HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

VOL. IV---NO. 24.} HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1868. {$6.00 PER YEAR.

Hawaiian Gazette

PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday Morning,

AT $6.00 PER ANNUM.

Mailed to Foreign Subscribers at $7.00.

OFFICE—On Merchant street, west of he Post Office, Honolulu, H. I.

Printed and published by J. MOTT SMITH, at the Government Printing Office, to whom all business communications must be addressed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
FORT STREET, HONOLULU,
10] Opposite T. C. Heuck's. [1y

IRA RICHARDSON,
IMPORTER AND DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets,
9] HONOLULU, H. I. [1y

LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.
Cor. Battery and Clay Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
6-3m

EDWIN JONES,
GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER,
Lahaina, Maui.
Money and Recruits furnished to ships on favorable terms.
6-1y]

THEO. H. DAVIES,
(Late Janion, Green & Co.,
IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
AGENT FOR
Lloyds' and the Liverpool Underwriters, Northern Assurance Company, and British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.
3-1y

R. W. ANDREWS,
MACHINIST,
Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.
Gives particular attention to the repair of Fire Arms, Sewing Machines, & Locks.
Drawings of Machinery, &c., made to Order.
30-tf

C. R. LEWERS. J. G. DICKSON.
Lewers & Dickson,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND Retail Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials. Fort, King and Merchant streets, Honolulu. 25-1y

J. S. WALKER. S. C. ALLEN.
WALKER & ALLEN,
Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS.
19-tf HONOLULU, H. I.

L. L. TORBERT,
DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
OFFICE—Corner Queen and Fort Streets.
13-1y

Bolles & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Queen Street, particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hawaiian Produce.
—REFERS BY PERMISSION TO—
C. A. Williams & Co., | C. Brewer & Co.,
Castle & Cooke, | H. Hackfeld & Co.,
D. C. Waterman, | C. L. Richards & Co.,
2-1y

George G. Howe,
Dealer in Redwood and Northwest Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Nails, Paints, etc
At his Old Stand on the Esplanade. 36-1y

MRS. J. H. BLACK,
Fancy Milliner,
FORT ST., BETWEEN KING & HOTEL.
Bonnets made up and trimmed in the latest styles. Stamping, Braiding and Embroidering, executed to order.

S. Savidge,
IMPORTER & DEALER IN PROVISIONS AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
—AGENT FOR THE—
Haiku Sugar Company,
Sale of Kawaihae Potatoes.
Fort Street, Honolulu. 5-1y

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HONOLULU, H. I. (38-1y)

Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co.,
IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 4-1y

A. S. Cleghorn,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Fire-proof Store, corner of Queen and Kaahumanu Streets.
Retail Establishment on Nuuanu Street.
4-1y*

Theodore C. Heuck,
IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 1-1y

H. Hackfeld & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 8-1y*

J. D. WICKE,
Agent for the Bremen Board of Underwriters.
All average claims against said Underwriters, occurring in or about this Kingdom, will have to be certified before me. 7-1y

Chung Hoon,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT.
—AGENT FOR THE—
Paukaa and Amauulu Sugar Plantations.
Importer of Teas and other Chinese and Foreign Goods, and Wholesale Dealer in Hawaiian Produce, at the Fire-proof Store, Nuuanu Street, below King. 21-1y*

Afong & Achuck,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise and China Goods,
Fire-proof Store in Nuuanu Street, under the Public Hall. 43-tf

WM. RYAN.
VARIETY STORE No. 2,
Maunakea Street,
All kinds of Merchandise and Groceries.
39-1

JEWELER AND ENGRAVER
MR. J. COSTA
Is now prepared to execute with promptness all work in his line of business, such as
Watch and Clock Repairing,
Manufacturing Jewelry,
And Engraving.
Shop on Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. 41-3m

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HYMAN BROTHERS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's Superior Furnishing Goods.
Store known as Capt. Snow's Building
MERCHANT STREET, Honolulu, Oahu.

E. M. VAN REED,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
KANAGAWA.
Having the best facilities through an intimate connection with the Japanese trade for the past eight years, is prepared to transact any business entrusted to his care, with dispatch.
17-tf

E. P. ADAMS,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Fire-Proof Store, Robinson's Building, Queen Street, Honolulu. 1-1y

JOHN S. McCREW, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE—Over Dr. E. Hoffmann's Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant sts., opposite the Post Office.
Residence on Chaplain Street, between Fort and Nuuanu Streets.
OFFICE HOURS—from 8 to 10 A. M.; from 3 to 5 P. M. (13-1y*

George Miller,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
Honolulu, H. I.
Shop on the Esplanade, opposite Court House.
30-tf

C. S. BARTOW,
AUCTIONEER.
Sales-Room, Queen Street, one door from Kaahumanu Street. 17-1y

JOHN H. PATY,
NOTARY PUBLIC
And Commissioner of Deeds
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Office at the BANK OF BISHOP & Co.
2-1y

J. MONTGOMERY
CONTINUES TO PRACTICE AS A Solicitor, Attorney, and Proctor in the Supreme Court, in Law, Equity, Admiralty, Probate and Divorce. 3-3t

H. A. WIDEMANN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
6-1y

J. P. HUGHES,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF ALL KINDS OF SADDLERY.
Carriage Trimming done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to.
Corner of Fort and Hotel streets, Honolulu.
16-1y

SAMUEL C. WILDER,
SUGAR PLANTER.
Post-Office address, "WILDER PLANTATION,"
7-tf) Kualoa, Oahu.

NEVILLE & BARRETT,
Planters & General Store Keepers
KEOPUKA, S. KONA, HAWAII.
(Near Kealakekua Bay.)
Island produce bought, Ships supplied with Wood, Beef and other necessaries.
Agent at Honolulu.............A. S. CLEGHORN.
11-1y

CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT,
Dealer in Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals, etc.
Fort Street, near King,
Honolulu. 19-tf

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
Dealers in Fashionable Clothing
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's superior furnishing goods.
STORE IN MAKEE'S BLOCK,
Queen Street, Honolulu, Oahu.
16-tf

SHERMAN PECK. H. A. P. CARTER.
C BREWER & CO.
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
AGENTS—Of the Boston and Honolulu Packet Line.
AGENTS—For the Makee, Wailuku and Hana Plantations.
AGENTS—For the Purchase and Sale of Island Produce.
—REFER TO—
JOHN M. HOOD, Esq..........New York.
CHAS. BREWER & Co. } ....Boston.
JAS. HUNNEWELL, Esq. }
J. C. MERRILL & Co. }
R. S. SWAIN & Co. } San Francisco.
CHAS. WALCOT BROOKS, Esq. } 5-1y

E. C. ADDERLEY,
Importer and Maker of all Kinds of SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.
Carriages trimmed with neatness and dispatch. All repairs done with care and promptness.
SHOP ON FORT STREET,
Next door to J. M. Smith & Co's Drug Store.
N. B.—A choice lot of Ladies Superior Saddles on hand. 43

J. H. THOMPSON,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH
HONOLULU, H. I.
HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, a good assortment of
BEST REFINED BAR IRON!
—ALSO—
Best Blacksmith's Coal,
At the Lowest Market Prices 28-1y

M. RAPLEE,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT,
Office with E. P. Adams, Esq.,
QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU.
REFERS BY PERMISSION TO
Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. S. Consul. | Messrs. C. Brewer & Co.
Messrs. Richards & Co. | Messrs. Walker & Allen.
| E. P. Adams, Esq.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

H. McINTYRE,
TOBACCONIST,
HAS JUST RECEIVED per China Packet, an Invoice of
PRIME MANILA CIGARS,
Which are offered at the lowest Market rates.
ALSO, ON HAND,
The Best Brands of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.
22] [1m

S. W. SEVERANCE. C. E. CLARK.
SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO.,
Commission Merchants
—AND—
SHIPPING AGENTS,
San Francisco, Cala.
We will attend to the sale of Sugar, and all kinds of Island Produce, also to the purchasing and forwarding of Merchandise.
Cash Advances made on Consignments.
12] [6m

JOHN M'CRAKEN, Portland. J. C. MERRILL, San Francisco.
M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,
Forwarding and COMMISSION MERCHANTS
PORTLAND, OREGON.
HAVING been engaged in our present business for upwards of seven yeas, and being located in a Fire-proof Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Staples, such as Sugar, Rice, Syrups, Pulu, Coffee, etc., to advantage. Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon Market, to which personal attention will be paid, and upon which cash advances will be made when required.
—REFERENCES—
Chas. W. Brooks & Co., - - San Francisco.
Aldrich, Merrill & Co., - - - "
Fred. Iken, - - - - - - "
Badger & Lindenberger, - - - "
Jas. Patrick & Co., - - - "
W. T. Coleman & Co., - - - "
Stevens, Baker & Co., - - - "
Allen & Lewis, - - - - - Portland.
Ladd & Tilton, - - - - - "
Leonard & Green, - - - - - "
S. Savidge, - - - - - - Honolulu.
1-3m

SAN FRANCISCO
BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
THE undersigned having been appointed agents for the San Francisco Board of Underwriters, representing the
California Insurance Company,
Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co.,
Pacific Insurance Company,
California Lloyd's, and
Home Mutual Insurance Company.
Beg leave to inform Masters of Vessels and the public generally, that all losses sustained by Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of the above companies, against perils of the seas and other risks, at or near the several Sandwich Islands, *will have to be verified by them.*
51-3 H. HACKFELD & CO.

G. W. NORTON & CO.
COOPERS AND GAUGERS,
AT THE NEW STAND
ON THE ESPLANADE.
WE ARE PREPARED TO attend to
ALL WORK IN OUR LINE
At the Shop next to the Custom House, where we can be found at all working hours.
WE HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
OIL CASKS AND BARRELS,
Of different sizes, new and old, which we will sell at the very
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
All work done in a thorough manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.
All kinds of Coopering Materials and Coopers' Tools for Sale. 12-3m

JNO. NOTT. SAM'L NOTT.
John Nott & Co.,
COPPER & TIN SMITHS,
TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of COPPER WORK, consisting in part, of *STILLS, STRIKE PANS, SORGHAM PANS, WORMS, PUMPS, &c.*
Also on hand, a full assortment of TIN WARE, which we offer for sale at the lowest market prices.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
Orders from the other Islands will meet with prompt attention.
Kaahumanu Street, one door above Flitner's. 51-3m

H. TREMPER,
Piano Maker & Tuner,
OFFERS HIS SERVICES for Repairing and Tuning Pianos, having the best of Strings and Material on hand.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Orders left at the Family Drug Store, Corner of Fort and Hotel Street, will meet with immediate attention. 12-3m

VOLCANO HOUSE.
CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS now open for the reception of visitors to the Volcano, who may rely on finding comfortable rooms, a good table, and prompt attendance. Experienced guides for the Crater always in readiness.
STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS!
Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can procure animals warranted to make the journey, by D. H. HITCHCOCK, Esq., Hilo. 35-1y

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT,
CONTINUES the business on his old plan of settling with officers and seamen immediately on their shipping at his office. Having no connection, either direct or indirect, with any outfitting establishment, and allowing no debts to be collected at his office he hopes to give as good satisfaction in the future as he has in the past.
Office on Jas. Robinson & Co.'s Wharf, near the U. S. Consulate.
Honolulu, March 27, 1867. 51-3m

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Making specific appropriations for the use of the Government, during the two years which will end with the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the King, and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:*

SECTION 1. The following sums, amounting to One Million, Nine Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars and Forty-Five Cents, ($1,009,650.45,) are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, for the service of the Biennial Fiscal Period, commencing with April 1st, 1868, and ending with March 31, 1870, viz:

CIVIL LIST.

His Majesty's Privy Purse and Royal Stte.	$45,000 00
His Majesty's Chamberlain and Secretary	5,000 00
	$50,000 00

PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS.

Her Majesty Queen Kalama	$ 4,000 00
Her Majesty Queen Emma	12,000 00
His Highness M. Kekuanaoa	8,000 00
	$24,000 00

LEGISLATURE AND PRIVY COUNCIL.

Expenses of the Legislature	15,000 00
Secretary of Privy Council, $5 each meeting	200 00
Completing copy of Privy Council records	600 00
Stationery and Incidentals of do.	100 00
	$15,900 00

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Chancellor and Chief Justice	$10,000 00
" 1st Associate Justice Sup. Court	8000 00
" 2d Associate Justice "	8000 00
" Circuit Judge, Oahu	1,700 00
" Circuit Judges, Hawaii	3,600 00
Provided, however, if the Circuit Judge at Hilo retains the office and pay of Lieut. Governor, and Clerk, he shall not draw the pay of Judge.	
Salary of Circuit Judge, Maui	2,400 00
Traveling expenses of do.	200 00
Salary of Circuit Judge, Kauai	2,000 00
Temporary provision for Hon. L. Andrews	2,000 00
" " Hon. John Ii	2,000 00
Salary of Police Justice, Honolulu	4,000 00
" " " Lahaina	2,000 00
" " " Hilo	2,000 00
" Clerk Circuit Court, 2d J. C.	400 00
" 1st Clerk Circuit Court, 3d J. C.	300 00
" 2d Clerk " "	300 00
" Clerk Circuit Court, 4th circuit	300 00
" Clerk Supreme Court	4,000 00
" Deputy do.	2,400 00
" Interpreter	2,000 00
Expenses of Supreme Court, including expenses of witnesses in criminal cases	2,000 00
Expenses of Circuit Court, 2d circuit, including traveling expenses of Court	1,200 00
Expenses Circuit Court 3d circuit, incl'g do	1,500 00
" " " 4th circuit incl'g do	600 00
Stationery Supreme and Circuit Courts	500 00
" Police and District Courts	500 00
Purchase of Law Books	500 00
Salary District Judge, Puna, Hawaii	600 00
" " Kau, Hawaii	600 00
" " N. Kona, Hawaii	600 00
" " S. Kona, Hawaii	600 00
" " N. Kohala, Hawaii	600 00
" " S. Kohala, Hawaii	600 00
" " Hamakua, Hawaii	600 00
" " Wailuku, Maui	700 00
" " Makawao, Maui	600 00
" " Hana, Maui	600 00
" " Kaupo, Maui	600 00
" " Island of Lanai	400 00
" " Island of Molokai	600 00
" " Ewa and Waianae, Oahu	600 00
" " Waialua and Koolauloa, Oahu	500 00
" " Koolaupoko, Oahu	600 00
" " Hanalei and Anahola, Kauai	700 00
" " Lihue, Kauai	600 00
" " Koloa, Kauai	600 00
" " Waimea, Kauai	600 00
	$76,300 00

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WAR.

Salary of Minister	$ 10,000 00
" Secretary	4,000 00
" H. M. Charge d'Affaires, London	1,600 00
Office Expenses Foreign Agents	2,000 00
Postage and Incidentals	2,000 00
Expenses of Foreign Missions	5,000 00
Support of Military	63,828 00
	$88,428 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Salary of Minister	$ 10,000 00
" 1st Clerk	4,000 00
" 2d Clerk	3,000 00
" Governor of Oahu	3,600 00
" Governor of Maui	2,600 00
" Governor of Hawaii	3,000 00
" Governor of Kauai	2,400 00
" Lieutenant-Governor of Hawaii	2,000 00
" Governor's Clerk Oahu	600 00
" " Maui	800 00
" " Hawaii	2,000 00
" " Kauai	600 00
" Postmaster-General	5,000 00
" 1st Clerk "	2,400 00
" 2d Clerk "	832 00
" Postmasters upon Hawaii	800 00
" " Maui	1,000 00
" " Kauai	400 00
Pay of Mail Carriers	5,500 00
Pay of Road Supervisors	9,000 00
Purchase of Road Stock	1,500 00
Road Damages	2,000 00
Roads and Bridges in Puna, Hawaii	1,000 00
" " Kau "	2,000 00
" " Hamakua, "	6,000 00
" " from Kawaihae to Waimea, Hawaii	4,000 00
" " Contingent for Hawaii	5,000 00
" " in Lahaina, Maui	3,000 00
" " other parts of Maui	7,800 00
" " Island of Oahu	7,125 00
Opening of School st., in Honolulu	2,000 00
Improvement of Liliha st. "	2,000 00
Roads and Bridges Island of Kauai	1,000 00
Scow on Waimea River	400 00
Roads at Kalaupapa, Island of Molokai	500 00
Government Surveying	3,000 00
Expenses Surveying Nuuanu Pali	100 00
Interpreting and Translating	1,000 00
Royal Palace	60,000 00
Royal Mausoleum	3,000 00
Pay of Keeper of do.	600 00
New Safes for Government Offices	1,000 00
New Post-office	9,000 00
Storehouse for Combustibles	2,500 00
Repairs of Government Buildings	10,000 00
Rent of Government Offices	2,400 00
Messengers	1,144 00
New Lock-up at Station-house	1,800 00
Court-house and Lock-up, Waimea, Haw.	3,000 00
Lock-up at Koolaupoko, Oahu	800 00
Government House at Hilo	6,000 00
Court-house and Lock-up at Kau, Hawaii	1,600 00
" " Makawao, Maui	1,000 00
" " Molokai	1,600 00
" " Hanalei, Kauai	1,600 00
Salary of Jailor of Oahu Prison	2,000 00
Support of prisoners	8,000 00
Government Printing	12,000 00
Purchase of Books for Gov't Library	1,000 00
Weights and Measures, Interior Office	250 00
Expenses of Board of Health	40,000 00
" Insane Asylum	15,000 00
Aid to Queen's Hospital and Public Dispensaries	10,000 00
Encouragement of Agriculture and Immigration	20,000 00
Water Supervisor and Clerk of Market	3,600 00
Expenses of Bureau of Water Works	3,600 00
Enlargement of Water Works	20,000 00
New Wharves and repairs of Wharves	24,000 00
New Wharf at Nawiliwili, Kauai	500 00
Dredging Honolulu Harbor	10,000 00
New Scow for pile-driver	1,300 00
Steamer Pele, working expenses	11,000 00
" repairs	9,000 00
Anchors and Buoys	4,000 00
Completing Landing at Honomalino	750 00
" " Kahoolele	750 00
Boat Landing at Hilo	1,500 00
Safes for Governors' Offices at Hawaii, Maui and Kauai	1,200 00
Light-house at Honolulu	2,500 00
" Hilo	500 00
Expenses of do. Honolulu	1,400 00
" " Hilo	400 00
Lights at Lahaina	500 00
" Kawaihae	500 00
Fire Department of Honolulu	8,910 00
Incidentals	1,500 00
	$443,361 00

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Salary of Minister	$ 10,000 00
" Registrar of Public Accounts	4,000 00
" Collector-General of Customs	6,000 00
" Clerk to do.	3,000 00
Custom-House Surveyor and Guards	2,400 00
Storekeeper of Honolulu	2,400 00
Assistant Guards at do., and other ports	2,000 00
Incidentals and extra clerk hire at Custom-House	2,000 00
Collector and Harbormaster, Kawaihae	400 00
" " Kealakekua	200 00
Custom-House boat	300 00
Pay of Assessors (not to exceed 5 per cent.)	3,000 00
" Collectors (not to exceed 5 per cent.)	8,000 00
Hospital Fund (estimated receipts)	8,000 00
National Debt falling due	7,050 00
Interest upon National Debt	25,841 00
Inter-Island Steam Navigation	26,700 00
Incidentals of Department	1,500 00
Unpaid Salaries	562 50
Claim of Iokewi	22 50
	$125,476 00

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Attorney General	$10,000 00
" Clerk to do.	2,400 00
Incidentals and traveling expenses	1,000 00
Salary of Marshal of the Kingdom	6,000 00
" Sheriff of Hawaii	4,000 00
" Sheriff of Maui	4,000 00
" Sheriff of Kauai	2,000 00
" Clerk of Sheriff of Hawaii	1,000 00
" Clerk of Sheriff of Maui	1,000 00
Apprehension of criminals	3,000 00
Police of Honolulu and other parts of the Island of Oahu, and Deputy Constables	37,080 00
Police of Maui	7,644 45
" Hawaii	9,860 00
" Kauai	3,800 00
Incidentals of Police service	1,000 00
	$94,040 45

BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Salary of Inspector-General	$ 4,000 00
" Clerk of Bureau	3,000 00
Support of Hawaiian & English Schools, etc., including Lahainaluna	38,000 00
Support of Government Common Schools in destitute districts	17,000 00
Printing School Books	9,250 00
Stationery and Incidentals	600 00
Reformatory School	5,000 00
Purchase of Reformatory School Premises	3,600 00
Building new School Houses for Common Schools	6,200 00
Endowment of Scholars'ps in Oahu College	360 00
Interest on school Fund	5,125 00
For medical education of Hawaiian Youth	4,000 00
	$92,135 00

RECAPITULATION.

Civil List	$ 50,000 00
Permanent Settlements	24,000 00
Legislature and Privy Council	15,900 00
Judiciary Department	76,300 00
Department of Foreign Affairs and War	88,428 00
Department of the Interior	443,361 00
Department of Finance	125,476 00
Attorney-General's Department	94,040 45
Bureau of Public Instruction	92,135 00
	$1,009,650 45

SECTION 2. The Minister of Finance shall credit to the appropriations of the last Biennial Fiscal Period all the amounts appropriated by the Act approved the 16th day of July, 1866, and remaining unexpended on the 31st day of March 1868, not otherwise specifically reappropriated, and such amounts shall be deemed no longer available for the objects for which they were originally appropriated.

SECTION 3. The Minister of Finance shall continue to pay the salaries appropriated by this Act, the compensation of Soldiers and Constables, the expenses of the Fire Department, of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, Exchequer Bills and Government Stocks, and the interest accruing thereon, together with the interest on the School Fund in the Treasury, until the 30th day of June, 1870, unless new appropriations are made before that date.

SECTION 4. The Minister of Finance shall not cause or allow to be paid from the Treasury, any money for objects not provided for, by this law; *provided however*, that all sums temporarily deposited in the Treasury, for which certificates of deposit are issued, and the interest thereon, may be paid when due, without special appropriation for that object; and *provided further*, that in the event of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence or other public disaster arising, His Majesty, in Privy Council, may appropriate such amounts as may be necessary to meet such emergency, and the Minister of Finance shall render to the next Legislature a detailed account of the same.

SECTION 5. It shall be lawful for the Heads of Departments, in cases where special appropriations may fall short to apply to the same the surplus of other special appropriations in the same department not required to be expended, so as to make up the deficiency; such Head of Department duly accounting to the Legislature for such transfer; but in no case shall the appropriations for internal improvements in one gubernatorial division be transferred to another.

SECTION 6. No person holding more than one office for which salaries are provided, shall be authorized to draw for more than the salary of the highest grade of office held by him; if the salary of any office held by him, shall amount to two thousand dollars or more per annum, and he shall be entitled to no other or further compensation.

SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved this 24th day of June, 1868.

KAMEHAMEHA R.

AN ACT

To repeal an Act entitled "An Act regarding the qualifications of Electors," approved December 31st, 1864, and to regulate the qualifications of Electors for Representatives to the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the King, and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:*

SECTION 1. That the Act entitled "An Act regarding the qualifications of Electors," approved December 31, 1864, be and the same is hereby repealed, from Section 1 to Section 12, inclusive.

SEC. 2. Every male subject of the Kingdom, who shall have paid his taxes, who shall have attained the age of twenty years, and shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election, and shall be possessed of real property in this Kingdom to the value over and above all incumbrances of one hundred and fifty dollars, or of leasehold property, on which the rent is twenty-five dollars per year, or of an income of not less than seventy-five dollars per year, derived from any property, or some lawful employment, and shall know how to read and write, if born since the year 1840, and shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters of his district, as hereinafter provided, shall be entitled to one vote for Representative or Representatives of that district: *provided however*, that no insane or idiotic person, or any person who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime within this Kingdom, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King, and by the terms of such pardon have been restored to all the rights of a subject, shall be allowed to vote; and no other persons than those qualified as in this section provided shall be allowed to vote at any election for Representatives to the Legislative Assembly of this Kingdom.

SEC. 3. The Assessors of taxes in the several districts, shall carefully record upon their several Assessment Registers, in separate columns, to be provided for that purpose, according to the form immediately following this section, the names of all persons possessing the requisite qualifications for voters, as provided by section 2 of this Act; and if there shall be any persons in their respective districts who shall be possessed of the requisite qualifications to justify their voting, as provided by the 62nd article of the Constitution, and yet may be disqualified by any constitutional reason, they shall note the same carefully against such name on their said lists in the columns set apart for remarks.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

Real property of $150 clear value.	Leasehold property for which $25 per annum rental is paid.	Income of not less than $75 per annum derived from any property or some lawful employment.	Remarks

SEC. 4. For the purposes of such elections, every Tax Collector shall make out an accurate list of the names of all the persons in his district, who shall have paid their taxes for the year immediately preceding an election, within the time prescribed by law, and who shall have been entered by the Assessor upon the assessment register as possessing the requisite qualifications to vote, together with the names of all persons who shall have paid in to him their taxes within the time prescribed by law, who may possess the requisite qualifications to vote, but who may have been omitted to be entered by the Assessor on the assessment register, as provided in Section 3 of this Act; and in every such case the Tax Collector shall enter upon the proper column of the assessment register, in his possession, the nature of the qualification of the party so omitted to be entered by the Assessor, and who shall thereupon become entitled to vote at such election.

SEC. 5. Every Tax Collector shall, on or before the last day of December of the year immediately preceding that in which an election for Representatives shall be held, make out and return to the Inspectors of Electon of the district an accurate list of all the persons in the district who shall have paid their taxes within the term prescribed by law, whose names may appear upon the Assessor's assessment register, as extended and corrected by the Tax Collector, according to the provisions of Section 4 of this Act, as possessing the requisite qualifications for voters.

SEC. 6. The Inspectors of Election, viz: the Police or District Justice, the Tax Collector and the Tax Assessor, or in their absence, agents appointed by them, shall, at least fifteen days before the day of holding any election for Representatives, excepting such as may be ordered pursuant to the provisions of Section 797 of the Civil Code, make out and cause copies to be posted at the place where the election is to be held, and at least two other public places in the district, correct alphabetical lists of all the persons in the district who may be qualified to vote, and whose names may appear upon the list returned to the Inspectors of Election by the Tax Collector of the district, as in the last preceding section required.

SEC. 7. The Inspectors of Election aforesaid, shall hold at least two sessions, of reasonable and sufficient length, at some convenient place in the district, not less than ten nor more than twenty days next preceding the day of holding an election for Representatives, for the purpose of receiving evidence of the qualifications of persons who may not have been previously registered by the Assessor or Collector on the assessment register, as provided in Sections 3 and 4 of this Act, and who may claim a right to vote; and also for the purpose of correcting, when necessary, the alphabetical lists of voters provided for in Section 6 of this Act. Notice of the time and place of holding such sessions, respectively, shall be given by the Inspectors of Election upon the alphabetical lists posted, as provided in Section 6 of this Act; and at such sessions any one offering testimony against the right of any person to vote, whose name may appear on the aforesaid alphabetical lists, shall be reasonably heard; and if the Inspectors aforesaid shall be satisfied, on such hearing, that the name of such person should not have been placed on the register, they shall at once erase the same therefrom.

SEC. 8. Any Assessor or Collector who shall fail or neglect to make such a register as in Section 3 and 4 of this Act provided, shall forfeit and pay for every such failure or neglect the sum of one hundred dollars; and every Assessor or Collector who shall make any false entry in respect to any point of the said register, shall forfeit and pay for every such false entry the sum of ten dollars.

SEC. 9. Every Collector who shall fail or neglect to return to the Inspectors of Election of his district an accurate list, as provided in Section 5 of this Act, of all the persons in the district who may have paid their taxes within the time prescribed by law, and whose names may appear upon the Assessor's assessment register, shall forfeit and pay for every such failure or neglect the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 10. For the purposes of elections, every Tax Collector shall be supplied by the Minister of Finance with a form of blank tax receipt, similar to those now in use, or any which may be hereafter in use, but which shall bear conspicuously upon it in printed letters, the words, "Qualified to vote;" and it shall be the duty of every Tax Collector, upon receiving the payment of the taxes due from any person in other respects, entitled to the franchise, under the provisions of Section 2 of this Act, to fill out and deliver to every such person one of the tax receipts so impressed.

SEC. 11. If at any meeting of the Inspectors of Election for the qualification of voters, as provided in Section 7 of this Act, it shall be shown that any person whose name may have been omitted from the list returned by the Tax Collector to the Inspectors of Election, as provided in Section 5 of this Act, possesses the requisite and legal qualifications of a voter, and shall have requested the Inspectors of Election to insert his name on the list of voters returned to them by the Tax Collector, as provided in Section 5 of this Act, the Inspectors of Election shall require the Tax Collector to fill out and deliver to the person so qualified by the Inspectors a tax receipt of the description required to be used for electors, as provided in Section 10 of this Act; the person so qualified being required to return to the Tax Collector to be cancelled the tax receipt of the ordinary form first issued to him in exchange for the one to be given to him, bearing the impress of the words "Qualified to vote."

SEC. 12. The Inspectors of Election in case they shall have duly entered on the alphabetical list of voters, provided for in Section 6 of this Act, the names of all persons who may have been returned to them by the Collectors aforesaid, as provided in Section 5 of this Act, shall not be held answerable or responsible for any omission in said list.

SEC. 13. The Inspectors of the Election aforesaid shall, upon the day of Election for Representatives, receive the votes of all persons whose names may be borne on the list of voters, and who shall produce to the Inspectors of Election, at the polls, on such Election day, a tax receipt bearing upon it in printed letters, the words "qualified to vote," which tax receipt the Inspectors shall return to the owner thereof, after having received his vote and recorded his name on the list of persons who shall have voted; and in each and every case it shall be the duty of the Inspectors of Election aforesaid, to cancel or deface the words "qualified to vote," before returning to any voter his tax receipt so impressed; and the said Inspectors of Election shall not be held answerable or responsible for refusing the vote of any person whose name may not be borne upon the list of voters, and who does not produce to the Inspectors of Election, a tax receipt, properly filled and signed by the Tax Collector, upon which shall be impressed in printed letters the words "qualified to vote."

SEC. 14. If any person shall give a false name, or any false answer, to the Inspectors of Election aforesaid, when in session, as provided in section 7 of this Act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifteen dollars for each offense.

SEC. 15. For the purposes of this Act, the term "infamous crime," as expressed in section 2 of this Act, shall be construed to include murder, in either degree, sodomy, arson, perjury, forgery, subornation of perjury, theft, bribery, embezzlement, or other high crime or misdemeanor, for which the pardon of the King is necessary to restore a subject to his civil rights.

SEC. 16. Any person who shall have been convicted of an infamous crime, and who shall have been pardoned by the King, and shall, by the terms of his pardon, have been restored to all the rights of a subject, shall, before being qualified to vote, be required to produce to the Assessor, the Collector, or the Inspectors of Election, as the *case* may be, a certificate of such pardon, or a duly certified copy thereof.

SEC. 17. In all cases where a difference of opinion may arise between the Inspectors of Election, upon any subject connected with their duties as Inspectors of Election, the ruling of a majority of them shall be considered binding and conclusive.

SEC. 18. Each and every member of any Board of Inspectors of Election, required by law to hold and preside at an election for a Representative or Representatives to the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom, who shall refuse or fail to open the poll at such election, at the hour of eight o'clock in the morning of the day fixed for such election, or who shall participate in, or be accessory to, such refusal or failure; or who shall close the poll at any such election before 5 o'clock in the afternoon of such election day, or who shall participate in, or be accessory to, such closing of such poll, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense a fine not to exceed $500, to be recovered by the Attorney General, on an order to that effect from the Legislative Assembly next following such election. And all other penalties provided for in this Act shall be recoverable before the several Police or District Justices of the several districts where the offense may have been committed; and all persons informing of any violation of this law, cognizable before a Police or District Justice, shall be entitled to one-quarter of the amount of the fine recovered from the convicted offender.

SEC. 19. All laws and parts of laws in contrariety to the provisions of this Act shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 20. This Act shall take effect and become a law from and after the date of its passage.

Approved this 24th day of June, 1868.

KAMEHAMEHA R.

Hawaiian Gazette
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!
THE "GAZETTE" OFFICE
Is now prepared to execute all orders for
PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

The Distillers' Convention.

Mr. Greeley of the N. Y. *Tribune* thus discoursed about the Distillers' Convention:

When our friends, the whisky distillers, met in convention, the other day, they strangely neglected to present the details and statistics of their business. On the contrary, when the dentists, iron-workers, manufacturers and master artisans and workers meet in convention, they always give us accounts of the progress made in their several departments, and they point with pride to the increased demand for their productions, and the advantages which the human race derives from their endeavors. Now, the distillers gave us no other fact than that their working capital is $100,000,000. However, as it is our duty to keep the great public informed on all matters of current interest, we will do something to supply the deficiency; and the reader will imagine a well-dressed, rosy-faced Secretary reading to an intelligent and equally rosy-faced audience a summary of what the liquor business has been able to accomplish on the basis of the above-named capital.

The whole cost of liquors annually made and sold in the United States, that is, whisky either in a pure or derivative state, is about $500,000,000. In the consumption of this liquor, 60,000 lives are yearly destroyed, 100,000 men and women are sent to prison, and 200,000 children are bequeathed to poorhouses and charitable institutions. In addition, 300 murders and 400 suicides are committed, and the expense connected with these events is $200,000. In our noble State of New York, of course including the city, one person in 15 is substantially made a pauper. Meanwhile, large sums are disbursed in erecting and supervising those imposing establishments, the common jails, and the penitentiaries, for so far-reaching are the effects of the drinking of spirituous liquors that our citizens are enabled to violate every law of the land. It will not be necessary to go into the details of the manufacture of whisky as now conducted; and it will be sufficient to say that, since strychnine, red pepper, sulphuric acid, and some other ingredients have become common, the cure of delirium tremens is impossible. Of course, the same effects, though in a modified degree, characterize the various beverages which are derived from whisky. In the mild drinks it is gratifying to state that the progress recently made in the sciences, and, in particular, in chemical affinity, enables the expert manufacturer to produce remarkable results.

For instance, we furnish 800,000 more baskets of Champagne than are produced in all the Champagne districts of Europe. By passing the oil of whisky through carbon, a Madeira is made at a profit of 500 per cent, which few can tell from the genuine, and with good reason. With neutral spirits, or even with whisky, vinegar, sulphuric acid, beet-root and copperas, which is to produce the proper astringency, we are enabled to turn out more port wine than all the rest of the world beside; and of these and other wines, New York City annually manufactures to the value of $8,000,000, all of which are admirably adapted to Timothy's weak stomach. It is scarcely possible to overrate the importance of this branch of manufacture, since, by enlisting the wealthy and the fashionable, the lower classes are led with less difficulty to the use of the more common beverage. To show the fruit of wine drinking on the upper crust of our society, the following statement is significant: By last accounts of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, there had been applications for admission from 39 clergymen, 8 judges, 340 merchants, 226 physicians, 240 gentlemen, and what is more cheering than all the rest, 1,300 rich men's daughters.

Aside from these little exploits, the distillery business receives great support from genteel billiard tables, which are always seen in connection with bars. It is not too much to say that these tables, by enlisting our most promising young men, enable us to pour out from our distilleries an amount of whisky, if collected in one stream, sufficient to run a grist mill of ten pairs of burrs the year round, Sunday included. It is to be hoped that these tables may continue to receive the patronage of our young men, and it is also to be hoped that the supplies of black walnut and mahogany may be undiminished, since whatever may not be needed for the manufacture of tables, will be sure to be in demand for coffins. As to the gambling establishments, little need be said, for they will always require large supplies.

There is one branch however, which needs encouragement, and it might be well to consider whether legislative action should not be invoked to the end that the number of houses of prostitution be increased, for it is well understood that there is a vital relation between them and our distilleries. On the contrary, we may reflect that the prevailing fashions and the habit of living beyond our means, will sufficiently make marriage unpopular, and in the end the houses of ill-fame will be crowded. On the whole, then, the distillery business never was more prosperous. As a consequence, the Asphaltum Kingdom must be receiving large additions to its population.

DRUNKENNESS.—Drinking ought to be made difficult, instead of easy; every legal hindrance should be put in the way of procuring drink. Laws are made, or should be, for the protection of the good; not for the convenience or encouragement of the bad. Publicans should be closely watched; no extra facilities given them for recovering debts; severe punishments and loss of license should be the immediate penalties of keeping houses in any degree riotous. The law should be so severe and so prompt that it would not pay for men of bad character, who were not determined to observe the law, to enter the publican's business. Let careful supervision be maintained over all publicans and dealers in spirits; and let severe and rapid punishment attend adulteration, and drunkenness will diminish one-half. If the keepers of the small beerhouses and Tom-and-Jerry shops were compelled to sell unadulterated beer and spirits, and give full measure, they would soon find the trade did not pay; the price must rise and their trade fall off. High prices and limited consumption do not suit them; they require low prices and unlimited consumption; they undersell each other by two simple methods—adulteration and short measure; and the extent to which they carry this baneful competition is limited only by the credulity and long-suffering of their customers; practically the law leaves them perfectly uncontrolled. Amongst the lowest class, price is the great temptation; to the drunkard, quantity and frequent indulgence are the chief points; though they know they are drinking poison, and very often they do know it, they cannot resist if they have the means.—*"Social Reform," by Sir Edward Sullivan.*

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1868.

BY AUTHORITY.

MR. W. T. MARTIN has been appointed by the Board of Education, to be School Agent for the district of Kau, Island of Hawaii, in place of Mr. C. N. Spencer, resigned.

By order of the Board.

W. JAS. SMITH,
Education Office, June 30, 1868. Sec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person digging up, or otherwise injuring, any street, or road, throughout this Kingdom, without permission from the Road Supervisor of the district, will be held responsible for the same, and will be proceeded against according to law.

FRED. W. HUTCHISON.
Minister of Interior.
Home Office, June 16, 1868. 22-3t

THE remarks of the Hon. C. R. Bishop in the Assembly, on the resolution of Mr. Wilder, to amend the Constitution, by dividing the Assembly again into two chambers, were suggestive. Some of the Representatives in the debate asserted that their branch was shorn of its power by the present arrangement; the honorable Noble, showed conclusively that it was the second estate which had most reason to deprecate the present form of the Assembly, that it was, to use his expressive word, *swamped*. Whereas the House of Nobles formerly was a co-ordinate branch, complete in itself, a check on the popular branch with a complete veto, upon any measures which might pass the lower house, now it has no powers whatever to carry anything or do anything, and no decisive influence upon the policy of the nation. Reasoning purely from political principles, and historic example, the merging of an upper with a lower house, is an immense gain to the latter, and by democratic writers is considered as an advantage to the people. In monarchical forms of government, this is evidently the case and a notable proof is shown by the procedure of the National Convention, at the commencement of the French Revolution. It was one of the first efforts of the leaders of the democratic side, to break down the chamber of the Peers and cause them to sit with the Deputies, in one undivided Assembly. It was impossible for the latter to exercise a power over the policy of the country, and gain their proposed ends, without adopting this system of swamping the votes of the Nobles.

English history also shows that the division of the Parliament into two houses was not for the development and enlargement of the popular liberties, but to check the preponderating power of the Commons; to protect not only the rights of the privileged class, but the State itself from hasty and unwise legislation.

The pure democracy of ancient Athens, would not brook a division of the legislative functions. Each citizen claimed a direct influence upon the executive through a popular assemblage. Undoubtedly the legitimate corollary of popular sovereignty, which so many use, without fully considering its logical bearings is, that the legislative power, should be controlled either by the people in person or their representatives, and admit of no second chamber above them. It is imagined by some, that the system adopted by the United States, both in their State and Federal Governments, was chosen, because of its affording greater protection to the liberties of the people, and to give them a check upon any encroachments by the executive, or against power becoming centralized in the hands of their chosen rulers.

The contrary was the case, and those wise men especially, who constructed the Constitution of the Union, saw it was necessary for the welfare and perpetuity of the State to protect the people from themselves, from hasty, unwise and impolitic legislation, and to preserve the executive from becoming a mere shadow.

The Senate was formed to be a bulwark to the sovereignty of the several States, as well as a check upon the legislative tendencies of the representatives of the people, and as far as possible, to embody conservative influences, which in other countries, are believed to reside in the landed and privileged classes. Pensylvania at first attempted a single house of assembly. Her politicians and even Franklin himself, was so far carried away by the necessary consequences of the principle of the sovereignty of the people, as to have concurred in the measure. It is the tendency of legislative bodies to encroach upon the authority of Government and to appropriate it entirely to themselves. This was the result in Pensylvania, the single assembly was too democratic, too powerful, and they soon chose to correct this tendency, by its division into two chambers.

The principle is well illustrated, in the proceeding by which Federal Senators are chosen by the State Legislators. The two branches meet in joint ballot, to choose their Senators, and by this means, the votes of the lower branch, which always outnumbers the upper, virtually elect the person, who is chosen to that high office. The representatives appreciate fully the great gain to themselves, by having this important election in joint ballot, and not subject to the usual process of ordinary legislative business.

Theoretically then, it was singular in our Assembly to witness a few of the Representatives, urging that the political power of their branch, is lessened by merging them with the House of Nobles. With much better reason complaint on that score might have come from the Nobles.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Prorogation of Parliament.

The Hawaiian Kingdom is a very infant of States in years and growth, yet it is a political child of great and interesting promise. It is best situated and conditioned to test the problem, interesting to philosophic humanitarians of a tropical civilization, and give to it successful issue. Such friends of human progress,—and especially those hopeful of Polynesian progress, like the late King Leopold of Belgium, one of the nourishing fathers of this young Constitutional State—would have had the heart warmed to have witnessed our little pageant on Wednesday last; to have listened to the peal of guns, and all the fanfare of a martial cavalcade; to have looked upon the array of distinguished Representatives of the most powerful States of Christendom, together with the Ministers and officers of the Realm, emblazoned with courtly decorations, standing around and in support of the Feather-Robed Throne.

The throne of the Kamehamehas has been filled, (most fortunately for the promise of this infant State), by a race of pre-eminently patriotic and intellectual Princes. They have each, beginning with the great founder, intelligently appreciated and advanced each phase of development in the growth of their growing Sovereignty. The genius of the heroic Conqueror consolidated the petty, barbarous chieftaincies; the Christian Liholiho broke the enslaving, idolatrous taboos; the generous Kaukeaouli gave lands and liberty to his people; the humane Alexander labored to heal and to teach his race; and now the successor of these, the Fifth of his line, our King, whom we with pride and pleasure looked upon and listened to, on Wednesday, claims the royal mission of the Multiplier of his people: to fill the rich lands of his Island-domain with glad throngs of men quickened and beautified with fresh blood, to be the glorious hope of a new Polynesia.

His Majesty, attended by the Chancellor and Ministers of State, and the kahili bearers, emblems of ancient chieftaincy, ascended the throne with quick, elastic step, and all loyal subjects and friends to the independence of the State, were happy to behold so much promise of vigorous health and lengthened reign in the Royal Person. All joined in heartfelt unison with the prayers read by the Venerable Archdeacon Mason, that long should live our King. The speech, very pointed and concise, was delivered with fluent utterance in the two languages. At its close, His Majesty descended the throne, and, escorted by the spirited corps of Hawaiian Cavalry, re-entered the Palace of Iolani.

Now, had I the spirit of observation, and of nice critical millinery analysis of the courtly Jenkins, I might aspire to entertain with a description of toilets and costumes on an occasion of grand tenu in the Hawaiian Islands, but as I have not the requisite skill and taste to photograph for a Prorogation Album the *personnel* surrounding the throne, I will simply attempt a *coup d'œil* of the assembly within the bar of the Legislative Hall.

England in silver, and France in gold, and other great States of Europe in all the appropriate bravery of official insignia gracing the persons of worthy Representatives, along with Republican America in its simpler tenu, gave renewed significance to a declaration of ope Kamehameha, to be more confidently repeated by the reigning Sovereign: "My independence is more firmly established than ever before." The King's Ministers in their official dress vied, in splendor of costume, with their distinguished foreign peers. The brilliant circle was made complete by the golden honors of Nobles and of various officials, and by the tasteful toilets of the ladies of our Hawaiian Court and society.

The people and their Representatives made up the sober background to the pageant of the day. But native Hawaiian legislators in gloves and in the party *toilette de rigueur*, had an interesting significance when thinking how near we are to the days of Cook, and that offspring of his slayers are in our midst. The son of the tatooed father is in Parliament. Here civilization has taken savagery by the hand with most happy effect. The golden lace and the kahili plumes blend harmoniously. Let us preserve the Kahilis and the Feather Robe. Let us foster the genius of Hawaii, whilst we teach and grace her with our civilization. The world has not many such opportunities: none so favorable where Europe can repay her debt to Asia; where white can lovingly and faithfully unite with brown; where the outcasts of the Isles can be gathered together; where happy Oceanicans shall multiply, and King Kamehameha shall live to reign over a prosperous million.

ARTISTIC.—Some of our readers are aware that Mr. Denny, a marine artist of considerable note, arrived from San Francisco in the *Comet*, having landed at Hilo, and visited the crater on his way here. He is now in the city and engaged in executing views of island scenery, one of which, a picture of Diamond Head, with the bay and shore of Waikiki, can be seen at our office, (the room over the book store,) where any who wishes to see it can do so. It is a faithful copy of the original, and, one of the finest pictures of that remarkable headland that has ever been exhibited here. Mr. Denny will visit other sections of the group, and make oil paintings of any scenery that may be deemed worthy of being copied. The visit of such an accomplished artist affords an opportunity of securing fine pictures of our island scenery, and our foreign residents should liberally encourage an artist of such merit.—*P. C. Advertiser.*

WAIMEA CASES.—Several of the cases for violation of the liquor laws, which were heard before District Justice F. Spencer, and appeals taken from his sentences, have been heard by Judge Naiapakai—the verdict of the court below having, in each case, been confirmed. Determined to evade punishment, however, some have still further appealed to the full bench, at the next term of the Circuit Court. The cases adjudged by Naiapakai were: Mukaiahi, $50 fine and costs; Kameo, $75 fine and costs; Keliiliiki, $300 fine and costs, appealed; Aa, $200 fine and costs, appealed; Pomaikai, $300 fine and costs, appealed; Paawela, $75 fine and costs, appealed; Naihipahu, $100 fine and costs, appealed.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the D. C. Murray.

The *Murray*, Capt. Bennet, arrived on Sunday, 14 days from San Francisco, bringing papers of the 14th of June, sixteen days later news. We are indebted to Capt. Bennet for papers.

The mail is on board the *R. W. Wood* which sailed the same day with the *D. C. Murray*.

We hear of the death of A. G. Caldwell, Esq., formerly American Consul at this port. The political news from the East is unimportant. The result of the impeachment trial has ceased to attract attention, and Congress is at work upon the bills for the admission of Arkansas, and other reconstructed States, and upon the tax bill. Secretary Stanton, has given way in the War Office, to General Schofield. At the Chicago Convention, General Grant received 650 votes, a unanimous one, for the Presidency.

The Democrats have carried the State elections in Oregon.

The Liberals in England, are bitter on the administration, for retaining their places.

Mr. Bright at a breakfast in Liverpool, after reviewing the policy of the various Tory administrations up to the present time on the question of the Irish Church, drew a strong contrast between the course of the present Premier and that of Mr. Gladstone in dealing with the matter. He advised the Liberals to exert all their strength to carry the next Parliamentary election, and with great earnestness exhorted the people to support the Liberal party, declaring that the success of the policy only means the adjusting of the dissension in Ireland and in perfecting the union with England.

The Royal Commission, on the neutrality laws have made a report in favor of granting to the executive authorities additional power to detain ships supposed to be for belligerent purposes; they also recommended that the building, fitting or mooring of such vessel in a British port be declared a misdemeanor. Any ship built in Great Britain in violation of such law shall not be permitted in any British port, and their prizes, if brought within British jurisdiction, shall be returned to the owners.

Late dates from Australia, state that His Highness Prince Alfred sailed from Sydney on board his ship the *Galatea*, April 7th. He was the recipient of various testimonials of respect and regard, winding up with a farewell lunch. The state of his health did not permit him to visit New Zealand.

An intense anti-Fenian excitement prevailed along the west coast of New Zealand. Meetings had been held at various points, and special constables were being sworn in.

Prince Alfred presented Mr. Veal, who saved his life, with a splendid gold watch, chain, seal, etc.

Prussia, recommends the adoption of a new clause in the laws of nations, exempting private property on the seas from seizure in time of war. She is strengthening the fortifications of Cologne, and is seeking a naval depot in the Carribean Sea.

Count Bismarck also urges the adoption of a uniform international system for the measurement of tonnage capacity for shipping purposes, on the English system, as the best basis; but he suggests that it be modified by the application of the metrical system.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ESPECIALLY TO THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13, 1868.

Our Gold and Silver Products.

The report of J. Ross Browne on the mineral resources of the Pacific Coast, was put before the Eastern people in printed form some time ago, but has only now made its appearance here, and that in brief extracts. California has ceased to regard her mines as her chief source of wealth. In fact, they may be regarded as secondary in importance, as compared with her vast wheat-growing and wine-producing capabilities. Last year our farmers raised about seventeen millions of breadstuffs, and if there is no failure in the crops the present season, the harvest will turn out from twenty to twenty-five millions bushels of wheat alone. Agriculture is the true source of a nation's wealth and greatness. What need we care, therefore, if the mines of precious metals give out to-morrow?

Mr. Browne presents the following figures as the gold and silver product of the Coast for the year ending January 1st, 1867:

California	$25,000,000
Nevada	20,000,000
Montana	12,000,000
Idaho	6,000,000
Washington	1,000,000
Oregon	2,000,000
Colorado	2,500,000
New Mexico	500,000
Arizona	500,000
Total	$70,000,000
Add for bullion derived from unknown sources within our own States and Territories, unaccounted for by Assessors and Express Companies, etc.	5,000,000
Total product of the Pacific States	$75,000,000

"The bullion product of Washington is estimated by the Surveyor-General at $1,500,000. That of Oregon is rated as high as $2,500,000. Intelligent residents of Idaho and Montana represent that the figures given in the above estimate, so far as those Territories are concerned, are entirely too low, and might be doubled without exceeding the truth. The product for Idaho alone, for this year, is said to be from $15,000,000 to $18,000,000. That of Montana is estimated by the Surveyor-General at $20,000,000. Similar exceptions are taken to the estimates of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona."

Another Fenian Scare.

The Canadians are again terror-stricken at the idea of a Fenian invasion. July has been fixed upon by public rumor as the month in which the Brotherhood will successfully complete the work which they were so summarily prevented from accomplishing by Gen. Meade in 1866. The New York *World*, contains an article relating to the preparations being made by the Fenians, of which the subjoined are extracts:

"British power is to be attacked everywhere north of our boundary line, and simultaneously, with a force large enough, in the opinion of Fenian officials, to complete the work left unfinished in 1866. For some time past, Gen. John O'Neill, the President of the Brotherhood, has been traversing the country, and in each State which he has visited, conventions of all the Circles have been called for the purpose of listening to his plans and receiving his instructions for the coming campaign. These instructions are secret, concise and to the point. The Circles will obey him to a man. Over 1,000 Circles pay allegiance to O'Neill in the United States. Canada, herself, is honey-combed with treason, and thousands of Fenians are living and plotting in the shadow of the British flag. Besides, large sections of the French population have imbibed doctrines of the *rouge* or extreme stripe. For twelve months past, right in the face of the United States authorities, thousands of serviceable uniforms have been received at the Fenian headquarters in Fourth street, and being first assorted there, have been boxed up and sent to the innumerable Circles of the Brotherhood. Many of these boxes have actually been sent to Canada, and the uniforms distributed there.

Montreal will be attacked by fifteen thousand veteran soldiers, who have fought in our civil war on both sides; and Montreal will not be hard to take, owing to its unprotected state. There are about eleven thousand regular troops in the Dominion at present, and it will be impossible to put more than seven thousand of these in the field for concentrations. The British officers who command these troops are experienced gentlemen, and for the pride of their race will fight hard; but the Fenians believe that they are so tied down by red tape that it will be impossible for them to do anything out of the routine manner. The Fenians assert that a thousand miles of frontier cannot be guarded by eight thousand regular troops, and that militia cannot be depended upon to stand an arduous campaign such as the Fenians intend to make. The organization and equipment of the Fenians this time will be fully as good as that of their adversaries, with the exception of the pipe-laying business, in which all the world is excelled by the British soldier. A second column of five thousand men will penetrate Welland, Lincoln, and Wentworth counties in Canada West from Buffalo and Niagara, to operate against Hamilton and Toronto, while three thousand men will cross from Detroit, land at Sandwich, and advancing along the line of the Chatham, Woodstock, and Hamilton road, will cut the rails, destroy the telegraph, and gather subsistence for the third body of ten thousand men which will meet them at an intermediate point to be selected hereafter. If thirty-three thousand men are not enough, one hundred and three thousand men can be levied from the ranks of the Brotherhood, to deal with Englishmen as Englishmen have dealt with such brave fellows as Allen, Gould and Larkin."

One would say, after perusing this circumstantial statement, that the Fenians are a very ingenuous and confident body of men, since they can afford to let their enemies know all the details of their plans before they have attempted to carry them out. And one would also say—if he believed one half the statement of the *World*—that our Government is a most tolerant and indifferent spectator to these threatening events, since no effort seems to be exerted on her part to preserve sacred, treaty stipulations. Let us look upon the matter rationally, and pronounce the whole story "gammon." Neither our own Government nor the people of Canada are napping. Any attempt to ship troops, munitions or provisions from American soil would be sure to be discovered and prevented; but if the Government failed in its duty, the Canadians themselves will be prepared for the invaders, and give them a warm reception. A dispatch from Toronto, of the 11th inst., furnishes the following as the latest intelligence on this head:

A movable column, composed of the first battalion brigade, the 43d Volunteer battalion, the Ottawa field battery, and Frontenal's cavalry, are held in readiness to proceed under orders at an hour's notice.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., June 11th.—Four pieces of Fenian artillery have left here for parts unknown. Three cases of muskets arrived at Chatauqua yesterday.

Reconstruction.

Arkansas having been admitted, Congress is following up its good work, and will soon bring in several others of the "erring sisters." The Senate, on the 11th, passed the House bill to admit North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. An amendment to the bill, offered by Mr. Williams, was adopted, as follows:

And thereupon the officers of each State, duly elected and ratified under the Constitution, shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States, or by any State, by section three of the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteen, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of the said States unless relieved from disability by said amendment.

All the necessary guarantees against slavery have thus been provided, so that when the bill goes to the House for concurrence in the amendment made by the Senate, it will probably be finally passed without much discussion.

Chief Justice Chase.

Such free use of Mr. Chase's name has been made recently in connection with impeachment and the Presidency, that the Chief Justice has felt called upon to enlighten the public with respect to his views. The New York *Herald* of the 9th contains the annexed, from Mr. Chase:

"I was not a partisan on either side of impeachment, and neither expect nor desire to be a candidate for office again. It would, however, gratify me exceedingly if the Democratic party would take the ground which would assure the party against all attempts to subvert the principles of universal suffrage established in eight and to be established in all the Southern Constitutions; then, I think, the future of the great cause for which I have labored so long would be secure, and I should not regret my absence from political labors."

A Dearth.

There is very little news stirring of an important nature, either foreign or domestic. Our latest dates are the 11th. Congress will probably adjourn the last of next month. By that time we hope to have seven or eight of the reconstructed States acting with us in the Union.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, —George C. Gorham of California was elected Secretary of the Senate without a ballot.

Mr. Buckalew announced the death of ex-President James Buchanan, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

Rear Admiral Craven is to be detached from the command of the Navy Yard of Mare Island August 1st, and ordered to the command of the North Pacific Squadron.

Commodore James Alden has been ordered to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

LANCASTER, (Penn.,) June 5.—Mr. Buchanan's funeral yesterday was the most imposing ceremony ever witnessed in this county. A number of delegations from distant cities were present. About 3,000 persons walked in the procession. Business was universally suspended. Mr. Buchanan's estate is estimated at $200,000. He was 77 years of age.

BOSTON, June 3.—A project is on foot for a complimentary dinner to Senator Fessenden, for the purpose of endorsing his integrity, independence and purity as a statesman. Governor Bullock will preside. Ex-Governor Washburne, President Hall of Yale College, James Russell Lowell and other distinguished gentlemen will participate.

SANTA CRUZ, W. I., May 12th, 1868.—The United States sloop-of war *Monongahela*, thrown up into the town by the wave which followed the November earthquake, went afloat at half-past nine last evening, after great exertions on the part of the launchers. The cheering of the townsfolk could be heard miles away. In honor of the occasion the Danes this morning fired a royal salute, which was returned by the flagship *Contoocook*.

The *Monongahela* make very little water, and will probably be ready to sail for the North in five or six weeks.

By foreign officers the launch has hitherto been generally pronounced and impossibility.

A special despatch says the Florida Legislature adopted the thirteenth and fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The Legislature will elect U. S. Senators on the 15th. General Meade will be in Washington to-day, having been summoned to consult Gen. Grant in regard to the inauguration of State officers in the States in his district.

It is stated on good authority that the majority of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs favor the recommending of an immediate appropriation for the payment of Alaska.

It is understood that the President has tendered the office of Secretary of the Treasury to W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio.

NEW YORK, June 9th.—J. Ross Browne, Minister to China, sailed to-day for California.

The steamship *Nevada*, hence for Vera Cruz, was wrecked off Hatteras. All except one were saved. The vessel was valued at four hundred thousand dollars, and the cargo at as much more. Both were insured.

OTTAWA, CANADA, June 6th.—A cavern, or grotto, said to rival the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, has been discovered 20 miles north of this city.

PROVIDENCE, June 9th.—Wm. S. Sprague was to-day re-elected United States Senator, without opposition.

ST. LOUIS, June 9th.—The *Democrat* learns from a responsible source that the recent treaty with the Osage Indians, by which eight millions of acres were ceded to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company for 25 cents an acre, meets with great disfavor. Other perfectly responsible parties had made more favorable propositions, which were refused by the Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, 11th.—Mr Hunter offered a resolution reciting that allegations have been made that Father McMahon had been flogged in the Kingston (Canada) Penitentiary because an Irish American Fenian paper had been found in his possession, and directing the Committee of Foreign Affairs to inquire into the facts.

LONDON, June 11th.—The Ascot races gold cup was won by Sir Joseph Hawley's colt "Blue Gown." "Speculum" was second and "King Alfred" third.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, June 24.

Assembly met at 11 A. M. His Highness M. Kekuanaoa in the Chair. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes of the preceding day read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.—Hon. J. O. Dominis, chairman of Enrolling Committee, reported the following bills with the signature of His Majesty:

The Appropriation Bill.

An Act to designate a place for the landing of Cattle.

An Act regarding the qualification of Electors.

An Act to establish a Hawaiian Board of Health.

An Act to authorise the levy of light dues.

An Act to establish the compensation of Representatives.

An Act to amend section 484 of the Civil Code.

An Act to secure for married women the benefits of Life Insurance.

An Act to amend chapter 21, section 5, of the Penal Code.

The bill to amend sections 1280 and 1281 of the Civil Code did not meet with the approval of His Majesty.

Mr. Boyd presented the report of the Committee on Accounts. Total expenses of the Legislative Assembly, session of 1868, $10,077.11. Report adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.—Mr. Kalu offered the following resolution: That the thanks of the Assembly are due, and are hereby tendered to H. H. M. Kekuanaoa, President, and to the Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, Vice President of this Assembly, for the unvarying punctuality, fairness and patience with which they have presided over the Assembly during the session. Adopted.

M. Rhodes, in reply, said: In behalf of our venerable and highly esteemed Chief, His Highness the President, and myself, I beg to return my warmest acknowledgments for the honor you have done us by the complimentary vote just taken. Our session has been a remarkably short one—much shorter than is usually the case—and still a very large amount of work has been most completely as well as expeditiously accomplished; and for that gratifying fact there are reasons which I will briefly state. Chief among them has been the unceasing devotion to business of the Committees; for of all the work done, a very large proportion of it has been done, and most faithfully and effectually done, in Committee. In my experience, I have never known such devotion to business, such unremitting and unflagging exertions in behalf of the general welfare, as have been displayed by the different Committees during the present session. Not a petition from the humblest of His Majesty's subjects but has had its full amount of attention, and wherever cause has been shown, redress or assistance has been at once administered; not a paper or report but has been thoroughly examined and criticised; not a bureau or department of Government but has been subjected to the severest scrutiny. It would be unbecoming in me, where all have done so well, to name any individual, or any particular committee, but I trust I shall not be considered impertinent in saying that industry and perseverance, such as we have been witnesses to this session, never fail in due time, to bring their own reward to those who practice them. Another reason for our rapid and harmonious transaction of business is the forbearance and good temper which the Assembly has universally displayed in all its relations with your humble servant. These have most materially assisted and set him at ease under what would otherwise have been very trying circumstances, and for them he now returns you his most cordial thanks. I can not conclude without also expressing my very sincere thanks to all the officers of the Assembly for their very valuable services, especially to the Secretary, whose exactness, promptitude and knowledge have so conduced to the order of the Assembly. Gentlemen, we are about to part. I wish you every prosperity for yourselves, and a happy meeting with those friends and constituents to whose interests, during the past session, you have so well attended.

Mr. Boyd offered the following resolution: That the Secretary of the Assembly, R. H. Stanley, Esq., has performed the duties incumbent upon him in a most acceptable manner, and should he be willing to assume similar duties at any future Session of the Legislative Assembly, we earnestly recommend him to the favorable consideration of future members. Adopted.

Mr. Stanley, in response, said: Nobles and Representatives, I return to you my sincere thanks for the compliment expressed in the resolution, assuring me of your high appreciation of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of Secretary. Before bidding you adieu, I beg leave to suggest, should I have the honor of again occupying this position at the next biennial Session, the Representatives who may have the honor of being returned, will be pleased to place on my right, one of your own nationality, to act as assistant Secretary, who may thereby become conversant with the important duties of this honorable office.

Resolution by Mr. Kalu: That the Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. C. Parke, Esq., has performed his duty with the same assiduity that has distinguished him in previous sessions, and that no Assembly could have a more acceptable officer. Adopted.

His Ex. C. de Varigny introduced a resolution, instructing the Secretary of the Assembly to return to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the correspondence relative to the negotiation of the Treaty of Reciprocity. Adopted.

His Ex. F. W. Hutchison, reported back as having been signed by His Majesty:

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to repeal chapter 10 of the Civil Code, and to regulate the Bureau of Public Instruction," approved January 1, 1865, by adding sections 26A, 26B, 26C, after section 26 in said Act, and the following not signed: An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to repeal Chapter 10 of the Civil Code, and to regulate the Bureau of Public Instruction, and to insert certain new sections, to be styled Section 18A, Section 18B, and Section 23A.

The Assembly took a recess of ten minutes, to await the arrival of His Majesty. At 12 M. assembled again and were prorogued.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To authorize the levy of Light Dues.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the King, and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:*

SECTION 1. There shall be levied upon all vessels arriving from abroad, at any port of this kingdom where a light house may be established, the sum of three dollars, which shall be paid before departure to the Collector of Customs.

SEC. 2. All vessels engaged in the coasting trade shall pay ten cents per ton as light money, in consideration of which they shall be entitled to visit all ports where light houses may be established, for the term of one year, without further charge.

Approved this 24th day of June, 1868.

KAMEHAMEHA R.

AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of a Deputy Marshal.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the King, and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:*

SECTION 1. There shall be appointed by the Marshal of the kingdom, a Deputy Marshal, who, in case of the absence or disability, of such Marshal, shall be authorized to do all acts and things now required to be done by said Marshal.

SEC. 2. The Marshal shall be responsible on his official bond for the acts and defaults of such deputy.

Approved this 23d day of June, 1868.

KAMEHAMEHA R.

AN ACT

To facilitate the service of Criminal process.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:*

SECTION 1. Whenever any warrant of arrest has been issued by any Court of competent jurisdiction, and the accused party shall escape beyond the jurisdiction of such Court, it shall be lawful for the officer to whom such warrant shall have been directed, to pursue and arrest such accused party in any part of the kingdom; *provided*, that the warrant shall be first endorsed with proper words of authority from some Circuit Judge or District Justice, in the island where the actual arrest shall be made.

SEC. 2. Any officer authorized to serve warrants at the place of arrest may also serve any warrant endorsed as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court may from time to time, by general rules, prescribe forms for carrying this Act into effect, and make all other needful regulations.

SEC. 4. The expenses of serving such warrants, shall be adjusted by the Court originally issuing the warrant, and accounted for out of any fines and penalties in its possession.

Approved this 23d day of June, 1868.

KAMEHAMEHA R.

AN ACT

To authorize the Commissioners of Crown Lands to execute a deed of confirmation to a certain lot of land in Wailuku, Island of Maui.

Whereas, the conveyance of title to the Church lot of the Reformed Catholic Church at Wailuku, Island of Maui, given by His late Majesty Kamehameha IV, is defective; and,

Whereas, it is right and proper that the same should be perfected; therefore,

BE IT ENACTED, *by the King, and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:*

SEC. 1. The Commissioners of Crown Lands are hereby authorized and empowered to make proper deeds of assurance and confirmation to the Synod of the Hawaiian Reformed Catholic Church, of Wailuku, Maui, of the premises known and occupied as their Church Lot, in said place.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved this 23d day of June, 1868.

KAMEHAMEHA R.

AN ACT

To promote Immigration.

Whereas, it is of great importance to prevent the depopulation of these Islands, and the diminution of the native race; therefore,

BE IT ENACTED, *by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:*

The Board of Immigration are hereby authorized and directed to take prompt and efficient measures for the introduction of Polynesians, of both sexes, from other Islands of the Pacific Ocean, and to provide, by contract, for their support and employment, for a term of years. But all such contracts shall provide, as far as may be, that the employers shall receive as many women as men, and that suitable provision shall be made for the support of such women.

Approved this 23d day of June, 1868.

KAMEHAMEHA R.

AN ACT

To establish a Hawaiian Board of Health.

Whereas, the outer districts of this kingdom are greatly in want of physicians; and *whereas*, it is thought advisable to establish a system of licensing Hawaiian practitioners of medicine; therefore,

BE IT ENACTED, *by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:*

SECTION 1. His Majesty the King shall appoint a Board of Health of native born Hawaiians, consisting of three persons, who shall serve during the King's pleasure, and whose duty it shall be to examine and inquire into the qualifications and good moral character of native Hawaiians who wish to practice medicine in this kingdom.

SEC. 2. Said Board, or a majority thereof, shall give to each candidate, of whose qualifications they are satisfied, a certificate to that effect.

SEC. 3. Upon the receipt of the certificate, as in Section 2 set forth, the Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to grant to the applicant, upon the receipt of ten dollars, a license to practice medicine for one year.

SEC. 4. Every physician thus licensed shall keep a written record of all his business, setting forth the nature of the disease, the medicines used, the number of cures effected, the number of deaths, the names, sexes and places of residence of his patients; which book of record shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Hawaiian Board of Health, or the Minister of the Interior, or his agent; and any practitioner who shall not keep his record properly, or shall fail or refuse to exhibit the same when called upon to do so, shall, upon conviction thereof, before a Police or District Justice, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. Any practitioner who shall be convicted of the practice of Anaana, Hoopiopio, Hoounauna or Hoomanamana, shall forfeit his license.

SEC. 6. Any native Hawaiian who shall practice medicine without having obtained a license, as hereinbefore set forth, shall, upon conviction thereof, before a Police or District Justice, be fined in a sum not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect and become a law from and after the date of its passage.

Approved this 23d day of June, 1868.

KAMEHAMEHA R.

Honolulu Water Works' Notice!

ALL PERSONS HAVING WATER Privileges, are hereby notified that a half year's rate in advance, will be due and payable at my office on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, and if not paid within ten days from that date, they will be liable to have their water stopped off without further notice.

H. PRENDERGAST,
Sup't Honolulu Water Works.
Office of Water Works, at foot of Nuuanu Street.—23-3t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, intending to leave this Kingdom, hereby requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him will please present the same for settlement. [21-1f] C. FRED. PFLUGER.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

MEYERS,

Superintendant of Molokai Dairy.

FRESH BUTTER RECEIVED TWICE A Week, for sale by
20-tf S. SAVIDGE.

GOOD FRESH BUTTER!

MADE ON OAHU, and for sale at 37½ cents per pound, by
20-tf S. SAVIDGE.

HAMBURGH-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against Fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
5-1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii.

Sch. Annie,

Will run as a regular packet to the above ports. For freight or passage apply to
11-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER

MARY,

OF HILO.

48 14-95 tons register, copper and copper-fastened, now running between this Port and Hilo, having just been put in a thorough state of repair and furnished with a complete sett of New Sails, Gear, Ground Tackle, etc., is now offered for sale. For particulars, apply to

L. L. TORBERT,
Honolulu, or
17-tf J. H. Coney, Hilo.

PACKET LINES.

THE STEAMER

KILAUEA,

Will run during the present quarter as follows

LEAVING HONOLULU

Monday, June 29 Monday, July 20
Monday, July 6 Monday, July 27
Monday, July 13 Monday, August 3

Laying up the Week commencing Aug. 10.

Monday, August 17 Monday, September 7
Monday, August 24 Monday, September 14
Monday, August 31

At 4½ P. M., precisely, touching at
Lahaina,
Kalepolepo,
Makee's Landing,
Kealakekua,
Kailua,
Kawaihae, and
Mahukona.

—AND LEAVING—

Kealakekua, Wednesday, about noon,
Kailua, Wednesday evenings,
Kawaihae & Mahukona, Thursday evenings,
Arriving back at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

24- WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco.

THE A1 CLIPPER BARK

D. C. Murray.

N. T. BENNETT, Commander.

Having a large portion of her cargo already engaged, will sail on or about

Wednesday, July 8th,

for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to

WALKER & ALLEN,
24- Agents.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

San Francisco and Honolulu Line.

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship

IDAHO,

F. CONNOR, Commander,

Will run between Honolulu and San Francisco by the following Time Table:

DEPARTURE FROM		ARRIVAL AT	
Honolulu	May 9	San Francisco	May 22
San Francisco	May 28	Honolulu	June 9
Honolulu	June 15	San Francisco	June 28
San Francisco	July 4	Honolulu	July 18
Honolulu	July 21	San Francisco	Aug 3
San Francisco	Aug 10	Honolulu	Aug 22
Honolulu	Aug 28	San Francisco	Sept 10

Through freight to Portland and Victoria will be taken at reasonable rates, and

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by return of Steamer. H. HACKFELD & CO.,
11-3m Agents.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For Portland, Oregon.

THE FINE CLIPPER BARK

CLARA R. SUTIL,

N. C. BROOKS, Master,

Will have Dispatch for the above port on her return from San Francisco.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to

WALKER & ALLEN,
20- Agents.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco.

The following First-Class Vessels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line:

D. C. MURRAY,
CAMBRIDGE,
CELESTIA.

For Freight or Passage, having Superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to

WALKER & ALLEN,
20-3m Agents.

FOR NAWILIWILI.

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER

HATTIE,

CAPTAIN NIKA,

Carrying the Hawaiian Mail without Subsidy!

Will Leave Honolulu Every Saturday, at Four o'clock P. M., Returning, will leave Nawiliwili every Tuesday afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
17-tf D. FOSTER & CO.

REGULAR PACKET FOR HILO.

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER

ODD FELLOW,

CAPTAIN DAVIS,

Will run regularly as a Packet between Honolulu and Hilo. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to CHUNG HOON,
11-3m Agent.

For Lahaina and Makee's Landing.

The fine staunch clipper schooner

'KATE LEE'

E. D. CRANE, Master,

Will run regularly and punctually on the above route. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

C. BREWER & Co.
March 31, 1866. 11-3m

For HILO, PAUKAA and KAIWIKI.

The schooner

'MARY,'

HAMLIN, Master,

Will run regularly for the above ports. For freight or passage apply to

L. L. TORBERT, Honolulu,
11-3m Or J. H. CONEY, Hilo.

For Hilo and Kaupakuea, Hawaii.

Sch. Active,

Will run as a regular packet to the above ports, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or passage apply to

WALKER & ALLEN,
11-3m Agents.

For Molokai.

The Schooner

KAMAILE,

Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kaunakakai and Pukoo. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or

11-3m H. PRENDERGAST, Agent

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, JUNE 30, 1868.

The Hawaiian brig *Blossom* is at hand from Marshall Island, and brings as cargo some 10,000 gallons of cocoanut oil.

The steamer Kilauea left at the usual hour yesterday, taking an unusually large number of passengers. The time table for the quarter will be found in our columns to-day.

The D C Murray, of the Hawaiian Packet Line, arrived on Sunday morning, with merchandise and passengers to Walker & Allen. She brings San Francisco dates of the 14th, the mail having been put on board the R. W. Wood, which sailed at the same time.

Our advices by the Murray of the San Francisco markets, quote a decline in Flour, Bread, Barley, Oats, Bran, etc. Sugars, firmer; Hawaiian choice was disposed of at private sale at 13c.; Molasses dull, and shade lower; Pulu firm at 20c.; a better feeling in Coffee, and some prospect of an advance.

The Sugars by the R. W. Wood were sold at auction for account of Underwriters, and purchased by the San Francisco and Pacific Refineries; 4,300 bags @ $6.67½, and 780 bags @ $7.16, which nets to the Underwriters $2.50.

The D C Murray is advertised in another column to sail on the 8th.

The bark Comet sailed on the 29th, with a full cargo and a few passengers.

The Scioto sails to-day to load guano at Baker's Island. We also hear of the following vessels being chartered for the same Island, and due there as follows: ship Florence, from Rio, due in July; Montebello, from Liverpool, due in September, and Shaftsbury, from Montevideo, due 1st October.

The bark Cambridge was due in San Francisco when the Murray left, and was to follow in the line.

The R. W. Wood has a full cargo—bricks, lime and general merchandise.

The Quarterly Customs Statement shows a large gain in our Domestic Exports.

TABLE of the Principal Domestic Exports, Port of Honolulu, *Second Quarter, 1868, as compared with the Second Quarter, 1867, together with the Gross Exports for the Half Year, 1868, as compared with the Half Year, 1867.*

	Lbs Sugar	Galls Molasses	Lbs Rice	Lbs Coffee	Tons Salt	Lbs Fungus	Bbls Pea Nuts	Bdls Bananas	Lbs Cotton	Pr Skins	Lbs Pulu	Total Value Domestic Exports
2d Quarter, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d Quarter, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Half, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Half, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

E. & O. E.
COLLECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Honolulu, H. I., June 30, 1868.
W. F. ALLEN, Collector General of Customs.

Port of Honolulu, June 30.

ARRIVED.

June 25—Haw brig Blossom, Bridges, 48 days from Marshall Island.
Schr Lilia, from Molokai.
Schr Manuokawai, from Hana.
Schr Mary Ellen, from Waihee.
Schr Warwick, from Molokai.
Sch Kamoi, from Kahului.
Schr Kate Lee, from Lahaina and Makee's.
26—Schr Active, from Onomea.
27—Schr Hattie, from Nawiliwili.
28—Am bk D. C. Murray, Bennett, 14 days fm San Francisco.
Stmr Kilauea, from Kauai.
Schr Mary, from Anahola.
29—Schr Annie, from Hilo.
30—Schr Marilda, from Kawaihae.
Schr Luka, from Hanalei.

CLEARED.

June 24—Am bk Comet, Abbott, for San Francisco.
Schr Mary, for Hilo.
25—Am brigMorning Star, Tengstrom, for Micronesia.
Schr Kona Packet, for Kona.
Stmr Kilauea, for Kauai.
Schr Odd Fellow, for Hilo.
26—Schr Mary Ellen, for Waihee.
Schr Warwick, for Molokai.
Schr Manuokawai, for Hana.
27—Am bk Pera, Comstock, for St Paul's Isl'd.
Schr Kate Lee, for Lahaina and Makee's.
29—Brit ship Scioto, Reagan, for Baker's Isl'd.
Str Kilauea, for windward ports.
Schr Mary, for Anahola.
Schr Hattie, for Nawiliwili.
Schr Kamoi, for Kahului.
Schr Active, for Onomea.
Schr Kamaile, for Molokai.

MEMORANDA.

The bark D C Murray left this port on the 9th of May, and arrived at San Francisco on the 21st, after a pleasant passage. Left San Francisco at 10 A. M., June 14. The R. W. Wood towed out at the same time. Had very light easterly winds, smooth sea and pleasant weather almost the entire passage. At 8 A. M., on the 27th, made the east point of Maui, and arrived at Honolulu early Sunday morning, the 28th.

PASSENGERS.

FOR MICRONESIA—per Morning Star, June 25—H Bingham, jr. and wife, G. Leles and wife, George Bridges, and 3 Micronesian natives.

FROM MARSHALL ISLANDS—per Blossom, June 29—Mr. Crowell, John Smith, F Miller.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—per D. C. Murray, June 28—Wm Mann, Mrs Geo Leonard and child, A A Phillips, Byron H. Phillips, Capt M Cooke, S Roth, Henry May, C B Planner, B Kinchloe, Com J Paty, C Woolsey, Wm F Evans, C W Gardiner, W. Walsh, J F Kennedy.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Steamer Idaho!

Best Japan Tea.

—ALSO—

A VARIETY OF SILKS!

AND A

Selection of Ivory

—AND—

SANDLE-WOOD ARTICLES!

FOR SALE BY

22-4t AFONG & ACHUCK.

FOR SALE!

RUINART, pere & fils Champagne, Carte Blanche, in pints and quarts.
For Sale by
H. HACKFELD & CO.,
Agents for
13-6t] Messrs. Ruinart, pere & fils Rheims.

Hawaiian Rice

COOLIE and EXTRA. For sale in quantities to suit by
A. S. CLEGHORN,
30-1y Agent Honolulu Rice Mill.

LOCAL NEWS.

Phases of the Moon for the month of July.

PREPARED BY CAPT. DAN'L SMITH.

	h.	m.	
4th, Full Moon	10	8	A. M.
12th, Last Quarter	2	9	P. M.
19th, New Moon	11	20	A. M.
26th, First Quarter	3	20	A. M.

WATCH TIME.

	h. m.			h. m.	
1st, Sun Rises	5 21	A. M.	Sun Sets	6 41	P. M.
7th, Sun Rises	5 28	"	Sun Sets	6 42	"
13th, Sun Rises	5 32	"	Sun Sets	6 41	"
22d, Sun Rises	5 34	"	Sun Sets	6 38	"
29th, Sun Rises	5 36	"	Sun Sets	6 35	"

WE return our thanks to Bennett, of the News Depot, for late papers.

The public exercises and oration on Saturday, the 4th, will take place at Kawaihao Church at 10 o'clock A. M.

A concert will be given on Friday evening, at the Theatre, by Mr. Chas. Long, assisted by several amateurs. See advertisement.

M. Berenger, H. I. M. Commissioner and Consul, has opened the office of the Consulate de France in the building of F. A. Schaefer & Co.

The office of the American Consul was removed on Saturday last to the Makee Block. From 12 to 2 on the 4th Col. Spaulding will receive calls at the new office.

THE annual meeting for the election of officers of the Ladies' Strangers Friend Society, will be held to-day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of the Seaman's Chaplain.

A NEW business firm makes it appearance to-day by card in our columns, Messrs. C. N. Spencer and H. Macfarlane. They have opened their office on Queen St. We wish them success.

The summer heat has come on suddenly, while the trade winds are yet unsettled. Severe colds have been and are still prevalent. The hooping cough prevails extensively among the children.

The schooner *Prince*, Capt. Harrison, has been laid on the Kona route, Hawaii, to run in conjunction with the *Kona Packet*. She leaves to-morrow for the first time on her new route. The line is under the agency of F. S. Pratt, Esq.

AT the Circuit Court at Lahaina, last Saturday, the four coolies, Agnee, Laioa, Kam Food and Abblu, committed for the murder of two Hawaiians at Haiku last summer, were convicted, and are to be sentenced to death to-day. The trial lasted three days, during which none of the jurors were allowed to leave the Court House.

The annual examination of the Government Common Schools was held at Kaumakapili Church, last week, four days being occupied,—607 children were examined. A committee of three, Capt. J. M. Kapena, Mr. Enoch Kalaau, and Mr. J. Poli, were selected to attend and report upon the standing and progress of the schools. They have drawn up a full report, and, as it contains much of general interest, we will publish it next week.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.—The semi-annual meeting of the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital was held at the Court House yesterday, at noon. Treasurer reported receipts for past six months $4,858.86; disbursements, $5,033.09. Officers elected for the year are:

Secretary.—F. A. Schaefer.
Treasurer.—C. R. Bishop.
Auditor.—J. W. Austin.
Executive Committee.—S. N. Castle, C. R. Bishop, J. W. Austin, C. T. Houck, F. A. Schaefer.
Visiting Committee.—Jno. Montgomery, W. C. Parke, E. O. Hall.

The thanks of the Trustees were voted to the retiring Secretary, A. F. Judd, Esq., for his three year's faithful service.

DELAYED LETTERS.—The bark *R. W. Wood* sailed from here five days after the steamer *Idaho*, and took a small mail. Some eight or nine days after her arrival at San Francisco, the steward informed Capt. Jacobs that he had found a package of letters in one of the state-rooms, (probably the ship's mail.) It was immediately delivered to the consignees, and by them to the Postmaster. The letters being of business importance, and the non-receipt of them having caused considerable expense to others, Capt. Jacobs was held to account by the Postmaster for a violation of the Postal Law, and was only relieved from responsibility after considerable trouble and expense. The fine for non-delivery of the mails is very heavy, and Captains of ships, for their own sake, cannot be too industrious in ridding their ships of all postal matter immediately on arrival.

THE SHOOTING AT JALUIT.—The *Blossom*, which arrived last Thursday from the Micronesian Islands, brought in irons a Prussian sailor, Robert Keslou, charged with shooting, on Jaluit Island, in April last, the trading master, Mr. Lewis. Keslou, at the request of Mr. Schaefer, the Prussian Consul, was lodged in prison until the case could be investigated. The fact of the killing is confessed by Keslou, who claims it was done in self defense, and testimony has not been sent up to rebut this statement, or sufficient to arraign the man on a trial here, even could our courts entertain jurisdiction, or to cause the Consul to send him for trial to Prussia.

From the log of the *Malolo*, the schooner running in the trade among those islands, we learn that on the 26th day of April, the vessel arrived at Jaluit, to visit the station, take on board the oil collected, and leave goods for further trade. Capt. Eldridge and Mr. Briggs landed, and found only Robert Keslou at the station, and on asking for Lewis, were informed by Keslou that he was dead. Not satisfied with his explanation of the affair, he was sent on board the schooner as a prisoner. "Inquiry was made of the natives, without gaining much knowledge of the particulars of the shooting, their statements being conflicting; some saying that Lewis shot at Keslou first, and others that Keslou shot first, but their statements agreed pretty well that Keslou had pilfered from Lewis, and quarrelling had ensued." The statement made here by Keslou is, that Lewis had treated him roughly for some time, charging him with being treacherous to the interests of the station, and the day previous to the shooting, had come to his room, and pulled him out, and also threatened to shoot him; that the next day, while sitting in the door, he saw Lewis coming towards him with a gun, which he discharged, the bullet whizzing past his (Keslou's) ears; that seizing his own rifle from inside, he fired at Lewis, who had turned to run, hitting him in the back, from which wound Lewis died in about twenty minutes afterwards. Lewis was the trading master of the station, and Keslou an assistant under him. They were the only two white men on the island.

When the *Malolo* arrived at the island, and was crossing the lagoon to the station, she was met by three large canoes, containing one of the Ralick Kings, with a number of natives, armed, and their conduct was suspicious, though no attack was made on the vessel. This reception, and other circumstances noted on shore, led to the belief that a plan had been partly matured to seize the schooner on her arrival, which was frustrated by the readiness against attack, made plain by those on board. This King, and his party of 150 or more people, were on a visit to Jaluit; and on the beach is the wreck of a schooner cut off some years ago.

This conspiracy, suspected only by the Captain and officers of the schooner, in which they inclined to believe Keslou, too, was engaged, must in part have made them disbelieve his story in regard to the shooting of Lewis, and caused them to send him to Honolulu.

A thorough investigation of the affair by the Prussian Consul, in consultation with our legal authorities, together with Keslou's previous good character, and air of veracity in his statements, leads to the belief that not only no good cause for trial has been shown, but that his version of the shooting can not be gainsayed, and therefore he has been released from custody. Keslou only came into Pacific waters by the *Eastfield*, last year, and his certificates show that he has borne a good reputation in the ships in which he has sailed.

Mr. Lewis was a native of New England, and has borne a good character, also, and probably the causes which brought about the shooting will never be more satisfactorily explained.

DIED.

BUSH—In Honolulu, Friday morning, 26th June, after a short illness, Maria Caroline, daughter of J. E. and Mary A. Bush, aged 2 years, 9 months and 24 days.

ROBBINS—At Wailuku, Maui, May 9th, James S. Robbins, aged about 57 years. He was a native of western New York, a watchmaker by trade, and had lived on these islands some fifteen years.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

YOUNG—In New York, March 17th, Frank N. H. Young, M. D., of Danbury, Conn., U. S. A., aged 36 years. Dr. Young was a resident for some length of time on Hawaii, both in Hamakua and Hilo.

BIRTH.

At Marshfield, on Friday, June 26th, the wife of Jas. L. Lewis, Esq., of a son.

CELEBRATION

—OF—

JULY 4th, 1868!

92nd Anniversary of American Independance.

PUBLIC EXERCISES WILL BE HELD at KAWAIAHAO CHURCH, commencing at 10 A. M., in accordance with the published programme.

All Americans are earnestly requested, and the public generally are respectfully invited to be present on that occasion.

Seats will be reserved for the officers of H. M.'s Government, and the Diplomatic Consular Corps.

By order of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Honolulu, July 1, 1868.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN THEATRE!

A Grand Complimentary, Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be tendered to

Mr. C. J. LONG,

Organist of Kawaiahao Church, under the patronage of the

Honolulu Fire Department,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 3d, 1868, at Eight o'clock.

A portion of the Kawaiahao Choir, and a number of others have kindly volunteered and will appear on the occasion.

Mr. Long having completed his engagement with the Kawaiahao Church, is about to leave the islands for California, and hopes the citizens of Honolulu will remember his Concert.

C. N. SPENCER. H. MACFARLANE.

CHAS. N. SPENCER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26] Queen Street, Honolulu. [1y

FRESH MILK! FRESH MILK!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING bought out the Stock and Business of Mrs. Johnstone, will continue to supply daily, Fresh Milk, to both old and new customers, promptly and regularly.

Our new establishment being connected with one of the most extensive cattle and dairy farms on this island, extra supplies of milk can be furnished in any quantity, at short notice. Custom Respectfully Solicited.

24-1m HOLT & RAU.

Licenses Expiring in July, 1868.

RETAIL.—Honolulu—July 1st, Hyman & Phillips; 3d Sin Yi; 11th Ah Fo; 15th Ah Hu; 2nd Chung Hoon; 14th T W Warren; 22d, Ahlana; 31 W Ryan; 1st Ah Lii & Co; 2nd Ah Man; 13th D N Flitner. Waialua Oahu—20th Ah Wan. Hana—29th Ah Tung. Wailuku, Maui—1st T C White. Hana—20th F J. Steele; 18th S Kanahaole & Co. Kailua, Hawaii—22d Chin Tuck. 22d D Montgomery. Waimea—2d Grazing Co. Hilo—20th J D Mills; 29th C H Wetmore. Waichinu—9th Kawaa, Kaiulua & Co. Kohala, Kauai—23d A Gillingham.

WHOLESALE—Honolulu, Oahu—1st Hyman and Phillips, 8th S Savidge, 1st Walker & Allen, 1st T H Davies, 3d Ah Un, Molokai.

WHOLESALE SPIRIT—Honolulu—1st T H Davies.

VICTUALLING—Honolulu—31st Ah Loan. Hilo, Hawaii, 27th B.

PLANTATION—Hana, Maui—15th Kauhi. Hilo, Hawaii—19th Tucker & Waller.

HORSE—Honolulu, Oahu—3d Kaaukau, No 6, Hat Nam, No 7 (?), 21st Makua, No 8.

BOAT—Honolulu—17th J Kalli. 1st J Baker, Lahaina.

BUTCHER—Lahaina, Maui—23d Kaleoaka.

BILLIARDS—Honolulu, Oahu—7th, Nolte & Kruger.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS OF the Will of John P. Parker, late of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate of the said John P. Parker, to present the same, and those indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

L. LYONS,
J. P. PARKER,
Executors of the Will of John P. Parker.
Hamakua, June 19, 1868.—24

TO BE SOLD.

A PONY, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS, complete. The Horse has been driven by a lady, and is free from vice. ALSO—A SADDLE HORSE, perfectly quiet, and a good pacer. Inquire at the

24-tf REGISTRY OFFICE.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

Ane (w) vs. Levi Morse, (k).

WHEREAS, the Complainant in the above entitled cause has filed a petition unto the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, praying for a decree of divorce from her husband, the defendant aforesaid, on the ground of the absence from this Kingdom for three years and not hearing from, of the said defendant. Now, this is to notify the said Levi Morse to appear before the Hon. Elisha H. Allen at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on Tuesday, the 27th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time will be heard, the petition aforesaid.

WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.
Honolulu, June 25, 1868. 26-4m

HOOP IRON,

SHEET IRON,
Sheet Zinc,
Sheet Lead,
Banca Tin,
Wrought Iron Nails,
For sale by
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Oolong, Pouchong Tea,

IN 5 and 33 1-3 pound boxes,
Canton Matting, 4 by 4,
Camphor Wood Trunks,
For sale by
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

BLUE FLANNEL,

BLACK & BLUE BROADCLOTH,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Black & Colored Alpacas,
Linen & Cotton Listadors,
Cotton Pant Stuff,
Grey Drills,
Silk Barege,
White and Blue Sewing Cotton,
Bunting, assorted colors,
Osnaburgs,
Fancy Blankets,
Black Silk Velvet,
Bielefeld Linen,
For sale by
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

BLUE PILOT JACKETS,

BLUE SERGE DRAWERS,
Cotton Socks,
Cotton Pants,
Cotton Shirts,
Hickory Shirts,
Regatta Shirts,
Berlin Wool, assorted,
Fancy Silk Ribbons,
For sale by
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

German & Havana Cigars,

MATCHES, CHHINS,
Grindstones,
Deck Glasses,
Lamp Chimneys,
Butcher Knives,
Glass Decanters,
Sherry Glasses,
Wine Glasses,
Goblets,
For sale by
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

WINDOW GLASS,

ASSORTED SIZES,
Ultramarine, in balls and powdered,
Ladies' Side Saddles,
Regulator Clocks,
&c., &c., &c.,
For sale by
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

SUPERIOR HOCK WINE,

SUPERIOR FRENCH CLARETS,
Superior Burgundy Wine,
Superior Cherry Cordial,
For sale by
24-1m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

PUNALUU RICE PLANTATION.

NO. 1, and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by
WALKER & ALLEN,
22- Agents.

Hawaiian Leather.

SOLE and Saddle Leather, tanned goat skins, for sale by
A. S. CLEGHORN,
30-1y Agent Waimea Tannery.

For Sale Cheap!

A NEW BOILER

OF 10-HORSE POWER WITH complete fixings, warranted new and with all the latest improvements, to be had at a low figure at
21-tf Ed. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

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MUTUAL PREMIUMS Lower than those of a Majority of the Life Insurance Companies in the United States.

NON-PARTICIPATING PREMIUMS Lower than those charged by any Company in the World.

DIVIDENDS Increase annually after two years, with the age of the Policy.

LOSSES Paid in thirty days after due notice and proof of Death.

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE Allowed in the Payment of Premiums.

ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE.

San Francisco Office,

419 California Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27, 1868.

To the Public:

MR. ADOLPHE M. WEISS has been appointed as Agent for the above named Company at the Sandwich Islands, and has full authority to obtain applications for Insurance in the same, and to receive and receipt for premiums in its behalf.

GEO. T. FOLSOM,
General Agent.

With reference to the above, the undersigned, authorized Agent of this Company, begs leave to inform the Public that he is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Lives, in any part of the Hawaiian Islands.

ADOLPHE M. WEISS.
Office—at Dr. Hillebrand's.
Honolulu, June 16, 1868.—22

JUST RECEIVED

FROM SAN FRANCISCO!

Per Steamer "Idaho."

FRESH CALA. BACON,
New California Hams,
New California Cheese,
New Cala. Smoked Beef,
Boxes Layer Malaga Raisins,
New Pacific Cod Fish,
New Oat Meal, 10 lb bags,
New wheat Meal,
New California Potatoes,
For sale low by
21-4t H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.

TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Honolulu, and Adjoining Islands!

I AM RECEIVING REGULARLY From SAN FRANCISCO, all the Newest Styles in Millinery Goods, such as

LADIES' HATS,
AND HAT FRAMES,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, WREATHS, &C.,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
GIMP, FRINGES,
TASSELS, BUTTONS,

Ladies' & Children's Hosiery, Gaiters, Slippers, Shoes, Balmoral & Croquet Skirts, Hoop Skirts, etc., etc., etc.

SILK GIRDLES & TASSELS of ALL COLORS,

Together with a Large Variety of Fancy and other Goods.

All Orders from the Other Islands Promptly Attended to.

MRS. J. H. BLACK,
Fort Street.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR!

MARTINEZ MILLS Extra Family and Baker's Extra Flour, for sale by
21-2t H. HACKFELD & CO.

AGENTS WANTED

At once to canvass the most

POPULAR

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS

OF THE SEASON.

The following works are now being canvassed in several counties of the coast and with the best of success, and good men can do well on any one of them in a territory which has not been canvassed.

Mackenzie's 10,000 Receipts.—The best book of the kind ever published. SIX HUNDRED COPIES have been sold in a single county in California, and the county not finished.

Beyond the Mississippi.—Containing over 200 illustrations. In several instances the commissions of our canvassers upon this work alone have amounted to over $100 a week.

Bancroft's Map of the Pacific States.—Fifth edition; revised to the present time. Decidedly the best map of the coast in existence.

Wells's Every Man His Own Lawyer.—As high as sixteen orders in a single day have been taken for this work. It is useful to every one.

People's Book of Biography.—A new work, just ready, by the popular writer James Parton. A great number of the subjects are self-made men, "who paved their own way in this world," who were the "architects of their own fortunes." Reading like this inspires the young with courage and stimulates them to emulate such examples. A very large sale is expected.

Natural Wealth of California.—Comprising Early History, Geography and Scenery, Climate, Agriculture and Commercial Products, Manufactures, Mining, Railroads and Commerce, Population, Educational Institutions, and a detailed description of each county, together with much other valuable information. One large octavo volume. The finest work ever gotten up on the Pacific Coast, published by H. H. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

Lost Cause.—The only Southern History of the war published. Very large sales have been made in the territory now already worked. A new revised and enlarged edition is now ready.

The American Wheat Culturist—Practical details for selecting and producing new varieties and cultivating on different kinds of soil. A new work just ready.

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In addition to the above list we have many other first-class works which offer good inducements to active men, and new works constantly received.

Those desiring an agency on any of these works will please apply at once for terms to agents, etc., etc., and name two or three different counties that will be satisfactory, when their first choice will be given if possible.

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Pianos Tuned.

PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Tuned and Repaired, by CHAS. DERBY, at the Theatre.
Lessons given on the Piano and Guitar. Best of reference given. 51

AUCTION SALES.

By C. S. BARTOW.

CORAL, SHELLS, &c. AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, JULY 2,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at Sales-Room,
Will be sold:

A Fine Assortment of Coral, Shells, Mats, &c., &c.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

On Monday, July 6th,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

At the Residence of A. D. Cartwright Esq., on the Corner of Fort & Beretania Sts.,

Will be sold at Auction, all the

Furniture of Said Residence,

Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, viz.,
Hair Cloth Sofas, Marble-top Centre Table,
Hair Cloth Easy, and Parlor Chairs,
What-Nots, Looking Glasses,
Book Case, Secretary,
Books, Bedsteads,
Hair and Straw Mattrasses, Pillows, Bedding,
Cane Seat Chairs, Oak Chairs, Mantle
Clock, Large Walnut Extension
Dining Table, an assortment of Crockery,
Glass-Ware and Lamps,

A Variety of Kitchen Furniture,

Large Cook Stove, Garden Hose, and a variety of useful articles for Housekeepers,
ONE GOOD SADDLE HORSE,
ALSO—AT 12 M.,

One Chickering Piano Forte, in good order.

On Friday, June 10th,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

AT SALESROOM,

REGULAR SALE—The usual assortment of Merchandise.

Furniture Sale

At the Private Residence of

His Excellency C. de Varigny,

IN NUUANU VALLEY,

On Tuesday, July 14,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

Will be sold at Public Auction, all the

Furniture of Said Residence,

Consisting of a variety of Superior Parlor, Bed Room, Dining Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Glass Ware, and Crockery Ware.

Particulars of Sale by future advertisements and posters.

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION!

ON THURSDAY, JULY 16th,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., AT THE

Residence of Mrs. Johnstone,

Alakea St., opposite the Hawaiian Theater,

WILL BE SOLD

At Public Auction, Superior

Household Furniture!

Consisting of

Mahogany Centre Table,
Hair Cloth Sofa, Hair Cloth Chairs,
Sofa Bedstead, Cane Seat Chairs,
Large Koa Sideboard,
Whatnot,
Book Case and Books,
Carpet, Bedsteads,
Hair Mattrasses, Feather Pillows,
Bedding, Bureau, Lookingglass,
Glass and Crockeryware,
Kitchen Furniture.

...ALSO...

1 Piano Forte, Æolian Attachment!

Lady's Elegant Work Table.

☞ *Posters issued previous to sale.*

JUST RECEIVED

Per 'Idaho.'

If you want

Nice Streaky Bacon, call at the store of
S. SAVIDGE.

If you want

Very nice Hams, 6-lb each, call at the store of
S. SAVIDGE.

If you want

The Best Butter in the place, made under the supervision of M. Meyers, call at the store of
S. SAVIDGE.

If you want

The Best Groceries in the place call at
S. SAVIDGE.

If you want

To buy Goods Cheap for cash, call at the Store of
S. SAVIDGE.

If you want

To buy Jobbing Lots, call at the Store of
S. SAVIDGE.

If you want

Very Fine Teas—Japan, Oolong, Souchong, Flowery Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, London Breakfast, call at the Store of
S. SAVIDGE.

If you want

Cream Cheese, and Steel's Cheese, call at the Store of
S. SAVIDGE.

P. S.

Oats, Bran, Barley, Corn, Cracked Corn, for sale cheap by
21- S. SAVIDGE.

Crushed Sugar.

A SMALL LOT, FOR SALE BY
11-3m BOLLES & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

By E. P. ADAMS.

This Day,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1st,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at Salesroom, will be sold

A VARIETY OF MERCHANDISE!

SUCH AS

Pants, Coats, Brown Drills, Undershirts,
Brown Muslins, Overshirts,
Drawers, Prints, Hats, Hair Nets, Combs,
Tobacco and Cigars, Crockery,
Lanterns, Lamps, Yeast Powders,
Downer's Kerosene Oil,
Potatoes, Dried Apples, Green Peas,
McMurray's Oysters,
Bedstead, Tables, &c., &c.

AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Fort Street,

MAY BE SEEN THE VIEWS TAKEN of the

Late Lava Flow at Kahuku!

And the Effects of the Late

Earthquake at Wiohinu, Kau.

Also—VIEWS OF KILAUEA and other places. Cards of the Kings, Queens, Chiefs, etc., all for sale at Low Prices. Also, Oval Frames of all sizes, and a few Square Frames, which will be sold cheap.

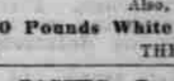
51-tf H. L. CHASE.

FOR SALE.

PIANOS, PIANOS,

Only Three More Left.

Patent Agraffe Style,



MANUFACTURED EXPRESSly for a Tropical Climate—The best toned Instruments ever imported. These Instruments are acknowledged by the greatest Artists, at the last Paris Exposition, as the best Upright Pianos that are manufactured.

12-tf WM. FISCHER.

REMOVAL.

G. Wilhelm, Baker,

THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVORS, RESpectfully informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has removed his Bakery from the corner of Hotel and Maunakea Streets, to Hotel Street, near the American Legation. 20-tf

FIRE-WOOD.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURnish Fire-Wood of the Best Quality—Ohia, Koa, and Naeleau—at our Landing, near Hilo Bay, in quantities to suit.

HITCHCOCK & BROTHER,
Hilo, Hawaii.

For further particulars, enquire of
CASTLE & COOKE, Agents. 17-tf

Just Received

PER ROB'T COWAN, FINE RED SALMON, from Fraser River.

Also,

160 Pounds White Clover Seed!

17 THEO. H. DAVIES.

JAMES L. LEWIS,

COOPER AND GAUGER,

AT THE OLD STAND,

Corner of King and Bethel Sts.

A Large stock of OIL SHOOKS and all kinds of

COOPERING MATERIALS!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

He hopes, by attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed, and for which he now returns his thanks. 51-3m

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO.,

HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVals, a New Assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla, Townsend's do.,
Ayers' do., Bristol's do., Shakers' do.,
Root do., Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
Balsam for the Lungs, Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda,
Compound Extract of Buchu, Capsules,
Thorn's Extract, Crossman's Specific,
Pills and Ointments, of various kinds,
Liniments, Plasters, Pectoral Fumigators,
Sponges, Hamburg Tea, Lily White,
Fumigating Pastils, Trusses,
J. R. Cook's Nipples, Nipple Shields,
Lubin's and Pinaud's Extracts,
Toilet Articles, Lip Salve,

Indelible Pencils, a New Invention.

Hair Restorers and Dressings,
Syringes, Leeches, etc., etc., etc.

Drugs of all kinds,

Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-tf

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

Steam Engines,
Centrifugal Machines,
Steam Boilers,
Sugar Mills,
Wrought & Cast Iron Kettles

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, OF the Best Material and Workmanship.

Every Description of

Iron Shafting,
Steam and Water Cocks,
Valves, Gauge Cocks,
Steam Gauges & Injectors,
Piping Elbows, Tees,
India Rubber Packing,
Leather Belting,
Flax Packing,
and Hose.

All Kinds of Brass Work Neatly Executed.

BEST BAR IRON

—AND—

Cumberland Coal,

On hand and for sale, at lowest market prices

Overshot, Turbine, Centre Discharge, Breast,

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF

Water Wheels,

Made of either Iron or Wood, calculations for which will be made on receiving the particulars of Volume, Head, and Fall of Water, in any desired locality. One of our Centre Discharge Wheels may be seen at the Kaneohe Plantation, where it is in full operation and giving entire satisfaction.

WIND-MILLS,

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,
With Pumps, Made and adapted to any place required.

Wool, Pulu, Cotton & Oil Presses

Made of any Size and Strength,

Combining all the Latest Improvements, and composed of the Best Materials. One of our Wool Presses is giving entire satisfaction on the extensive Ranch of Messrs. J. & F. Sinclair, Island of Niihau, who may be consulted with regard to particulars. 12-3m

R.R.R. PILLS.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS — Dose — For Regulating the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys, One Pill at Night. For Obstinate Diseases and Chronic complaints 4 to 6—every 24 hours. As a Dinner Pill, one Pill one hour before dining will ensure a good appetite, and healthy digestion.

Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS are COMPOUNDED FROM VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, Coated with Sweet Gum, and are the best, quickest, and safest Purgative, Aperient, Anti-Billious and Cathartic Medicine known to Medical Science.

One of Dr. Radway's Pills contains more of the active principle of cure, and will act quicker on the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, &c., than four or six of the ordinary common Purgative Cathartic Pills sold under various names, or than ten grains of Blue Mass.

TRUE COMFORT FOR THE AGED AND OTHERS AFFLICTED WITH COSTIVENESS AND PARALYSIS OF THE BOWELS.

ONE TO THREE OF RADWAY'S PILLS once in 24 hours will secure regular evacuations from the bowels. Persons who for 20 years have not enjoyed a natural stool, and have been compelled to use injections, have been cured by a few doses of Radway's Pills.

READ THIS.

New Albany, Ind., March 12, 1867.

For forty years I have been afflicted with costiveness, and for the last twenty was compelled daily to resort to injections to secure an evacuation. In December last I commenced the use of Radway's Pills. After taking a few doses, my liver, stomach, and bowels were restored to their natural strength and duties. I have now a regular movement once a day, and, although 80 years of age, feel as hearty and strong as I did 40 years ago.

Dr. Radway, N.Y. THOS. REDPATH, J. P.

MECHANICAL DISEASES.

Persons engaged in Paints, Minerals, Plumbers, Type Setters, Goldbeaters, Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the bowels; to guard against this, take a dose of Radway's Pills once or twice a week as a Preventive.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS CURE ALL DISEASES

Of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera.—One to six boxes warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious Drugs.

Dr. Radway's Pills sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

Price, 25 Cents.

HIGH ENDORSEMENT FROM THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PRUSSIA.

DR. RADWAY

Is in receipt of an important official document, signed by the Professors of the Medical College of Breslau, Prussia, embodying the result of an analysis of

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

"The Faculty of the College state in their report that *after a careful and minute examination*, they have the honor to state that "the pills are not only free from every substance injurious to health, but are composed wholly of substances and *elements* promotive of digestion, and certain at the same time to act favorably upon the nervous system, &c., &c. They state, further, that the injurious rumors set afloat by the Prussian apothecaries originated "in a mean spirit of trade jealousy, excited by the great celebrity attained by the Pills within a very brief period."

Signed on behalf of the College,
DR. PHIL. THEOBALD WERNER,
Director of the Polytechnic Bureau.
DR. HESSE, *First Assistant.*

INDIGESTION!

In cases where natural evacuations are difficult to secure, and a quick discharge is essential, take six of Radway's Pills and pulverise them,—take the pill powder in water or preserves,—in half an hour they will operate. We have known the most distressing pains of Gastritis, Billious Cholic, Inflammation, Congestion, &c., stopped, and the retained irritating humors expelled from the bowels in thirty minutes by this treatment. It is however, better in chronic cases to take the pills as they are, and let them gradually dissolve in the stomach. These Pills possess in the highest degree cathartic, aperient, tonic, and diaphoretic properties. They do do not weaken or debilitate the system or any of its organs, and will leave the bowels regular and healthy. They purify and equalize the circulation of the blood. No congestion or inflammation will occur while the system is under their influence. Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for one dollar.

For Sale by

Crane & Brigham, San Francisco,
R. H. McDonald & Co, San Francisco,
Justin Gates & Bro, Sacramento,
And by all Druggists and Country Merchants.
31] [3r

Lanai Charcoal.

BEST FOR IRONING. For Sale by
43-tf WALKER & ALLEN.

Golden Gate Mills Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY: BAKER'S EXTRA AND SUPERFINE:

RECEIVED by every Packet direct from the Mill. Our customers can rely on having the very best article of Flour, at low prices. 12 BOLLES & CO.

Anchors and Chains.

ANCHORS WEIGHING FROM 300 lbs. to 1,100 lbs.; Chains, sizes from 1-8 to 7-8 inch, for sale by
3-6d BOLLES & CO.

Lewis' True Lemon Syrup.

FOR SALE BY
(34) BOLLES & CO.

SPERM & WHALE OIL,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR sale by the
CASK, BARREL OR GALLON
At (3-3m) BOLLES & CO'S.

California Brooms.

50 DOZ., ASSORTED QUALITIES, FOR sale by
11-3m BOLLES & CO.

POETRY.

THIS BEAUTIFUL LIFE.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

How beautiful this earth, where God
His ceaseless bounty shows,
The dropping of autumnal fruits,
The fragrance of the rose,
And all the varied harvest wealth
That He on man bestows.

How beautiful the snowy flocks
That in the green pastures feed,
The patient, plastic herds, intent
Their master's call to heed,
And, with intelligence endued,
The noble, prancing steed.

How beautiful the human face,
Through whose expansive lines
Amid the dawn of infant grace,
Or where bright youth reclines,
Or age in holy calmness smiles,
Creative glory shines.

How beautiful the unfolded mind,
Where Reason fills its urn,
And Knowledge stores unrusting gold,
And lights of Fancy burn,
The Memory bids the buried Past
In pictured tints return.

How beautiful the immortal Soul,
Its heavenly birth that feels,
And looking upward to its Sire,
With faith that meekly kneels,
Gains strength that heightens every joy,
And every sorrow heals.

How beautiful this life we lead,
That brightens year by year,
And bears upon its brow the hope
Of a more perfect sphere,
To fit us for that world, we'll strive
To be a blessing here.

SCOTCH WORDS.

BY ROBERT LEIGHTON.

They speak in riddles north beyond the Tweed.
The plain, pure English they can deftly read;
Yet when, without the book, they come to speak,
Their lingo seems half English and half Greek.

Their jaws are chafts; their hands, when closed, are neives;
Their bread's not cut in slices, but in shaives;
Their armpits are their oxters; palms are luifs;
Their men are chields; their timid fools are cuifs;
Their lads are callants, and their women kimmers;
Good lasses denty queans, and bad ones limmers.
They thole when they endure, scart when they scratch;
And when they give a sample it's a swatch.
Scolding is flyting, and a long palaver
Is nothing but a blether or a haver.
This room they call the butt, and that the ben;
And what they do not know they dinna ken.
On keen, cold days they say the wind blaws snell,
And when they wipe their nose they dicht their byke;
And they have words that Johnson could not spell,
As umph'm, which means—anything you like;
While some, though purely English, and well known,
Have yet a Scottish meaning of their own.
To prig's to plead, beat down a thing in cost;
To coff's to purchase, and a cough's a host;
To crack's to converse; the lift's the sky;
And bairns are said to greet when children cry.
When lost, folk never ask the way they want—
They speir the gate; and when they yawn they gaunt.
Beetle with them is clock; a flame's a lowe;
Their straw is strae; chaff cauff, and hollow howe;
A pickle means a few; muckle is big;
And a piece of crockery ware is called a pig.

Speaking of pigs—when Lady Delacour
Was on her celebrated Scottish tour,
One night she made her quarters at the "Crown,"
The head inn of a well-known county town.
The chambermaid, in lighting her to bed,
Before withdrawing, curtsied low, and said:

"This nicht is cauld, my lady, wad ye please
To hae a pig i' the bed to warm yer taes?"

"A pig in the bed to tease! What's that you say?
You are impertinent—away, away!"

"Me impident! no, mem—I meant nae harm,
But just the graybeard pig to keep ye warm."

"Insolent hussy, to confront me so!
This very instant shall your mistress know.
The bell—there's none, of course—go, send her here."

"My mistress, mem, I dinna need to fear;
In sooth, it was hersel' that bade me speir.
Nae insult, mem; we thocht ye wad be glad,
On this cauld nicht, to hae a pig i' the bed."

"Stay, girl; your words are strangely out of place,
And yet I see no insult in your face.
Is it a custom in your country, then,
For ladies to have pigs in bed with them?"

"Oh, quite a custom wi' the gentles, mem—
Wi' gentle ladies, aye, and gentle men;
And, truth, if single, they wad sairly miss
Their het pig on a cauldrif nicht like this."

"I've seen strange countries, but this surely beats
Their rudest makeshifts for a warming-pan.
Suppose, my girl, I should adopt your plan,
You would not put the pig between the sheets?"

"Surely, my lady, and nae itherwhere,
Please, mem, you'll find it do the maist guid there."

"Fie, fie, 'twould dirty them, and if I keep
In fear of that, you know, I could not sleep."

"Ye'll sleep far better, mem. Tak' my advice;
The nicht blaws snell; the sheets are cauld as ice.
I'll fetch ye up a fine, warm, cosy pig;
I'll mak' ye nae comfortable and trig,
Wi' curtains, blankets, every kind o' hap,
And warrant ye to sleep as sound's a tap.
As for the fylin' o' the sheets—dear me,
The pig's as clean outside as pig can be.
A weel-closed mouth's eneuch for ither folk,
But if ye like, I'll put it in a poke."

"But Effie—that's your name, I think you said—
Do you, yourself, now, take a pig to bed?"

"Eh! na, mem, pigs are only for the grand,
Wha lie on feather beds, and sit up late.
Feathers and pigs are no for puir riff-raff—
Me and my neibor lassie lies on cauff."

"What's that—a calf? If I your sense can gather,
You and the other lassie sleep together,
Two in a bed, and with the calf between.
That, I suppose, my girl, is what you mean?"

"Na, na, my lady—'od ye're jokin' noo;
We sleep thegither, that is very true—
But nocht between us: wi' our claes all aff,
Except our sarks, we lie upon the cauff."

"Well, well, my girl! I am surprised to hear
That we of English habits live so near
Such barbarous customs. Effie, you may go.
As for the pig, I thank you, but—no, no.
Ha, ha! good night. Excuse me if I laugh.
I'd rather be without both pig and calf."

On the return of Lady Delacour,
She wrote a book about her northern tour,
Wherein the facts are graphically told,
That Scottish gentlefolks, when nights are cold,
Take into bed fat pigs to keep them warm;
While common folk, who share their bed in halves,
Denied the richer comforts of the farm,
Can only warm their sheets with lean, cheap calves.

An old bachelor, who had become poetical and melancholy, wrote some verses for the village paper, in which he expressed the hope that the time would soon come when he should

—"rest calmly within a shroud,
With a weeping willow by my side;"

but to his inexpressible horror it came out in print:

"When I shall rest calmly within a shawl,
With a weeping widow by my side."

EGBERT OF THE PACIFIC,

OR A GLANCE

AT THE CAREER OF KAMEHAMEHA I.

The following sketch, from the *Geneva Gazette*, is from the pen of Rev. P. Gallagher. He spent some months on the islands in Missionary work, and has carried with him an *aloha* for our islands:

Far out upon the bosom of the broad Pacific, lie a group of Tropical Islands, near a dozen in number. Of these, eight are recognized as constituents of that island kingdom. Various the theories formed to account for their formation and appearance. Upheaval, and depression, coral work, and volcanic action, have all contended for the honor of presenting to the eye of man, a scene presenting every feature of the frightful and attractive, the beautiful and sublime. Hill and plain, dark ravine and smiling valley, towering mountain and fathomless gorge, gentle rise and yawning chasm, beetling cliff and swelling mound, roaring volcano and extinct crater, perpetual snow and perennial verdure, all combine to fill a picture that plainly speaks the handiwork of God. The climate, which is mildly tropical, possesses a mean temperature of seventy-two degress, 92° and 54°, representing respectively, the extremes of their two seasons, Summer and Winter. Their population, once comparatively dense, is now scarce a remnant of its former self. But though a feeble folk among the nations of the earth, they nevertheless, possess all the elements of Christian civilization, and in the acquisition of the arts of reading and writing, fairly challenge competition with the foremost countries of the globe.

Liberal, Constitutional Monarchy, the form of government in the realm, secures to its subjects a degree of civil liberty and personal freedom equal to that enjoyed by any other people whatsoever. The habits and amenities, and all the charm of social life, do there exist, and found a happy illustration of the same in the visit of Queen Emma to Europe and America. The constant, hearty encouragement of all judicious efforts for the promotion of the moral elevation, intellectual growth, and physical well-being of the people, is the avowed policy of His Majesty Kamehameha V., the reigning sovereign of the Islands. Such is the present aspect of the Hawaiian Kingdom. United as it is now, it was not such in other ages. Independent sovereignties, as numerous as the constituent isles, marked out their boundaries through the group. In one, there ruled a young and energetic chief, wise toward his people, and just to his neighbors. His whole dominion was but a district on the western slope of the largest of the isles, and he, had he been left unmolested by all around him, might have lived and died as simply King of Kona. But such was not the ordering of events, for like a certain island king of earlier date, he was ere long assailed by neighboring hostile powers, and challenged to a contest for his kingdom and his life. Though not courting the collision, he bravely met the issue, and such was the manner of his warfare that the whole island quickly yielded to his arms and acknowledged him as its master. The adjoining isles soon followed in its wake, and yet another, leaving but two independent of his sceptre; and they had but short breathing time for their national life, for within a generation from the time that found him the ruler of a petty district, there was not a foot of soil that was not subject to his sway as sovereign of the group. Fitly was he named KAMEHAMEHA, or the "Lonely One," not only as exalted far above all the Chiefs and Commons of the land, but also as the sole survivor of those who in common with him had in former years possessed their regal rank and power.

Such the career, so slightly sketched, of him who died Kamehameha I. of the Hawaiian Islands, King. While musing on the same, what grand historic character of another day, and another land, stands forth to view, as the great prototype of the first Hawaiian Monarch! Who but EGBERT, King of Wessex, the earliest King of England? He, like him of Hawaii-nei, first reigned as sovereign of one of the several Kingdoms into which all England was then divided. Like him he was not suffered to remain in peace, but was attacked by a neighboring king, and compelled to stand for his people and his throne. Like him too, he was successful, and ended the contest by becoming sole monarch of all the land that bore a common name. Brave, energetic, sagacious and magnanimous, he ruled as much by the power of his will and the magnetism of his presence, as he did by his powers in the field or the terror of his arms. And yet wonderfully similar as they were in their personal qualities and their official qualifications, they were at the same time strikingly dissimilar in some of the circumstances of their lot, for while the Saxon King was reared in the bosom of the Church, and accomplished in all the habits of the civilization of his day, his Hawaiian counterpart was a barbarian, upon whom the light of Revelation had never shined, save in sadly scattered and distorted rays. But dark as was his benighted condition, it was not so dark as to prevent the manifestation of a temper and disposition of soul, affording good reason to suppose that he would have hailed with ready mind the coming of "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ."

And now, in view of all the facts herein detailed, may not all lovers of their kind, and admirers of the noble and the grand in human nature, be ready to exclaim—Long live the memory of KAMEHAMEHA the Great, First King of the Hawaiian Islands.

A REBEL ANECDOTE.—In 1863, the enemy caught an old countryman near Madison Court House, and informed him that he must do one of two things—either take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, or prepare to be buried alive. He declined taking the oath, when his captors deliberately proceeded in his presence to dig a grave, and when it was finished they led him to it and said:

"Will you take the oath?"

"No!" responded the prisoner.

"You had better!"

"I won't!"

"If you don't take the oath you will be buried alive inside of the next five minutes!"

The old fellow approached nearer, looked with attention at the pit yawning before him, and then turning round, with his hands in his pockets, calmly replied:

"Well, go on with your funeral!"

TWO FAST YOUNG MEN just returning after a night's carousal, saw the sun rising. One of them insisted that it was the sun, the other that it was the moon. They agreed to leave it to the first man they met. He also had been out on a lark. "Excuse me sir, but my friend and I have made a little bet whether that's the sun or moon rising, and we've agreed to have you decide the matter." Fact is, gentlemen, I should be happy, but you see, I am a stranger in the city and have been out all night."

Cause of Lamp Explosions.

As has been stated, kerosene is not explosive. A lighted taper may be thrust into it, or flame applied in any way, and it does not explode. On the contrary, it extinguishes flame, if experimented with at the usual temperatures of our rooms. Kerosene accidents occur from two causes: First, imperfect manufacture of the article; second, adulterations. An imperfectly manufactured oil is that which results when the distillation has been carried on at too low temperature, and a portion of the naphtha remains in it. Adulterations are largely made by unprincipled dealers, who add 20 to 30 per cent. of naphtha after it leaves the manufacturer's hands. The light naphthas which have been spoken of as known in commerce under the names of benzine, benzolines, gasoline, etc., are very volatile, inflammable and dangerous. They, however, in themselves are not explosive; neither are they capable of furnishing any *gas* when placed in lamps which is explosive. Accidents of this nature are due entirely to the facility with which vapor is produced from them at low temperatures. But the vapor by itself is not explosive; to render it so *it must be mixed with air.* A lamp may be filled with bad kerosene, or with the vapor even, and in no possible way can it detonate or explode, unless atmospheric air has somehow got mixed with vapor. A lamp, therefore, full or nearly full of the liquid is safe; and also one full of pure warm vapor is safe. Explosions generally occur when the lamp is first lighted, without being filled, and late in the evening, when the fluid is nearly exhausted. The reason of this will readily be seen. In using imperfect or adulterated kerosene, the space above the line of oil is always filled with vapor; and so long as it is warm and rising freely, and no air can reach it, it is safe. At bed-time, when the family retire, the light is extinguished; the lamp cools, a portion of the vapor is condensed; this creates a partial vacuum in the space, which is instantly filled with air. The mixture is now more or less explosive; and when, upon the next evening, the lamp is lighted without replenishing with oil, as is often done, an explosion is liable to take place. Late in the evening, when the oil is nearly consumed, and the space above is filled with vapor, the lamp cannot explode so long as it remains at rest upon the table. But take it in hand, agitate it, carry it into a cool room, the vapor is cooled, air passes in, and the vapor becomes explosive. A case of lamp explosion came to the writer's knowledge a few years since which was occasioned by taking a lamp from the table to answer a ring of the door-bell. The cool outside air which impinged upon the lamp in the hands of the lady, rapidly condensed the vapor, air passed in, explosion occurred, which resulted fatally. If the lamp had been full of fluid this accident could not have occurred. Before carrying it to the door, flame might have been thrust into the lamp with safety; the vapor would have been ignited, but no explosion would have taken place.—*Journal of Chemistry, Boston.*

SIZE OF THE STONES OF THE PYRAMIDS.—I dare say very many will differ from me in opinion, and say hard things in reference to my lack of taste and want of appreciation of the so-called wonderful, but I am bold to confess that my first impression on reaching the pyramids of Sakkara was one of disappointment. From what I had read, and from all I had heard tourists relate from time to time regarding the wonderful size of the blocks of stone composing these great structures, I was led to imagine that the individual blocks of stone were so large that, it became a difficult matter to form any clear conception as to the manner in which they were piled one upon another. The blocks of stone, when I had looked well at them, did not convey to my mind any very exalted idea of magnitude, neither could I for the life of me see any real difficulty where laborers, as we read, were numbered by the thousand, in raising any one of the blocks of stone comprising the mass of the pyramid from the base to the summit. To put this matter to a more practical test, we carefully measured some of the larger blocks in the Gizeh pyramids, and by calculation we found that the heaviest block of stone making up the structure of the pyramid did not exceed two and a half tons, and that by far the greater part were, of course, much lighter.—*J. K. Lord.*

HORSEMANSHIP.—A Mexican or Indian on horseback is readily distinguished at a distance by the ceaseless swinging of his legs. This swinging is far from according with our ideas of horsemanship. For that matter, there is much really good riding that departs very widely from the rules of the *manege*, or riding-school, and is by no means tolerated at West Point or Saumer. Thus, for instance, it is thought quite the thing to ride with long stirrups, an exquisite rider scarcely touching stirrup with the tip of his long-soled boot. Now, the Cossacks, Bedouins and Camanches are thought by judges to be rather good horsemen, and, at any rate, spend the greater part of their life on horseback. All these people ride with short, and some with *very* short stirrups. The ratiocination [racy-horsey-nation] of the matter is plain. They throw the lance, the lasso, or handle the sword, pistol, rifle, or bow, seated in the saddle. For such an effort the muscular strength demanded of the arm and upper part of the body cannot be successfully put forth without the leverage, so to speak, of a firm foot pressure. Swing a man in the air by his waistband, and see how far he can send a projectile. With merely a seat in his saddle he is not much better off, and, needing the foothold, the Camanche, like a sensible savage, takes it. —*Col. Meline.*

WONDERFUL IF TRUE.—A marvel has come to light in London—an attorney who did not provide for his own fee! In course of the winding up of the affairs of Overend, Gurney & Co., the great bankers who failed in 1866, the creditors were represented by Mr. C. Oppenheim, who has conducted the whole matter in their behalf. The result of his nearly two years of labor is, that the creditors will receive, from the assigned assets of the broken house, twenty full shillings to the pound, and a high rate of interest up to the date of payment. And yet, according to a city article of the *Times*, Mr. Oppenheim will be left, after all his work and heavy expenses, not only without any adequate acknowledgment or compensation, but with an actual pecuniary loss. It was suggested to the creditors that they might throw off a half-penny to the pound to cover his costs and repay him. This was responded to by some, but the great majority of the creditors are said to decline any such arrangement; so that if the gentleman gets anything it will be through the law. There was an independent old lady once, whose comments on the Bible were generally very pointed. Speaking of Adam's naming all the animals, she said she didn't think he deserved any credit for naming the hog—anybody would know what to call him. The sound is expressive.

SEVEN young lady Bachelors of Art recently graduated at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

HOW ALE STRENGTHENED HIM.—A student of one of our State colleges had a barrel of ale deposited in his room, contrary of course, to rule and usage. He received a summons to appear before the President, who said:

"Sir, I am informed that you have a barrel of ale in your room."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what explanation can you make?"

"Why, the fact is sir, my physician advised me to try a little each day as a tonic, and not wishing to stop at the various places where the beverage is retailed, I concluded to have a barrel taken to my room."

"Indeed. And have you derived any benefit from the use of it?"

"Yes sir, it has strengthened me."

"How do you know that?"

"I know that when the barrel was first taken to my room, three days since, I could scarcely lift it. Now, I can carry it in my arms with the greatest ease."

He was not expelled.

TELEGRAPHING.—One day last March, a dinner-party at the Buckingham Palace Hotel were entertained by an interchange of messages with President Johnson, Secretary Seward, the Governor of Cuba, and the Governor of Newfoundland. Wires had been brought into the dining-room for the occasion, and the return telegrams were received in from two hours twenty-five minutes to six minutes. But the San Francisco feat excels them all. To accomplish this, observes the *Athenæum*, the wires were "joined up" all across America, from Heart's Content to the great Californian port. The message was sent from Valentia at 7.21 A. M. on the 1st of February, the acknowledgment was received at 7.23; the San Francisco time then being 12.20 P. M. of January 31. The distance travelled by the message going and coming was about 14,000 miles.

IN the memoir of Dr. Bethune, recently published, is the following anecdote: One evening the doctor was crossing by the Fulton Ferry. Upon entering the cabin he found all the seats occupied, when a thick, husky voice cried, "Dr. Bethune, Dr. Bethune." Turning in its direction, he found a man standing, who said, "Doctor, take my seat; it is an honor to give such a man a seat; ever since I heard of that big church in New York trying to get you away by giving a call of $5,000, and you said you'd see 'em d—d first, I have had a great respect for you, and I think it an honor to give you a seat." It is needless to say that the well-meaning man was not in a condition to judge of the terms most appropriate for such an interview.

BEWARE OF BENZINE.—From the facility with which it removes grease spots from fabrics, this substance has come to be regarded almost as a household indispensable. But few persons however, realize the explosive character of Benzine or the dangers attending the careless handling of the liquid. Being one of the most volatile and inflammable products resulting from the distillation of petroleum, it vaporizes with great rapidity, so that the contents of a four-ounce vial, if overturned, would render the air of a moderate-sized room highly explosive. The greatest care should be exercised in handling this substance in proximity to fire, and it is important to remember that the vapor escaping from an uncorked bottle will cause a flame to leap over a space of several feet.—*Scientific American.*

MILCH COWS.—An exchange pertinently remarks: "We saw a bill sticking up on the fence yesterday, informing the people that a fine milch cow was lost. We enter an inflamatory protest against the use of that word 'milch.' Why use it? Would you talk of the 'milch of human kindness?' Not very frequently. How would it sound to hear one speak of the 'milch of the cocoa nut?' It would cause the hearer to snicker louder than thunder. Then why talk about milch cows? Quit it."

THE Rev. L. D. Davis was a couple of years since the popular pastor of the Methodist Church in Newport, Rhode Island, and is one of the talented men of his Conference. He likes a good story; and among others, tells of a Sabbath evening prayer-meeting held during his pastorate of that church: A good brother feeling called upon to exercise his "gift," prayed the Lord to "bless the word which had been spoken to them in such great feebleness this day!" The "Amens" were hearty.

A CORRESPONDENT from Jasper, Tenn., writes that during Bragg's retreat from Middle Tennessee, two rebel soldiers stopped at the house of Mr. K——, and one of them proposed a trade for a very fine horse, but thought that a large, white spot on the horse's forehead lessened his value somewhat.

"Why so?"

"Because," said the soldier, "the Yankees can see it a great way off."

"Never mind that," said his companion, "*t'other end* is always towards the Yankees."

PACKING FOR STEAM JOINTS.—Mr. J. A. Miller has remedied a difficulty long experienced by engineers, in keeping steam-joints tight for a long time without expensive rubber packing, by placing a thin sheet of muslin between the flanches of the pipes, which are previously painted. The muslin is a receptacle for the paint, holding it in place, and preventing the steam from blowing it out, which is usually the case when paint alone is used. The paint preserves the cloth, and thus makes it a permanent packing.

IMPOSSIBLE.—The young gentleman who sang

"My heart and lute are all the store
That I can bring to thee,"

has been solemnly assured by the young lady's parental relative that it would be quite impossible to support a family from the receipts of such a store, and earnestly enjoined not to undertake the experiment with any member of his household.

HAVING no cinerary urn of the classical form, a country manager, producing the play of *Virginius*, caused an actor to carry upon the stage the supposed ashes of Virginia in a coffee-pot. The effect of the tragedy upon the audience was very perceptible.

SIR WILLIAM CURTIS sat near a gentleman at a civic dinner, who alluded to the excellency of the knives, adding, that "articles manufactured from *cast steel* were of a very superior quality, such as razors, forks," etc. "Aye," responded the cockney baronet, "and soap too—there's no soap like *Castile soap*."

JONES has discovered the respective nature of a distinction and a difference. He says that "a little difference" frequently makes many enemies, while a "little distinction" attracts hosts of friends to the one on whom it is conferred.

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1868 1868

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HILO, H. I.

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California Insurance Company.

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Fort Street,

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Chimney Corner, in monthly parts,
Waverly Magazine, in monthly parts,
Le Bon Ton of Paris Fashions,
Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions,
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LEGAL NOTICES.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of Clinton Jackson, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed temporary Administrator in the above Estate, hereby gives notice to all parties who may have any of the personal effects of the said Jackson in their possession, to deliver the same to him without delay.
JAMES A. BURDICK,
22-3t Temporary Administrator.

FOREIGN JURORS

DRAWN FOR THE JULY TERM 1868, of the Supreme Court.

J. O. Carter,	H. Fosbrooke,
W. W. Hall,	B. F. Bolles,
C. R. Bishop,	F. Kruger,
A. D. Cartwright,	G. W. Houghtailing,
J. P. Shields,	J. P. Hughes,
H. G. Crabbe,	L. L. Torbert,
J. S. Walker,	F. S. Pratt,
A. S. Cleghorn,	Geo. Williams,
J. B. Peterson,	Geo. C. McLean,
Wm. Duncan,	J. G. Dickson,
G. Rhodes,	J. Renton,
D. N. Flitner,	G. C. Siders.

L. McCULLY,
Clerk of Supreme Court.
Honolulu, June 12, 1868.—22-3t

Supreme Court---In Probate.

In the matter of the proof of the Will of Joseph H. Morse, of Wainiha, Island of Kauai.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable R. G. Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Messrs. Sam'l N. Castle and J. W. Austin, Executors named in the Will, for the proof of the Will of Joseph H. Morse, of Wainiha, Kauai, late deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that FRIDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., is a day and hour appointed for hearing the said application, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.
WM. HUMPHREYS,
23-2t Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

Supreme Court---In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Clinton Jackson, of Honolulu, Oahu, late deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable R. G. Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court, by James A. Burdick, temporary Administrator, that an Administrator be appointed upon the Estate of Clinton Jackson, of Honolulu, Oahu, late deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Friday, July 3d next, at 10 o'clock A. M., is a day and hour appointed for the hearing of the application aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House, in the town of Honolulu.
WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.
Honolulu, June 11, 1868. 22-3t

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Supreme Court, in Equity.

Elizabeth Humphreys, Complainant, vs. William P. Ragsdale, Defendant.

BY virtue of an order issued from the Supreme Court of Equity of the Hawaiian Islands, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1868, in a certain cause wherein Elizabeth Humphreys is complainant, and William P. Ragsdale defendant, it was ordered that all the right, title and interest of the said William P. Rasgdale in, and to all and singular, the mortgaged premises set forth and described in the mortgage of the complainant be sold at public auction, to satisfy the demand of the complainant, for the sum of $349.58. I shall,

On Tuesday, the 9th day of July next,

at 12, M., on the premises, situated in Honolulu, on King street, sell at public auction the following described property, with the buildings situated thereon, to wit:

"He palapala hoolimalima keia i hanaia a hooholoia i keia la mua o Ianuari, M. H. 1866, mawaena o C. Kanaina, he makua a he kahu malama waiwai hoi o H. K. Kapakuhaili, no Honolulu, mokupuni o Oahu, ma ka aoao mua, a me William P. Ragsdale, (Pila), no ia wahi hookahi no, ma ka aoao elua. Ke hoike nei ka mea nona ka aoao mua i oleloia maluna, ua hoolimalima aku oia, a ma keia palapala ke hana nei oia me ka ae aku, a me ka hoolimalima aku i ka mea nona ka aoao elua a me kona mau hooilina a mau hope, i keia pahale a pau loa e waiho nei ma ke kulanakauhale o Honolulu, mokupuni o Oahu, a penei na palena, ma ka aoao ma Ewa, pahale o W. L. Moehonua; ma ka aoao mauka, ke Alanui Alii; ma ka aoao ma Waikiki, kahi alanui oioli e pili pu ia me ka pa o John Ii a me Kapoli; ma ka aoao makai, ka pa o ka haole e noho hoolimalima ia, oia o Alex. Campbell. E lilo ia pahale ma ka hoolimalima i ka aoao elua, no na makahiki he umi, e hoomaka ana mai ka la aku i hoikeia maluna, no na dala he $25 no ka makahiki hookahi, hookahi manawa e hookaa'i ma ka la mua o Ianuari o keia makahiki keia makahiki e hookaa mai he $25, a pela no e hookaa'i a pau na makahiki i oleloia maluna. A ina i uku pono ole mai ka aoao elua i ka aoao mua i ka uku i aelikeia maluna, a i ole ia, ua malama pono oleia a hooko pono oleia hoi na mea i hoikeia maloko nei, alaila, e hiki no i ka aoao mua ke lawe i ka pahale a me na mea a pau e ku ana maloko o ia pa, a me na mea a pau e pili ana malaila, i mea e kaa'i kona aie, ke manao oia e hana pela. Eia hoi, ina e pau ka wa o keia hoolimalima ana, a i manao ka aoao elua e hoolimalima hou, pono e olelo hou ia ka hoolimalima ana.

Eia kekahi mea i aelikeia e na aoao elua, o mau no ka noho ana o Mrs. Keaka, w. a me Palena, w, maloko o ia pa, a me ke ku ana o ka hale, ke manao lana pela, oiai ka lilo ana o ka pa i ka aoao elua. Eia kekahi mea i aelikeia e na aoao elua, na ka aoao elua no e uku i na auhau a pau o ke aupuni e kauia ana maluna o na pa la e oleloia nei, mai keia hope aku. Eia kekahi mea i aelikeia e na aoao elua, ka wa i hoolimalima ia ai ma keia palapala, aole mana o ka aoao elua e hoolimalima hou me ka aoao mua no ua pahale la, alaila, e hoihoi mai ka aoao elua i ka mua i ua pa la me ka hoopoino ole, me na mea a pau e ku ana maloko o na pa ia, a me na mea a pau e pili ana ilaila o ka aoao elua i oleloia maluna, ua ike i na olelo a pau o keia palapala me ka hoapono a ke hoohiki nei e hana a e hooko ioa me ka pololei i na olelo a pau i kakauia maloko nei, na'u iho a me ko'u mau hooilina a mau hope.

I hoike no keia ke kakau nei maua i na inoa ponoi me ko maua lima iho, me ka hoopili mai i ko maua sila, i ka la a me ka makahiki i haiia maluna.

(Signed,) CHAS. KANAINA,
" WILLIAM P. RAGSDALE.

Unless the said decree, interest, costs of suit together with my fees and commissions are previously paid. W. C. PARKE,
Marshal.
Honolulu, June 8, 1868. 21

In the Supreme Court Of the Hawaiian Islands—Oahu, s.s.

Catherine McGuire, Complainant, vs. Alexander McGuire, Defendant.

Action brought before the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, upon petition this day filed in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

SUMMONS to Alexander McGuire, Defendant, greeting: You are hereby summoned by order of the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be and appear before the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1868, to show cause why Catherine McGuire, Complainant, should not recover a judgment and decree of this Honorable Court divorcing her the said Complainant from the bonds of matrimony now existing between her and the said Defendant, on the grounds of willful desertion and adultery, all which is fully set forth in the petition filed in this cause. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and file an answer to the said petition as above required, the said Complainant will apply to this Court for the relief therein demanded.

Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice [L. S.] of the Supreme Court at Honolulu, this 5th day of June, 1868.
20-6m L. McCULLY, Clerk.