUEEN VICTORIA AT HALLOWE'EN.—The Dundee *Advertiser*, of November 4th, reports from Balmoral as follows: The time-honored festival of Hallowe'en was observed at Balmoral Castle, and partially in the surrounding district on Monday evening. At a quarter to six, the tenantry and servants on the eastern portion of the estate made their appearance by the approach, each bearing a blazing torchlight. Marching past the front of the castle in regular order, they proceeded to meet those from the western portion, who, by this time, were coming in view at the Bootpool. The scene presented, as the party came along the bend of the road, was very imposing. When all had met in the park, to the number of upwards of two hundred, the spectacle was heightened in effect by the darkness of the night. Headed by Her Majesty's piper, the company returned in marching order by the approach to the front of the castle, where they piled their torchlights, and, with an abundance of ready fuel at hand, made a tremendous fire instantly. Dancing was at once begun by the stalwart kilted lads, who tripped a Highland reel, with blazing torches in their hands, with an energy and spirit rarely equalled and never surpassed, the stirring strains of the bagpipes infusing heartiness and zest in a marked degree. Her Majesty was outside, watching the movements with seeming interest and satisfaction. Before the party left to continue dancing in the iron ballroom, the health of the Queen was drunk with true Highland honors, and the different members of the royal family, and the Marquis of Lorne were afterwards heartily pledged.

THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra lies buried in the sand of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the shores of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel, an island of verdure in a desert, a "predestined capital," with martial and sacred associations extending beyond thirty centuries.

It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun; the street, which is called Straight, in which it is said he "prayeth," still runs through the city; the caravan comes and goes as it did one thousand years ago; there is still the thick, the axe and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still occupy "with the multitude of their wives." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it is given to man to have but one paradise, and, for his part, he was resolved not to have it in this world," is this day, what Julian called it, the "Eye of the East," as it was in the time of Isaiah, "the head of Syria."

From Damascus came our damson, our blue plums, and the delicious apricot of Portugal called damson; damask, a beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon its smooth, bright ground; the damask rose, introduced into England in the time of Henry VII.; the damask blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and remarkable elasticity, the secret of the manufacture of which was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artists into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold—a kind of mosaic engraving and sculpture united, called damaskeening, with which horses and bowsers, swords and guns are ornamented.

It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams of Lebanon, the "river of Damascus," the "river of gold," still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of Syrian Gardens.

HARVARD COLLEGE, in getting out its new catalogue,—which, by the way, will probably cost more than any document of its size ever published in this country—felt obliged to take the printing of it from the proprietor of the University Press, and give it to the lowest bidder. The old publisher, who recently died, felt so mortified at this proceeding that on his death bed he revoked a provision in his will which would have given $25,000 to the college.

THE Capital at Washington has been put in order. The carpet in the Senate chamber is a super-Wilton, with golden colored figures on a green ground; and it is noteworthy that within sixty days after the order for it was flashed under the Atlantic by cable, the carpet—one thousand yards—was woven, brought over by steamer, and delivered here. In the marble room and in the room of the Committee on Printing carpets have been dispensed with, and the beautiful tesselated pavement is exposed to view, with here and there a large rug.

SOME of the Pottsville grocers complain bitterly of nibblers just now. A nibbler is a man who enters a grocery store, runs his fingers into every sugar barrel and takes a couple of ounces, then goes to the cheese and cuts off a slice, just to taste; then, as a matter of course, he must have a few crackers, and perhaps before he makes up his mind to purchase a quarter of a dollars' worth, he has eaten up the profits on two dollars' worth of groceries. Nibblers visit other groceries besides those at Pottsville.

THE Texan drovers, who bring beef to the cattle markets of the West, are described as lawless marauders and freebooters. They make nothing of shooting down men and women for pastime, and their amusements are gambling and getting drunk. Wherever they appear, vigilance committees have to be organized to keep them in order.

MOSQUITOS.—The mosquitos are so plenty in the Adirondacks that they can't all get on a stranger at once, so they stand around in relief and wait their turns, like customers in a barber shop. They extract a man in three days, and then let him alone, like a deserted oil well, to accumulate more blood.

NEVER.—Bad men are never completely happy, although possessed of everything that this world can bestow, and good men are never completely miserable, although deprived of everything the world can take away.

SMALL nursery drama: "Now, I'll be papa, going to fix the furnace!" Sallie. "Oh, yes; and I'll be the new nurse, and you must kiss me behind the cellar door!"

INSURANCE NOTICES.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BOSTON.

ORGANIZED IN 1843.

Cash Assets, January 1, 1870	$8,432,731
Gross Income for 1869	2,933,557
Dividends for 1869	766,000
Premiums collected from 1843 to 1868	$11,093,364
Losses paid from 1843 to 1868	2,226,800

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY OF US.

From the "Spectator" of New York City we extract as follows: "The New England Mutual stands forth as a fitting type of what a company should be in regard to its method of business. Seeking rather to establish a reputation for stability and soundness, than to present brave and groundless, but untried and unapproved features in underwriting; combining all the company's affairs with the strictest economy and adopting only those measures proved by experience to be the wisest, the directors of the company have succeeded in establishing for it a reputation for reliability second to no other similar organization in the country. Yet, great as is the degree of caution manifested in the adoption of every new measure, the company is conducted in a manner fully in unison with the progressive spirit of the age. As regards its dealings with policy holders, few companies are more liberal and honest."

"The business of the New England Mutual is conducted in the most economical and able manner; its terms are liberal and just; its success has been uniform and extended and its *perfect reliability* as I say, the natural consequences attendant upon the possession of such features, and which should be the great desideratum with an insurance company, *are in no instance excelled.*"

For further particulars please call upon
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Of London.—Instituted 1803.
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THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue policies on Fire Risks (with or without the average clause) on Plantation Buildings and Machinery, Private Dwellings, Brick, Stone and Wooden Stores, Merchandise, Coals, Lumber, Ships in Port, &c., on the most favorable terms.

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Of San Francisco.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies on **Cargoes, Freights and Treasure.**
WALKER & ALLEN,
1-1m Agents, Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the San Francisco Board of Underwriters, comprising the
California Insurance Company,
Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co.,
Pacific Insurance Company,
California Lloyd's, and
Home Mutual Insurance Company.
Beg leave to inform Masters of Vessels and the public generally, that all losses of Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of the above Companies, against perils of the seas and other risks, at or near the Sandwich Islands will have to be verified by them.
1-1m H. HACKFELD & CO.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of the above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on **Cargo, Freight and Treasure,** by **Coasters,** from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa.
8-1y H. HACKFELD & CO.

HAMBURGH-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against Fire, on **Stone** and **Brick Buildings,** and on **Merchandise** stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
8-1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Insurance Notice.

THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH Foreign Marine Insurance Company, (Limited), has received instructions to reduce the rates of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the Lowest Rates, with a special reduction on Freight per Steamer.
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THE FOLLOWING AND
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That neither time nor space will allow us to enumerate.

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WHITE WASH—from 4 to 10in.
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Marble slabs for washstands,
Marble bowls with plated
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Hawaiian Sole and Saddle Leather!
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Hayde & Garrat' Brass Cocks, assorted,
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Hose Couplings, assorted,
Shot Lead, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6 lb.

Best 3-Ply Rubber Hose, from 1-4 to 2 in
Hose Pipe Sprinklers,
Lead Pipe from 1-2 to 1 1-4 in.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BITS, BRIDLES, SPURS, &c., &c.
SILVER PLATED Snaffle and Metropolitan Driving Bits. Light Harness MOUNTINGS, Silver Plated and Japanned. GIG SADDLE TREES, Japanned and Silver Mountings.
MARKET BASKETS, assorted sizes. STOCKS AND DIES, full assortment, the largest will cut up to 2 in.
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Large Mule Collars and Harness, Plow and Horse Cart Harness, Trace Chains, &c., &c.

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Hay and Manure Forks, OOS, best Cast Steel
Steel, Iron and Wooden Rakes,
Scythes and Snaths, Ox Bows, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch,
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WOODEN HANDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Locks, a great variety of every kind
HEAVY BRASS SHIP BUTTS,
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WIRE—Bright, Iron, Brass and Copper, from No. 1 to No. 24; Wire for Fencing, No. 4 to 6.
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ALL OF WHICH WILL BE
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TACKS of all kinds, tinned, common iron, Swedes iron, patent double pointed.
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COFFIN TACKS, SCREWS, PLATES AND HANDLES.
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Steam Gauges.
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These with the Thousand and One things not mentioned, will be Sold by
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1-1m NO. 95 KING STREET.

City and District of Honolulu.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that he is prepared to receive the TAXES for the Year 1870, for each and every division of the above District,
At his Office, in Marine Street,
Opposite the Honolulu Iron Works, and all parties are requested to make immediate payment of the same.
GEO. H. LUCE,
Tax Collector, Honolulu.
January 2, 1871. 52 1m

VOLCANO HOUSE,
CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW open for the reception of visitors to the Volcano House, who may rely on finding comfortable rooms, a good table, and prompt attendance. Experienced guides for the Crater always on hand.
STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS!
Horses Groomed and Stabled if Desired.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can procure animals warranted to make the journey, by D. H. Hitchcock, Esq.
27] 1y7]

MERCHANDISE, &C.

THEOD. C. HEUCK
HAS RECEIVED
—BY THE—
HAW. BARK R. C. WYLIE,
Haltermann, : : : Master,

FROM GERMANY,
—A SPLENDID—
ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
SELECTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE
EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET
—CONSISTING OF—
ENGLISH, GERMAN & FRENCH
DRY GOODS!
FANCY GOODS!
Silk, Woolen and Cotton Dress Goods,
Clothing and Hosiery, Broad and Brilliant Cloths,
Saddlery, Groceries,
Paints and Oils,
Wall Paper,
GERMAN PALE ALE & PORTER,
qts & pts—Deetjen & Schrooder's Star brand,
Best French Clarets and Brandy,
Rhine Wine, Genuine Holland Gin,
in cases and in bulk,
Sparkling Hock, in quarts and pints,
Port Wine, Hoff's Malt Extract
Ladies' and Gents' Boots & Shoes,
of the best make and manufacture,
2 Splendid Rosewood Cottage Pianos,
of the newest pattern, and unsurpassed in brilliancy of tone,
Three Large Burglar and Fire-proof Iron Safes,
—AND—
A Variety of Other Articles,
Too Numerous to Mention,
Suitable for Town and Country Trade
For Sale on the most Reasonable Terms.
—ALSO—
On Hand!
McMURRAY'S Fresh Oysters,
No. 1 Hawaiian Rice, Best Island Paddy,
Manila Rope—1¼, 2, 2½ and 3 inches,
Havana Cigars—the best in the market,
Swiss, California and Limburg Cheese,
Boxes Salad Oil; Century & Forest, Rose Tobacco;
New Styles of Ladies' Trimmed Hats,
Gents' Furnishing Goods.—American, &c, &c,
For Sale Cheap,
at the Store of
THEOD. C. HEUCK,
Honolulu, Sept. 14th, 1870.—35-tf Fort Street.

FALL TRADE 1870
Best A I Hawaiian
MESS BEEF,
—PACKED BY—
C. BERTLEMANN, KAUAI,
AND WARRANTED.
The above Beef is packed by an experienced Butcher, cured in Liverpool Salt, and packed in Turk's Island Salt. The best references can be given. For sale in quantities to suit by
THEOD. C. HEUCK,
Honolulu, Sept. 14th, 1870.—35-6m

C. W. CREY & CO.,
Hawaiian Soap Works,
At Lelee.—Manufacturers and Dealers
In all kinds of Soap. Beef, Mutton, and Goat Tallow Wanted.
Office, 30 Fort Sect, where orders will be received and promptly attended to. [39

MERCHANDISE, &C.

AT WHOLESALE
—AND—
RETAIL!
—BY—
CASTLE & COOKE,
—Consisting in Part of—
Finest White all Wool 4-4 Flannel,
Finest White all Wool & Angola White Flannels,
Good Grey and White all Wool Flannels, 10x4 Bleached Sheeting,
Thompson's Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Amoskeag Denims, Jeans, Drills and Bleached and Unbleached Cottons.

A Sup'r ass't of Stationery,
Water Lined Note Paper,
White Ruled Note Paper,
White Ruled Laid Leaf, Letter and Bill Paper,
White, Buff and Amber and Letter and Note Envelopes,
Payson's Indelible, and Carter's Copying Ink,
Artists' & Book-keepers' Flexible Rulers,
Smith & Wesson's Pistols & Cartridges,
Hair Girths, Stirrups & Leathers,
Spanish Trees, Crupers and Bridles,
Oak Belting, Street Brooms,
Wood Faucets, Lamp Black.

Italian Packing Lace Leather,
Paints, Oils, &c.
White Zinc & Lead, in 1, 2 & 25 lb containers
Paris and Chrome Green,
Chrome Yellow, Umber, Sienner,
Patent Dryer, Vermillion,
Whiting Prussian, Blue, Bladders of Putty,

Carriage and Coach Varnish,
Bright, Copal and Furniture Varnish,
Boiled Linseed Oil, Turpentine,
Mason's Blacking, Coffee Mills,
Axe, Pick, Sledge, Adz, Hoe, Ox,
Hammer & Chisel Handles,
Wool Cards, Saddles, Enameled Trunks,

Coopers' Tools,
Crozers, Howels, and Champering Knives,

Carpenter's Planes,
Fore, Smooth, Jack & Jointers,
Cut Nails, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60d, Boat Nails, 1, 1¼, 1½ & 2 inch,
Pressed Nails, 2 & 2½ inch,
Cooper's Rivets, 4, 7 & 8 lbs,
Copper Rivets & Burs, ½, ¾, ⅞ & 1 inch, Gimp Tacks,
Iron & Copper Tacks of all sizes.
Best Rubber Hose, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼ & 2 inch,
Centrifugal, Varnish, Paint, White-Wash and Scrub Brushes, Cow'd Tin Pails,
½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 & 12 quarts,
Covered Slop Pails, Dippers,
Dish and Milk Pans,
Jenning's bits, soldering irons, T hinges, steels,
Hammers, Gauges, Squares, Chisels,
Augers, Sieves, Lime Squeezers,
Yard Sticks, Bung Starters, Axes,
Shovels, Spades, Oes, Lanterns,
Eagle Horse, A and O Plows and Points, Paris Plows, extra heavy and strong,
Protoxide of Iron, Pain Killer,
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Etc., Etc.

Downer's Kerosene Oil,
From the Boston House.

And Many Other Articles
ALL TO BE SOLD LOW.
38 tm

"Pro Bono Publico!"
M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
Have on Hand
AND IN TRANSIT,
Direct Importations
—FROM—
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN MARKETS
The Largest and
Best Ass't of Ready Made Clothing
ON THE HAWAIIAN GROUP,
Consisting in Part of, viz—the Celebrated
GENUINE
Scotch Tweed Suits!
Cashmere, Cloth & Drill Garments, in all varieties,
Complete Black Dress and Walking Suits,
Boys' White Linen Cashmere and Cloth Suits
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Saratoga and Gents' Leather Trunks,
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO'S
Celebrated Patent White Shirts,
Styled Davies & Jones, in all grades.
Overshirts! Overshirts! Overshirts!
in Grey Flannel, Diagonal, Printed and Crimean.
ALL OF THESE GOODS
—ARE AT—
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!
Hats! Hats! Hats!
Hosiery! Hosiery! Hosiery!
For Gents', Ladies and Boys.
AMERICAN & ENGLISH
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS
—AND—
Yankee Notions!
Boots and Shoes,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.
At the very lowest possible Price
By the original package.
AN ASSORTMENT OF
French Gaiters & Pumps,
Of the Latest Styles, warranted genuine, of the very best material. Also constantly on hand
The very best importations of Manila Cigars!
For Sale by
M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
15-tf Makee's Block.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
Quick Sales and Small Profits!
—AT—
RYAN'S RAILROAD STORE
33 Cor. Nuuanu and Judd Streets. 6m

PHOTOGRAPHS!

M. DICKSON has fitted up the Gallery on Fort Street, next door to the Hotel Street, and is now prepared to take Pictures of any desired style or size.
Island Views for Sale. [43-1m

BARTLETT SALOON,
—BY—
WILLIAM HUGHES,
Corner of Hotel and Fort streets.
THE CHOICEST AND BEST OF ALE, WINES and Spirits always to be found at the Bar. [22-1y