THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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BY HENRY M. H WITNEY,

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THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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The Currant Pie,

OR THE FATE OF JIM BLUE.

With Numerous Introductory and Supplementary Remarks by the Author.

[*Here's where the poem commences.*]
Jim Blue was a Hoodlum—
A thievish one, and sly;
He entered soft a baker's shop
And stole a currant pie.

And not a soul around the place,
Or no one passing by,
Chanced to observe him in the act
Or dreamed that he was nigh.

[*Here's where the serious comes in.*]
But dark indeed the night must be
And clouded thick the sky,
When He who rules both land and sea
Cannot His creatures spy.

[*Here's where the cunning comes in.*]
Jim Blue began, while fast he ran,
To gobble up the pie;
Determined that [illegible] ought at last,
No proof should meet the eye.

[*Here's where the benediction comes in—hats off.*]
But blessings on that pastry man—
Oh! blessings rich and high
Upon the cook who cooked a rag
Within that currant pie.

[*Here's where the jolly comes in.*]
Jim was the light and large the bite
The rogue to bolt did try;
And in his haste, with fruit and paste,
He gulped the cotton dry.

[*Here's where the trouble begins.*]
He strove in vain, with cough or strain
And finger swallowed nigh,
Or in or out, to force the clout,
Or twist the thing awry.

For, tight as wadding in a gun,
Or cork in jug of "rye,"
The choking rag, but half-way down,
Fast in his throat did lie.

Not finger-point, or second joint,
Nor heaving cough, or pry,
Did seem to change its posture strange
Or work a passage by.

[*Here's where the serious comes in again.*]
The Lord was there, as everywhere;
His ways who can descry?
He turned to use the rag that missed
The cook's incautious eye.

[*Here's where the thief succumbs.*]
How grew his pace and black his face,
And bloodshot grew his eye,
Then from his nerveless fingers fell
The remainder of the pie.

[*Here's where death comes in.*]
And down fell a strangled man,
Without a witness nigh,
And Death, the grim old boatman sculled
His noiseless shallop by.

[*Here's where it ends.*] St Donis.

Variety.

A tight fit—Delirium tremens.

A parlor magazine—A kerosene lamp.

Pictures for the million—Dinner-plates.

Finical weakness—Love of champagne.

Generally "out on the fly"—The spider.

Vivisection—A wife cutting her husband up.

Wretched alternatives—Suicide or marriage.

Are the Kaw Indians related to the Crow tribe?

The only feathers in the lava beds are those worn by the Modocs.

The way to treat a man of doubtful credit is to take a note of him.

Waiting for "something to turn up" always costs more than it brings.

Though an honest merchant is a plain dealer, a carpenter is a deal planer.

How does a young lady who is engaged find herself? Mistaken (miss taken.)

Ladies are opposed to female clerks because it destroys the romance of shopping.

Why do honest ducks dip their heads under water? To liquidate their little bills.

Wall street obituary—He died in debt and the hopes of a financial resurrection.

A prudent man, says a witty Frenchman, is like a pin: his heads prevents him from going too far.

"Shakspeare would never have asked, "What's in an aim?" if he had been hit on the head with a brick.

Mary had a little lamb,
It got right on its muscle,
She took the wool from off its back,
And stuffed it in her bustle.

When a man has trouble he takes to drink, but when a woman meets with a misfortune she merely goes over to her mother's and takes tea.

A little boy having broken his rockinghorse the day it was bought, his mother began to rebuke him. He silenced her by inquiring, "What is the good of a hoss till it's broke?"

A Danbury man was explaining to his wife Sunday morning how his mother used to cook pancakes, when she interrupted him with the batter pitcher. He is now experimenting with a new kind of salve.

Tipkins aroused his wife from a sound sleep the other night, saying he had seen a ghost in the shape of an ass. "Oh, let me sleep," was the reply of the irate dame, "and don't be frightened at your own shadow."

An exchange says it is about time to warble thus:

The melancholy days have come—
The saddest of the year—
When women jaw and make soft soap,
And the old man takes his clear.

A Gentleman with one leg broken in four places, three fractured ribs, and a hand with no two fingers pointing in one direction, was in Danbury, Friday, making arrangements for organizing a base ball club.—*Danbury News.*

An Albany damsel asked one of her fellow-boarders, a stylish dry goods clerk, at the breakfast table, "Why is your mustache like my back hair?" He blushingly gave it up. The answer caused him to blush still more: "Because it is all down."

At a hotel, a short time since, a girl inquired of a gentleman at the table if his cup was out. "No," said he, "but my coffee is." The poor girl went away considerably confused, but determined to pay him in his own coin. While at dinner the stage drove up, and several coming in, the gentleman asked: "Does the stage dine here?" "No, sir," replied the girl, in a sarcastic tone, "but the passengers do!"

At a late examination of civil-service candidates, a question was put to them as to the meaning of "hypothesis." One candidate answered that it was "a machine for raising water." Another said he didn't remember of ever hearing the word before, but it sounded to him "as though it meant the twist which the head of a department puts on his subordinates when he wants him to 'come down' for election expenses."

Supreme Court—In Banco,—October Term, 1872.

BEFORE ALLEN, C. J., HARTWELL AND WIDEMANN, J.J., IN EQUITY—APPEAL FROM DECREE OF THE CHANCELLOR.

James Campbell and al. vs. Kamaiopili and al.

The complainants, assignees of a mortgage of real estate, brought a bill of foreclosure against the mortgagor's heirs, who pleaded the Probate Act of 1868 in bar. The Act is entitled "An Act to limit the time within which claims of creditors against the estates of deceased persons shall be presented and suits be commenced on rejected claims." It requires executors and administrators to "publish notice to all creditors to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim be secured by mortgage on real estate," and declares that, "if such claims be not presented within six months from the day of the first publication of the notice, or within six months from the day they fall due, they shall be forever barred, and the executor or administrator shall not be authorized to pay them;" also, that "if the claim be rejected by the executor or administrator or by the Judge of Probate, a suit must be brought upon it against the executor or administrator within two months after such rejection, or, within two months after the same becomes due, or it will be forever barred. The defense was held to be good and the complainants appealed.

A. F. Judd for Complainants.

L. McCully for Respondents.

HARTWELL, J. delivered the decision of the Court as follows:

The Act in allowing so short a time to present and sue claims, is highly penal in its effects, and must not be extended beyond its clear and reasonable meaning. 3 Lansing, 27, and cases there cited. Claims against executors or administrators are barred if not presented within the time prescribed; but it does not follow that claims against the land, on contracts made expressly binding on heirs, are barred as against the land itself, or the heirs. A mortgage deed of land conveys to the mortgagee his heirs and assigns, a vested right in the mortgaged land, defeasible only on performance of the condition named in the deed, unless affected by adverse occupancy. This right is not affected by the administrator's release from obligation to pay the note it is intended to secure.

The Act refers to "payment" of claims that are "due."

The remedy on the mortgage note against the administrator may be lost and the remedy against the land by foreclosure of the mortgage may remain, for they are entirely distinct. We do not think the Act was intended to divest mortgagees of their titles or of their remedies against the land by foreclosure. The counsel for the respondents contends for a different construction of the Statute. It is true that it refers to all claims, even if they are secured by mortgage,—but as the mortgage and note are two distinct securities, and nothing but payment of the debt will discharge the mortgage, it follows that the mortgage is not barred, as the Statute only refers to claims secured by mortgage, and not to the mortgage itself.

Cross on Liens, 12; 5 Pars. Contr. 97, 100; Pars. Merc. Law, 250; 2 Wash. Real prop. (ed. 1868) 173, 225; 2 Redfield's Wills, 232, n. 4; Potter's Dwarris on Stat. 164, 472; 1 McAllister, 491; 19 Pick. 537; 6 Gray 439; 8 Met. 89; 29 Barb. 284; 26 Me. 333; 14 N. Y. 21; 2 Black 452; 4 Mason 30.

Second Judicial Circuit—Maui.

Cases heard before Hon. Abraham Fornander, Circuit Judge 2nd Judicial Circuit, in Chambers:

MAY 6, 1873.—Estate of Teresa Namauu, deceased, Lahaina—Petition for approval of accounts, discharge and distribution; accounts approved, heirs decreed, and appeal taken to Circuit Court at June term. May 7—Estate of Kapeahi (k.,) deceased, Lahaina—Petition for probate of will; will admitted to probate, and letters testamentary issued. Estate of Luluhi (k.,) Lahaina, and Nawelu (k.,) deceased—Petition for decree of heirs; heirs decreed. May 20—Estate of Kaauhuhu (w.,) deceased, Lahaina—Petition of appointment of Administrator; Abela appointed. Estate of Hapakuka (k.,) deceased, Lahaina—Petition for approval of accounts, discharge and distribution; not allowed, and L. Aholo appointed co-Adminstrator. May 21—Estate of Kaailau (k.,) deceased, Lahaina—Petition for partition of real estate; case continued till June 12. Estate of James Daniels, Wailuku—Petition for appointment of Administrator *pro tem.*; G. R. Morrison appointed. May 24—Estate of Kekuikahi (w.,) deceased, Lahaina—Petition for approval of accounts, &c.; accounts passed and heirs decreed.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES ON APPEAL.

MAY 12—Rex vs. Frank Frances—Obstructing Justice—Appeal from Police Court, Lahaina; prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six hours' imprisonment and a fine of $10, with costs.

Third Judicial Circuit—Hawaii.

Trials at Chambers, on appeal, before F. S. Lyman, Circuit Judge, 3d Judicial Circuit, at Waiohinu, Kau, Hawaii, for June, 1873:

JUNE 23—Rex vs. Kaui, and Rex vs. McCarty, assault and battery, both discharged; Rex vs. Kalana, Kaulla, Makakoa, Kalaluhi, Kualii, and Namai, gaming, imprisoned fifteen days at hard labor, and fined $5, and $1.20 costs, each. June 24—Rex vs. Kanakanui (k.,) adultery, fined $30, and $1.60 costs; Hoolei vs. Kapuni, to recover $7, judgment for the plaintiff, with costs, $5.15. June 25—Rex vs. Kekuna (k.,) larceny fourth degree, imprisoned one month at hard labor, and fined $1.50 costs; Alex. Hutchinson, vs. Paulo, deserting service, judgment for defendant; Keliinui (k.,) vs. Kamali (w.,) deserting husband, consents to return.

In Probate.

JUNE 25—Estate of Palau, deceased—Will proved and admitted to probate, and Administrator appointed under the will.

Estate of S. Kawaa, deceased—Hearing on final accounts: referred back to Maliohi Kawaa, the executrix, till the 27th instant.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet* Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan 12, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

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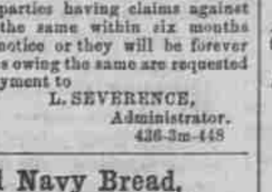

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned having this day been duly appointed sole administrator of the Estate of APO (Chinese), deceased, of Hilo, Hawaii, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against this estate to present the same within six months from the date of this notice or they will be forever barred; and all persons owing the same are requested to make immediate payment to
L. SEVERENCE,
Administrator.
Hilo, May 16, 1873. 436-3m-448

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REGULAR PACKET for Waihee and Maalaea. For freight or passage apply to
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50 CASKS COAL TAR FOR SALE BY
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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

HENRY M. WHITNEY.

BY AUTHORITY.

THEODORE CHRISTOPHER HEUCK, Esquire, Consul for the German Empire in this Kingdom, and Consul for the Kingdom of Denmark, having this day given official notice of his return from Europe, and that he had this day resumed the charge of the Consulates of the German Empire and Kingdom of Denmark, all of his official acts as Consul either for Germany or Denmark, are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of His Majesty's Government.

CHAS. R. BISHOP,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Honolulu, July 8th, 1873.

L. MCCULLY, Esq., has been this day appointed Commissioner of Boundaries for the Island of Oahu, in place of Hon. W. P. Kamakau, deceased.

HON. J. MOSSMAN has been this day appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Privileges for the District of Kona, Oahu, in place of Hon. W. P. Kamakau, deceased.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, July 3, 1873. 442

THE following persons have this day been appointed Agents of the Interior Department to Appraise the value of Lands subject to Government commutation:

MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI—Wm. O. Smith, L. Aholo, D. Kahaulelio.

OAHU—D. Kalakaua, C. J. Lyons, J. W. Makalena.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, July 1, 1873. 441

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from and after this date the Lands of Kalaupapa, Waikolo, and Kalauao, on the windward side of the Island of Molokai, set apart by the Board of Health for the isolation of Lepers, are strictly tabu, and all vessels, boats or canoes are prohibited from touching or landing at either of them, except by special permission of the Board. The road leading over the pali into the above mentioned lands is also tabu, and all persons are strictly forbidden to pass over it without special permission of the Board or its agents. Public attention is hereby called to Section 3 (A) of Chapter XXXIII of the Laws of 1870, to wit:

"No person, not being a Leper, shall be allowed to visit or remain upon any Land, Place or Inclosure, set apart by the Board of Health for the isolation and confinement of Lepers, without the written permission of the President of the Board, or some officer authorized thereto by the Board of Health, under any circumstances whatever, and any person found upon such Land, Place, or Inclosure, without a written permission, shall, upon conviction thereof, before any Police or District Justice, be fined in a sum not less than Ten nor more than One Hundred Dollars for such offense, and in default of payment, to be imprisoned at hard labor until the fine and costs of Court are discharged in due course of law."

The above regulation will be strictly enforced from and after this date.

By order of the Board of Health.

CHAS. T. GULICK, Sec'y Board of Health.

Interior Office, June 18th, 1873. 440

ALL persons holding original Hotel Bonds are requested to present them at the Finance Department to have them exchanged for the Bonds authorized by the last Legislative Assembly.

ROBERT STIRLING, Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, June 24th, 1873. 440-41

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Henry Johnson has this day been appointed Agent to represent the interest of the Hawaiian Government in the settlement of all Boundaries where the Government is a party in the Island of Kauai, and notices of hearings may be served upon him.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, June 24th, 1873. 440

THE following persons have this day been commissioned as Tax Assessors for the several taxation districts of the Islands:

OAHU	Honolulu	C. H. Judd
	Ewa and Waianae	A. Kaoliko
	Waialua	S. M. Naukana
	Koolauloa	J. Amara
	Koolaupoko	E. H. Boyd
MAUI	Lahaina	D. Kahaulelio
	Wailuku	T. W. Everett
	Makawao	M. Kapihe
	Hana	M. P. Peenahele
MOLOKAI AND LANAI		E. H. Rogers
HAWAII	Hilo	F. S. Lyman
	Hamakua	G. W. D. Halemanu
	North Kohala	C. F. Hart
	South Kohala	P. Kaaekuahiwi
	North Kona	S. K. Kaai
	South Kona	D. H. Nahinu
	Kau	Thos. Martin
	Puna	J. Iii
KAUAI	Hanalei	H. Johnson
	Anahola	Kapahuelima
	Lihue	S. Kamahalo
	Koloa	G. W. Lilikalani
	Waimea	V. Knudsen
NIIHAU		J. H. Kaika

ROBERT STIRLING, Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, June 16, 1873. 439 2m

A PREMIUM of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS is hereby offered to the company or individual who shall first cure by the "Culp" process, and export, twenty thousand pounds (20,000 lbs.) of Hawaiian grown Tobacco: Provided, that parties who intend to compete for this premium, shall give notice to the Minister of the Interior, before the 1st day of March, 1874.

EDWIN O. HALL,
Minister of Interior

Honolulu, May 26, 1873. (436 3m)

NOTICE.—The Government Printing Establishment having been leased from the 1st of April, 1873, to Mr. Henry M. Whitney, together with the good will of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and AU OKOA newspapers, the responsibility of publishing said newspapers is entirely his; and His Majesty's Government is in no wise responsible for any views expressed in said newspapers, except for what may appear under the head of "By Authority."

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of Interior.

Honolulu, March 26, 1873. tf

Licenses Expiring in July, 1873.

Retail.			
OAHU	1—Hyman Bros.	Merchant St.	Honolulu
"	3—Ah Un	Nuuanu "	"
"	3—Moe Chuck	Nuuanu "	"
"	5—Ah Kui	Alenui	"
"	11—Hin Chong	Nuuanu "	"
"	13—D. N. Flitner	Kaahumanu "	"
"	14—T. A. Lloyd	Fort "	"
"	15—Ah Hu	Nuuanu "	"
"	18—H. May	Fort "	"
"	22—Ah Swan	Nuuanu "	"
"	30—M. B. Silveira & Bro.	"	"
"	31—William Ryan	Queen & Richards	"
HAWAII	5—Chung Peu	Kahuku,	Kona
"	15—H. N. Greenwell	Kalukalu,	Kona
"	15—Meineke & Co.	Waiohinu,	Kona
"	17—Dillingham		Hilo
"	20—J. D. Mills	Punahoa,	Hilo
"	22—H. N. Greenwell	Kailua,	Kona
"	22—J. Iii	Kapoho,	Puna
"	27—Akona	Punahoa,	Hilo
"	28—Akona	Kukuihaele,	Hamakua
MAUI	1—William Kalnau & Co.		Waikapu
"	4—J. W. Kawaakoa		Kaupo
"	15—W. B. Brown		Lahaina
"	25—Ako		Lahaina
MOLOKAI	3—Ah Un		Kaluaaha
KAUAI	4—W. H. Wright		Koloa
Wholesale.			
OAHU	1—Hyman Bros.	Merchant St.	Honolulu
	1—T. H. Davies	Kaahumanu St.	"
	1—Walker & Allen	Queen St.	"
	18—H. May	Fort St.	"
Wholesale Spirit.			
OAHU	1—Theo. H. Davies	Kaahumanu St.	Honolulu
Butcher.			
OAHU	4—D. G. Humphreys	Maunakea St.,	Honolulu
MAUI	21—Samuel Parker		Wailuku
Billiards.			
OAHU	7—H. I. Nolte	Queen Street,	Honolulu
Fire Arms.			
OAHU	30—Henry M. Whitney, Jr.		Kona
Auction.			
KAUAI	10—S. W. Wilcox		Koloa
Victualing.			
HAWAII	17—I.	Puueo,	Hilo
Boat.			
MAUI	29—Mrs. S. Treadway		Lahaina

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

WE do not wish to give Mr. Rhodes' speech undue prominence by our comments, but as he has been put forward, or has put himself forward, as an exponent of the objections to a reciprocity treaty, based upon the cession of some part of the territory, we must take his remarks,—which were delivered from a written address,—as the best that can be said by the opponents of the measure. This we do, because the orator says that he had been invited to deliver the address. Consequently, the inviters have set him forward as an exponent of their views; and likewise because it was a written address, and therefore presumably carefully prepared; and thirdly, because it was deemed of sufficient importance to be delivered in English to a Hawaiian audience, and interpreted into Hawaiian in the presence of the audience. So then, it must have been intended as a thorough exposition, in both languages, of the views of those foreigners who desire to influence the native mind against the measure now before the public. Certainly they are very few in number, if we can rightly understand the petitions which we have published, and the observations which we hear.

Some people say, "Oh, let the matter alone. Let us see whether the United States will agree to negotiate on this basis. Perhaps they will not, and then all discussion will have been useless." This is not a correct view. Principles and arguments are correct or incorrect, and it is not advisable that the incorrect should, by being uncontradicted, or unopposed, get possession of the public mind. We, at least, are not disposed to go back to the "good old times," when "as many laborers as were required could be obtained for a rial a day," "when merchants and settlers were few, and foreign commodities were high," which seem to Mr. Rhodes so desirable.

Let us proceed to his proposition, next in importance if not in order. Parties to be benefitted are: "First—the fifty or so persons engaged in the sugar business, who are to have a remission of duties in the custom houses of the United States. Second—the owners of real estate here, who are to make fabulous sums on the increase in its value." The third party to be benefitted being the United States. Mr. Rhodes' remarks on the benefit to accrue to that ambitious Republic, we propose to consider in another issue; for, as we have said before, having once got the opportunity to meet the adversaries of the proposed measure in the open field, we do not intend, by any means to abandon the field to them. But our fellow citizens, both of native and foreign birth, will judge whether the assertion is true, that, of those here, the fifty planters and the real estate holders will be the only persons deriving benefit from the projected arrangement. And first, we have been told, on what we regard as very good authority, that if the negotiators of the former treaty had had the authority to accede to the cession of Pearl River, or Hilo Bay, there would have been little or no difficulty in making the treaty.

The language of Mr. Rhodes, which we have quoted above, certainly contrasts most remarkably with the petition of over four hundred of our citizens, each one of whom is equally competent to judge as Mr. Rhodes, and all of them together much more so. Their petition reads as follows:

"We believe that the prosperity of the nation, is at the present time, identical with that of the sugar planters. The sugar plantations, in our humble opinion, pay one half, or more, of all the wages paid in the country, to their field laborers, lunas, coopers, blacksmiths, engineers, sugar boilers, managers, &c., besides furnishing work which keeps our iron works, keg and barrel factories, blacksmith and wheel-wright shops in motion, and furnishes the freight both to and from Honolulu, and gives employment to a large number of men in Honolulu, in handling said freight. They put into circulation the money which enables the country tradesman to keep his shop open by giving him a market for his goods, which otherwise he would not have. They are a benefit to every district in which they are started, by making a market for labor, offering remunerative wages to every man inclined to work, and gradually dissipating such evils as are caused by an idle life."

It is a bold undertaking on the part of any speaker, in the face of a petition so numerously signed, by gentlemen of different pursuits on the islands, to say that the matter is of interest to fifty planters only, and to owners of real estate. Can we place the matter in any way more clearly than it is placed by the extract above quoted? Is it not true that every man employed on board a coaster, every stevedore, every man employed in trucking sugar, every mechanic, every tradesman, machine-shop, barrel factories, rice cultivator, taro planter, and, indeed, every branch of trade is interested in the prosperity of the planters? And if these propositions are true—we may ask again, why Mr. Rhodes saw fit to make the charge that only the "Fifty," etc., were to be benefitted, when it would be but simple justice for him to assert, what one of his intelligence must know, that every person in the community is and must be interested in the prosperity of the main industry.

Shall we again, our Hawaiian fellow citizens, return to the "good old times," when your labor was a "rial a day"; merchants and settlers were few" and "foreign commodities were high; and when, we may add, communication with Maui was once week, to Hawaii once a month, not to speak of a passage to and from Kauai, by the John Young and other like clippers of antique model. Hurrah for "the good old times," with only a shirt and *maro* and a "rial a day," and the rial paid in cotton cloth *at fifty cents a yard;* for you know, Hawaiians, that foreign commodities were high, and if you indulged in the purchase of soap, it was twenty-five cents per pound, thus taking two days to earn a pound of soap.

Next week we shall advert to the dignity we shall have arrived at, when we shall be a "standing menace to the world," and how the world will be much afraid; and other items contained in the honorable gentleman's speech.

Shall We have a Treaty, or not?

On our first page last week was a petition to His Majesty the King, praying for a reciprocity treaty. It is numerously signed by Americans, English, Germans, Chinese, Hawaiians, and others, resident on Oahu, Maui and Hawaii, who are earnest in DEMANDING from the Government some relief from the impending crisis, in the only way in which relief can reasonably be sought for—a reciprocity treaty with the United States. The advantages which the people will derive from the treaty, if ratified, are these:

A free market for all our exportable products.

The introduction of capital from abroad, with capitalists, mechanics, and laborers, all contributing to the national wealth and industry.

The establishment of a first-class naval depot and ship yard, requiring the expenditure of large sums of money in building and repairing merchant and war ships and steamers, which now go elsewhere to repair.

The increased capital employed in every branch of business will result in better wages to every class of laborers, in which the natives especially will be benefitted, as theirs is the most desirable labor.

The cost of imported goods, such as clothing, lumber, flour, and all necessary articles for the poor, will be reduced by the removal of the duties which they now pay.

A larger export trade will call for more foreign vessels as well as coasters, giving employment to more native and foreign seamen.

Increased exports will result in larger importations, thus benefitting merchants as well as the government treasury, by increasing duties and licenses.

The greater demand for labor, and the higher wages obtained, will enable every Hawaiian to become more independent, to provide better homes, and help them to give better care and education to their children; thus benefiting the rising generation, and checking the great decrease of population, now lessening at the rate of 1200 each year.

Thus, not only will the producers of sugar, rice, wool, tallow, fruits, and other products be benefitted, but every native and foreigner, whatever may be his business, will be directly, immediately, and permanently benefitted by the treaty.

And last, but not least, the sovereignty of these islands will be firmly guaranteed to the native aliis, as now established, as long as the treaty may last.

Now, what will be the results, if the treaty is *not* made?

Sugar manufacture must decline, or be carried on under great embarrassments, as the price will be reduced to less than what it costs to produce it.

Rice will have to be grown for one cent a pound in paddy, or its cultivation abandoned altogether, throwing out of employment thousands of persons now dependent on it.

Wool must be raised for five to fifteen cents a pound, when worth double in America.

Our fruits and other products must be offered to buyers at less than it costs to raise them.

Laborers will be thrown out of employment, or compelled to work for "a rial a day," or forced to roam over the islands, begging for food and clothing, or committing crimes and murders. Poverty and crime go hand in hand.

All foreign capital, sent here for investment, will be withdrawn.

Our exports and imports being reduced, the receipts from all sources will be diminished.

The national treasury will thus share in the general stagnation, and the Government, as well as the people, will verge on financial ruin.

This is a gloomy picture indeed, and it can only become a reality by blindly opposing a reciprocity treaty.

Death of Dr. Judd.

On Saturday evening last, Dr. G. P. Judd, who had been in very feeble health for several months past, died while sitting in his chair, where he had been reading. His death was so quiet and unobserved, that his nurse who was with him supposed he had simply fallen asleep. Thus has passed away from the stage of life one of the oldest and most prominent actors in the history of these Islands during the past forty years. Dr. Judd was born at Paris, New York State, April 23, 1803, and was therefore a little past seventy years of age. He came out under the appointment of physician to the American Mission, arriving here with the second reinforcement of missionaries in March, 1828. Among those who accompanied him were, Revs. E. W. Clark, L. Andrews, J. S. Green, P. J. Gulick, and their wives, all of whom survive him except the late Lorrin Andrews. In 1840, he accompanied Commodore Wilkes in his exploring tour through these Islands. In 1842, he resigned his connection with the Mission, and at the invitation of Kamehameha III, accepted the position of Recorder and Interpreter to the Government, an office somewhat similar to that of Secretary to the King. When Lord George Paulet took possession of the Islands in 1843, Dr. Judd was appointed one of the Joint Commission, to represent the King, but soon resigned the office when he found the Commission bent on abrogating the salutary laws restraining licentiousness and crime, which had lately been established. When Admiral Thomas restored the sovereignty to Kamehameha III, July 31, 1843, Dr. Judd was invited by the King to organize a Ministry, which he did by selecting R. C. Wyllie to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, himself Minister of the Interior, and John Ricord, Attorney-General. This was the first Cabinet the Hawaiian Government ever had. In the following year, 1844 or '5, the Cabinet was increased to four Ministers, and he took the portfolio of the Finance Department, which he held till 1853. In 1849, he accompanied the then Princes Liholiho and Lot, to Europe, to make new treaties, and to endeavor to settle the difficulty which occurred with France in that year. The ten years during which he held office were probably the stormiest decade in the modern political history of Hawaii, and it required a man of the firmness of Doctor Judd to steer the frail ship of state which had been launched on a stormy sea. To his tact and wisdom, aided by his associates, Wyllie, Richards, Ricord, Lee, and Andrews, are the Hawaiian people indebted for the admirable system of constitutional government then established, and which has secured peace and quiet for over thirty years. When he entered the service of the King and organized for him a government, he found him encumbered with a load of debt, paying exorbitant interest. By a system of prudent economy and rigid circumspection, he paid off these debts, and established for the Hawaiian Government an enviable financial reputation, which it has preserved to this day. To him, more than to any other man, living or dead, belongs whatever honor is due for our present national credit, as well as for many of the substantial improvements in the city.

But it was as a citizen, and a warm friend of the Hawaiians, that his influence for good was felt most. Among the older natives, now rapidly dropping off, who knew him best, he was looked to as a faithful counselor, and loved as a father. His funeral was attended on Sunday afternoon, from his late residence, by a very large concourse of friends, and his remains deposited in Nuuanu Cemetery, beside those of his wife, who died a few months since. Among the pallbearers were their Excellencies the American Minister Resident, the Ministers of Foreign Relations and of the Interior, Governor Kanoa, S. N. Castle, A. P. Brickwood, Rev. L. Smith, and Capt. Gelett. He leaves a numerous family of children and grandchildren, and also his mother, who is now ninety-one years of age.

The Kickapoo Muddle.

The southwestern border of the United States, between Texas and Mexico, has for years been the scene of frequent raids made by Mexicans and Indians, who would cross the River Grande, rob and murder the settlers, and drive off their plunder. The United States Government has several times called the attention of the Mexican Government to this state of things, and two years ago gave notice that if it was not stopped by the Mexican Government, the American troops might be compelled to pursue the raiders across the boundary line. In May, Col. McKenzie, at the head of four hundred cavalry, started in pursuit of one of the bands of raiders, consisting of Kickapoo Indians. Crossing the River, he followed them sixty miles to their camping ground, where he killed nineteen warriors, and captured forty squaws and one hundred horses. He has done this in violation of international law, but at the same time only after an intimation from his Government that it would be done if necessary. The Mexican Government can, if it chooses, make trouble about it, but there is no doubt that the American Government will sustain the act of its officer, who probably would never have crossed the border had he not been advised that such a course would be approved by his Government.

The Cholera

Is no doubt commencing its ravages again in sections of America and Europe. Of late years, however, it has not been so fatal as formerly, at least in America, owing probably to a better knowledge of how it should be treated. It is confined chiefly to cities, and to the poorer and less cleanly of the population. There is very little danger of its ever reaching these islands, or if introduced, that it will spread as an epidemic. Although this disease was known in India for centuries, it was only in 1820 that it first spread as an epidemic. In that year it carried off 150,000 persons in Bombay. A year later it appeared in Persia and Asia Minor. It first crossed the Atlantic in 1832, breaking out in Quebec. Two days later it appeared in Montreal; fifteen days later in New York, and then spread to every large city in the United States. But for the last forty years it has not been very epidemic in America. In 1848, it appeared again in New York, and carried off thousands. Though we have no fear of its appearance here, it is well to be guarded, and to observe the surest preventive—cleanliness.

What Does it Mean?

In the native newspaper of Saturday last appears a communication signed "Keo Kaaka" (J. O. Carter), of which the following is an extract:

"I have been requested to give my opinion about the matter that is now disturbing the thoughts of the people of this land. In regard to a treaty of reciprocity with the United States of America, I can see nothing that should cause alarm, for, if properly guarded with conditions, it will no doubt be of help to us; but when we are asked to give away Pearl River, I must answer for myself—No! Without doubt those who will be most helped by reciprocity will be the planters; to them it will be a gain of thousands of dollars, and you should understand that they will work very hard for it. They will use money very freely; they will make you many very pleasing promises of what they will do for you; your ballots will be sought for at the next election. I am sorry to say that they have done some things that are not right, like these: when the newspaper was started to defend your rights they stopped its voice, by telling its publishers that they would not give them work if they did not stop; they have published a list of many names of persons who desire a reciprocity treaty, and would have you believe that these persons desire to give away Pearl River, when I know many persons on that list who say, 'Never give away Pearl River.' But you are not to be surprised at anything they may do. Only be true to yourselves."

With what is said about the new native paper, we leave for its publishers to answer. But when Mr. Carter asserts that the planters have published the petition inserted last week, we deny it as wholly unfounded. The petition was sought for and published at our own solicitation, and no one else had anything to do with it. Nor has it been published in any paper that the petition means anything more than what it says, that the signers desire a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and pray that all the energy of the government may be directed to this end. Every man who can read, and is not a fool, knows that it prays only, but earnestly, for such a treaty.

The Crisis Passed.

Every country has its epidemics. Such scenes have been witnessed here in former years, when the measles and small-pox carried off each ten thousand or more in one year. The leprosy has prevailed here the past few years, and was allowed to spread through the inactivity of the late Administration, for reasons which it could not perhaps control, and which it is not necessary here to state. When the present Administration came into power, one of its first labors was to endeavor to check it, by compelling every person found to be tainted with it to remove to the leper hospital on Molokai. It required great firmness to carry out this stern order, but the laws on the subject proved to be amply stringent. The report of Dr. Trousseau, in to-day's paper, shows what success has attended the efforts of the Board of Health. Eight hundred and thirteen lepers are now collected on Molokai and well cared for. This number includes all on whom the leprosy is fully developed. The doctor thinks that perhaps fifty more may be found scattered on the different Islands, who are more or less affected with it. It may be said that the authorities have the disease now under their control, and if the same vigilance is shown in future as during the past six months, it will soon be entirely eradicated. At least there is no danger to be feared from it. The crisis is past, and there is hope for Hawaii, thanks to King Lunalilo and his Administration.

Colonel Steinberger.

This gentleman, whose intended visit to this and other groups in this ocean was announced in our issue of May 28, arrived in the yacht Fanny, on Sunday last. The statement given in the GAZETTE of the above date was substantially correct, although officiously denied by our cotemporary, who appears to have known nothing of the facts in the case. Col. S. is commissioned for a special service; just what, probably no one knows but himself. He leaves on Thursday, via Hilo, for the Navigator Islands and Fijis, thence perhaps to Tahiti, and back to this port. He is detailed on a tour of observation, to gather such information as is sought by the American Government, on such points as it has commissioned him to investigate. It is reasonable to presume that, if President Grant is asked to select a site for a naval station, here or elsewhere, he wishes to be posted as to the relative value of any harbor offered. At all events, this is the only way to avoid being "taken in," as the Government was with Midway Island, some three years ago. The cost of such an expedition as this is nothing compared with the information which may be gained by it. The Fanny is chartered for whatever time Col. S. may require her, and can be given up at any time should he be meet with a naval vessel, which can serve him better. His Excellency the American Minister will probably take passage in the Fanny for Hawaii to-morrow.

—Yesterday, Col. S. visited Pearl Harbor in the steam launch Sedan, accompanied by the American Minister, Mr. W. J. Pfluger and Capt. Moody. The launch returned to port late last evening, but the party did not come in her.'

The Ishmaelite Organ

Has made its appearance again. Its platform is very clearly announced. It is opposed to the King, to his Government, to the planting interest, and to the interests of Hawaiians and foreigners generally. It expresses the views of a clique of three politicians, who are evidently very anxious to be elected to the legislature. Perhaps they will succeed; perhaps they will not. If foreigners choose to support a paper, the main purpose of which is to crush their interests and the prosperity of the country, it is their own business, not ours.

Doctor W. H. Russell,

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, has written a letter to that journal, which is attracting considerable attention. He says: "Just now there is in the relations of France with the Empire of Germany a good deal to occupy his (Bismarck's) attention. If my information is correct—and I have reason to believe it is—the reserve are armed, and those in Posen and Silesia are actually ready to move. There is considerable display of troops in Berlin. I attribute this to the preparation for the military spectacle, but I am told it refers to the relations I have spoken of. The complications have led to demands for categorical explanations from the President of the French Republic of his reference to the army, in the expression of a hope for the speedy liberation of the territory. The story goes that the Prussian Minister has asked what that meant, and a distinct reply must be given by next Wednesday. Marshal MacMahon cannot hesitate to disclaim warlike intentions; but it cannot be denied that there is intense distrust and much uneasiness in Germany." He goes on to say that Russia and Austria are both armed to the teeth, and ready for a fray, should anything occur which might call them out. He adds that England's policy is peace, which is very true. But all his predictions may amount to nothing. If France pays her indemnity promptly to Germany, the latter will have no good reason to interfere in her domestic policy, and probably will not. So Doctor Russell's war cloud will blow over with harm to no one.

☞ The publication of the official declaration, which appeared in our last in an unofficial way, was quite as annoying to us when the facts became known, as it could have been to those connected with its preparation. The manuscript was received by us while busy mailing letters for the steamer, taken from the envelope, which was as usual torn up or thrown aside. When we passed it to the compositors, it appeared incomplete, without a heading or instructions how to dispose of it; but presuming that His Excellency the Minister, who sent it to us, would have written a heading or instructions, had any been desired, the article went in as received, "without note or comment." On Wednesday morning, after the appearance of the GAZETTE, we learned to our disgust that only a part of the manuscript sent had been printed. But the note accompanying it was not received by us, and if sent down, as is most likely, was torn up unobserved with the envelope. We at once suggested that the whole be correctly published in the *Advertiser* of Saturday. A copy of the unpublished note having been furnished to us from the Foreign Office, we requested its correct publication in that paper, giving the editor a *written explanation* as to how the accident occurred, which, however, he did not see fit to insert; but on the other hand, gave the public to understand that the note was purposely suppressed by us. Nothing could be more dishonorable than such false dealing between those professing to be friends.

$141,640.81.

This is the amount that has been expended in maintaining the Queen's Hospital, during the fourteen years it has been in existence. It has been spent mainly in providing comfortable hospital accommodations and medical attendance for Hawaiians, who otherwise would have been left to pine and die, neglected and unknown. Those who have been cured and discharged well, are numbered by thousands, and every year the list is increased by hundreds. This institution is an honor to the nation, and the best evidence of its civilization. It is an honor to King Kamehameha IV, and his Queen, who were its founders; and it is an honor to the officers and board of trustees who have managed it with so much zeal and with credit to themselves. Long may it continue, as now, a haven of relief for the poor and sick Hawaiian.

Queen's Hospital Society.

The biennial meeting of this Society was holden on Saturday last, at the Court-house, Chief Justice Allen, Vice-President, in the chair. The Treasurer, His Ex. Charles R. Bishop, presented his Report for the two last years, which follows:

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL TO THE CORPORATION AND SUBSCRIBERS.

June 20, 1871:— Cash on hand	$131 88	
June 20, 1873:— Amount from Benevolent Societies, Consuls and others for Pay Patients	1,541 00	
" " Contributors for Life Memberships	700 00	
" " Other Contributors	155 00	
" " Honolulu Public Hall Association	192 98	
" " Passenger & Hawaiian Seamen's taxes	5,666 94	
" " Appropriation by the Legislative Assembly "for aid in support"	11,333 00	
" " Appropriation for improvement and repairs	1,926 25	
" " Sale of Cert. for Life Membership	75 00	
" " " Sponge	70 00	
" " " Wrapping Paper	30 00	
" " " Grass $18, old stores $9.40	27 40	
" " Bishop & Co. and now due them	2,964 59	
		$25,214 04
June 20, 1873:— Paid Salary of Physician 23 months	$2,875 00	
" " Assistant 1 month	50 00	
" Wages of Purveyor, Servants, &c.	4,637 00	
" for provisions, medicines, furniture, bedding, fuel, lights, washing, coffins, &c.	15,580 77	
" for repairs and improvements	1,934 52	
" " interest on over drafts	136 75	
		$25,214 04
Total receipts during the 14 years	$138,676 22	
Amount from Bishop & Co. (due them)	2,964 59	
		$141,640 81
Total Payments during the 14 years		141,640 81
The Assets and Liabilities of the Corporation on the 1st of July, 1873, will be about as follows:		
Assets:		
Amount of Appropriation to be drawn	$1,333 33	
" " Passenger and Hawaiian Seamen's taxes, to be drawn	350 00	
		1,683 33
Liabilities:		
Balance now due Bishop & Co.	$2,964 59	
Amount of interest now due Bishop & Co.	120 00	
" " current expenses for June	850 00	
		3,934 59
" debt July 1, 1873		$2,251 26

As required by the first article of the charter of "The Queen's Hospital," the Treasurer makes the foregoing Report, showing the sources and amount of receipts, and the character and amount of the expenditures during the two years ending at this date; and also the total receipts and disbursements, from the establishment of the Institution to the present time.

Respectfully submitted by

CHAS. R. BISHOP, *Treasurer.*

Honolulu, June 20th 1873.

BIENNIAL REPORT *of the Secretary to the Corporators of and Subscribers to the Queen's Hospital Corporation.*

GENTLEMEN: During the biennial period now closing, the Queen's Hospital has made rapid strides to popularity, and arrived at a state of efficiency never reached before. I quote the figures of the *last twelve months,* which will speak for themselves: 693 in-door patients have received medical treatment and care at the Hospital, of which 86 were foreigners; besides these, 924 out-door patients have received medical treatment and medicines at the hands of the physician, without charge, during the term of twelve months, as above. During this time 15,147 prescriptions were made up, and only 16 deaths have occurred.

The Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital have held eight regular meetings during this biennial period, and many questions of importance, either in the immediate sphere of their duties, or such as are naturally closely allied thereto, as for instance the question of pauperism, have had their faithful attention. One member of the Board, Robt. Moffitt Stoney, a true friend to the Hawaiians and deservedly esteemed, has been called away by death.

The Queen's Hospital Corporation has increased in numbers, thirteen gentlemen having become life members by their liberal contributions; which suggests the hope that many more will follow their example.

While the hospital grounds are gradually changing into a hospital garden, which they ought to be, the hospital building may be said never to have been in better order, and never more systematically kept than it has been during the period now under contemplation, and I deem it but my duty to express to the Society, to-day, the appreciation the Physician, Dr. Robt. McKibbin, Jr., and the Purveyor, Mr. Toel, deserve at the hands of the public for their faithfulness and the untiring interest they have manifested in their several positions, for the best good of the sick Hawaiians who, now fully appreciating the Hospital, gladly avail themselves of the charitable offer of care without price.

While the Secretary, in his last biennial report, was constrained to speak of the feeling of distrust, and even aversion, entertained by the larger part of the Hawaiian population towards the Queen's Hospital, he is now happy to state that this sentiment is in a large measure overcome, and the institution is now doing good among the natives, and is growing in favor and usefulness among them. This long desired aim, which His late Majesty Kamehameha IV and his Queen, had in view when they called upon the public charity for their nation's good, and founded the Queen's Hospital, never to be surpassed by any structure or institution the Hawaiian nation may ever raise, has in a large measure been attained; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the good the Hospital has done and may still do, may be instrumental in raising this people by improving its sanitary condition.

At this instance I may be permitted to speak of the great interest His Majesty Lunalilo evidently takes in the successful operation of the Queen's Hospital. His repeated visits there, and his close inquiries into the individual cases of his suffering subjects will cheer them, and assure them that the Hospital deserves the confidence, support, and care of the nation.

May His Majesty reign for many years to come, to use his powerful and enlightened influence to abolish Hawaiian superstitions, particularly when they come in contact with proper medical treatment. God save the King.

F. A. SCHAEFER, *Secretary.*

After the reading and acceptance of the above Reports, the following Trustees were duly elected by ballot, viz.: Hon. C. R. Bishop (re-elected,) Mr. A. J. Cartwright (re-elected,) Mr. C. S. Bartow (re-elected,) Rev. S. C. Damon (re-elected,) Mr. J. C. Glade, to serve for a term of four years.

The Secretary informed the meeting that His Majesty had been pleased to appoint His Honor Elisha H. Allen as Vice-President of the Queen's Hospital Corporation; also that His Excellency the Minister of Interior, with the approval of His Majesty, had appointed the following gentlemen as Trustees of the Queen's Hospital for the four years ensuing, viz.: Hon. C. C. Harris, Hon. J. M. Smith, Hon. G. Rhodes, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Mr. J. Montgomery.

At the special meeting of the Board of Trustees, the election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. C. R. Bishop, Treasurer, (re-elected,) Mr. F. A. Schaefer, Secretary, (re-elected,) Mr. W. L. Green, Auditor, (re-elected.) Executive Committee: Messrs. Bishop, Parke, Schaefer, Cartwright, Castle.

The Courts.

Supreme Court, Honolulu.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock on Monday, July 7th, for the July term, Chief Justice Allen presiding.

Godfrey Rhodes vs. G. Duvauchelle—Action of assumpsit. R. H. Stanley, for the plaintiff, moved for an order of default, no answer having been filed, which the Court granted, and ordered judgment to be entered.

After arranging the order of the cases, the Court adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 A. M.

JULY 8.—S. B. Dole vs. J. Komoikehuehu—No answer having been filed, motion was made by plaintiff for order of default, which was granted, and judgment ordered to be entered.

The King vs. David Watson—Indicted for housebreaking. Prisoner on being arrigued pleaded not guilty; the jury, however, found him guilty, none dissenting.

The King vs. Keoni—Indicted for furious riding. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence, and afterwards fined $100, and $6.75 costs.

JULY 9.—The King vs. Kalani—Charge of forgery. Tried by a jury, and found guilty on the 2d count, none dissenting.

Rex vs. Herbert—Appeal from Police Court of Honolulu. Continued until October term.

JULY 10—Ahiu vs. Lambert—Appeal from Police Court of Honolulu. Jury waived, and the Court, after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, confirmed the decision of the Court below.

The Court adjourned until Monday the 14th at 10 A. M.

JULY 14.—The Court opened at 10 A. M.; present on the bench, Chief Justice Allen, and Justices Hartwell and Widemann.

Mr. W. C. Jones rose and announced to the Court the death of Dr. G. P. Judd, one of the oldest members of the Cabinet, and moved that out of respect for the memory of so old and distinguished a resident the Court adjourn till to-morrow.

Mr. S. B. Dole seconded the motion.

The Court stated that they had listened with great consideration to the motion, and after some remarks laudatory of the deceased, adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Police Court, Honolulu.

JULY 10—Akani, assault and battery, fined $5, and $1.50 costs; the same, assault and battery, sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment and costs, $3.

Third Judicial Circuit—Hawaii.

Cases heard at Chambers, before Hon. F. S. Lyman, local Circuit Court, Third Judicial Circuit, at Waiohinu, Kau, Hawaii:

JUNE 26.—Kekaui (k.,) vs. Mele (w.,) deserting husband; case dismissed. Kekaula vs. L. E. Swain, damages; judgment for defendant, with costs.

In Probate.

JUNE 26.—Estate of J. W. Kupakee, deceased, W. T. Martin appointed Administrator.

JUNE 27.—Estate of S. Kawaa, deceased, hearing on final accounts; continued till next term.

JULY 8.—Estate of G. W. Ebershardt, Hilo, deceased, Will admitted to probate; His Ex. C. R. Bishop authorized to act as Executor. Estate of Paakaua, deceased, S. Kaaloaa appointed Administrator. Estate of G. S. Kenway, deceased, petition for probate of Will; continued.

A MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION ACCORDED TO THE SHAH OF PERSIA ON ARRIVING IN ENGLAND.

London, June 18th.—The Shah of Persia crossed the Channel to-day in the Royal yacht, accompanied by a fleet of iron clads and arrived at Dover at 3:30 P. M. The city was gaily decorated and crowded with visitors. The shipping in the harbor were covered with flags and streamers. As the royal visitors landed, salutes were fired from the fleet and shore batteries. The Shah was received by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur. The Mayor and Corporation of Dover then presented an address, to which the Shah replied by thanking them for his kind reception on entering the Kingdom. He said it made him feel that he was among friends.

The Shah and suite, accompanied by other notables, left for London. They arrived at Charing Cross station at six o'clock P. M. The building was decorated with flags and flowers, and the floor covered with crimson cloth. Great excitement prevailed among the immense crowd which surrounded the Palace and filled the streets. The Shah was met by the Prince of Wales, Prince Teck, Prince Christian and the Duke of Cambridge, who cordially welcomed him to England. The entire party then entered carriages and drove slowly to Marlborough House. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, which marred the splendor of the spectacle, the windows and house-tops along the line of the procession were filled with people, who kept up a most enthusiastic cheering.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between G. W. C. Jones and L. Kaina, under the firm name of GEO. JONES & CO., doing business at Keauhou, Kau, Hawaii, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July, 1873, Mr. L. Kaina retiring.

G. W. C. JONES,
L. KAINA.

Hilo, July 8, 1873.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between G. W. C. Jones, L. Kaina, W. H. Reed and C. E. Richardson, under the firm name of THE KAHUKU RANCH CO., doing business at Kahuku, Kau, was dissolved on the 1st day of July, 1873, by mutual consent, Messrs. L. Kaina and W. H. Reed retiring from the firm.

G. W. C. JONES,
L. KAINA,
W. H. REED,
C. E. RICHARDSON.

Hilo, July 8, 1873.

Co-partnership Notice.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST of L. Kaina in the firm of Geo. Jones & Co., of Keauhou, Kau, Hawaii, and of W. H. Reed and L. Kaina in the Kahuku Ranch Co., Kau, Hawaii, the undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm name of JONES & RICHARDSON, for the purpose of continuing the business at the above named places, and assume all the liabilities, and will collect all the accounts due the late firms.

G. W. C. JONES,
C. E. RICHARDSON.

Hilo, July 9, 1873. (443 1m)

Notice.

THE CONNECTION OF AI HAPAI WITH the Firm of HAPAI & SONS ceases this date, and all persons are forbidden to pay him any accounts due the Firm, or to trust him on its account.

Parties indebted to HAPAI & SONS will please make immediate payment, and all having claims against the concern will please present accounts at once to the undersigned.

HAPAI,
G. W. A. HAPAI.

Hilo, July 9, 1873. (443 3t)

Boundary Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PARTIES interested in the settlement of Boundaries of Lands in North and South Kohala, and Hamakua, Hawaii, that the undersigned Commissioner of Boundaries for the Third Judicial Circuit, will be prepared to receive applications for the settlement of Boundaries of Lands in said Districts, and to hear the testimony that may be offered in relation to the settlement of such Boundaries, at the Court House in Waimea, South Kohala, on MONDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. A. LYMAN,
Commissioner of Boundaries, Third Judicial Circuit.

Hilo, July 9, 1873. 443 3t

Boundary Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PARTIES interested in the settlement of Boundaries of Lands in North and South Kona, Hawaii, that the undersigned Commissioner of Boundaries for the Third Judicial Circuit, will be prepared to receive applications for the settlement of Boundaries of Lands in North and South Kona, and to hear the testimony that may be offered in relation to the settlement of such Boundaries, at the Court House, in Kona, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of AUGUST, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. A. LYMAN,
Commissioner of Boundaries, Third Judicial Circuit.

Hilo, July 9, 1873. 443 3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. H. LEWERS. J. G. DICKSON.

LEWERS & DICKSON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER,

And all kinds of Building Materials, Fort Street, Honolulu. 443-1y

Oregon Sugar-Cured Hams.

ONLY A FEW OF THOSE SUPERIOR HAMS, received per Falkinburg. For sale by BOLLES & CO. 443

Hawaiian Mess Beef,

PACKED BY H. BERTLEMAN, AND WARRANTED. For Sale by BOLLES & CO. 443

Blacksmithing & Horse-shoeing.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING opened a Shop on KING STREET, near the Haalilamanu Bridge, is prepared to do

All manner of Work in his Line.

443 3m R. WILSON.

St. Alban's College.

ALATAU T. ATKINSON, PRINCIPAL
P. JONES, ASSISTANT

THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL RE-OPEN

On Monday, July 28th,

The regular course of studies includes English, Mathematics, History, Geography, French, Physical Science, Classics, Book-keeping and Drawing. 443 2t

Now Landing

—FROM—

Schooner "MARGARET CROCKARD,"

14 Days from Victoria.

DELLINGER'S PILOT BREAD,

Johnson & Spaulding's Sugar-Cured Hams,

Bran,

Dried Apples,

Preserved Salmon in 1lb. tins.

New Salmon in barrels.

New Salmon in half barrels.

New Salmon Bellies in qr. bbls.

New Salmon Trout in qr. bbls.

Champoeg Mills XXX Family Flour.

FOR SALE BY

443 3t H. HACKFELD & CO.

FIRST VESSEL

For PORTLAND, Oregon.

THE A 1 FAST SCHOONER

Margaret Crockard

GODFREY, MASTER,

Will have QUICK DISPATCH for the above Port, having most of her cargo engaged.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

443 2t H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

For Victoria, B. C.

THE FINE A 1 BRITISH CLIPPER BARQUE

WINDERMERE

695 Tons Register. YEAMAN, Master.

Will Sail for the above Port on or about

SATURDAY, July 19th.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

443-1t THEO. H. DAVIES, Agent.

For Portland, Oregon.

THE FAST SAILING BARK

Jane A. Falkinburg,

FORBES, MASTER,

Will have QUICK DISPATCH for the above Port. For Freight, apply to CASTLE & COOKE, Agents.

443 2t

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

For San Francisco.

The Splendid Iron Steamship

'COSTA RICA!'

W. F. LAPIDGE, Commander,

Will Sail for San Francisco on

THURSDAY, August 7th.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

442 1m H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

TIME TABLE

OF THE

Steamer "Kilauea."

July 24th	Nawiliwili
July 28th	Circuit of Hawaii
August 4th	Kona
August 11th	Hilo
August 20th	Circuit of Kauai
August 25th	Hilo
September 1st	Kona

☞ No Credit for Passage Money. Tickets at the Office only. Not responsible for any freight or packages unless receipted for.

SAMUEL G. WILDER, Agent.

441 2m

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Maui, ss: June Term, A. D. 1873. N. W. Tallant, Libellant for Divorce, vs. Hila Tallant.

In the above entitled Libel for Divorce, it is now Ordered that a Decree of Divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said N. W. Tallant of the cause of the adultery of the said Hila Tallant, to be made absolute after the expiration of six months from the date of this decree, upon compliance with the terms thereof, unless sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary.

And the libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government GAZETTE and KUOKOA for six successive weeks, the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order, that all persons interested may, within six months, show cause why said decree should not be made absolute. By the Court.

[L. S.] H. DICKENSON, JUN.,
Clerk Circuit Court 2d Judicial Circuit.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original order in the above entitled cause, now on the files of this Court.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit, the 28th day of June, A. D. 1873.

H. DICKENSON, JUN.,

441 6t Clerk Circuit Court, 2d Judicial Circuit.

Boundary Commissioner's Notice.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS OWNING Ahupuaas, Ilis or other Divisions of Land in the Island of Oahu, granted by name and not surveyed, is called to the requirement of the law that applications to the Boundary Commissioner for the settlement of such boundaries must be made before the 24th day of August, 1873. The undersigned will receive and file all such applications at his Office in the Court House, Honolulu.

LAWRENCE McCULLY,

442 3t Commissioner of Boundaries for Oahu.

Phases of the Moon for the Month of July, 1873.

PREPARED BY CAPT. DANIEL SMITH.

HONOLULU MEAN TIME.

2d. First Quarter		6 39	P M
9th. Full Moon		8 2	P M
17th. Last Quarter		10 27	A M
24th. New Moon		5 08	P M

TIME SUN RISING AND SETTING.

8th, Sun Rises	5 25 6 am	Sun Sets	6 41.5 P M
15th Sun Rises	5 28	Sun Sets	6 42
22d, Sun Rises	5 34	Sun Sets	6 38
29th, Sun Rises	5 36	Sun Sets	6 36
31st, Sun Rises	5 37	Sun Sets	6 35

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, JULY 16, 1873.

We have had in port the past week quite a number of vessels discharging and loading. The arrivals have been the whale bark Faraway, Norton, from Sydney en route for the Arctic; the schooner Margaret Crockard, from Portland with lumber, salmon, &c., to Hackfeld & Co; and the schooner Fanny, in ballast.

The barkentine Jane A. Falkinburg is loading for Portland, at the refinery wharf,—Castle & Cooke, agents.

Schooner Letitia is up for Melbourne, to leave on Saturday. She will load with sugar and pulu,—H. Hackfeld & Co., agents.

Bark Camden will return to Puget Sound.

Bark Delaware is loading for Victoria, Messrs. Walker & Allen, agents.

Bark Windermere is also loading for Victoria, to sail about Monday next,—Theo. H. Davies, agent.

Brig Wm. H. Allen, sailed yesterday for Tahiti, taking a load of cattle.

Brig Augusta sailed on the 14th for Starbuck Island, with guano supplies.

Schooner Fanny leaves to-morrow for the Navigator Islands and a cruise.

American ship Ceylon arrived at Liverpool 118 days from San Francisco.

Ship Syren left Boston June 21, with an assorted cargo for this port.

As some interest has been felt in the passages of the steamers from China to San Francisco, we give the data below:

Lord of the Isles—from Hongkong to S. F. direct,		24 days.
Cyphrenes, 22 days from Hongkong, via Japan,		21 days.
Alaska, 22 " " " " "		21 "
McGregor, 21 " " " " "		21 "
China, 21 " " " " "		20 "
Galley of Lorne, from Hongkong, direct,		26 "

It was claimed that the new steamers would make the passage from Hongkong in 22 days, and from Japan in 16 days. But not one of the ships have done it. All the above are said to be very fast vessels. The Lord of the Isles broke some of her machinery, and was a week longer than she otherwise would have been.

From Sydney we learn that the principal Australian markets were destitute of sugar, and prices hardening, but supplies would soon arrive from Asiatic ports.

From San Francisco, we have no improvement to report in the markets, though trade generally is reported as active.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

July 5—Am bk Narambeni, Dodge, 23 days from Noyo River.

9—Schr Uilama, Reynolds, from Kona and Kau. *Cargo*: 180 bags sugar, 25 bbls molasses, 110 bags coffee, 14 bales pulu, 4 bndls goat skins, 3 bales fungus, 4 bags onions, 121 bchs awa, 2 kegs butter, 6 hogs.

10—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Nawiliwili. *Cargo*: 2 horses, 281 kegs a 200 bags sugar, 24 bbls molasses, 2 bbls beef.

Schr Prince, Bonne, from Kona & Kau. *Cargo*: 145 bales pulu, 98 bags coffee, 1,672 goat skins, 14 hides, 642 pine apples, 47 bchs bananas, 18 bndls sugar cane, 7 hogs. *Passengers*: Barney Oat, and 25 deck.

Schr Kamoi, West, from Kahului. *Cargo*: 2 horses, 400 kegs a 300 bags sugar, 36 bbls pulu, 50 hides, 1 wagon. *Passengers*: T H Gulick, wife and child, Mr Cooper, wife and child, and 20 deck.

11—Schr Mary Ellen, Jim, from Waihee. *Cargo*: 129 kegs, 30 bxs a 21 bags sugar.

Schr Luka, Kaai, from Moloaa. *Cargo*: 23 cords firewood, 5 hides, 1 hog.

Schr Rob Roy, Jim, from Koolau. *Cargo*: 229 kegs a 150 bags sugar.

Schr Lillie, Isaac, from Koolau. *Cargo*: 130 bags paddy, 42 bags rice.

Brit wh bk Faraway, Norton, 40 days from Sydney, en route for the Arctic Ocean.

Am bk Ellen W Almy, Freeman, 18 days from Eureka, Humboldt Bay.

12—Stmr Kilauea, Taylor, from Windward Ports. *Cargo*: 85 sheep, 2 lambs, 12 hogs, 202 hides, 16 csks tallow, 20 bags potatoes, 11 bags fungus, 3 bags coffee, 20 bags cocoanuts, 4 bxs aligator pears, 10 pkgs mdse, 1 plow. *Passengers*: Gov P Nahaolelua, Mons Le Monnyer, Mons Pernet, Dr A S Nichols, S F Chillingworth and wife, L Severance, wife and 2 children, Alex McDuff and child, S W Pogue, Miss J K Pogue, A Smith, T C Forsythe, Eugene Bal, Mr McKeague, Geo T Timothy, Mr Aki, Mr Aho, and 61 deck.

Schr Juanita, Dudoit, from Kaunakakai. *Cargo*: 1 horse, 5 pigs, 4 bags potatoes, 4 scks charcoal, 8 pkgs butter, 1 pkg eggs.

Schr Mokuola, Paty, from Kahului. *Cargo*: 100 kegs a 251 bags sugar.

Schr Keoni Ana, Dudoit, from Koolau. *Cargo*: 15 kegs a 16 bags sugar, 7 bbls molasses, 2,000 watermelons.

13—Schr Jenny, Lambert, from Koloa. *Cargo*: 10 head cattle, 12 bbls beef, 12 bbls tallow, 29 bags rice, 27 hides, 2 bxs fish.

Am schr Fanny, Young, 14 days from San Francisco.

Am schr Margaret Crockard, Godfrey, 14 days from Portland.

Schr Manuokawai, Palekai, from Moloaa. *Cargo*: 140 bags paddy, 25 bags rice, 11 cords firewood, 12 bchs bananas, 2 doz fowls.

Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Koloa. *Cargo*: 17 cords firewood.

Schr Active, Puaahiwa, from Kohala. *Cargo*: 328 kegs a 182 bags sugar, 136 bbls molasses, 64 bags corn, 14 hides, 5 bxs pine apples.

15—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina. *Cargo*: 45 kegs sugar. *Passengers*: E L Pond, Mrs Jas Campbell, and 10 deck.

16—Schr Kinau, Ahulhala, from Maliko.

SAILED.

July 9—Schr Warwick, Kalawaia, for Kalaupapa.

11—Schr Uilama, Davis, for Kona & Kau.

12—Brit wh bk Faraway, Norton, for the Arctic.

Schr Kamoi, West, for Kahului.

Schr Hattie, Nika, for Nawiliwili.

Am brig Augusta, Gray, for Starbuck Island.

Schr Juanita, Dudoit, for Kaunakakai.

14—Schr Mary Ellen, Jim, for Waihee.

Schr Lillie, Isaac, for Kahoolawe.

Schr Prince, Bonne, for Kona & Kau.

Schr Luka, Kaai, for Moloaa.

Stmr Kilauea, Taylor, for Windward Ports. *Passengers*: Gov P Nahaolelua, Mr and Mrs A S Cleghorn, Miss H Smithies, Miss Gibson, Mrs Wm Phillips, Mrs W Bates, Miss Robinson, Miss S M Wood, John P Parker, Mrs Wm Babcock and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Chillingworth, Miss H Smith, Master W Jarrett, Eugene Bal, P Ryan, J Richardson, Chas Burns, T C Forsythe, F L Clark, Mr Kia, wife and child, and about 75 deck.

15—Schr Mokuola, Paty, for Kahului.

Slp Live Yankee, Clark, for Hana.

Schr Active, Puaahiwa, for Kohala.

Schr Jenny, Lambert, for Koloa.

Schr Manuokawai, Palekai, for Moloaa.

Haw brig Wm H Allen, Schneider, for Tahiti.

Brig Wm H Allen, Schneider, for Tahiti.

Schr Active, Puaahiwa, for Kohala.

Schr Jenny, Lambert, for Koloa.

Schr Manuokawai, Palekai, for Moloaa.

Slp Live Yankee, Clark, for Hana.

Shipping Memoranda.

REPORT OF BARK NARAMBENI, DODGE, MASTER.—Left San Francisco for Noyo River May 7th: experienced strong NW gales and heavy sea. Arrived at Noyo River May 29th, after a long and tedious passage. Left Noyo River June 15th; had light and variable winds, sea being smooth. Arrived in Honolulu July 8th, 23 days from Noyo River.

REPORT OF BKTNE. JANE A FALKINBURG, FORBES, MASTER.—Left San Francisco June 26th at 6 P M. Had light winds and pleasant weather the whole passage. Arrived at Honolulu July 8th at 1 P M, eleven days and 19 hours passage.

REPORT OF BARK HELEN W ALMY, FREEMAN, MASTER.—Left Humboldt Bay June 23d. First part of the passage had light NW winds; latter part light NE winds, accompanied with showers of rain. Sighted the Island of Maui at 5 A M, on the 11th, and arrived in Honolulu at 6 P M, the same day.

REPORT OF SCHOONER MARGARET CROCKARD, GODFREY, MASTER.—Left Columbia River on the 9th of June; crossed the bar at 9 A M. Had light westerly winds first part of the passage, then fresh NW winds and fine weather to lat 34° N, long 139° W. Rest of passage encountered light NE trades. Sighted the island of Molokai at 7 A M, July 13th, and arrived off the port at 6 P M, same day.

EXPORTS.

FOR CAROLINE ISLANDS, Per Augusta, July 14—7,000 lbs Rice, 32 bbls Molasses, 28 bbls Paint, 20 pcs Chemical Apparatus, 20 cs Bread, 1,015 galls Casks, 15 bags Potatoes, 17 bales Hay, 6 cs Preserved Meats, 6 bbls Beef, 2 bxs Giant Powder, 1 cs Caps & Fuse, 1 cs Acids, 2 cs Shoes, 2 cs Chocolate & Seeds, 1 sheet Tin, 1 Cabinet Organ, 1 bbl Pork, 2 coils Rope, 1 cs Brandy, 2 Chains, 1 cs Tin, 1 keg Sugar.—Value Domestic, $962 00; Foreign, $4,792; Transhipped, $799 13.

IMPORTS.

FROM NOYO RIVER, Per Narambeni, July 8—153,633 ft Red Wood Lumber, 50,172 Siding & Battens, 25,773 ft Pickets.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Per Jane A Falkinburg, July 8—200 bbls Lime, 34 bbls Salmon, 88 bales Hay, 1,500 Fence Posts, 24 bndls Empty Bags, 2 cs Paints & Brushes, 2 cs Varnish, 5 cs Hams, 3 pkgs Giant Powder & Fuse, 1 cs Acids, 4 pkgs Unspecified Mdse.

FROM HUMBOLDT BAY, Per Helen W Almy, July 11—218,987 ft Red Wood Lumber, 30,000 ft Tongued and Grooved North West, 11,780 Pickets, 222 M Shingles, 1,630 Red Wood Posts.

FROM PORTLAND, Per Margaret Crockard, July 13—90,000 ft NW Lumber, 300 bbls Salmon, 20 cs Canned Salmon, 302 cs Biscuit, 298 scks Oats, 322 scks Bran, 25 hlf bbls Dried Apples, 7 cs Hams.

PASSENGERS.

FROM NOYO RIVER, Per Narambeni, July 8—J F Jordan.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Per Jane A Falkinburg, July 8—F Gins.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Per Fanny, July 13—Col A B Steinberger, E Moody.

FOR CAROLINE ISLANDS, Per Augusta, July 14—J F Arundel, Geo Roberton.

BIRTH.

In this city, June 30th, to the wife of W. Johnson, a son.

DIED.

COOPER—In this city, July 7, of aneurism, Stewart Hamilton Cooper, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 43 years—a resident of these Islands for the last twenty years.

JUDD—In Honolulu, on Saturday July 12, Gerrit P. Judd, M. D., aged 70 years. He was a native of Paris, N. Y., and for many years a member of the American Mission and also of the Hawaiian Government.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

☞ A mail will leave for Melbourne, by the Letitia, on Saturday.

☞ Mr. Adams will sell to-day, at his sales-room. Terms, cash, as usual.

☞ The Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange will accept our thanks for papers received by the schooner Fanny.

☞ We understand that Rev. E. C. Bissell, who filled the Fort Street Church Pulpit about three years since, has been appointed as a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. to labor in Austria.

☞ The following names are registered at the Hotel since the 9th:

S. F. Chillingworth, Hawaii,	Eugene Bal, Lahaina,
A. B. Steinberger, Wash'gton,	Capt. E. Moody, San Fran'co,
H. M. Whitney, City,	H. E. Whitney, City.

☞ The Kilauea left port at 10 o'clock on Monday night, so as to enable her to touch at Kaunakakai at daylight, and land seventy head of cattle which she took up. She will be due here about 6 P. M. to-morrow.

☞ Travelers from the volcano of Kilauea report it as very active the present month. The summit crater is more quiet, and its light can only be seen occasionally. No better time to visit the crater than now.

I. O. O. F.—The following newly elected officers of Excelsior Lodge were installed on Tuesday evening last, by C. S. Bartow, D. D. G. Sire: L. May, N. G.; S. Savidge, V. G.; C. A. Castle, R. S.; R. Lewers, Treasurer. The roll of membership now numbers 83.

☞ The last whaler of the season bound north—the British Bark Faraway, Capt. Norton, from Sydney—put in an appearance on Friday last, and sailed again for the Arctic on Saturday. Though late, her chances for a paying catch are as good as those of any who arrive before her.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, Mr. J. S. Walker, has laid on our table the annual statement of the company's financial condition, as it stood Jan. 1, 1873. This shows a surplus of $1,524,685.92, and gives every evidence of the company's prosperity.

FAST DAY.—Friday, July 18, has been appointed by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association as a day of fasting and prayer, on account of the leprosy plague. Religious services will be held in the Bethel at 11 A. M., and at Fort Street Church in the evening. Also at the native churches.

NAVAL.—The frigate California has been condemned as unseaworthy, perhaps to enable some landsharks to buy her for forty thousand dollars or so, sell her machinery for more than the sum paid, and fit her out for a merchantman. The frigate Saranac will be Admiral Pennock's flag ship, and was to have sailed for Sitka about July 1, with the Admiral.

THE NORTH BRITISH.—This old fire and life insurance company, (established in 1809), continues in a most prosperous condition. The assets, according to an abstract of the annual report now before us, are £1,750,000 (about $7,500,000)—a solid fund to guarantee the payment of all losses which it may incur. The agents for Honolulu are Messrs. Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co.

☞ The fine span of black carriage horses belonging to Queen Emma became frightened on Saturday evening, and one of them was so badly attended the band-concert at Emma Square, driven injured that he died. Her Majesty had just up Nuuanu street to her country residence, and was very fortunately in-doors when the accident happened. This was the finest span in Honolulu, and formerly belonged to Rev. Dr. Stone of San Francisco.

APOPLEXY.—The friends of Mons. Le Monnyer, late French Commissioner, will be pained to learn that he is suffering from a stroke of apoplexy. He returned from the crater to Hilo on Saturday, July 5th, riding most of the way through a hard rain. On the following day, while in Hilo, the disease attacked him, rendering him speechless and helpless, in which condition he has since been. He was brought to Honolulu in the steamer, and under the judicious treatment of Dr. Trousseau, it is hoped he may soon recover, though not yet out of danger.

EARLY CLOSING OF STORES.—The young men have lately set on foot a movement to secure the closing of stores at 4 P. M. on Saturdays. Their efforts have been quite successful, and nearly all the foreign merchants have agreed to close at that hour. Most of the mechanics and some few of the stores have long followed this commendable custom, which we hope will now become a permanent one with all. It gives both to clerks and employers more leisure for recreation, and ample time to attend the Saturday afternoon free concerts.

IN BOTH LANGUAGES.—Learning that a report was in circulation that Mr. Rhodes had been refused a hearing in the native papers, (which, however, was not correct,) the publisher of the *Kuokoa* has had Mr. Rhodes' address translated, and half of it issued in last Saturday's paper. The remainder will appear this week. No one shall have the opportunity to say that that the press in Honolulu is not free to all, even though writers may maintain views so opposite to that of the Government and the people, as are his.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Dr. F. W. Hutchison, late Minister of the Interior, was thrown from his horse on the morning of July 7, at Wailuku, Maui, and received very severe injuries to his hip and spine, which will probably lay him aside for several weeks. There was a report that the injuries might result fatally, but we are very glad to learn by the latest arrival from Maui, that the Doctor is mending, and will recover. He has been for years, and is still, an active citizen, whose death would be felt in the community.

FOR STARBUCK ISLAND.—Brig Augusta sailed for the above guano island on Monday, taking Mr. Arundel and two or three native laborers. It is proposed to employ Rorotongans as laborers hereafter on Starbuck Island, instead of Hawaiians, owing to Rorotonga being so near and convenient, and the fact that its natives make the very best of sailors and laborers, and are engaged at much cheaper wages. Those Hawaiians who have been accustomed to enlist in the guano service, and who are much attached to Mr. Arundel, will regret very much to learn that this change is proposed.

[From the Advertiser.]

Dr. Trousseau's Views on the Leprosy.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been frequently asked by some friends to write some information or other about leprosy, and the action of the Board of Health.

We always thought that the least talk about the subject the better; action was the thing needed in presence of the alarming spread of the disease of late years. I will explain what the action of the Board has been now that the painful part of its duties is almost at a close.

How sad these duties have been, my colleagues and myself only know. The influences brought to bear upon us have been numerous. Prayers, threats, and worse have been resorted to. We may boldly say that no consideration of fortune, rank or nationality has arrested us, and our task has been achieved to the best of our ability.

Many a time our hearts were bleeding. I for myself, as a medical man, have been far from coming in contact with the pleasantest features of humanity; well, I never in my life had to witness more painful scenes of physical and mental suffering.

On the whole, the natives have behaved very well. The poor lepers has shown courage, as have their friends also, but the amount of concealed sufferings left behind by the energetic measures of the Board, God only knows. Let natives and foreigners know that we have had a full share of sorrow. We must also render full justice to His Majesty. Not in one case has he tried to interfere with the action of the Board, even if a friend or even a relative had to be sent away.

Since the first of March, I have examined over one thousand people. Four hundred and ten cases have been sent to Molokai, 240 men and 170 women, all natives and half-whites, with the exception of six foreigners, one American, one Frenchman, one Englishman, and three Chinamen. In no case has a relative or friend been allowed to follow the leper.

The number on Molokai now is about 800, say a little over 2 per cent. of the population.

We may positively declare that by this time there are not over fifty cases at large in the Hawaiian Kingdom. They will be gradually discovered. Some cases are sure to make their appearance for the next few years, but we hope that if we do not thoroughly eradicate the disease, we shall keep it under such control that it will cease to be a cause of depopulation. Now allow me a few remarks about the disease.

Is leprosy infectious or even contagious in the true sense of the word; that is, by contact mere and simple? I emphatically say no.

I am supported in that opinion by the whole medical world, and by personal experience.

Leprosy cannot be communicated like cholera, yellow fever, small-pox or typhoid fever.

But provided there is a predisposition in a person, that person may contract the disease by various means,—cohabitation, smoking out of the same pipe, eating or drinking with the leper,—and so forth.

Therefore there is no danger for the foreign population, and the spread of the disease of late years should not destroy in any way the universal reputation of our most healthy climate. As far as the native race is concerned, it is quite different.

The promiscuous habits of the natives, and their renowned hospitality are such, that they are pretty sure to catch the least contagious of diseases.

Isolation, and *thorough* isolation, as the Board understands it, and is carrying it out, will be one of the most efficient means of arresting the progress of the disease.

The most obvious predisposing causes are, syphilis and its nearest cousin scrofula, also hereditary. A want of variety in the diet; mostly the use of salt provisions, habitation in ill ventilated or dark houses, may also be blamed. The foreigner as a rule is not exposed to such influences, or rather to a less degree than the natives.

In fact leprosy is not only a skin disease, it is what we call in medical parlance a *cachexia*. This means a debilitated state of the blood, under a morbid influence.

Syphilis, scrofula, intermittent fever, generate also that peculiar state of the blood which produces *cachexia*. Persons already suffering from one *cachexia*, will be more liable to suffer from any other.

I always abstained heretofore from expressing my personal views on the subject, but I am confident that they will be shared by those who have in the study of the disease gone beyond the range of superficial observation. The public health as far as foreigners are concerned is perfectly safe.

To conclude. I will state that a great deal has to be done yet. The Board will have to devise preventive and sanitary measures, without which the disease would not be eradicated.

Also impress upon the natives a salutary dread of the disease, so that no case should be concealed.

Use the utmost exertions to rescue those cases in Molokai who might perhaps not be beyond recovery.

A great deal has been written lately in the local papers about the treatment or cure of leprosy. As the medical man of the Board I consider it my duty to give a general answer.

If incipient cases can be cured,—and my impression is that they may in some cases,—let the public well understand that nothing will be neglected.

The treatment at all events must last for months, or even years, and could not be carried out before isolation was completed.

It will have to be discussed with my brother practitioners in Honolulu, and will be openly and faithfully executed.

The medical world is sufficiently well represented in Honolulu by men of all nationalities, without any necessity for us to seek for foreign assistance. Any medical man who respects himself will never say, "I will cure leprosy under the tropics." He will say, "I *may* cure it," and then he will use known remedies and expose his plan of treatment.

I say in full confidence, that what the combined efforts of the medical men of Honolulu will not do, need not be tried by anybody else. I, for my own share, have little confidence in those who either offer to sell their secrets or require inducements, without which we are willing to try our best.

I thank you, Mr. Editor, for the valuable space you have been kind enough to allow me to take up in your paper.

Believe me to be yours, most obediently,

G. TROUSSEAU,
Physician of the Board of Health.

Honolulu, July 8th, 1873.

P. S.—I beg to apologize to the readers for any imperfection in the language. My excuse will be my nationality.

Foreign News.

By the schooner Fanny, we have dates from San Francisco to June 28, four days later than those received by the steamer. The schooner brought no mail, her departure from the above port not having been made public.

The most important item of news is that the Khan of Khiva has surrendered his city unconditionally to the Russian commander, Gen. Kauffmann.

It is also reported that Turkey has sent a fleet of war vessels to assist the Sultan of Atchin in maintaining his independence of the Dutch authorities in Sumatra. Very doubtful.

The Italian Ministry has resigned.

Hiram Powers, the sculptor, died at Florence, June 27th.

The new Atlantic Cable, which is being laid by the Great Eastern, was broken during a gale, eight hundred miles from Newfoundland.

The Emperor of Germany has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

The cholera still continues to rage in Nashville, and it is stated that 15,000 persons have fled from the city.

The city of London gave a ball Friday night, Jan. 25, at Guildhall, in honor of the Shah of Persia. The decorations were magnificent; 3,000 guests were present. Among the most distinguished were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarowitch and Princess Dagmar, members of the cabinet, and the principal Ambassadors. The Shah, on entering the hall, was presented by the Lord Mayor with an address in a gold casket.

ILLNESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.—A Boston letter to the Springfield *Republican* says, there has been much anxiety the past week among the few who have known the facts concerning the alarming illness of Vice-President Wilson. His attack was followed by partial deafness and partial blindness, and the general character of his symptoms was such as to threaten the loss of his power and activity, if not of his life. He is now improving, but is by no means out of danger. He has been sojourning in Boston for some weeks under the care of Dr. C. H. Clarke, and has seen very few of his friends. His incessant labors in the last election, followed by the strain and anxiety of last winter, accompanied by a good deal of work on his Anti-Slavery History, are regarded as the immediate causes of his present illness.

VERSAILLES, June 17th.—The special Committee appointed by the Assembly last week to consider the application made by the Military Governor of Paris, for authority to prosecute M. Ranc for his connection with the Commune, has held several sittings. One of its first acts was to summon M. Ranc to appear before it. This the deputy refused to do, standing on his privilege as a member, and denying the right of the Committee to require his presence. To-day the Committee held its final session, and a report was adopted, by a vote of fourteen to one, recommending that an authorization for the arrest and trial of Deputy Ranc be granted by the Assembly.

THE OCEAN RACE.—On the 27th of February last the American clipper Young America and the British ship La Escocesa sailed hence for Liverpool with cargoes of wheat. The sailing of two crack ships of different nationalities on a long voyage was accepted as a test of the sailing qualities of fast vessels of the respective nations. The friends of each were so confident of the success of their favorite that large sums of money was staked on the result of the race as it was termed. The amount of money is variously estimated at from $20,000 to $60,000. Saturday Com. T. H. Allen, who is reported to have a large interest in the race, received a telegram from Liverpool stating that the Young America had arrived and the La Escocesa had not yet been heard from. This gives the Young America 106 days out—a quick passage. There was much jollification in our commercial circles when the news was received.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

Thirty thousand men met at Hyde Park, London, on Sunday June 1st, to protest against unjust laws against laboring classes.

The steamer George Cromwell, from New York to New Orleans May 16th, is still missing, and is believed to have met with some serious disaster. She had on board a valuable cargo and about fifty persons, including passengers, officers and crew.

European.

PARIS, June 13th.—The Government has decided to immediately transport Henri Rochefort to New Caledonia.

MADRID, June 9th.—After considerable agitation and confusion the members of the Cabinet to-day determined in the Cortes to retain the members of President Figueras' Ministry, and they were reinstated. The retention of the old Ministry is a consequence of the withdrawal of Senor Margal, of the new Ministerial list, which he had presented to the Cortes. The citizens are orderly, and from all appearance, agree in the policy of President Figueras.

MADRID, June 31.—It is reported that Castellar is engaged in drawing up a Constitution for the Federal Republic which is to be analogous to that of the United States. The number of States, it is understood, will be fifteen, including Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Madrid is to remain the Capital. The President of the Federal Republic is to be elected by universal suffrage.

MADRID, June 10.—The Cortes opened yesterday. President Figueras read an opening address, defending the Republic and asking the support of the Cortes in the effort of the Government for its consolidation. The republic, he said, would pursue a policy of order at home. It had no concern with revolution in other States, and was not ambitious of territorial aggrandisement. He promised to abolish slavery in Cuba as well as in Perto Rico. He adverted to the separation of Church and State.

The Cortes then organized by electing Senor Oriens, a Federal Republican, President.

General Cabinetto, in command of the Government troops, has defeated a force of 800 Carlists. Gen. Valles has ordered the suspension of railroad traffic in the province of Valencia under pain of death.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Star Copperas Paint,
IN GALLON AND HALF GALLON CANS.—For Sale by (442) BOLLES & CO.

Polar and Sperm Oil,
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.—For Sale by 442 BOLLES & CO.

Salmon Bellies,
IN HALF AND QR. BARRELS.—For Sale by (442) BOLLES & CO.

Oregon Pilot Bread,
IN BOND OR DUTY PAID—For Sale by 442 BOLLES & CO.

California Saloon, Pilot Bread,
AND CRACKERS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, A Few Cases Medium, in Small Cakes, Suitable for the Retail Trade. For Sale by 442 BOLLES & CO.

Whitaker and Banner Hams,
THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET—Just received per Steamer. For Sale by 442 BOLLES & CO.

Columbia River Salmon,
IN BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS—SPRING PACKING, 1873—A Splendid Quality.—Received per Costa Rica. For Sale by (442) BOLLES & CO.

Oregon Oats,
JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY 442 BOLLES & CO.

Golden Gate Flour,
BAKERS' EXTRA, EXTRA FAMILY,
Superfine and Oregon Flour,
Now Landing from the Brig AUGUSTA, and for Sale by 442 BOLLES & CO.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO
Have Received
PER BARK WINDERMERE,
Just Arrived
FROM LIVERPOOL!
—AN—
Assorted Cargo
—OF—
MERCHANDISE
Consisting in Part of
NEWEST STYLE OF PRINTS
Brilliantes, Printed Jaconets.
WHITE LINENS, FINE SATEENS, WHITE DRILLS.
Bleached and Unbleached Moleskins, Swiss Stripes and Checks, Embroidered Muslins.
Brown Linen Drills,
Silesias and Cambric, Italian Cloth, Black and Colored Cobourgs, Silk Alpacas, Merinos, Diaper, Crash, Gimp
Blue, White and Colored Flannels, Broadcloth, Woolen Damask.
BROWN, BLUE AND WHITE COTTONS,
In all Qualities.
Waterproof Cloth, Denims, Victoria Lawns, Mosquito Netting, Bed Spreads, Heavy Woolen Shawls.
Woolen Blankets,
White Cotton Blankets, Horse Blankets,
CLOTHING!
Heavy Flannel Shirts, White Linen and Cotton Shirts, Hickory Shirts, Undershirts, Socks and Stockings, Towels, Spool Cotton,
Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Babies' Woolen Hoods and Shoes,
A Fine Asst. of Braids and Trimmings,
Ladies' Hoods, Silk Illusion, Ribbons of all kinds, Bronze Table Cloths,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, SPURS,
Ponchos, Twine, Pocket Knives,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES!
Table Vinegar,
Galvanized Iron Tubs and Pails,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Hessians and Bagging,
Water Filters, &c., &c.
For Sale by
ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
442 1m

Executor's Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR OF the last will and testament of KAPAHUKUI TELL, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, to present the same, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all parties indebted to the same to make immediate payment.
WILLIAM H. TELL, Executor.
Honolulu, June 23d, 1873. 440 4t

JUST RECEIVED
PER
"D. C. Murray,"
BY THE UNDERSIGNED, AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT, corner King and Bethel streets,
461 more of those very desirable Packages for Tallow,
To be sold at a reasonable figure in lots to suit.
440 3m JAS. L. LEWIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. P. ADAMS,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [442-1y]

Land for Sale.
A PIECE OF LAND AT KAPALAMA, makai of the Government Road, well watered, containing about 8½ Acres. For particulars apply to
442 1m CAPT. JOHN MEEK.

For Sale or Lease.
THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES SITuated at Kamakela, on the north side of the river, and recently occupied by Dr. F. W. Hutchison. The grounds are well laid out, and contain a choice variety of trees, flowers, and shrubbery. Possession given immediately.
440-1m Apply to CHAS. T. GULICK.

Cheap Firewood!
SHIP FIREWOOD CAN BE HAD CHEAP. Apply to Capt. WM. BABCOCK. 440 4t

Notice.
S. B. DOLE, ESQ., WILL ACT FOR ME, AND in my name, under Power of Attorney, during my absence from the Kingdom.
442 3t M. B. BECKWITH.

Notice.
MY WIFE, BERTHA GLEASON, HAVING left my bed and board without just provocation, all persons are hereby notified that I will pay no debts of her contracting; and all persons are warned against giving her board or lodging, or in anywise harboring her, under penalty of the law. JOHN GLEASON.
Waihole, Koolau July 10, 1873. 442 3t

Now Landing per Bark Delaware,
From Victoria, B. C.,
150 Barrels Fraser River Salmon,
NEW CATCH AND PRIME QUALITY.—FOR sale by
441 4t THEO. H. DAVIES.

Best Columbia River Red Salmon,
1873 CATCH.
JOHNSON'S OREGON SUGAR-CURED HAMS.
Best California Hay,
Per Bark Jane A. Falkinburg!
For Sale by
442 3t CASTLE & COOKE.

AFONG & ACHUCK
—HAVE—
JUST RECEIVED!
Per Steamer Costa Rica,
NEW CHINA GOODS
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS.
Checked, Striped, Figured, Pina, Pongee and ass'd colors.
GRASS CLOTH—Pure White.
CHINA MATTING.
Finest Contract White.
FINE JEWELRY.
FOR LADIES—Such as Necklaces, crystal and cornelian; Bracelets, Earrings and Brooches, crystal, cornelian, and in Bird-head style.
FANS.
Ivory, Sandalwood, Feather, Palmleaf, and Extension.
CARD CASES.
Sandalwood, Ivory and Silver.
Fancy Slippers for Ladies & Gentlemen.
Sandalwood Ware.
Fruit Boxes, Paper Cutters.
—ALSO—
China and Japan TEAS.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
For Sale by AFONG & ACHUCK,
442-1y Nuuanu street, near King.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.
On Sale, Especially Selected for this Market,
ENGLISH DRY GOODS
In Part as Follows:
A Large Assortment of Fancy Prints,
AND BRILLIANTS,
Large Flowered Ulalii Prints,
Earlstone Ginghams,
Extra Heavy Blue Denims,
White and Brown Cotton,
Blue Cotton and Drill.
A SPLENDID LOT OF
LADIES' & GIRLS' FANCY STRAW HATS
GENTS' AND BOYS
Straw, Drab and Felt Hats
CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL
Artificial Flowers, Fruits and Feathers,
Fancy Dress Stuffs,
Grenadines, Linen Lawns, &c.
WATER-PROOF TWEED, GRAY, BLACK and Blue, Black and Green, Black and Gold,
An Assortment of Clothing in Black and Fancy Tweeds,
Dark Blue Flannel and Scotch Fancy Tweeds,
Men's White Shirts, Fancy Regatta and Hickory Shirts.
BLACK AND COLORED MERINO AND COBURGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
Linen Thread, White Glace Cotton, Mending Cotton,
Black and Fancy Silk Ribbons and Velvets, in great variety
Gents' Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties in every style,
Ladies' and Gents' White and Fancy Cotton Hose,
Gents' and Boys' Brown and Fancy Cotton Socks,
Black Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Table Damask, Brown and Slate Hollands,
Honey Comb and Huckaback Towels, Linen Damask, Table Napkins,
Fancy Braces, Men's Cricketing Belts and Cricketing Caps,
Men's Aquatic Rum-pum-pus Hats, cheap and good,
Fancy Woolen Shirts, White and Brown Undershirts and Drawers,
Saddles of Various Qualities & Prices
Bridles, Bits, Spurs,
Paints and Paint Oil,
Whale Spades, Wrought Iron Nails,
Shingle Nails, Corrugated Iron,
Perforated Sheet Zinc.
Crockery-ware, Table Cutlery,
POCKET KNIVES,
Percussion Caps, Gunpowder, Shot,
Sail Twine, Fishing Lines, Netting Twine,
442-1m Wrapping Paper, Saw Files, Cutlery, &c., &c

Stone Fence Posts.
A Few Granite Fence Posts. For Sale Cheap. 436 1m H. M. WHITNEY.

AUCTION SALES.

By E. P. ADAMS.

THIS DAY.
Regular Cash Sale!
E. P. ADAMS WILL SELL FOR CASH,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY : : : : : JULY 16,
At 10 A. M., at Salesroom,
An Asst. of English and French Prints
Fine White Cotton, Brown Cotton,
Denims, Blue Cotton, Ticking, Lawns, Lustres, Marseilles Quilts—12-4, Towels, Sewing Cotton, Handkerchiefs, Table Covers, Blankets, Umbrellas, Men's Cotton Hose, Gray Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts.
GROCERIES,
Crushed Sugar, Hams, Bacon, Currants, Raisins, Corn Flour, Prunes, Vinegar, Sardines, Lard, Oysters, Lobsters, Tea, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil.
Crockery, Sauce Pans, Paddy, Rice, Cigars
&c. &c. &c.
1 Covered Carriage—Second-hand,
Two Small Boats, 1 Iron Windlass,
Lot of Junk and Sundries.
E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

Received per Steamship Costa Rica,
—AND—
Via Panama from London,
—AND—
For Sale by the Undersigned.
SUPERIOR PLAIN BLACK SILKS
PLAIN CASHMERES,
CRAPE CASHMERES,
REP CASHMERES,
BLACK GRO. GRAIN SILK,
BLACK REP SILK.
Printed Bordered Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real French Cambric Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Army Blankets or Berth Blankets,
PURE LINEN SHEETS FOR SINGLE BEDS OR BERTHS
—ALSO—
Received per Barque "WINDERMERE"
From Liverpool.
50 Tons Factory Filled Liverpool Salt,
50 Tons common Liverpool Salt,
25 Bbls. India Pale Ale, (McEwan's,)
Cases India Pale Ale, (McEwan's,)
Cases XXX Stout, (McEwan's,)
200 Green cases Geneva,
10 Quarter Casks Martell's Fine Brandy,
10 Quarter Casks Hennessy's Brandy,
50 Cases Hennessy's One, Two and Three Star Brandy,
118 Cases Fin at Scotch Whiskey,
20 Cases Fine Old Jamaica Rum,
30 Cases Superior Sherry,
25 Cases Superior Port,
20 Cases Laroure's Carte Rose Champagne,
5 Quarter Casks Fine Pale Sherry,
5 Quarter Casks Shamrock Old Irish Whiskey,
Also, on Hand and For Sale,
Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Blacksmiths' Coal,
White Lead, White Zinc, Newcastle Grindstones,
Sherry in Quarter Casks and Cases,
Superior Australian Wine, Case Gin,
Baskets Gin, Case Brandy, Case Whiskey,
Scotch Whiskey, in quarter casks,
Key Brand Ale, in glass,
Jeffries' Ale, in glass,
Ind Coope Ale, in glass.
—ALSO—
1 Sewing Machine, 1 small Steam Engine,
1 Double Bottom Wrought Iron Vat or Boiler,
1 Large Spur Wheel, and other second-hand MACHINERY,
☞ Casks, Tierces, Barrels, and other Containers, new and second-hand, at lowest market rates.
A few Superior Silk Handkerchiefs, Best English Blotting Paper and Stationery, &c., &c., &c.
439 1m W. L. GREEN.

PRICE LIST
—OF—
CHELSEA LAUNDRY!
HONOLULU, H. I., July 7, 1873.
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE FOLLOWING RATES will be charged on all work done at this Laundry:

Gentlemen's List. Cents

White or Colored Shirts, Polished, each	10
White or Colored Shirts, Plain, each	8½
White or Colored Collars, Polished, each	4
White or Colored Collars, Plain, each	3½
White or Colored Cuffs, Polished, ⅌ pair	4
White or Colored Cuffs, Plain, ⅌ pair	3½
White Coats, each	12½
White Pants, each	10
White Vests, each	10
Cloth Coats, each	20
Cloth Pants, each	15
Cloth Vests, each	12½
Undershirts, each	6¼
Drawers, each	6¼
Night Shirts, each	6¼
Night Pants, each	5
Handkerchiefs, each	4
Socks or Stockings, ⅌ pair	4

Ladies' List.

Underclothing, Plain, each	6¼
Underclothing, Starched, each	8½
Underclothing, Starched and Fluted, for each Ruffle	10
Skirts, Plain, each	15
Skirts, Tucked or Fluted, (and 10c. for each Ruffle) each	25
Waists, Plain	8½
Waists, Tucked or Fluted, (and 10c. for each Ruffle) each	15
Waists, Tucked or Fluted, and extra with lace, (and 10 cents for each Ruffle) each	25
Dresses, White or Colored, Plain	20
Dresses, Tucked or Fluted, (and 10 cents for each Ruffle) each	30
Dresses, Ruffled with Heading, and extra with Lace, (and 25 cents for each Ruffle) each	50
Night Dresses, Plain, each	6¼
Night Dresses, with Fluting, (8 cts. for each Ruffle) each	8½

Children's List.

Nightgowns, Plain, each	4
Drawers, Plain, each	4
Drawers, Fluted, each	6¼
Waists, Plain, each	4
Skirts, Plain, each	5
Skirts, Tucked or Fluted, each, (and 10c for each Ruffle)	10
Slips, Plain, each	6¼
Slips, Tucked or Fluted, each, (and 10c for each Ruffle)	8½
Dresses, Plain, each	8½
Dresses, Tucked or Fluted, each, (and 10c for each Ruffle)	12½
Socks or Stockings, ⅌ pair	2½

Household List.

Table Cloths, Large, Plain, each	20
Table Cloths, Large, Starched, each	25
Table Cloths, Medium, Plain, each	12½
Table Cloths, Medium, Starched, each	15
Table Cloths, Small, Plain, each	6¼
Table Cloths, Small, Starched, each	10
Sheets, Single, each	6¼
Sheets, Double, each	8½
Towels, each	3½
Napkins, each	4
Pillow Slips, Plain	4
Pillow Slips, Starched	6¼
Pillow Slips, Fluted	10
Counterpanes, Large, each	25
Counterpanes, Small, each	12½
Blankets, Large, each	20
Blankets, Medium, each	15
Blankets, Small, each	12½
Window Curtains, Large, ⅌ pair	25
Window Curtains, Medium, ⅌ pair	20
Window Curtains, Small, ⅌ pair	15
Mosquito Nets, each	50

MY MOTTO—What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.
MY INTENTION—To give Satisfaction to all.
MY TERMS—Cash on Delivery.
I Respectfully Solicit the Public Patronage
☞ Office at Messrs. JUDD & LAINE'S Grocery Store, 52 Fort Street.
Wagon calls for all Orders.
442-1y W. M. WALLACE, Proprietor.

SPERM OIL,
WARRANTED PURE, AND VERY LIGHT Color. For sale by
6 BOLLES & CO.

PITCH.
STOCKHOLM PITCH IN BBLS AND HF. BBLS. Wilmington Pitch in bbls. For sale by
6 BOLLES & CO.

SPERM CANDLES,
ASSORTED SIZES, PUT UP IN CARTOONS, and warranted the genuine article.
For sale by (6) BOLLES & CO.

SPUNYARN,
WORMLINE, HOUSELINE, SEIZING, MARLINE, &c. For sale by
6 BOLLES & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. S. BARTOW.

Room Sale.
ON WEDNESDAY, - - JULY 23,
At 10 O'Clock A. M., will be Sold,
DRY GOODS!
—SUCH AS—
Prints, Denims,
White, Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
Drillings, Coburgs and Alpacas,
Merinos, Woolen and Dress Goods,
Shawls, Blankets, Bed Spreads.
CLOTHING!
Woolen and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers,
Cassimere Pants, Socks and Stockings,
Drawers, White and Calico Shirts.
—ALSO—
Sacks of Brown Sugar, Cases of Ale,
Sacks of Flour,
AND A VARIETY OF SUNDRIES.
C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

Imported Carriage Horses!
At Auction.
By Order of the Administrators of His late Majesty, I am instructed to Sell at Public Auction,
On SATURDAY, - - - JULY 26th
In Front of Sales Room,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
A MARE AND HORSE,
Imported by His late Majesty from California. Have been driven together as a Span.
C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer.

For Sale.
A TWO-WHEEL CHAISE, IN GOOD ORDER Apply to C. S. BARTOW.

Ready! Aim! Fire!
250 Muskets, Guns, Pistols, Revolvers
AMMUNITION, AND
Sewing Machines,
WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE at JOHN NEILL'S Lock and Gun Shop, No. 40 Fort Street, during the next three or four weeks, at a great reduction on former prices.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES cannot be sold at $25 below former prices, as they are a Genuine Household Pet, but will be sold cheap during the next three weeks. CALL AND EXAMINE.
—ALSO—
For Sale the Entire Business!
INCLUDING
Tools, Stock and Fixtures.
WARRANTED A LIVE BUSINESS FOR A GOOD MECHANIC.
One Silver Plating Battery for Sale.
J. NEILL would respectfully request that all persons having claims against him will present the same immediately, and all those indebted to him are kindly invited to call and settle the same without delay, as he expects to leave this Kingdom on or about the 8th of August, 1873.
442 1m J. NEILL, Honolulu, H. I.

THEO. H. DAVIES
Offers for Sale the Fine Assortment of Goods
NOW LANDING EX BARK WINDERMERE

Just Arrived
FROM LIVERPOOL
—WITH A—
Splendid Assortment
—OF—
GOODS FOR THIS MARKET!
BESIDES THE USUAL INVOICES OF
Prints,
Cottons,
Woollens,
Shirts,
Saddles,
—AND—
Fancy Goods
From London and Paris.
THE CARGO INCLUDES
Heavy Bagging,
White Lead, Zinc,
Boiled Oil,
Varnishes,
Oilmen's Stores
Gosnell's Cologne,
Rudall's Piccolo Piano Fortes!
McONIE'S CLARIFIERS,
Tennent's Ale.
Blood, Wolf & Co.'s Porter,
Bulk Ale,
CHAMPAGNE,
CLARET,
GINGER WINE,
GENEVA,
DUNVILLE WHISKEY
Steam Coal, Blacksmith's Coal!
Blue Fire Bricks,
Portland Cement,
Garden Tiles,
Flower Pots,
Liverpool Salt,
&c., &c. &c.
THEO. H. DAVIES.
441 3t

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

An Eloquent Address.

[The following address was delivered by the Rev. Eli Corwin, on the 30th of May, at the ceremonies attending the decoration of the soldiers' graves, at Jamestown, N. Y.]

FELLOW CITIZENS: In concord with countless loyal men all over the land, we come with our wives and our little ones to decorate the graves of the honored dead. Hither come we to pay our tribute of gratitude to the fallen heroes who in the service of their country ungrudgingly laid down their lives. We come to testify our unabated love for those brave men who sealed with their own life-blood the perpetuated charter of our liberties. We come to commemorate the valor of those who withheld no sacrifice, who were patient under the severest discipline, who voluntarily forsook the comforts of home to endure every hardship and to brave every danger, if only they might leave us a flag not dishonored, a nation not dismembered, and freedom dominant over all the land.

Not with heathenish superstition do we worship the spirits of the departed brave. But we do revere the names, we cherish the memory, and we honor the valor and devotion of those who, in the season of its greatest peril, were the saviors of their country. And in this hearty tribute of reverence and gratitude, what more fitting than that all, of every political party and of every religious creed, should join; for, under God, we all owe our peace, safety and prosperity, not to the worth, and wisdom, and industry of the living alone, but largely also to the unselfish devotion of those who died that the nation might live.

Who can tell all that we have gained by their self-sacrifice, or measure the damage and the loss which had resulted to us, had they refused in the crisis of danger to risk everything upon the issue?

The cause to which they devoted themselves was well worth the sacrifice; for justice and humanity and the highest hopes of civilization, and the grandest possibilities of progress for two races, were in it. It was a desperate conflict for human rights and democratic consistency, that our political professions and practices might thenceforth agree; that this land in all its length and breadth might indeed be the asylum of the oppressed and the home of the free. It was the quick rallying of true men prompted not alone by patriotic devotion to the old flag, which men in their madness had trailed and trampled in the dust; it was a great popular uprising for the maintenance in its integrity, of the most equitable government on the face of the earth. That martial tread of a million men! what a forceful protest against the spirit of faction which had decreed that the Republic should perish if so slavery in this heritage of freedom might be perpetuated. That martial tread of a million men! what a popular verdict of guilt and swift pursuing punishment pronounced against the greatest crime on record in the history of the Western World.

The course of events has shown that this was what divine providence enlisted them for, whether or not they themselves purposed so much. What though some of them may have wrought and fought for higher purposes than they intended. Shall we honor them the less because God honored them so much? Right well then have ye written all their names upon your Roll of Honor. Tell it to your children, that they may tell it again to theirs: This is the record of our illustrious dead.

O, ye heroes! that gave your lives for the life of the land, there are no faded leaves in the chaplet wreaths which willing hands would weave for you. By us and by our children through many coming generations this record shall be rehearsed, and your memories shall abide. Successive winters may throw their snowy mantle over the mounds that mark your resting places in the beauteous gardens of the dead, but not one word from that illustrious record shall fade from view, not one name from these rolls of honor shall be blotted out. Each returning spring time, exchanging the cold winding sheet for the variegated tapestry of nature's most tasteful workmanship, shall bring its floral tribute to decorate these graves. And as the Summer's sun shall greet with genial warmth these hallowed grounds, so shall our hearts be warm with grateful emotion as we think how much we owe to those whose fame is imperishable though their remains may moulder to decay.

> "Theirs was the simple faith, the will complete,
> The Soldier daring, never taught retreat,
> Who only saw, wherever danger led,
> The star of duty shining overhead,
> Followed that star through battle's burning breath,
> And hailed it shining on the front of death."

And you who mourn the loss of those who were as dear to you as your own lives; you who saw your fathers and sons, your husbands, your brothers and your betrothed, go forth in the full strength of manhood only to return hither for burial; you who feel to-day that your fondest earthly hopes and your choicest earthly friendships are buried in these soldiers' graves; while we sincerely sorrow with you to think how much it cost to maintain the liberty and the life of a nation that stood upon the very verge of ruin, we rejoice with you that the sacrifice was not in vain. Yes, gladness chases away the gloom when we remember that neither they nor you withheld the needful sacrifice. If, even then, in the first intensity of your griefs, when with muffled drum and the funeral dirge, you laid to rest the loved and the honored brave, you could, through the tear drops of your sorrow, have seen the bright bow of promise spanning the stormy sky, you could have said as submissively as now you say it, O, God, the sacrifice is terrible indeed, but the grand results have more than justified the cost.

Ye honored fathers, now bowed with age who, without a murmur, gave your sons to be slain, yourselves with patriarchal faith binding them to the altar, accept anew our thanks and the pledges of our sympathy as to-day we stand in stead of those whom you had hoped to lean upon as the staff and stay of your declining years.

O, orphan children, grown prematurely old under the heavy weight of care which your early bereavement brought upon you; O, woman, so patient under your burden of grief, we owe you not less for your heroic endurance even when your broken heart strings refuse evermore to make the melody to which they vibrated in your earlier years, we owe you not less of gratitude and love in your desolate orphanage and weary widowhood, than to those who suffered far less than you in their brave yet brief career.

And you, the living heroes of the Grand Army of the Republic, in what respect are you conscious that death could have sanctified your heroism? How could it have made you more worthy of our gratitude than your deeds of valor and your self-sacrificing devotion have made you? Scarred veterans of many a well-fought field, bearing in your own bodies the marks of your unflinching bravery, we honor you to-day not less than we honor those who as your comrades fell at your side. Who shall say that you less than they are honored of God, seeing He has permitted you not only to share the hardships and dangers of the conflict, but to see and to enjoy with us the grand results of the victory?

As this army of strength and beauty was marshaling in procession for its work of love and its sincere tribute of affection, I seemed in imagination to see the long line of the brave dead coming up to march with us to-day, and as all were ready to give them the place of honor they seemed to say, "Not so; ours was the place of honor when for the defense of great principles we stood in the fore front of the fight. But they hold the highest place of honor to-day, who are foremost in the defense of those same principles, who are ready now to sacrifice most for the honor of the nation, who are most loyal to the government under which they live, and who are doing what they can to perpetuate the power of a people, more than ever, one and indivisible."

It is, at best, with a hypocritical show of reverence that we garnish the sepulchres of the dead, if in our lives we breathe not the spirit which inspired their deeds. Let none of us, then, ever again be brought into bondage to party, since all the blood that flowed in fratricidal strife was poured out that this might more than ever be consecrated as a land of freemen. Let us be fearless and faithful in the rebuke of corruption in every party, following the leadership of the best men only so far as they are the honest and faithful representatives of the best principles. Let us insist upon perfect purity in the high places of power, even though it should result in the casting down of popular idols; dooming some, alas, whom all have delighted to honor, to hopeless political oblivion, if not to go down, broken hearted, into dishonored graves. But let us fear and frown upon that spirit of faction which makes the partizan so bitter in his prejudices, so cruel in his suspicions, and so relentless in his hate.

And now that the asperities of war are passing away, and that the results of the war are so generally accepted, let us petition for the down coming of the richest blessings upon every portion of the land; that in the very furrows of war, all shapeless and gory, there may come up the verdure and the flowers, the harvest and the bloom of prosperity and of peace.

The Human Ear.

Let us describe what is probably the most frequent way in which the ear is impaired; that is, by the attempt to clean it. It ought to be understood that the passage of the ear does not require cleaning by us. Nature undertakes that task, and in the healthy state fulfills it perfectly. Her means for cleaning the ear is the wax. Perhaps the reader has never wondered what becomes of the ear-wax. I will tell him. It dries up into thin, fine scales, and these peel off, one by one, from the surface of the passage, and fall imperceptibly, leaving behind them a perfectly clean, smooth surface. In health the passage of the ear is very dirty; but, if we attempt to clean it, we infallibly make it so. Here—by a strange lack of justice, as it would seem, which, however, has no doubt a deep justice at the bottom—the best people, those who love cleanliness, suffer most, and good and careful nurses do a mischief negligent ones avoid. Washing the ear out with soap and water is bad; it keeps the wax moist when it ought to become dry and scaly, increases its quantity unduly, and makes it absorb the dust with which the air always abounds. But the most hurtful thing is introducing the corner of the towel, screwed up, and twisting it round. This does more harm to the ears than all the other mistakes together. It drives down the wax upon the membrane, much more than it gets it out. Let any one who doubts this make a tube like the passage, especially with the curves which it possesses; let him put a thin membrane at one end, smear the surface with a substance like the ear wax, and then try to get it out so by a towel. But this plan does much more mischief than merely pressing down the wax. It irritates the passage, and makes it cast off small flakes of skin, which dry up and become extremely hard, and these are also hardly pressed down upon the membrane. Often it is not only deafness that ensues, but pain and inflammation, and then matter is formed which the hard mass prevents from escaping, and the membrane becomes diseased and worse may follow.

Washing should extend only to the outer surface, as far as the finger can reach. It is a bad practice, also, to put cotton wool soaked in laudanum or chloroform into the ear for the relief of toothache. When a child's ear becomes painful, as it often does, everything should be done to soothe it, and all strong, irritating applications should be avoided. Pieces of hot fig or onion should not be put in, but warm flannels should be applied, with poppy fomentation if the pain does not soon subside.

It should be remembered that constantly covering up the ear is adapted to injure it. On the whole, men, in whom the ear is habitually exposed, suffer if anything less from ear-disease than women, in whom it is often covered.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Wars Now Going On.

Despite the efforts of the Universal Peace Alliance there are now a number of wars going on. Men have not yet even began to beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks. We could wish that the Peace Alliance could have its own way, but unfortunately see as yet no sign of such an occurrence. There are now going on—

1. An internal war between the Republican Government of Spain and Don Carlos, the legitimate heir of the Bourbons to the throne. This war has continued for some time, with varying success. At present there seems no hope of a decided victory by either army.

2. The war between Cuba and the mother country. The struggle has continued for years. It has been prosecuted with vigor on both sides and ferocity on one. The end is not yet.

3. The war between Russia and Khiva. Russia, though she will doubtlessly ultimately be successful, will have to earn her conquest of the Khanate of Khiva by marching over the deserts of the Khan and fighting his soldiers.

4. The war between the Dutch and the Sultan at Atcheen. This conflict will, after the close of the present armed neutrality, break out before many months with renewed fury.

5. The war between Sir Samuel Baker and his forces and the slave-dealers of the White Nile.

To all these wars must be added the occasional conflicts that occur on the banks of the Rio Grande between the Mexicans and the Texans; the chronic revolutions of Central and South America; the difficulties between the English in India and the wild tribes on their northern frontier—difficulties finally to be settled only by force of arms; and the internal struggles, leading to occasional bloodshed, in most countries of the world, not excepting our own. Peace may come, but it has not come.—*New York World.*

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Late Foreign News.

Mark Twain sailed for Europe May 17th.

One hundred failures are announced in Vienna, and the money panic still increases.

Spain cast a total vote of 1,250,000 at the last election for a Constituent Cortes.

The national debt of England was $824,000,000 ten years ago. It now is $785,800,000.

Senator Casserly has returned his back pay as a member of the Forty-second Congress ($970.-40).

One hundred miles of the western end of the Northern Pacific Railway has been contracted for.

Tweed is selling his New York real estate, and is advised by his counsel not to stand trial in that city.

Los Angeles wool raisers are commencing to ship their wool direct to New York from that port.

A close census taken by the police shows that there are 8,403 places in New York City where liquor is sold.

A field gun has been invented in France which gives a ten-pound projectile a velocity of 2,000 feet a second.

A colored Roman Catholic Church was dedicated recently at St. Louis, the first west of the Mississippi.

An Edinburgh lady wears a mole skin mantle, made from the coats of 600 moles captured on her own property.

The Khan of Khiva has ordered all the able-bodied males in his dominions to arms to stop the advancing Russians.

Sir Wm. Baker has been again heard from. He had got through the Nile up to Lake Victoria Nianza with much difficulty.

It is estimated that between $900,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 of American railway bonds have been negotiated in Germany.

In the Spanish election for Constituent Cortes, the Ministerialists have 310 out of 388 members; the Monarchists elect but 30 members.

Pope Pius is again in alarming illness. He passed his eighty-first birthday on the 13th of May, and can hardly be expected to live long.

It appears that seventy-five men perished in the Pictou, Nova Scotia, coal mine that took fire. None have been rescued, and it is still burning.

The Russians have had a fight with some Turcomans, in which twenty-two of the latter were killed and one thousand of their camels captured.

The Carlists had a pitched battle with 3,000 Government troops on the 5th of May, in which the former gained a complete victory after a hard fight.

Miss S. F. Wilkinson of Bridgeport, Conn., has gained a verdict of $25,000 damages against "Brick Pomeroy" for breach of promise of marriage.

Prussia is about to apply a part of her share of the war indemnity to relieve the stringency in the money markets of Germany and to cancel railway debts.

While the Quebec gates were being removed a looker-on suggested that the nails should be preserved for sale to American tourists, and they were bought at once.

The growing use of the English language is shown in a recent shipment of sixty copies of Webster's unabridged dictionary from Springfield, Mass., to Yokohama.

On the western coast of Africa are found over 100 organized churches, and some 15,000 converts. In Sierra Leone, 50,000 civilized Africans worship God every Sabbath.

Out of 249 patients in the inebriate asylum in Binghamton, N. Y., 122 are children of drunkards, from which the deduction is inferable that the habit is in some degree hereditary.

The losses by the United States in the Modoc war foot up 71 killed and 67 wounded. This is a terrible slaughter considering that the whole Modoc force numbers less than 100 braves.

It is said that R. B. Woodward of San Francisco, has secured 160 acres of land on the summit of Mount Diablo, where he is to put up a hotel and make the "White Mountains" of the Pacific.

Cunard steamers will hereafter take different routes in their eastern and western voyages to avoid collisions in darkness and fog. The danger is becoming formidable on account of the large number of ocean ferry boats now in service.

The New York *Herald* states that the recent heavy increase of bullion in the Bank of England, is on account of the intended speedy payment of the "Alabama" indemnity money, which amounts to $15,500,000, and which is due on the 1st of October.

In the latest intelligence from Peru is a brief statement to the effect that of 80,354 coolies shipped from Macao to Peru during the past twelve years, 32,527 perished from shipwreck, and five per cent of the whole from suicide or sickness.

The colored people are organizing for a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Institute, New York, to take into consideration their rights under the law, guaranteeing them the full enjoyment in the admission to theatres and other entertainments, also respect from hotel proprietors.

A steamer is building having six keels, placed at equal distance on her flat bottom, intended as a channel steamer, running between France and England. Her sides are perpendicular, without any curvature. Being of light draught, the keels being only two feet deep, and rolling under such circumstances impossible, sea sickness will be obviated. Under sail and steam the passage is to be accomplished in little more than half an hour.

The Revista *Militaire* furnishes the following information respecting the number of horses and draught animals in the various countries in Europe: Russia appears to have 18,000,000 horses, and to employ 325,000 for her army. In Germany there are 2,500,000 draught animals; in Austria, 3,100,000; in France, 4,250,000; in England, 2,666,000; in Italy, 1,100,000, or 700,000 horses and mules and 400,000 donkeys. In the last war Germany had as many as 290,000 horses, and it is calculated that France requires 230,000. In France mules are extensively used in the military train, and the country contains 500,000 donkeys.

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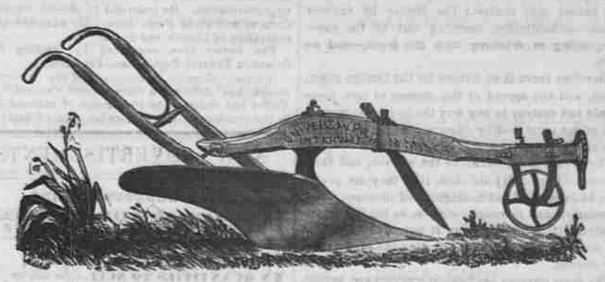
1873.  1873.

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