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1877.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1877.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Death of Semmes.

Raphael Semmes died at Mobile, Ala., Thursday. He was born in Charles County, Md., Sept. 27, 1809; entered the United States Navy in 1829, as Midshipman, became a Lieutenant in 1832, and a Commander in 1855. During the Mexican war he served both on board ship and as aid to Gen. Worth. At the outbreak of the civil war he resigned the Secretaryship of the Light-house Board at Washington, took command of the Confederate steamer Sumter at New Orleans, ran the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in July, 1861, captured several American merchant vessels in the Gulf. He then went to Southampton, England, where he was for some time closely watched by the United States steamer Tuscarora. When he put to sea the Tuscarora was detained 24 hours by the British authorities, but she followed him to the Straits of Gibraltar, and so closely blockaded him in the port of Tangier that he sold his vessel and returned to England. In August, 1862, he took command of the famous Alabama, built for him at Birkenhead, England, and manned by an English crew, and continued his career of capturing and destroying merchant vessels. On Jan. 11, 1863, off Galveston, Texas, he engaged the United States gunboat Hatteras, and after a short action sunk her. On June 19, 1864, in an engagement nine miles off the harbor of Cherbourg, France, the United States steamer Kearsarge (Capt. Winslow) sunk the Alabama. Semmes was taken up by the English yacht Deerhound, and escaped to England. At the close of the war he entered upon the practice of law in Mobile. In December, 1868, he was arrested and taken to Washington, but was only imprisoned four months. When he was a young man he took up the study of law, and in latter years dipped into literature. In 1852 he published "Service afloat and Ashore During the Mexican War, and in 1852, "The Campaign of Gen. Scott in the Valley of Mexico." In 1864, "The Cruise of the Alabama and Sumpter" was published, and in 1869, "The Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War between the States." He also delivered public lectures on his exploits.

The Scoundrels Indicted.

Columbia, South Carolina, August 29.—The Grand Jury to-day found true bills against ex-Lieutenant-Governor Gleaton, ex-Treasurer Parker and Cardozo, ex-Comptrollers Dunne and Sage, ex-Speaker Lee; Clerks of Assembly, Woodruff and Jones; ex-State Senator Owens and others, on various charges of fraud in connection with the discharge of their official duties.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Minister Pierrepont's recall from London, and the appointment of Henry S. Sanford as Minister to Belgium, his old position, are among the events anticipated in the early future.

Information received here goes upon the New York Custom House officials as intrigue for the defeat of George William Curtis at next Tuesday's primary, in order to prevent that distinguished apostle of civil service reform going to the State Convention to support the President's policy. That his defeat will be effected by these means is not improbable.

Fernandina (Fla.) September 15.—There are reported to be thirty new cases of fever this evening. Nearly every one is sick. In some cases whole families are down. The fruit to-night was crowded with fugitives. The atmosphere is humid and unfavorable, and the fever spreads rapidly. A gloomy aspect has settled over the city. Two physicians, a druggist and eight nurses have been sent for from Savannah; also disinfectants, etc.

General Foreign News.

The Death of Thiers.

London, September 4.—The attack which carried off ex-President Thiers was what is called in France apoplectic fondroyante. He was apparently in good health in the morning, and took his usual walk. After luncheon he felt symptoms of illness, which speedily developed into an apoplectic fit. He remained unconscious, and died at 8 o'clock, apparently without pain. The dead statesman had been staying during the last few weeks at the Pavillon Henri Quatre, at St. Germains-Laye, and had caught a slight cold, but nothing led to the anticipation of this sudden termination of his awaiful career."

Republicanism in France.

The Paris correspondent of the St. John (N. B.) News, referring to the desperate efforts of Gen. MacMahon to arrest republicanism in France, remarks:

"Despite the stubbings of distinguished and moderate Republicans, the closing of news shops, the dismissal of town boys, and kindred monarchic retaliation, the Liberals are gaining ground with the peasantry, and the rich representatives of the middle classes, their hitherto have kept aloof from active politics, come forward to aid by their presence and purses the struggle for free institutions. It is accepted as certain that the Republicans will have 352 members in the new Chamber, and it doubtful men be included the numbers can rise to 400. People do not attach any serious importance to the Marshall's threat that he will hold on until 1880; we then see one can be intimated by the menace of a coup d'etat; still less, that the circulation of posters, with the Marshal on horseback at a round of official visits, will alter the sentiment of the nation."

Samoa. The Native War.

Auckland, September 20th.—The arrival of the schooner Active on the 16th Sept., from the Islands affords us but little further information as to the position of the natives of Samoa, than was published by us the other day, in the letter received from the Rev. Geo. Brown. That the rebellion, or internecine war among the natives, has been productive of much evil, the effects of which will be felt hereafter, is evident from the fact that on several islands of the group as some distance from Upolu, great destruction of cocoanut and breadfruit trees has taken place, and at Savaii it is estimated that upwards of 25,000 trees have been wantonly destroyed. This is only upon one of the islands, and if the same wanton spirit has been displayed at other islands where the civil factions are settled, the mischief will be more serious than anticipated. The destruction of cocoanut and breadfruit trees is a great evil; the nuts of the former, when made into copra, are the chief staple of commerce, and the latter constitutes the chief article of food. A scarcity of the fruit of either, means to the native great suffering, with disease and death.

Honors to Grant.

London, Sept. 22.—A great demonstration of the workmen of Northumberland and Durham was held in the town park of Newcastle on Saturday afternoon, in honor of General Grant. Twenty-two trade societies participated in the procession, which occupied twenty minutes in passing a given point. The number of persons present is estimated at 40,000 to 50,000. The demonstration has had no precedent since the great political meetings at the time of the Reform bill excitement. Thos. Burt, member of Parliament, presented a congratulatory address to General Grant, who said he thanked the workingmen for the very welcome address, and thought his reception was the most honorable he could meet with. Alluding to what Mr. Burt said concerning the late civil war, General Grant declared that he had always been an advocate for peace, but when war was declared he went to war for the cause which he believed to be right, and fought to his best ability to secure peace and safety to his nation.

The Political Pulse in France.

London, Sept. 26.—A correspondent at Paris telegraphs: "The electoral period, namely, that in which public meetings may be held, has now been open two days, but there has been no excitement in consequence in Paris, where meetings are not necessary, as the success of the Republicans is almost a foregone conclusion. In the remote provincial districts, however, no doubt can be formed abroad of the bitterness already arising between the political parties. They are like two hostile nations confronting each other and really to come to blows. Never before did this painful animosity attain the intensity to which it has been growing since the 16th May.

Paris, Sept. 25.—Instructions have been telegraphed to the Prefects to interdict the plenarity of Thiers' posthumous address.

Condition of Europe's Grain Fields and Markets.

London, Sept. 25.—The Mark Lane Express says: "The condition of wheat generally is bad, and in the north, many samples are selling as low as 40s. and even less. The damp condition of English wheat will render most of it unfit for use and a large proportion of it unmalleable, and it must be kept till spring. The prospects of the next crop are not favorable. It now seems probable that we shall receive from India this year only half of what we expected. From Egypt, also, the shipments are on a less extensive scale, and seem likely not to equal expectations. North Russia continues to ship fairly, but not as largely as expected. The shipments from America are liberal, but not excessive. Whether they will become larger in the next few weeks remains to be seen, but there is no longer the pressure to sell which there was under the first belief of an enormous crop. The truth of the matter as to the large surplus of American crop this year begins to be more clearly understood. It may be admitted that there is a surplus of 100,000,000 bushels; yet, with the unprecedented extension of stocks throughout the States, the usual exports to other ports, a larger export to the Continent, the present moderate prices and a disposition that growers will naturally feel to hold for higher prices, it is not likely that the exports this year to Great Britain will exceed that of some former years, unless prices should advance and offer inducements to growers to sell more freely.

Grant Interviewed.

New York, September 25.—The Herald's correspondent, writing from Edinburgh, September 11th, gives an interesting interview with General Grant. The General stated that he would remain in Europe until after the exciting times would surround the test of Hayes' policy, for the reason that if he were at home he would be charged with having a hand in every kind of political manoeuvring, whether he had or not, and he wanted to banish politics down. "I can say one thing," said the General, "that if I was at home I should use my influence as far as I could exert it in aid of Hayes plan of reconciliation. The object aimed at is a noble one, and I hope it will succeed." In answer to a question, that many Republicans feared that Hayes' course would destroy the Republican party, Grant said: "Never fear; I have always of late years had an abiding faith in the success of the Republican party at each election, not so much because it is always strongest with the people, as because, always, just at that moment, the Democrats do some foolish thing and give the victory to the Republicans. Now, mark my words: We will have a Republican President in 1880, because the Democracy cannot resist its general disposition to kick over the milk-pail after it is filled. I told Judge Niblock of Indiana so, just before the last election, and he smilingly admitted the truth of what I said."

War News.

London, September 25th.—An Orchard special says: Preparations are making for the advance of all the troops now here toward Plevna. They include a large number of Circassians belonging to the Sultan's guard, some regular Albanian battalions and numbers of undisciplined irregulars. Another immense convoy of provisions and munitions of war is on the point of starting for Plevna, escorted by a division.

Verbitza, September 26th.—The Roumanians have approached to flying map to within thirty yards of the second Grivitza redoubt. Undoubtedly an assault will be made in two or three days.

Halil Pasha was reported to have entered Plevna with only a small escort.

It is stated that the Russian and Roumanian losses before Plevna exceed 25,000, killed and wounded.

A correspondent, writing of the Gorlitzki, September 8th, says: The English Vice-Consul at Philippopolis has consented to represent the United States, whose Vice-Consul, or one of Gorlitzki' urgent notes, had been sent to Schipkhe, the American Consul at Constantinople.

Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador, denies having mentioned the subject of mediation during his recent audience with the Sultan.

An official despatch announces that the Montenegrins are now attacking Gravnitza.

A Turkish detachment has occupied a national stronghold of the Roumanian territory, under cover of the guns of Silistria. They apparently intend to attempt to cut the railway between Giurgi and Bucharest.

London, September 25.—It is reported that by the Czar's order the question of war or peace has been discussed by a council of Minister at St. Petersburg. Grand Duke Constantine, who presided, and the Minister of War, pronounced for a continuance of war. The other Ministers were in favor of peace negotiations.

London, September 26.—A special correspondent confirms the Turkish story that Plevna was reinforced and reinforced on the 23d instant by twenty battalions of infantry, two batteries of artillery, 2,000 cavalry, and an immense quantity of food and ammunition. It is stated that the rainy weather is impeding operations.

Constantinople, September 26.—Osman Pasha reports three considerable engagements since the 12th instant, in all of which the Turks were victorious. Osman Pasha's position is now believed to be secure, and the impression at Constantinople and Sofia is that the Russians and Roumanians are gradually withdrawing from their attempt against Plevna.

Vienna, September 27th.—The newspaper announce that in consequence of the large concentration of Russian troops, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies on account of bad weather, Mehemet Ali, on the 24th, commenced to retreat to his former positions on the Kara-Lom.

Cettinje, September 27th.—At Gorazdsko the Montenegrins took regular prisoners and captured Fort Brkovica, and now hold the whole territory as far as Fitsch. They have totally burned Glisk and the surrounding villages, after sending the sick, wounded and non-combatants to Trebinje.

"The Schoolmaster Abroad."

We clip the following from an English journal, devoted to the interests of the apothecaries and druggists.

From time to time notice is drawn to the imaginary peregrinations of the village pedlagogue by very original specimens of scholarship. A correspondent has favored us with a choice collection of these, which we publish below. The easiest names in pharmacy appear to be "stumbling-blocks" to the rustic mind.

3 Mint Saint for Hair Oil.
one Packeet of Bamber Grittis.
6 pennyworth of Duffies Corpeel.
One oz of Palms City Powder purple fine.
2 lb clorel Lime 2 bottles balsum oney send Us sell again.
Six piece to send a shillings worth of Calome and suburb pills do them up safe
2 penneth pill mothes.
2 penneth strich mackway.
2 penneth betar kapel.
1d. ginger beal 1 Assesses peperment.
4 Farg worth of Carowine of Soda.
Chirt lime.
Durck tincture of mur.
Ounces Annes seeds fines Balisam.
one nine measure.
I write this in line to you to ask you if you wold Be so kind as to sent a Botel motson for an holf pursan for the

Belcomplaint.

please to bring me a packet of rilet poder from the cimest.

Foulrie Paste.

1 Penny wrich liters berck.

Allsiters Powder and Read nipses Powder please to send it By the Postman.

2 lb Black Sulphure half A lb of Ellibore.

Spirits of Time.

sir please to send one sheling worth of Calome pills and a box of Cooling ointment for Scurfey breaking out in the head werry humory and itch werry much and some about the body please to send a penneth of red Lniget powder that I may put a small bit on the ointment when I use it I have a few creepers in my bed and want to kill them send a penny worth or two of unctum as I wish to try the anointing of the Joints with a little of it but not when I am taking the pills put the name on the ointment to have no mistake keep the unctum safe from the pills do it up safe.

Rave ax for then sour Mouth.

Aff once easier.

compound Blue Bull pills.

Please to send 2 Pennyworth Aqty Bilios Pills.

Sir I sent one and six pence for pills sendid up and I paid the Carriage and you only sent five and twentey pills you Must send the others by carrier on Saturday and pay him for his trubel I cannot pay twice it enough for Me to pay once and have dubel trubel.

What a touch of unregenerate nature there was in Shakespeare's description of the scene at Falstaff's end. The mammoth smoothed lay dying—all the signs assuring Dame Quickly that "there was but one way"—when he cried out "God! God! God!" three or four times. "Now I, to comfort him," says she, "bid him a' should not think of God; I hoped there was no need to trouble himself with any such thoughts, yet."

Knowles says, "If you wish to be miserable you must think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you; and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose."

Brigham Young's Apostate Son.

John W. Young, Brigham's apostate son, who renounced polygamy some years ago, along with two wives, to marry a handsome Philadelphia widow, has been lured back into the polygamic fold once more by the charms of one of his brother's widows, a daughter of Mrs. Stenhouse, who is now lecturing against Mormonism. Clara Stenhouse is the only member of her family that still clings to this religion, and she is so bigoted and fanatical that for a long time after her parents apostatized she refused to even speak to them, and treated them with the utmost contempt. John Young is the youngest child of the prophet's legal wife, and is the smartest, and has seen more of the outside world than any other of Brigham's children. He is a shrewd business man, a railroad magnate in a small way, and has been a very frequent operator in Wall street. His contact with the Gentiles in his long and frequent visits to the large Eastern cities has not tended to increase his faith in Mormonism, and it has long been well known that he only remains in the church for the emoluments which his father's position afforded him. Of course, these privileges, including the handling of church tithing, were very convenient, but otherwise he had no belief in the doctrines of this gigantic religious fraud. Like the majority of prominent Mormons, John W. embraced polygamy, but for several years he has been a monogamist. His first wife was from Philadelphia, and it was while on a visit to her relatives that he met the woman for whom he discarded both first and second wives. He was a handsome, attractive man, and she a dashing young widow, and it seems it was a desperate case of love at first sight. She knew very well about his matrimonial entanglements, as his first wife was her own cousin, but that did not prevent her accompanying him to Utah under promise to marry him after their arrival if he would discard his other wives, which he accordingly did. This new marriage of course puts out of joint the nose of the monopolizing Philadelphia wife, but the popular verdict is that it serves her right, as she came out to Utah with the calm determination of betraying her own cousin by defrauding her of her husband, and carried her point with dogged pertinacity. She was an Eastern-born and educated girl, and already once been married, and could not find shelter under the excuse that she was raised in Mormonism and had been taught that polygamy was right. She may, perhaps, have loved John W., but most people believe that she was actuated by pure selfishness.

The American Victory at Creedmoor.

The splendid triumph won by our riflemen yesterday at Creedmoor shines the more brightly from the extraordinary skill of the marksmen whom they overcame. The British eight are, indeed, an exceptionally steady, brilliant and formidable Team, whose shooting both Thursday and yesterday, so far surpassed anything ever before achieved under like circumstances, either in this country or in their own, as to justify all the hopes that their friends had placed in them. The highest day's score ever previously made by any Team in a like contest was that of Scotland last year at Creedmoor on the first day—1856 points; and this the present British Team surpassed on Thursday by 43 points, or an average of over 5 per man. But the unprecedented, and we may even say marvellous, shooting of our Americans eclipsed even that of the eight picked from the flower of the Wimbledon riflemen, and considering the week's unusually favorable weather, their total score of 5534 for the two days will probably remain high-water mark in team-shooting for some time to come.

We must not be thought to imply, however, that America would find it difficult to raise a second eight worthy to contend in an international match. On the contrary, we all know that Messrs. Hepburn and Lamb, the reserves, barely failed of qualifying for the Team, and in the practice matches fully equalled the Team men; that three or four other famous Creedmoor riflemen were close upon their heels in competition for places, and that a second eight from Creedmoor easily took the laurels from the skilled Canadian riflemen this Summer. We have not forgotten, also, the prowess of the American champions of former years—Fulton, Bodine, Gildersleeve, and the rest. Above all, we discern material for the future, cropping out, not only at Creedmoor, but at points as far distant as New Orleans, which has sent to this year, Mr. Selph, the winner of the Wimbledon Cup, and California, whose Team has made so excellent a first year's record in the military matches, that we may soon look to her for reinforcements for the long range marksmen.—N. Y. Times.

The Consequences of a Russian Defeat.

A writer in a recent number of the London Spectator relieves his mind in this fashion:

We wonder if any of those Englishmen who talk so glibly and with such a gratified malicousness of a possible Russian defeat have ever thought out what the consequences of such a defeat would be?

Suppose Russia, after a series of engagements in which her army became demoralized and her good officers were used up, were compelled to retire beyond the Pruth and make peace upon basis of the status quo. what would then be the condition of Eastern Europe? The Turk would be unfettered master there, as he was three hundred years ago. He would have defended himself without western aid against the only power which he regards as great, and would have defended himself in his own way, by calling out hordes of brave barbarians from Asia, by giving the rein to their savage impulses and by slaughtering down all who opposed, whether soldiers or his own subjects, whether Russians or insurgent Bagdis. He would have owed nothing except to his own courage and his own unscrupulousness—nothing, that is, that he would see; for the Turk credits himself with all that the renegades he hops can do for him, and forgets all aid he may receive from his Christian servants.

He would have learned that terror, unhesitatingly applied, is still, in spite of civilization, the most effective force in the world; that the disregard of the fetters placed on warfare by opinion—in murdering the wounded, for example, or mutilating the dead—entails no penal consequences; that if an empire is only bad enough or brutal enough to slaughter out opposition, it is safe from resistance, except by an invasion which, if it is big enough, it can repulse. Naturally he would be encouraged to believe his system perfect for its ends, and would give it full scope and swing. The Christians who have given such trouble would be killed down until they gave no more.

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Waltham Watches, Waltham Watches.

THESE WATCHES ACKNOWLEDGED to be the

The most Reliable Time-keepers

in the WORLD, and surpassing all English, Swiss and French Watches, are to be had in Genuine 18 k. Gold, and Sterling Silver Cases.

Every Watch Warranted to be a Perfect Time-keeper.

H. MCINERNY,

Sole Agent for Waltham Watch Co.,

For the Hawaiian Islands.

Trade supplied upon favorable terms on

COal Tar.

IN BARRELS AND CASKS.

For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Landscapes.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW READY TO take

VIEWS OF HOUSES, GROUPS, OR OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHS

of any kind, on the most reasonable terms, and of the best quality. Communications sent through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

H. L. CHASE.

PER KA MOI.

1 CASK OF BUNTING—Red, White and Blue.

For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Stockholm Tar, in Bbls.

RECEIVED PER KA MOI.

For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Extra Pilot and Medium Bread.

RECEIVED PER "ISLAND."

For Sale by BOLLES & Co.

WILDER & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIALS!

OF ALL KINDS.

JUST RECEIVED

—EX—

BARK "ATALANTA"!

AND EXPECTED

EX VICTOR!

—TWO—

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED CARGOES

—OF—

NORTH-WEST LUMBER,

COMPRISING

ALL THE USUAL STOCK SIZES

—IN—

SCANTLING,

TIMBER, PLANK, BOARDS,

FENCING AND PICKETS

ALSO, ON HAND

A Most Complete Stock of

DRY REDWOOD!

Scantling; Plank, surfaced and rough,

Boards, surfaced and rough; Battens,

Pickets, Rustic, Lattice, Clapboards,

ALSO, IN STOCK,

A FINE ASSORTM'T OF WALL PAPER

LATEST STYLES.

NAILS, LOCKS,

BUTTS, HINGES,

BOLTS, SCREWS, Etc

Paint and Whitewash Brushes!

WHITE LEAD,

WHITE ZINC,

PAINT OIL.

METALLIC AND OTHER PAINTS!

Glass,

Salt,

Firewood,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

ALL SIZES.

Of Eastern and California Make.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

AND AT

LOW PRICES.

THE FINE BRITISH SHIP

'ABEONA,'

910 TONS REGISTER,

GROSART, MASTER,

HAS ARRIVED!

WITH A SPLENDID

Assortment of Goods,

Comprising a Large Assortment of

LINENS, COTTONS, WOOLLENS,

SADDLERY,

Shirts, Clothing,

Broad Cloth,

Tweeds,

RANSOME, SIMS & HEAD'S

Steel Ploughs and Coulters!

Bags and Bagging,

Oilcloth, Velvet Rags,

PIANO FORTES,

Bass Ale,

Blood Wolfe & Co's Ale,

Comet Ale,

Pig Brand Stout.

Oilmen's Stores,

Wines and Spirits, Alcohol,

CELEBRATED NAPOLEON

Champagne and Red Bar Claret!

FENCE WIRE,

CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING,

BAR IRON, HOOP IRON,

HOLLOW-WARE,

HARDWARE,

LEATHER BELTING,

EARTHENWARE.

CLARIFIERS FROM W. & A. M'ONIE.

Evaporators

And Weston's Centrifugals,

FROM MILLERS, TAIT & WATSON,

FOR SALE TO ARRIVE

—BY—

THEO. H. DAVIES.

CHAS. LONG

IMPORTER AND

Dealer in Wines & Spirits,

No 5 Merchant Street,

HAVING THOROUGHLY REFITTED his Business, and lately added largely to his Stock, would call the attention of old friends and the public to the Assortment of

CHOICE LIQUORS

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Enumerated below, which

HE OFFERS FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

CHAMPAGNES:

DRY VERZENAY, EUGENE CLICQUOT, Rouzy Mousseux, Robert Pommery, Sillery Mousseux, Heidsieck, Ch. Farre.

(quarts and pints)

BRANDIES:

Martell, Hennessy, Southern Vineyard Peach, De Luze, Fils & Co.

WHISKIES:

J. H. Cutler, "O K," Kentucky Private, Extra Old Stock, "O K," Belleville, "O F C," Sour Mash, Virginia.

GINS:

Schiedamsche Jenever (in jugs.) Old Tom Gin, Key Brand, Lemon.

WINES:

California Hock, Sherry, Port, Claret, Sparkling Hock, Muscat, Malaga, Tokay, Chablis, Sauterne, Australian.

ALES:

Blood, Wolfe & Co., Jeffries', Teennent's, Kaiser, Ind Coope & Co., Foster's, Bulmer, (pints and quarts.)

PORTERS:

Blood, Wolfe & Co., McEwan's, Allsop's, (pints and quarts)

BITTERS:

Serna Blanco, Augustura, Von Humboldt's, Schimberg, Boissier's, Baker's, Fighia, Gin.

—ALSO—

Curacoa, Maraschino, Vermouth, Absinthe, Decuyper Cordials, Syrups, Schwedt Punch.

—ALSO—

WHALEBONE, ANCHORS, CHAINS,

Boats, Davits, Blocks, Wire Rigging, Hawsers, Manila, Waltze Ivory, Casks and Kegs, Iron Bolts, Iron Bars, Camphor Wood Trunks, Vinegar, Virginia Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Brushes, Matches.

$850

THE THALBERG PIANO

THE want has long been felt of a good medium Piano, to meet this want the Thalberg Piano has been forced into this market and the patronage of the public confidently solicited. These are made of a CONSTANT STANDARD.

Full Seven Octave Solid Iron Frame

OVERSTRUNG Bass Carved legs Rosewood cases, Serpentine Mouldings and Double sounding board, Cases combined with CLEARNESS, BRILLIANCY and RICHNESS of TONE. BEAUTY of finish and durability.

Most Celebrated Makers.

PURCHASERS may therefore order these instruments with confidence as each is fully warranted. These instruments will be largely used in Convents, special inducements will be given to Clergymen for such purposes and also to Clergymen for their families.

It may be asked how it is possible to sell a Warranted PIANO at about one half the price usually charged. The answer is plain. There are no middlemen to keep up, no grand Music Halls to maintain, no expensive travelling agents to pay. The Pianos therefore offered to the Public at home prices. Mullers of the Thalberg Piano are

A Piano for Every Family

SMALL PROFITS

With Large Sales, and

CHEAP FOR CASH

'Gainst Dear on Credit.

THE special points of advantage of the INSTRUMENT ARE SEASONED MATERIAL, Workmanship, Uniform quality, Durability of Tone and MODERATE PRICE.

Samples of these Pianos and full particulars may be obtained from H. M. WHITNEY, Agent of the Thalberg Pianos for the Hawaiian Islands.

For the season of 1877 the Thalberg Piano will be at the cash price of

$350!

But the size of the Instrument is increased to **Six and One-third Octaves**, and the Agent has been added, making without exception the most attractive and best toned instrument in the world.

N. B. Parties residing on any of the other Islands have Photographs of these Instruments forwarded on application.

Labor Contracts.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN PREPARED by competent legal authority with references to the "Master and Servant" acts current in this kingdom.

Blank Forms of Labor Contracts

Suitable for all cases, which they would now offer to those desiring to employ servants, with the assurance that they are the only forms now in use in accordance with the laws governing the relations between Master and Servant.

Agents on the other Islands will be furnished with blanks at liberal rates for cash.

HENRY WATERHOUSE,
CHAS. T. GULICK.

Agents to take Acknowledgments to Contracts, Labor, District of Kona, Island of Oahu.

Honolulu, May 9th, 1877.

Preserved Meats and Fruits.

CASES ASSORTED TABLE FRUITS, Canned Peaches, Apricots, Quince, Cases Fresh Beef and Mutton, Cases Salmon and Sardines, in quarter and half Boxes Dried Apples and Prunes.

And a general assortment of

FIRST CLASS GROCERIES

For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Pocket Knives and Gold Pens.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GOLD PENS, Pen and Pencil Cases, of new and elegant patterns, ever seen in Honolulu. Also, Ladies' fine Pocket Cutlery, and a few of those strong Boy's Knives, at

H. M. WHITNEY.

CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS OF HONOLULU,