The Papal Decision.

There is to be an official meeting of prelates at Rome to-day for the purpose of announcing the new bishops. The assemblage is not rare, nor is it in itself of considerable moment to any but those immediately concerned. In this instance, however, it promises to be of exceptional gravity, as the Pope has declared his purpose of announcing not only the bishops, but the policy he has decided to pursue with regard to the secularization of Rome.

The famous old city has been the capital of the States of the church for eleven centuries. The occupancy has not been continuous. Omitting the earlier periods, when Pope fought Pope with stout carnal weapons, and the longest sword won, the city was absolutely ruled by France five years preceding 1814, and the Pope fled before the people in 1848, and before his restoration at the point of French bayonets the next year, the people divested him of all temporal sovereignty. They have now done this again, and all Italy backs the movement. Despite negotiations, entreaties and threats, the kingdom has claimed its natural capital, King Victor Emanuel has entered it, and the Italian Parliament is soon to convene there. The King has tried to pacify the Pope by promising not to invade his spiritual functions. But the exercise of temporal power, it is alleged, necessarily does so, as it limits the free exercise of religious prerogative, that, in the opinion of Pius, has no less diameter than when Hildebrand and Gregory swayed it. The King will not recede; the people show no inclination to desert him; the Pope will not yield; and now that his protests are disregarded, and worse things are made probable by the convention of politicians caring little for Peter and less for Paul, he must decide and pronounce his decision. This decision is to be rendered to-day.

In anticipation of some such rupture as seems probable, England at one time, and France more recently, offered residences to the Pope. Rome has been identified with Christianity from the beginning. Some of the Apostles were taken there for trial, while Jerusalem was yet the great and sacred city, and from that day to this, by the record of the catacombs and profane history, there has always been some measure of ecclesiastical power enthroned there—a power that at its height directed Kings, controlled Kingdoms, swayed every field of human interest, and was almost as potential in this world as it claimed to be in the next. Though weakened now, and enforcing its decrees by skill rather than the sword, the old spirit survives, and it is not singular that so determined a man as the present Pontiff should resolve to yield his throne only at the last emergency. The most heterodox can see that a bull from Paris, or Birmingham, or Algiers would be of altogether a different and weaker breed than one loosed from where bulls have been nurtured a thousand year. And it is as easy to credit the assertion that a peaceful seat anywhere else would resit for the sake of peace, a very great share of power.

But it is not easy to see the alternative. Christendom cannot be summoned to fight now for ends that were omnipotent when Peter the Hermit preached. Men have got into a habit of asking questions and particular *cui bono*? They count the cost and the return. A majority in Europe, if not in Italy, doubt whether the Pope is really anything more than he was before his election. True, he has just been declared infallible; but men question the inspiration of the Council and the truth of the dogma. This doubt has got into the Church and the Infallibilists and anti-Infallibilists are pounding away at one another in Germany and elsewhere as though Satan had been caged and nothing remained but to cage his friends and their particular foes. This worldly tendency and these church dissensions lessen the Papal power at the instant when it is needed at its maximum. The political situation is no better. The Czar is of the Greek and not the Roman communion; the German Emperor is a Protestant, though caring little for any creed; the Austrian contemplates resigning because he cannot manage his own Empire; France has virtually no government, almost no army, certainly no money and most certainly no willingness to engage in a war with Italy for the Pope; Spain is trying, to form a government but has not established one. So that foreign aid in this emergency is impossible. But as the situation is it has to be met. Victor Emanuel is in the city—Parliament is coming—the doctors are arguing; certainly the Pope needs infallibility for his temporal salvation, whatever may be the truth touching his spiritual functions.

It is impossible to see how the crisis can terminate other than by the course first adopted by the Pope—departure. If he remains, his temporal authority will soon follow his temporalities. It is an old truth that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time; and the Pope and the King cannot both rule Rome. The latter having the strongest regiments on his side, can, according to Frederick and common sense, enforce his will. And an enforced obedience, though not accompanied by removal, would lower the dignity of the tiara infinitely more than a voluntary, and dignified withdrawal. There would then be small hope of reclaiming the people and recovering the city; small as that hope seems in any alternative. If the infallibility of the Pope is strained to know what is the expedient policy where there are so many conflicting interests, and where so much is at stake, no less intelligence can be asked to furnish a solution. But it seems as though Italy were determined to have done now and forever with hierarchical politics, and to push foward in the true line of government, leaving men to worship as they see fit. The experiment works well here, and would work better but for the infusion of some of that political religion that has been the bane of Italy.—*North American.*

The International Society.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet (Nov. 9th,) said that "England had little to fear from internal troubles, and that the International Society, a source of so much apprehension to her neighbors, caused no uneasiness here." It may suit the purpose of a few writers in London and New York to doubt the truth of this assertion. The theory of a vast, mysterious, all-powerful international association, covering the earth with a net-work of secret influences, has a strong fascination for some minds. Some wish, others fear, that it should be so. But as Masonry and Jesuitism, while strong at certain times and in particular places, have been the subject of much exaggeration, so the Internationals have never been anything like as formidable as they seem. The mistake often made in judging of the International Society arises largely, from assuming that all the trade unions of the world belong to it. If this were true, the Society would be numerically powerful, but far weaker than its most enthusiastic admirers suppose. But in England the workingmen's lodges, under one name and another, have never cooperated warmly with the Internationals; and among the hundreds of such combinations in this country, there are few which subscribe to the doctrines of that ambitious order. The real Internationals aim after far more than the average workingman cares about or can understand. The resuscitation of Poland was one of their great ideas some years ago, and it is even now cherished as a distinct purpose. To undertake such a scheme is generous, but visionary. And it has no more place in workingmen's endeavors than in those of philanthropists and liberty-lovers of all classes. To represent the International Society as the only true friend of Poland was an imposition, and to work for it was only frittering away the actual power that the Society possessed. Other plans, laid out by the dreaming philosophers who write the misty programmes of the order, are equally impracticable and absurd. What these are, in their entirety, was seen in the manifestoes of the Commune at Paris. The men who pull the strings of the International Society furnished the ideas to the Commune also. Then they had their opportunity, and we all know how recklessly they misused it, and how little capacity they showed for the difficult task of governing mankind, or even of governing themselves. The effect of the monstrous and sanguinary blunders of the Commune at Paris has been to shake off the allegiance of many of the English societies which had formerly sympathized with the Internationals; and his knowledge of that fact led to the Premier's statement, which is undoubtedly true. The English mind is too practical to follow on the wild-goose chase after a political millenium which the utopists of the Continent—French, German, and Italian—have started. There is a radical difference between the English and the continental intellect, which effectually prevents the co-operation of the two in working out a universal revolution. The same is true of the American mind. We do not here understand the Polish question, or feel deep interest in its solution, while there are a hundred grievances nearer home that demand redress. The despotisms of Europe do not touch us, and there is no reason why a carpenter, or shoemaker, or blacksmith, any more than any other American, should bother himself to dethrone despots three or four thousand miles away, when bad rulers in his own city, or State, or nation call for his immediate correction. For reasons such as these, the International Society seems to be retrogressing in influence everywhere, excepting in parts of the Continent of Europe. There it will still give some trouble to governments by leaving the sphere of labor reform, pure and simple, and mixing up in politics, and producing complications between neighboring countries. As a political antagonist it invites the notice of rulers, and must expect to meet with opposition and with hard treatment. The natural effect of this would be to promote the secret growth of the International—such enterprises usually thriving on persecution in this age,—but the leaders are men so little fitted to direct a great movement that they will probably break down under its weight, or do so many foolish things that all men with the least sanity will desert them. Every failure that they make only sets back the cause of the workingmen another peg in countries where the Internationalists control the labor movement. This movement all over the world, and in England and the United States particularly, will thrive in proportion as the workingmen abstain from separate political organizations, let theories alone, stop abusing capital and capitalists, give up strikes, and settle all outstanding questions by peaceful arbitration. All that the trades unions have gained in their recent efforts has been gained by arbitration, while their losses have been made only through strikes. To make the arrangements between employers and employed mutually pleasant and satisfactory, no combination of workingmen into a party is necessary, but on the contrary defeats its own end. Such is the opinion of the workingmen of Massachusetts, recorded lately in their abandonment of the "Labor Reform" ticket. Such is the view taken by English artisans in quitting the active ranks of the International Society.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Last Days of Pompeii.

Of the inhabitants of Pompeii, says a writer, thousands, doubtless, perished, though many more were saved. Hand in hand large crowds groped their way through the almost impassable streets, and escaped to the open country. At the chief gate there stood a sentinel, who sternly kept his post, and died in his harness. Planted in his sentry box, he covered his mouth with his tunic, and held on against the choking and sulphurous shower. The ashes fell and fell, filling the streets beyond possibility of being passed, and buried the soldier, holding his weapon in one hand and veiling his mouth with the other. He was found there—a standing skeleton grasping a rusty sword. Sad discoveries are being continually made. The week previous to our visit two skeletons had been uncovered in a street. They were young—a lad of twenty, perhaps, and a girl of sixteen—and were locked in each other's embrace. In their flight they had fallen together, and death had wedded them. There was a mother, with her three children hand in hand, who vainly tried to escape the destroyer. The mother singly might have done so, but she would not leave her children. Plenty of food for thought is furnished by the fact that more than six hundred skeletons have been exhumed. Many of these tell their own tale. Of the family of Diomed seventeen were stifled in a well-stocked wine cellar. In their agony of fear the fugitives were huddled together in a corner. One swooing girl fell forward on a bed of ashes that had drifted in. She left the impress of her bosom in the drift, like a seal in softened wax. The tell-tale cast shows her breasts to have been beautiful as Hebe's.

A woman was unearthed in a street hard by who had fallen clutching a bag of gold. It was in connection with this body that one of the most interesting of Fiorelli's discoveries came about. The hardened ashes became a mold of all the victims. In this case the *corpse* did not break. Into the cavity plaster of paris was poured. The result was a perfect cast of the woman. After eighteen centuries here was a counterpart of the poor creature as she died, gripping her bag of ninety pieces of gold, two silver vases, some jewels and keys. Hurrying along the street, she had tripped and fallen on her right side. Her arm is raised and twisted. Her hand, beautifully formed, is clutched in despair, the nails entering the skin. Head-dress, face, tissue of garments and rings on her fingers are reproduced exactly. Succeeding in this, Fiorelli has since made casts of more than forty victims. They are to be seen at his house in the suburbs. There are brawny gladiators, little children, porters who staggered and fell under their loads, and men of business who lingered too long at their desks. In nearly all an expression of suffering is manifest. One young girl, however in the flush of health, her form modeled free from rigidness, appears to have died without a struggle. One of her hands is half open, as if holding her veil. There are the sleeves to her wrists, the needle-work on her sandals, the rents in her clothing, the bared shoulder and half naked bosom, as she lay in her last swoon. She had covered her mouth with her tunic to keep out the choking ashes, and she fell in running—her face to the ground. No strength was left to arise. In her effort for recovery she had put out her arm, her head dropped upon it, and she died. The fatal storm came on a festival day in the city, or many more would doubtless have perished. The holiday-makers escaped. Looking up from the games in the arena, they must have seen the awful portent when Vesurius began to vomit forth its ashes. Taking the warning they fled. Placards announcing the theatrical performances of that day are still to be read on the walls. The Pompeiians were a theatre-going people. They were given up to pleasure. Situated in an Eden of natural beauty, where green uplands, lofty mountains, soft inflections of rivers and valleys, shifting splendors of sunlight and moonlight on a tideless sea tempted to indolence, theirs was a life of the senses. Even now, when the city has been dead and buried eighteen hundred years, and resurrectionized, one is startled by an air of gayety that clings to it. Doubtless it had its philosophers, but they do not appear. No vestige of Christianity has yet been discovered. What may be revealed is beyond conjecture. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the work of excavation goes on more thoroughly than ever before, and that the city which Vesurius by burying has preserved to the world, when its shrouds of ashes is torn away, will present a Roman town as it was in the days of Vespasian.

EXPLOITS OF A RED-HEADED MAGICIAN.—The Detroit *Post* tells a most preposterously good story, the hero of which is a red-headed magician who not very long ago charmed the money from the pockets of merchants and other sensible people in and about Detroit. In that section of the country there is a legend that at the time of the advance of the British troops under General Brock, in the French and Indian war, certain Frenchmen buried vast treasures somewhere near the River Rouge, and that these treasures have never been recovered. A little more than a year ago, a red-headed magnus ingratiated himself with a well to-do merchant of the city, and informed him that the spirits had told him (the red-headed one,) that much money would be found should he dig in the neighborhood, and he had come from Quebec to recover it.

He proposed that the merchant should join in the search, and the dupe agreed to do so, but proposed that an old Frenchman, who had often searched for the treasure and had some dim notion of where it was supposed to be, should be called in as an assistant. The new partner soon became convinced of the stranger's magic powers, and it was resolved to commence operations at once. After occult science had rendered it certain that money was incarthed, poverty demanded three dollars to send for its magic cloak and wand, which were in Quebec. Incredulity at first refused three dollars, but at length consented to bestow it. The paraphernalia at length arrived, and thus equipped the magician seated himself on the ground near the suspected spot, opened a big and awful book, waved his wand nine times, prayed, went into a trance, and pointed out the exact place where search should be made which would result in the finding of $60,000, which amount was guarded by 12,000,000 evil spirits, whom it would require forty dollars to exorcise, as certain magical articles must be bought.

The old Frenchman was now deeply interested and gave the needed money, when he was told that, to complete the charm, nine hairs would be required from the head of a virgin who had never known an impure thought. The old gentleman had just such a daughter, and the red-headed magician took from her head the nine hairs, but, as they would not stay in custody, it was a proof that the pure maiden had not yet been found. But the great man knew one in Quebec, who was brought to Detroit forthwith at a cost of $75, and when she arrived she charged a little more than $2.50 per hair. Then nine magic lamps were needed, which cost—of course the red-headed man bought them—$45; $50 was required for incense, $50 for a certain talisman, and the whole outfit cost about $700, to furnish which several other dupes had been admitted to the co-partnership.

All was ready, the ring formed, the lamps lighted, and the poor fools, at the bidding of the wizard, threw themselves on their knees, and were not to look up lest the 12,000,000 evil spirits should be seen and the spell broken. Then the man danced, yelled, and kicked up his heels in such a way that one of the party looked up, and the spell indeed was broken. Then more money had to be furnished, and was willingly given. The magician remained locked in his house three days fasting and praying, and at the end of that time was nowhere to be found: he had probably decamped with the virtuous maiden from Quebec. The story leaked out, and came near getting into the courts, but the victims were afraid of ridicule if not of folly.

VITRIFIED STONE.—In a communication upon artificial stone, made to the British Association by the Rev. Mr. Highton, the well-known fact was adverted to, that certain forms of natural silica, occurring in various parts of Europe, especially in England and Germany, can be dissolved, under proper precautions, even when cold. An important application has been made of this soluble silica in the preparation of an artificial stone, which is harder than any natural stone, except the hard granites and primitive rocks. The process indicated for utilizing this consists in first making a concrete of any good hydraulic cement. When this is dry, it is steeped in an alkaline solution of silica, in which is placed a quantity of free silica. The following process then takes place: The lime in the concrete extracts the silica from the solution, leaving the alkali free, which immediately attacks the free silica and conveys it in its turn to the concrete. This process goes on continually till the lime in the concrete is saturated with silica. In this way, within a week, the strength of the concrete is increased from 50 to 150 per cent., and to a still greater degree by a longer immersion. As the alkali acts only as the carrier of the silica, it is used over and over again, and it is in this that the economy of the manufacture consists. The substance thus formed is known as silicated concrete, or the patent Victoria stone, and it has been manufactured on a grand scale in London, and several large edifices have been built entirely from it. The economy of its construction is such that it promises to supersede natural stone, except where the latter is very cheap and abundant. In London it can be put into place in building at a much less cost than natural stone.

A FRENCH COOK'S RECEIPT.—We question whether the following dish, invented by De la Requiere, a French cook will ever become popular in America: Stuff a fine large olive with capers and *jolets d'anchois*; then place the olive inside a fig picker, from which you cut the head and feet; then enclose the fig picker in the body of a plump ortolan, neatly dressed; then insert the ortolan in the body of a fat lark, from which you dissect the principal bones; then cover the lark with a thin slice of lard, and put it into the body of a thrush, which, having in like manner dissected, you stuff inside a fat and juicy quail (wild one preferred), which you should cover with a vine leaf and insert in the body of a lapwing, which is boned and trussed and inserted in the body of a golden plover, which, in its turn, is covered with lard and enclosed in a young woodcock. Having rolled this in grated bread-crumbs, place it in the body of a neatly prepared teal, which put into the body of a Guinea hen, which secrete in the body of a young wild duck, which encase in the body of a chicken, which conceal inside of a young and carefully-selected pheasant, which entomb in the body of a young and fat goose (wild of course), which insert in the body of a fine turkey, which finally enclose in the body of an *entarde* (species of wild turkey), or a young swan, and fill the interstices with Lucca chesnuts, forced meat and savory stuffing. Having thus prepared the roast, put it into a pot sufficiently large, with onions, cloves, carrots, chopped ham, celery, a bouquet of parsley and thyme, mignonette, several slices of salt pork well salted, pepper, salt, fine spices, coriander seeds, and a sprig or two of garlic. Then seal this hermetically with a strip of paste or clay, place it on a slow fire where the heat will reach it gradually, and let it remain twenty-four hours. Then uncover it, skim it off if necessary, and serve on a hot dish. The juices of so many different fowls amalgamated thoroughly by this slow process and their different principles becoming so identified with each other by this close connection, give to this unequalled dish a most wonderful flavor, in which are combined the quintessence of the poultry yard, the marsh, the plain and the forest.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."—How many beautiful homes are represented here to day! There are pictures on the wall; and luxuries in the wardrobe; and a full supply in the pantry. If you were half asleep with my sermon, there is one word with which I could wake you and thrill you through and through, and that word is "home!"—There are also houses of suffering represented here, where there are pictures, nor wardrobe nor adornment—only one room, and a plain cot, or a bank in a corner; yet it is the place where your loved ones dwell, and your whole nature tingles with satisfaction when you think of it, and call it *home*. Though the world may scoff at us, and pursue us, and all the day we be tossed about, at eventide we sail into the harbor of *home*. Though there be no rest for us in the busy world, and we go trudging about, bearing burdens that well nigh crush us, there is a refuge, and it hath an easy chair in which we may sit, and a lounge on which we may lie, and a serenity of peace in which we may repose, and that refuge is *home*. The English soldiers, sitting around the walls of Sebastopol, one night heard a company of musicians playing "Home, Sweet Home," and it is said that the whole army broke out in sobs and wailing, so great was their home sickness. *God pity the poor, miserable wretch who has no home!*—[Exchange.

A MAN in Nebraska has invented a new, powerful, double-acting salve, which shows power never before exhibited by salves of any kind. The inventor accidentally cut off the tail of a tame wolf, and immediately applying some of the salve to the stump, a new tail grew out. Then picking up the old tail, he applied some of the salve to the raw end of that, and a wolf grew out; but he was a wild wolf and had to be shot.

CASTLE & COOKE

—OFFER AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

—THE FOLLOWING—

SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS!

—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, Cuff 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 container
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,

Carpenters 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, ¾, ½, ⅜ & ¼ inch, Gimp Tacks,
Iron & Copper Tacks of all sizes,
Best Rubber Hose, 1, ¾, ½, 1¼ & 2 inch,
Centrifugal, Varnish, Paint, White-Wash and Scrub Brushes, Cov'd Tin Pails,
¼, 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 KESOSENE OIL,

From the Boston House.

And Many Other Articles

38- ALL TO BE SOLD LOW. 3m

Administrator's Notice.

The Undersigned having this day been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of JOHN NOMORE, late of Punia, Puna, Island of Hawaii, hereby gives Notice to all parties having claims against this Estate to present them on or before the 29th of January next, 1872, or they will be forever barred: And all persons owing the same are requested to make immediate payment to

L. SEVERANCE,
Hilo, July 29th, 1871. [30-tf] Administrator.

Notice---Water Works.

THE WATER RATES for the next half year will be due on the 1st of January, 1872, and it is expected that it will be promptly paid.

Honolulu, December 26th, 1871.
THOS. LONG,
50 2t Sup'r Water Works.

THEOD. C. HEUCK

—HAS—

Just Received

—EX HAWAIIAN BARK—

R. C. WYLIE FROM BREMEN

—INVOICES FROM—

England, Germany & France,

—CONSISTING OF—

DRY GOODS!

WHITE MARSEILLES, BED QUILTS, White Cotton Turkish Towels, Grey and Linen Huck Towels, White and Grey Cotton Huck Towels, Horse Blankets, bales of Blankets in all wool and all cotton, bales Brown Cotton, bales White Madapolams, bales of Fancy English Prints, bales White Ground Prints, bales Printed Brilliants, cases White Brilliants, cases White Moleskin, White Cotton Drill, Half Linen do, All Linen Drill, bales Blue Cotton, bales Blue Flannel, cases White Linen Duck, Vati Barege of all colr's, Silk Grenadine for Vails, White Cashmere, Black Merrino and Thibet, Sw Black C-burg, Barathea, Bunting, colored Lined Drills, White Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swisseike, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Dotted Muslin, Anti-Macassar, Black, White & Brown Linen Thread, White Cotton Thread; Heavy and extra wide Ticking, Half-cloth Seating, Black Oil-cloth, Grey Linen Drill, Horrock's White Cotton Long Cloth, Crochet Cotton, bales Blue Drilling Heavy White Corduroy, Amoskeag Denims, Italian Cloths, Black and Blue Broadcloth, Heavy White Cotton Bed Sheeting, Cashmere d'ecosse, Carpets and Tapestries, Tape Check, Paper Cambrics, Silesiar, fine White Linens, Ladies' Corsets, Buttons and Trimmings for tailors' use, Black, Brown and White Linen Hollands, Black Silk, Black and White Cotton Wadding, Zephir Wool, Saddle Cloths, Black Crepe, etc.

GROCERIES.

French Peas in Water, French Peas in Butter, tins Peas and Carrots, Asparagus, Soup Bouilly, Mock Turtle, Julien Crab, Kidney, Fowl, Oxtail and Hare Soups, tins of Tongue, Brunswick Liver, Mushroom, Westphalia, Italia, Cerealat, Sausages, etc., Currant, Apples and Blackberry Jellies in jars, Strawberry, Currant, Raspberry and Currant Juice, Raspberry Vinegar, cases Mixed Pickles, Picalilly, Onions and Gherkins, Limburg and Swiss Cheese, barrels Rye Flour, Sour Cabbage in kegs, kegs Salted Brunner Kohl, Curly Kohl, tins Brunner Kohl or Curly Kohl Cabbage kegs Dutch Herrings, kegs Salted German String Beans, kegs Salted Turkish Peas, Canary and Rape Seed, demijohns Yellow and Green Split Peas, Sardelles and Anchovies in patent glass and tin boxes, kegs Saltpeter, cases Sweet Oil, Westphalia Hams, kegs Russia Sardines, French Prunes in glass, Smyrna Figs in glass, Zante Currants in tins, Muscat Raisins in tins, Capers in glass, glasses Preserved Lamprey, Russia Caviar in patent boxes, Candles, Saltwater Soap, French Chocolate, cases Confectionery, Marzipan and other Sweetmeats, Vinegar in demijohns and barrels, Grocery Paper and Bags, etc.

LIQUORS!

Wines, Ales,
Porter, &c.

24 DIFFERENT BRANDS BEST HUNGARIAN WINES

in cases. RHINE WINES in cases, such as Liebfrauenmilch, Gebenheimer, Hochheimer, Niersteiner, Markobrunner, Deidesheimer, Rockabentel, all warranted genuine, Medoc 1862 and 1864 in cases, Sauterne and Haut Sauterne. Cases CLARET of other brands, such as Chit Lilagos, Lagrange, Leoville, Chambertin. Cases Port Wine, Sherry, Maraschino, Malt Extract, Nordhauser Brantwein, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Nordhauser Kummel and double Kummel, Swedish Punch and Cocktail, French Cognac, Angostura and Boonekamp Bitters, best and real Holland Gin, imitation Holland Gin, casks Brandy Gin and Rum, Doetjen & Schroder's star brand Ale in pts and qts, Norwegian Beer in pts and qts, Marian's Draft Ale in casks, Alcohol in demijohns and kegs, Seltzer Water.

CLOTHING,

HATS, &c.

Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, new styles, Children's Hats and Gents' Felt Hats, new styles, Ladies,' Children's and Gents' Gloves, colored Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gents, Suspenders, Garters, White Pique Vests, fine blue Socks, Black and Blue Cloth Pants, White Duck Sacks, Pants and Vests, Orleans and Alpaca Sacs, Prima Pants, figured Moleskin Pants, figured Victoria Pants, Silk Umbrellas, whalebone frames extra fines, Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, Brown and Blue Cotton Umbrellas, a complete assort'n of Gents' Linen and Paper Colars, Neckties, Men's white and gray heavy merino half-hose, men's and boys, heavy brown cotton socks, ladies' superior white stockings, Merino undershirts and drawers, extra sizes, brown cotton undershirts, pilot roofing jackets, monkey jackets, waterproof coats, white cotton hemmed handkerchiefs, superior white linen and lawn handkerchiefs, mourning handkerchiefs, calico and madapolam shirts and other numerous articles.

STATIONERY

BLANK BOOKS, such as ledgers, journals, day books, cash books, stock books, account books, copying books, note books, book folios, octavo books, Bill, cap and letter paper, pens and pen holders, ink, copying presses, etc. etc.

Paints & Oil.

White lead and zinc, black and green paints, linseed oil, sheet lead, etc. etc.

Melodeons, Iron Safes,

TWO ROSE-WOOD COTTAGE PIANOS!

Perfumery, &c.

Best eau de cologne, pomatums, hair oil, fine perfumery, toilet soaps, etc. etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cases nicknacks and fancy articles, toys and dolls, jack knives, butcher knives and pen knives, water monkeys, silk beltings, ribbons in large assortment, feathers and plumes, artificial flowers and wreaths, gutta percha round combs, dressing and fine tooth combs, ladies dress trimmings, fine embroideries, the best of German cigars, corks, black hat ribbons, black polished fence wire, a good article, hoop-iron, Manila rope, hemp sail twine, walking sticks, violin strings, hooks and eyes, hair pins, meerschaum pipes, ornamental globe table lamps, watches, window glass, etc.

—ALSO—

Expected per German Bark "Emilie,"
Via San Francisco,

GOODS SUITABLE FOR ALL TRADES!

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, CUTLERY,
HOSIERY, SADDLERY,
PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

EXPECTED via PANAMA

CASES PRINTS, ULALIIS, white and dark ground Prints,
TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS
WHITE and BROWN
LONG CLOTHS,
Boots & Shoes for Ladies,
GENTS and CHILDREN,
Denims, Brilliants and
Numerous Other Articles
SUITABLE FOR THE TRADE!

—ALSO—

FROM BOSTON PER CEYLON

Cases Downer's Best Kerosene Oil,
Cases Best American Card Matches.
Bales American Heavy
Amoskeag Denims, &c. &c.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE FOR SALE

—ON THE MOST—

REASONABLE TERMS & LIBERAL PRICES

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From 1 to 3 inch, suitable for building any kind of a wheeled vehicle, from a Trotting Sulky to a Mule Cart.

Also—HUBS and SPOKES to match, and SAWED FELLOES for Carts, and Spokes to match.

Axles in Large Assortment.

Sulky, Buggy and Express Wagon Shafts, Poles, Whiffletrees and Cross Bars,
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Silver-plated Shaft, Pole and Yoke Tips, plain and octagon, Stump Joints,
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48 Lining Nails, Carriage and Tire Bolts, &c. &c. &c.

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And every Article of utility and fancy connected with the line, adapted to the Counting House and Office, and for Artists, Teachers, Professional Gentlemen, Travelers, etc., on as reasonable terms as can be had here or in San Francisco, among which are the following Staple Articles:

English and French Letter Papers, satin surface and extra fine, plain and gilt edges
Do. Bills and Note, do. do. do.
Do. Letter and Note Envelopes, to match the above
Mourning Note Paper and Envelopes—an assortment constantly on hand
American papers, from the best makers, of almost every description
Enamelled surface and pearl surface Cards
Embossed and Friendship Cards
Perforated Boards, for Chenelle work
Tissue and fancy colored Papers
Morocco and Embossed, and Gold and Silver Papers
Best London Quills and Quill Pens
Steel Pens, from the best makers
English Red and colored Wafers
English Notarial Wafers
English Sealing Wax, red and fancy
Kidder's & Payson's Indelible Ink
Blue, black and red Writing Ink
Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes
Thermometers, Tooth-picks.
Maps of Hawaiian Islands.
Portable Writing Desks, from 12 to 22 inches, Mahogany and Rosewood, adapted for ladies' and gentlemen's use
Constantly on hand, School Books of all kinds in general use
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Tracing Papers and Tracing Cambric
Newman's Water Colors, in boxes
Best Sable and Camel's Hair Brushes
Faber's superior Drawing Pencils
Colored Pencils, Creta lavis do.
Mathematical, or Drawing Instruments, in cases, from $1 to $10 each
Chess Men, Wood and Ivory
Backgammon and Chess Boards
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Rogers' celebrated Sun Silver Steel Penknives, 1 to 4 blades, of pearl, shell, horn, buck and buffalo handles, of rich and beautiful patterns, imported expressly to order
Ivory Tablets, Paper Cutters, etc.
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Inkstands, in great variety
Pen Wipers and Racks, Rulers, Slates and Pencils, All kinds of tin goods
Black Walnut Book Racks
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Copying Presses, Oil Sheets and Brushes
Crayons, white and colored
Desk Folios, Pads and Weights Ivory Dice,
Drawing Books, Diaries and Notes
100,000 Envelopes of all sizes and variety
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A large and more complete assortment than can be found at any other establishment, such as—
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A very full and extensive assortment of superior quality, comprising every variety of form and style, adapted to all kinds of business, namely—
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ACCOUNT BOOKS, for Banks, Insurance Companies, Railroad Companies, etc., made to order with despatch. PRINTING of Bill-heads, Circulars, Cards, etc., executed at the Lowest Rates.

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Honolulu, November 1st, 1871. 15

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A splendid assortment of the above celebrated FRENCH CALF SCREWED BOOTS just received; also, a few more left of FRENCH CALF GAITERS, which will be sold at the Lowest Possible Price.

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Those very Desirable Premises on the Plains, known as ULULANI, at present occupied by Mr. S. R. Dole. The Dwelling House consists of a large Parlor, Dining Room, three Bed Rooms, and Pantry, two large Store Rooms on basement; there is also on the land a Cottage containing two rooms, detached Kitchen, Servants' House, Stables, &c., &c., with a well of good water. Also a Cottage in Nuuanu Valley, if applied for immediately. For further particulars apply to [26] J. S. LEMON.

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