

M. RAPLEE, DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, HONOLULU: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1872.

BY AUTHORITY.



In conformity with the provisions of "An Act to amend Article 44, Chapter 16, of the Civil Code," approved August 28th, 1872, the following persons have this day been appointed Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Privileges for the District of Ewa and Waianae, Island of Oahu, and all previous appointments for that office in said District are hereby annulled: J. Konoikehaha, J. E. Williams, S. W. Mahelona.

Under the same Act John Philip has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Privileges for the District of Koolapauna, Island of Oahu.

In conformity with the Provisions of "An Act for the Protection of Parties to Contracts authorized by Section 1417 of the Civil Code," approved July 29th, 1872, the following persons have been this day appointed to take acknowledgements under said Act.

Table of names and locations for acknowledgements: L. Severance, Hills, Hawaii; W. T. Martin, Kauai; S. K. Kasi, North & South Kona; J. W. Nabe, North Kohala; F. Nali, Makawao, Maui; Wm. Masman, Waialeale, Kauai; L. Abalo, Lahaina and Kanapali; D. Katakaba, Hanalei & Anahola, Kauai; S. W. White, Lihou & Kona; G. E. Whipple, Waialeale, Maui; M. P. Panabale, Hanalei.

FRAN. W. HUGHESON, Minister of the Interior. EXTENSION OFFICE, August 19th, 1872.

IT IS KNOWN TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, THAT CONNORS S. BARTON, Esquire, having this day presented his Commission from His Excellency the President of CHILE, which is found to be in due form, he the said CONNORS S. BARTON, Esquire, is hereby acknowledged as Consul of the Republic of Chile for Honolulu, and all his official acts as such are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of His Majesty's Government.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the [S.] on this 24th day of August, A. D. 1872. (Signed) CHAR. C. HARRIS, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LIST OF ASSESSORS FOR 1872. The following persons have been nominated as Assessors for the year 1872:

Table of assessors for 1872 by district: Honolulu (Chas. H. Judd, Ewa and Waianae, S. M. Nakanaka, Honolulu, J. Amara, Koolapauna, E. B. Boyd); MAUI (Lahaina, D. Kabanallo, Waialeale, Thos. W. Everett, Makawao, M. Kapili, Hanalei, D. P. Penabale, Makahala and Lualaba, W. Newton); HAWAII (Hilo, D. H. Hitchcock, Pahoa, T. E. H. H. Harris, Kona, S. R. Puumana, South Kona, J. G. Hoapili, North Kona, J. W. Kipahue, North Kohala, P. Kananoho, South Kohala, Jas. Woods, Hanalei, G. W. D. Halemanu); KAUAI (Hanalei, D. Kabanallo, Anahola, H. Johnson, Lihou, S. Kabanallo, Kona, G. W. Lihikanani, Waialeale, J. H. Kaminari, Niihau, J. H. Kakaia, J. M. J. Harris, Minister of Finance, Finance Department, July 1st, 1872, 29-46).

The Resignation of the Ministry.

It has already been made known to the public, that His Majesty's Ministry have tendered their resignations which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept. The Ministers will, in the meanwhile, retain their offices, for the performance of purely administrative duties, until their successors are appointed.

There has been, undoubtedly, a want of harmony in the Ministry for some time, and this being the case, the course which the gentlemen who composed it have pursued, is judicious as well as patriotic. The resignation of a Ministry is not an uncommon event in Governments, and although the cause is to be regretted, still it is far better than to continue together when there is no hope of mutual accord. To give efficiency to the measures of a Cabinet there must be cordial co-operation, and when this ceases to exist, there is wisdom in the course which the Ministry have taken.

The public look forward with interest to the formation of a new Ministry, but having entire faith in the wisdom of His Majesty, no doubt is entertained that it will be comprised of gentlemen of ability and honor, and whose sole object will be the integrity and prosperity of the Kingdom. On the fourth page our readers will find the laws published in our issue of to-day. The Act to amend Sections 184, 185 and 186 of the Civil Code, relates to roads. It extends the provisions of the Sections, which only related to the opening of a new road or the closing of an old one, to cover the case—whenever it shall arise—where it shall be made to appear to the Minister of Interior that a road, highway or street should be opened, widened or otherwise altered. The appointment of a jury is provided for by directing that any Judge of a Court of Record, upon request of the Minister of Interior, shall select a list of twenty-four names, from which six shall be drawn to decide upon the proposed measure, and their decision shall authorize the Minister to take action in the matter.

The adjustment of claims for any property affected by these changes, if the claimant cannot agree with the Minister as to amount, may be referred to a Commission of three disinterested persons, to be appointed by him, or to a Jury selected by any Judge of a Court of Record in the manner above stated, at the request of the Minister. The provisions of the betterment law, by which estates benefited by improvements made in roads, may be assessed with a part of the cost,

are enacted to apply to all cases arising under this Act. The Act to further define contracts is simply a directive one, intended, as its preamble sets forth, to define to magistrates what may not be held by them either under common law or construction of the old Statute. No married woman can be held under a contract except by consent of her husband, and a single woman under contract, by marriage annuls the contract.

Servants under sentence of Court to work extra time, shall be paid wages as though the contract were still binding, and they shall not be compelled to work beyond the date of the expiration of the contract by reason of any claim the master may have on account of debt or advance.

The Act making retailers of spirituous liquors liable for damages is a species of legislation that has made its appearance on Statute Books only lately. It aims, as can readily be perceived, at the discouragement of the indiscriminate sale of liquors to persons known to be habitual drunkards. It makes the retailer responsible for all damages sustained, and for exemplary damages arising out of the acts of the intoxicated person, or in consequence of his intoxication.

The words, "a public whipping not to exceed twenty lashes," is struck out of the old Statute for the punishment of larceny. As whipping has fallen into desuetude for many years, the amendment has been made more as a tribute to a sentiment than to remove a practice.

The Act to regulate the currency makes a positive enactment on a point specially provided for by former legislation. The only law on legal tender heretofore existing, is the 1485th Section of the Civil Code, which makes the American dime and half-dime a current coin in this Kingdom. The new Act declares that, besides the dime and half-dime, the coins of the United States of the value of 25 cents, 50 cents and 100 cents shall constitute the currency of the Kingdom, and that the half-dollar or fifty cent silver coin, shall be the standard, and shall be legal tender in all payments. All gold coins and silver coins other than those above named shall be received for Government dues, and shall be legal tender in payment of debts between private parties at the value which shall be fixed by the King in Privy Council, and shall have been published in the Government Gazette. The second Section of the Act provides a limit to which coins of the value of 25 cents and less may be restricted in payments.

The Act relating to acknowledgments to instruments provides for identification of the person making the conveyance or instrument by the officer before whom it is subscribed. The party must be either personally known to the officer, or be satisfactorily proved to be the person by a witness known to the officer. This law is intended to make more secure and satisfactory all transfers of real estate, and in this view is an important as well as necessary one.

The Act reducing costs of Court makes a large reduction of costs, and this renders litigation a much less expensive luxury than it has hitherto been. It will also on the other hand bring appeals to the Courts by those seeking redress more largely within the reach of parties interested. Most of the reductions are in the proportion of 85 to 81.

The Act relating to names provides for the change of names, no provision for which is included in the laws of 1869. The power to change a person's name is confined to the King in Privy Council.

The Late Tidal Wave.

It will be well to place on record, for future reference, the facts relating to the recent tidal wave which swept through the group as far as heard from.

It occurred on Friday, August 23, at 12 o'clock, noon. The foundry whistle had just sounded, when Capt. Dan Smith and Mr. Emmes both observed the water rushing out of the harbor, the reef quite bare, and the native fishermen shouting and running inland. In ten minutes the sea returned to the height of full tide. Capt. Smith noted down his observations at the time.

The tide-gauge at the light-house marked a sudden fall of about 15 inches, but the clock not being regulated to shore time, the true time at which it occurred can not be determined by it. From 12 to 1 1/2 P. M., there were five distinct waves, each less in height than the previous, but showing a range of 12 to 15 inches; and the sea, during the afternoon and evening, as indicated by the tide-gauge, was quite irregular and restless.

At Hanalei, Kauai, the steamer Kilaukea was just getting under way, and the bell had struck for 12 o'clock, when Capt. McGregor noticed the sea receding from the harbor, leaving the reef quite bare. It soon returned, causing an extraordinary surf all along the shore.

At Naniwili, at the same hour, the sea receded and returned five times, with a range of some two to three feet between the lowest and highest point. The form of the bay is calculated to produce a higher rise of the water in such occurrences. It may be remarked here that the usual tides do not show a range of over twenty inches throughout our group. At the date when the wave occurred (five days after full moon), there is generally much less rise and fall.

Capt. Williams, of the British ketch Ino, reports that on Aug. 18, in lat. 18° 55' N., long. 159° W. (nearly in a line with the south point of Hawaii) he had heavy rain, with thunder and lightning. The sea for twenty-four hours was violently breaking and boiling as on a bar or reef. Wind N.E. strong and squally, latter part calm, with an extraordinary sea. This would indicate some extraordinary commotion in connection with the volcano.

It will be interesting to refer to previous similar phenomena. There were two tidal waves observed here during 1868. The first occurred about 6 P. M., April 2, some two hours later than the great tidal wave which took place simultaneously with the earthquake shock and mud eruption in Kauai, at 4 P. M. on that day. At Keau-

hou, on the south-eastern shore of Hawaii, where the submarine shock occurred which produced the wave, the sea rose first ten or twelve feet, then receded eighteen feet below low-water mark, then suddenly returned with a terrific wave, which swept over the tops of coconut trees, "destroying houses, trees, and many lives. The sea rose and fell eight times, each following wave having diminished force.

Again, on the 13th and 14th of August, 1868, the same phenomenon occurred throughout the group, having originated in the great earthquake in Peru. This was first noticed here at 9 P. M. of the 13th, when the sea rose unusually high. At 12 P. M. it suddenly receded, leaving the reef bare, and caused such a noise as waked many natives living near the sea. It rose gradually, and at 7 A. M. of the 14th, receded again very rapidly, and rose, in fifteen minutes, 46 inches. At 8:20 A. M. it receded and rose rapidly, 28 inches. At 2:35 P. M., it marked the highest range, 5 feet and 4 inches above the lowest fall.

At Hilo, the sea continued to rise and fall for thirty hours, with a range of 8 feet, alternately overflowing the beach, and leaving the reef bare. In 1837, at 6 P. M., the sea in Honolulu harbor fell 8 feet below high-water mark. In 28 minutes it returned, and again receded 6 feet.

At Hilo, this same wave showed a range of 30 feet! having been quite destructive to life and property. It was equally destructive on the windward side of Maui, causing great loss of life. It probably originated in an earthquake on the South American coast, like that of August, 1868. H. M. W.

Professor Agassiz.

Since the great Humboldt, there has, perhaps, not appeared a man in the field of Science who could lay claim to a more universal knowledge than Professor Agassiz. As he will probably visit Honolulu some time during the next few months, we would suggest, that if possible, he be induced to deliver one of his scientific lectures, in which he may be induced to recant to the highly appreciative audience he would most certainly meet here, some of the wonders of the land and sea which he has investigated during the voyage of scientific discovery in which he is at present engaged. We publish below his observations on the glacial discoveries made by him in South America:

A very interesting letter of Professor Agassiz to Professor Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, gives a succinct account of his observations of the geological phenomena of the southern portion of the South American Continent. The chief of the Haasler Expedition has turned his previous experience in the Alps to good account. It could hardly be expected that in a "flying visit" Agassiz could have made measurements and descended into the details of glacier motion and magnitude, as did Forbes and himself in their studies of the Alpine glaciers. But though the Professor had not been able to make any observations bearing upon the rate of motion or the size and extent of the South American glaciers, he has succeeded in adding many new facts to our previous knowledge.

Agassiz followed the coast line around from Montevideo, on the Atlantic, to Glacier Bay, on the Pacific coast. He has carefully examined the ground previously gone over by Darwin and other celebrated travelers. He has found traces everywhere—in the "erratic" pebbles and boulders found on islands as well as the mainland, in the rocks, mountains, in the polished hillsides and the moraines as well as the glaciers even now existing—that ice action has been a very prominent factor in the molding and fashioning of the surface of this portion of the world. Indeed, Professor Agassiz is prepared to go further. He claims, that as fire and water are now universally acknowledged as the great agents in the creation of the world as we know it, so at no distant period will ice be added to the number. Very much of the denudation usually attributed to meteorological agents and to submarine iceberg-planting, the Professor confidently claims for ice spread over the surface of the land. We are inclined to accept this view. We think too much has been said about Pliocene and Neptunian action, and too little attention has been paid to the other great agents which have aided them in their task.

Agassiz is well aware that this view will not pass unchallenged, and he therefore proceeds to make it as secure as possible. He draws a distinction between glaciers, however ancient and however large, and a coating of ice which is his positive covered the greater portion of the earth's surface—equatorial limits are not yet settled—during what is vaguely known as the "glacial epoch." He rejects with some heat the view held in many quarters that all the phenomena of the drift period, upon which the supporters of the glacial period more especially rely, can be explained by a supposed enlargement of the ordinary glaciers. Agassiz shows that while the glaciers of the South American continent, both ancient and modern, have acted and still act in all directions, the action of ice in the glacial epoch trended from the south norwards. This is one of the most important discoveries made during the expedition, and in describing the observations on which this inference rests the Professor corrects some of Darwin's statements, thought he recognizes that traveler as having been almost alone in carefully observing the phenomena.

The Professor calls the attention of Professor Peirce to the complete fulfillment of his prophecy as to the finding of "drift," and adds his belief that when the southern portion of Africa and Australia are examined, as clear indications of an extensive glacial period will be found there as have been formerly discovered in Europe, and are now known to exist in South America as the result of Agassiz's labors. In this connection, he says, he finds no reason to believe that Adhemar's notion of the complimentary character of glacial phenomena—that is, that while one hemisphere was enjoying a temperate climate, the other was buried under a thick mantle of ice—has any foundation in fact. This ingenious mode of connecting astronomical and geological phenomena may be considered as a brilliant scientific vagary.

There is one point on which Agassiz grows eloquent. He compares the Swiss glaciers with those of South America in the neighborhood of the Straits of Magellan, and finds them and their effects very similar. The polished hills, the rounded mountains, the moraines, and the rest of the scenery forcibly reminded him of his native country. The Professor does not give so much information on his drudging operations, but he is constantly adding to his collections. He made a discovery of a salt lake some 100 feet above the level of the sea.

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED WILL TAKE ANY amount of the new issue of Government Bonds at 10 years and upwards, bearing interest, at nine percent per annum, payable semi-annually, in payment for goods. (26-1m) J. T. WATERHOUSE. Crushed Sugar. A Few Half Barrels left. BOLLES & CO.

WALKER & ALLEN. HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE: Golden Gate Extra Flour, Oregon Extra Flour, Superfine Flour, Cases Navy Bread, Columbia River Salmon, 50 M Choice Manila Cigars, Cases California Ham, Biscuits, Crackers, Etc., Etc. Cases McKinley's Oysters, Cases McKinley & Son's Oysters, Cases Assorted Meats, Cases Green Corn, Cases White Lead, Cases White Zinc, Tins Eucaly Oil, Cases Devoe's Brilliant Oil, Cases Downer's and Devoe's Oil, Cases California Ham, Biscuits, Crackers, Etc., Etc. Which will be sold in quantities to suit. 32 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. WALKER & ALLEN. JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED AT A. S. CLEGHORN & CO'S. Fort Street Store.

RICH BLACK LYONS VELVET! CHOICE. DRESS AND MANTLE SILKS! In White, Black and Colors.

RICH BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES. A SPLENDID LOT OF Ready-Made Batiste Dresses, Made expressly for this climate.

IN POLONAISE AND DOLLY VARDEN. Prettily finished and warranted Fast Colors. The above lot cannot be competed with in Honolulu.

ALSO, ANOTHER CHOICE PARCEL OF JOSEPHINE'S KID GLOVES! In Ladies' and Children's—all sizes and colors.

WE CAN WARRANT THESE THE FIRST CHOICE. A Large Assortment of French Gros Grain Ribbons IN ALL COLORS AND WIDTHS.

The Sash Ribbons will surprise the most Fastidious. A SPLENDID LOT OF SHAWLS! Not to be equalled for Beauty of Design and Quality. Will be sold cheap to effect speedy clearance.

AN IMMENSE QUANTITY OF Cotton and Woolen Goods CHEAP FLANNELS! CHEAP BLANKETS! CHEAP SHEETINGS! CHEAP CALICOES! CHEAP FURNISHING GOODS!

Goods bought before the great Advance in Prices. A. S. CLEGHORN & CO. Will offer the balance of Stock of Last Season's Goods at a considerable reduction in price, it being A. S. C. & Co.'s intention to commence EVERY SEASON WITH ENTIRELY NEW GOODS!

A WORD IN SEASON TO OUR PATRONS. Goods are now steadily on the rise, and it therefore behooves every one who desires to procure Drapery and Clothing of every description, to take advantage of the present opportunity, and make their purchases at A. S. CLEGHORN & CO'S.

LICENSES EXPIRING IN AUGUST, 1872. Retail. OAHU: 4th Thos H. Devereux, Kakaemahu at, Honolulu; 24th A W Pierce, Queen st.

MAUI: 20th B O'Connell, Honolulu, South Kona; 20th J Wright, Kakaemahu, Kakaemahu; 21st J J Robinson, Kakaemahu; 20th A H Mah, Kakaemahu; 21st Honolulu, Kakaemahu; 21st Honolulu, Kakaemahu.

WHOLESALE. 24th A W Pierce & Co., Honolulu, Queen st, Honolulu; 21st James S Lemon, Commercial Hotel, Honolulu; 1st Thos C Heen, Fort at, Honolulu; 21st Chas Long, Honolulu.

Billiard. 7th B H Nalls, Queen st, Honolulu; 22nd B Bannister, Nuuanu st. Victualing. 8th Aka, Lahaina, Maui; 21st Aloha, Pua, Hilo, Hawaii.

Butcher. 12th F Bartheleme, Kakaemahu; 11th Akana Hill & Co, Waikeka, Maui; 12th Kakaemahu, Kakaemahu. Boat. 20th Kapahulu, Honolulu, Hilo, Hawaii.

Cement! Booth's Best English Portland Cement, Daniel Portland Cement, Hoffman's Rosendale Cement. All warranted of good quality, and for sale at lowest Prices, by BOLLES & CO.

Notice. FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I forbid anybody treating my wife, Mary Womersley, as I will be responsible for no debts contracted by her. WILHELM WORNER. 32-31

Needs Wanted for Samoa. Ma. EDWARDS.—The subscriber has received a letter from Mr. George Richard, Jr., an English resident on the Samoan Islands, requesting tropical plants and seeds. He enumerates the following: Rice for dry ground; coffee, mango, vanilla, any Mexican fruit, American apple, rambie plant, seven years pea or everlasting pea, or any other useful seed or plant, grape roots, figs, ground nuts, beet sugar cane.

Any one residing in Honolulu and inclined to send plants or seeds, can do so by sending the same to the subscriber. The Ketch Ino will sail direct for Samoa on or about Saturday next, and will take packages of seeds. Yours truly S. C. DAWSON. Honolulu, Aug. 26, 1872.

Time-Table of the Steamer "Kilauea." August 22d... Circuit of Kauai; August 26th... Circuit of Hawaii; September 2d... Kona; September 9th... Circuit of Hawaii; September 20th... Kona; October 7th... Circuit of Hawaii; October 14th... Kona; October 21st... Circuit of Kauai; October 28th... Circuit of Hawaii.

For San Francisco. The Steamer IDAHO! Will leave about 24 hours after arrival For Auckland and Other New Zealand Ports, connecting at Auckland with Steamers for Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.

THE STEAMSHIP NEBRASKA Will leave shortly after the arrival of the San Francisco Steamer. TIME TABLE. For SAN FRANCISCO, on or about Saturday July 27th Saturday Oct. 19th Saturday August 24th Saturday Nov. 16th Saturday Sept. 21st Saturday Dec. 14th.

For HONGKONG THE CLIPPER BARK GEORGES W. BEHRENS - - - Master. Will leave for above port on or about the 1st day of October next. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation apply to the Captain or H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

LEWERS & DICKSON Will Sell all kinds of Lumber & Building Materials DELIVERED IN HONOLULU. At any Port in the Hawaiian Kingdom at Rates As Low as Offered by any other Parties.

THE NON-EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE LAMPS. PERKINS & HOUSE'S PATENT. We claim for this Lamp, as follows: 1. Absolute Safety under all circumstances, both from breaking and explosion.

2. It gives twice as much light from same sized wick. 3. It uses 25 per cent less oil for an equal amount of light. 4. It gives no odor in burning, turned over as low.

5. The steadiness of the flame is wonderful. 6. It is Ornamental and Durable—lasts a lifetime. 7. It is a successful rival of gas at a trifling expense. 8. It burns any kind of Good Oil—good or bad.

There is now need of so many Smoking Deaths and Terrible Fires from Coal Oil Lamps exploding or breaking. To sustain these strong claims, we refer to the Lamp itself, and to critical tests by the most eminent Scientific Men. All orders will be attended to by Mr. Ed. Everett. J. B. CONVEY, Sole Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Specimen Lamps may be seen at Barton's, 25-3m. Rail Road Wheels and Axles, BUSHINGS, &c., Complete, suitable for Railroad Tracks on Plantations or Urban Islands. For sale by [32 1m] WALKER & ALLEN.

Hawaiian Beef. KONA COFFEE. Warranted as Superior Articles. For sale by [32 1m] WALKER & ALLEN.

DILLINGHAM & CO., Importers and Dealers in Hardware & General Merchandise!

Nos. 95 and 97, Concrete Block, King Street, — HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND — A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SHELF HARDWARE! For Sale at Low Rates.

DOOR LOCKS OF ALL KINDS! Padlocks—Brass and Iron, from 1 to 4 inch; Capboard—Brass and Iron, from 2 to 4 inch; Drawers and Tilt, Chest and Trunk, and Dog Collar Locks. Door Bolts—Spring and Chain, Square and Tower, Wrought and Cast, Brass and Iron. Knobs for Doors, Pictures and Curtains.

Door and Gate Latches. Hooks—Hooks and Staples, Hooks and Eyes, Brass and Iron Screw Hooks and Eyes, Cloth Hooks, Picture Hooks, Curtain Hooks, Hangers and Staples. Butts—Iron, Fast and Loose, Cast and Wrought, from 1 to 6 1/2 inch; Brass, from 1 to 4 inch; Ship Butts and Back Flaps, assorted.

Sash Fasteners and Window Springs. Hinges—T and Strap, from 1 to 18 inch. Handles—Chest and Drawer, in large ass't. Sash Rollers—Brass and Iron, assorted. Brackets—Wall, Corner, Shelf and Lamp. Castors—Table and Bed, in Brass, Iron and Wood. Tucks—Copper, Iron and Tinued, single and double pointed.

A Large & Varied Assortment of Shoe Findings Including Men's and Boy's Lasts and Boot Trees, Shoe Pegs and Nails of every kind, Shank Irons, Size Sticks, Shoulder Sticks, Knives, &c. Thompson's Hawaiian Saddle and Sole Leather. Bridle and Saddle Furniture—Bridle and Harness Buckles of all sizes, Tinned, Plated and Japanned; Mexican Ornaments, Mexican Girths, Wooden Stirrups, Tinned and Japanned Rings, from 1/2 to 3/4 inch.

Bits of all Sorts and Kinds. Plows—One of the most valuable of Agricultural Implements, and which may be properly classed with those termed "More Useful than Ornamental;"—"Nest but not Gaudy;" Plantation Hoes—Bright and Half Bright, Nos. 0, 1 and 2.

White Zinc and Lead, and Red Lead. Colors—Dry and in Oil; Lamp Black, Putty, Chalk and Whiting, Fire-proof Paint, Bullied Linseed Oil and Turpentine. Axes—Assorted, Half Patent and Common; Spikes, Shanks, &c. HENRY RIFLES, CARBINES and CARTRIDGES. Spikes—Ship, Plain and Galvanized, Cut and Wrought. Nails, from 10 to 600. Roughs and Washers—Galvanized and Plain; Nuts and Washers. Guts—Pale and Dark.

A Fine Assortment of Brushes of All Kinds. SENE-TWINE, NETS, FISH-HOOKS and COD LINES. Carpenter's Tools. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF KEROSENE LAMPS & OIL LANTERNS. KEROSENE OIL TO ARRIVE PER SYREN FROM BOSTON!

Our Stock is replenished by every California Steamer and also by every Sailing Vessel from Europe and the United States. Every Effort Made to Give Satisfaction! Call and Examine!

"THE COLUMN!"

Established 1851. JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, Clothing, Groceries, Earthenware, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, GLASSWARE, Leather Goods, Portland Cement, Rope, Oils, Paints, Colors, &c., &c., &c.

WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF NOTIONS, English, Yankee, French and German. Some of the Present Stock will be Sold for Less Prices than it is Possible to Import New Goods!

Invoices are Now to Hand of CHOICE SELECTIONS FOR NO. TEN! CONSISTING IN PART OF BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, LACES OF ALL KINDS! BRIDAL AND BABY GOODS.

As well as a Large Variety of Desirable Sundries! Which will Advertise themselves when seen on a Handsome Form. To prevent a rush these Lively Times, it will not do to say too much independent of making the Trade as wise as ourselves.

LADIES Prospect for Yourself, do not Purchase unless you get a Bargain The central idea of conducting my Business is "A Nimble Ninesence before a Slow Shilling."

JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE. N. B.—Liberal Terms to Country Storekeepers.