HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

VOL. IV---NO. 48. HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1868. {$6.00 PER YEAR.

Hawaiian Gazette

PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday Morning,

AT $6.00 PER ANNUM.

Mailed to Foreign Subscribers at $7.00.

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

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

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. G. DICKSON,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer
In Lumber and Building Materials. Fort, King and
25] Merchant Streets, Honolulu, H. I. [1y4

W. L. GREEN,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & BROKER
Office in Fire-proof Buildings on Queen Street,
28] Honolulu, H. I. [1y4

C. N. SPENCER. H. MACFARLANE.
CHAS. N. SPENCER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
24] Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [1y

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
10 Fort st., Honolulu, opposite T. C. Hoeck's. 1y4

C. E. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER & DEALER
In Furniture of every description. Furniture Warerooms on Fort Street, opposite Chase's Photograph Gallery. Workshop at the old stand on Hotel Street, near Fort. Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to. [1y
41]

W. BENNETT,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
41] King Street, next to the Bethel, Honolulu. [1y

M. T. DONNELL,
CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER,
King Street, Honolulu, opposite Lewis' Cooper Shop.
41] Will buy and sell second-hand Furniture. [1y

JOHN TIBBETS. THOS. SORENSON.
TIBBETS & SORENSON,
SHIP CARPENTERS & CAULKERS
At D. Foster & Co's Old Stand,
40] Near the Honolulu Iron Works. [1y

THEO. H. DAVIES,
[LATE JANION, GREEN & CO.]
IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND AGENT FOR—
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., and
Northern Assurance Company. 3-1y4

HYMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Snow's Building, Merchant Street, Honolulu. [50-1y4

J. S. WALKER. S. C. ALLEN.
WALKER & ALLEN,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
19] Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. f(1y4

L. L. TORBERT,
DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
12 OFFICE—Corner Queen and Fort streets. 1y4

BOLLES & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Queen Street, Honolulu. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hawaiian Produce.
—REFERS BY PERMISSION TO—
C L Richards & Co, | H Hackfeld & Co,
C Brewer & Co, | C L Richards & Co,
D C Waterman Esq, | Castle & Cooke. [2-1y4

M. RAPLEE,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT,
Office with ADAMS & WILDER, Queen Street.
—REFERS BY PERMISSION TO—
Messrs C L Richards & Co, | Messrs Walker & Allen,
Messrs C Brewer & Co, | Adams & Wilder. [41-3

IRA RICHARDSON,
IMPORTER & DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES,
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, corner of Fort and Merchant Streets, Honolulu. 9-1y4

EDWIN JONES,
GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER,
Lahaina, Maui.
Money and Recruits furnished to Ships on the most
10] favorable terms. [1y4

CHUNG HOON,
Commission Merchant and General Agent,
Importer of Teas and other Chinese and Foreign Goods, Wholesale Dealer in Hawaiian Produce, and Agent for the Paukaa and Anamuhu Sugar Plantations. Fire-proof Store on Nuuanu Street, below King. 21-1y4

AFONG & ACHUCK,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers
In General Merchandise and China Goods, in the Fire-proof Store on Nuuanu Street, under the Public Hall. 43-1y4

GEORGE G. HOWE,
Dealer in Redwood and Northwest Lumber,
Shingles, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Nails, Paints, etc.,
26] at his old stand on the Esplanade. [1y4

E. S. FLAGG,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
ADDRESS—Post-Office Box No. 22, Honolulu. [28-6m

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
38] Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [1y4

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
4] Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [1y4

A. S. CLEGHORN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Fire-Proof Store, corner of Queen and Kaahumanu Streets, Honolulu. Retail Establishment on Nuuanu Street 4-1y4

THEODORE C. HEUCK,
IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
*1] Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [1y

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
8] Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [1y

THE TOM MOORE TAVERN,
BY J. O'NIELL,
26] Corner of King and Fort Streets. [1y4

CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT,
DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES,
And Periodicals, Fort Street, Honolulu. [19-1y4

B. F. EHLERS. A. JAEGER.
B. F. EHLERS & CO.,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Fire-proof Store on Fort Street, above Odd Fellows' Hall. 27-1y4

E. P. ADAMS. S. G. WILDER.
ADAMS & WILDER,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
27] Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [1y4

C. S. BARTOW,
AUCTIONEER,
Salesroom on Queen Street, one door from Kaahumanu Street. 17-1y4

JOHN H. PATY,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds
For the State of California. Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co., Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu. [2-1y4

H. A. WIDEMANN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
6] Office at the Interior Department. [1y4

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SHERMAN PECK. B. S. P. CARTER.
C. BREWER & CO.,
SHIPPING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HONOLULU, H. I.
AGENTS—Of the Boston and Honolulu Packet Line.
AGENTS—For the Makee, Wailuku and Hana Plantations.
AGENTS—For the Purchase and Sale of Island Produce.
—REFER TO—
JOHN M. HOOP, Esq. ..... New York
CHAS. BREWER & Co. ..... Boston
JAS. HUNNEWELL, Esq. ..... Boston
J. C. MERRILL & Co. ..... San Francisco
B. S. SPAIN & Co. ..... San Francisco
CHAS. W. BROOKS, Esq. ..... San Francisco
3-1y4

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's superior Furnishing Goods. Store in Makee's Block, Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [10-1y4

J. P. HUGHES,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
Of all kinds of Saddlery. Carriage trimming done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to. Corner of Fort and Hotel
19] Streets, Honolulu. [1y4

F. H. & G. SEGELKEN,
TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS,
AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nuuanu Street, between Merchant & Queen.
Have constantly on hand, Stoves, Pipe, Galvanized Iron Pipe, Plain and Hose Bibbs, Stop-cocks, India Rubber Hose—best 3-ply, in lengths of 25 and 50 feet, with couplings and pipe complete. Bath-Tubs, and also a very large stock of Tinware of every description.
Particular attention given to Ship-Work. Orders from the other Islands will be carefully attended to.
Thankful to the Citizens of Honolulu and the Islands generally for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to business to merit the same for the future. 37-1y

J. H. THOMPSON,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
Queen Street, Honolulu,
Has constantly on hand and for sale at the Lowest Market Prices, a good assortment of the Best Refined Bar Iron, and the Best Blacksmith's Coal. 38-1y

R. RYCROFT,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,
King St, two doors west of Castle & Cooke's.
Has on hand, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets, Wash-Basins, Force and Lift Pumps, Lead and Galvanized Iron Pipes, and Plumber's Brass-works. Being the only Plumber in the city, he will execute all orders entrusted to him in a workmanlike manner. [38-3m

JNO. NOTT. SAM'L NOTT.
JOHN NOTT & CO.,
COPPER AND TIN SMITHS,
Kaahumanu St, one door above Flitner's,
Beg leave to inform the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Copper Work, such as Stills, Strike Pans, Sorghum Pans, Worms, Pumps, etc. Also on hand, a full assortment of Tin Ware, which we offer for sale at the Lowest Market Prices.
All kinds of Repairing done with Neatness and Dispatch. Orders from the other Islands will meet with prompt attention. 38-3m

JAMES L. LEWIS,
COOPER AND GAUGER,
At the Old Stand, corner King & Bethel Sts.
A Large Stock of Oil Shooks and all kinds of Coopering Materials constantly on hand. He hopes by attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed, and for which he now returns his thanks. 38-3m

MR. J. COSTA,
JEWELER AND ENGRAVER,
Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall,
Is prepared to execute with promptness, all work in his line of business, such as Watch and Clock repairing, Manufacturing Jewelry and Engraving. 38-3m

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT,
Office on James Robinson & Co's Wharf.
Continues the business on his old plan of settling with officers and seamen immediately on their shipping at his office. Having no direct or indirect connection with any outfitting establishment, and allowing no debts to be collected in his office, he hopes to give as good satisfaction in the future as he has in the past. 38-3m

G. W. NORTON & CO.,
COOPERS AND GAUGERS,
At the New Stand on the Esplanade.
We are prepared to attend to all work in our line at the Shop next to the Custom House, where we can be found at all working hours. We have on hand and for sale, Oil Casks and Barrels of different sizes, new and old, which we will sell at the very Lowest Market Rates. All work done in a thorough manner and warranted to give satisfaction. All kinds of Coopering Materials and Tools for sale. 38-3m

PIANOS TUNED.
PIANOS and other Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired, by CHARLES DERBY, at the Hawaiian Theatre.
Lessons given on the Piano & Guitar.
The best of references given. [31-1y4

VOLCANO HOUSE,
CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS now open for the reception of visitors to the Volcano House, who may rely on finding comfortable rooms, a good table, and prompt attendance. Experienced guides for the Crater always on hand.
STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS!
Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can procure animals warranted to make the journey, by D. H. HITCHCOCK, Esq. 37-1y

NEVILLE & BARRETT,
Planters & General Store Keepers
KEOPUKA, SOUTH KONA, HAWAII.
(Near Kealakekua Bay.)
Island produce bought, Ships supplied with Wood, Beef and other necessaries.
Agent at Honolulu..... A. S. CLEGHORN.
11- 1y4

R. W. ANDREWS,
MACHINIST,
Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.
Gives particular attention to the repair of Fire Arms, Sewing Machines, & Locks.
Drawings of Machinery, &c., made to Order.
50- 1y4

HAWAIIAN LEATHER.
Sole & Saddle Leather & Tanned Goat-Skins.
A REGULAR SUPPLY, FROM the Celebrated
Waimea Tannery,
and for sale at the Lowest Market Rates by
A. S. CLEGHORN,
38-3m Agent.

KONA COFFEE.
I HAVE ON HAND A SUPERIOR Lot of
Kona Coffee,
Selected by Messrs. NEVILLE & BARRETT, whose facilities are second to none. The attention of Dealers is requested before purchasing elsewhere.
For sale in quantities to suit by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

H. W. SEVERANCE. C. K. CLARK.
SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
405 Front St, corner of Clay, San Francisco.
We will attend to the sale of Sugar and all kinds of Island Produce, also to the purchasing and forwarding of Merchandise. Cash Advances made on Consignments. 38-6m

JOHN M'CRAKEN, Portland. J. C. MERRILL, S. F. Cal.
M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Portland, Oregon.
Having been engaged in our present business for upwards of twelve years, and being located in a Fire-proof Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Staples, such as Sugar, Syrups, Rice, Pulu, Coffee, etc., to advantage. Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon Market, to which personal attention will be paid, and upon which cash advances will be made when required.
—REFERENCES—
Charles W Brooks ..... San Francisco
J C Merrill & Co ..... "
Fred Iken ..... "
Badger & Lindenberger ..... "
James Patrick & Co ..... "
Wm T Coleman & Co ..... "
Stevens, Baker & Co ..... "
Allen & Lewis ..... Portland
Ladd & Tilton ..... "
Leonard & Green ..... " 1-1y4

E. M. VAN REED,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Kanagawa, Japan,
Having the best facilities through an intimate connection with the Japanese trade for the past eight years, is prepared to transact any business entrusted to his care, with dispatch. 17-1y4

H. M. WILLIAMS, H. P. BLANCHARD, C. E. MORGAN.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
31] 305 Front Street, San Francisco. [6m

LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
32] Cor. Battery & Clay Sts, San Francisco. [6m

INSURANCE NOTICES.

SAN FRANCISCO
BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the San Francisco Board of Underwriters, comprising the
California Insurance Company,
Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co.,
Pacific Insurance Company,
California Lloyd's, and
Home Mutual Insurance Company.
Beg leave to inform Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that all Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of the above Companies against perils of the seas and other risks, at or near the Sandwich Islands, will have to be verified by them.
38-3m H. HACKFELD & CO.

CALIFORNIA
INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of the above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on **Cargo, Freight** and **Treasure,** by **Coasters,** from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa.
8-1y4 H. HACKFELD & CO.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of San Francisco.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies on **Cargoes, Freights** and **Treasure.**
WALKER & ALLEN,
38-3m Agents, Honolulu.

HAMBURGH–BREMEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against Fire, on **Stone** and **Brick Buildings,** and on **Merchandise** stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
5-1y4 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

J. D. WICKE,
AGENT FOR THE BREMEN BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
All average claims against said Underwriters, occurring in or about this Kingdom, will have to be certified before me. 7-1y4

Insurance Notice.
THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH Foreign Marine Insurance Company, (Limited), has received instructions to reduce the rates of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the *Lowest Rates,* with a special reduction on Freight per Steamers. THEO. H. DAVIES,
45-tf *Agent Brit. For. Mar. Ins. Co. (Limited).*

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

1868 1868
THOMAS SPENCER—PLANTATION
1868
HILO, H. I.
Sugar and Molasses.
CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers, by
WALKER & ALLEN,
38-3m Agents.

ONOMEA PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
WALKER & ALLEN,
38-3m Agents.

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
WALKER & ALLEN,
38-3m Agents.

WAILUKU PLANTATION.
NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR Sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
C. BREWER & CO.,
38-3m Agents.

MAKEE PLANTATION.
New Crop of Sugar & Molasses
NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers by
C. BREWER & CO.,
38-3m Agents.

Germany since the War of 1866.

[From la Revue des Deux Mondes.]

V.

The last question to be examined is this: Will the States of Southern Germany join the Confederation? or, as it is more commonly expressed, Will Prussia cross the Main? An exaggerated importance is attributed to this point when it is made a question of peace or war. The Main was passed before the Treaty of Prague, for after the 26th of August, 1866, with the view of repulsing the foreign invasion that was then apprehended, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden concluded with Prussia secret conventions, placing under the direct command of King William all their forces and armies. From that date, the military union has been a fact, and it is the only one that can inspire the neighboring nations with uneasiness. On the 8th of July last, another treaty was signed, establishing economical unity. The Zollverein is re-constituted on the basis of an united Parliament, in which Representatives from all parts of Germany will assemble, and where a decision arrived at by a majortiy of them will have the force of law, and will not be at the mercy of the veto of one State, that would endanger the union indispensable to the material progress of all the others. It was, undoubtedly, in view of these Conventions that the fourth article of the Treaty of Prague was couched in these terms: "The national bond to be established between the Southern States and the Northern Confederation, shall be regulated by an ultimate understanding of the two parties."

The absolute separation of the North and the South has, therefore, never been accomplished, and was never thought to be, by any one who has ever taken the trouble to read the text of the Treaty of Prague. A national bond *will be* established between the North and the South; an offensive and defensive alliance exists between them; the Prussian military system will be introduced into the South, and in case of war its centingent of men will be merged in the Prussian army; and Conventions regarding coinage, and civil and commercial laws, will soon produce a complete uniformity. Knowing all these facts, what is the great importance to be attached to the would-be barrier of the Main?

It is a certainty that the North and the South will be eventually joined together—there is no doubt about it. It is the wish of the immense majority of the population on both sides of the Main. The recent address of the Chamber of Deputies of Baden embodied these sentiments in the most emphatic manner: "The German nation will not find calmness and peace until it has discovered the definite form likely to hasten a more complete organization of the national bond between the Northern Confederation and the Southern States, which alone will give to Germany the essential conditions of life and prosperity. On the other hand, Europe will never enjoy the full assurance of a durable peace before the re-organization of Germany is accomplished on either side of the Main, because German Unity is the guarantee of natural rights, the progress of peaceful civilization, and the necessary check to the policy of conquest." It is very evident that the movement towards Unity, more impetuous now than it has ever been, will not stop before an imaginary frontier which seems to have been traced rather as a barrier to the conquering ambition of Prussia than as an obstacle to the wishes of the South.

It may be interesting to be acquainted with the parties opposed to a complete unification: they are precisely all the extreme parties.

In the North, the feudal party apprehends a too intimate union with the South, fearing that the Prussian genius—*Preussenthum*—that is to say, the spirit of order, obedience, respect for the throne and religion, should be weakened and lost in the midst of the Southern people, animated by democratic or ultramontane tendencies.

King William is yet undecided, entertaining the same fears and apprehensions; and yet he would be glad, as his son intimated, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the renewal of the works of the Cathedral of Cologne, "to lay the last stone to the edifice which has been so long in course of construction." Wilhelm I. must be in the same situation as Victor Emmanuel, who did not see, without regret, his honest and dear little Piedmont merged in the great and lazy Italian populations.

As to Mr. von Bismarck, he is not at all impatient to hurry on this re-union of all the German people, (at least he says as much, and we can believe him), because it is beyond a doubt that the Liberal party would receive from the South such a powerful reinforcement as would cause the failure of every absolutist measure by an enormous and compact majority. But the Federal Chancellor can not, for fear of destroying his prestige and influence, express these fears, or show the slightest hesitation to receive the Southern States into the bosom of the Confederation, if they should formally express such a wish.

In the South, the adversaries of the Northern Confederation are, the democrats, who are numerous in Wurtemberg, and the extreme ultramontanes of Bavaria. The democrats want a Federal Union as in Switzerland, but they dislike Prussia, which appears to them the representative of military power and absolutism. The extreme ultramontanes are opposed to Prussia because it is a Protestant country, and because it has vanquished Austria—all-devoted to the Church. But strange to say, many Roman Catholics incline towards Prussia, and desire the immediate union of the North and the South, and while deploring the exclusion of Austria, are in favor of Prussia, whose government reposes on the principle of authority, and does not in any way interfere with Catholic influence in the schools or in society, which is not always the case in the Southern States.

Aside from the opposition which we have just enumerated, the immense majority of the South desires the union with the North. Mr. Varnbuhler, the Minister of Wurtemberg, in laying before the Assembly the Military Convention with Prussia, pointed out the reason of that desire. "Nobody," says he, "can seriously conceive the possibility of the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, but the Southern States can not remain isolated. To whom can they trust? to Austria? Who would dare to seriously propose it? We have, therefore, nothing left but to accept the North German Confederation alliance, if we do not want to be traitors to our German Fatherland.

This feeling is so strong that the Assembly of Baden accepted, with the exception of one vote, the obligatory military service—that impost of blood which is the hardest to bear. The business men want the economical union with the North, to profit by the remarkable development of commerce in Prussia. We have, therefore, the best reasons to believe that, sooner or later, there will be an union of the two separated parts into one Confederation. The Germans hold that the Treaty of Prague is not an obstacle to this result. The object of that Treaty is to guarantee, according to their opinion, a national existence to the Southern States, and enable them to constitute an independent Confederation, but if they choose not to do it, and if they wish to avail themselves of their independence to freely and willingly unite themselves to their brethren of the North, who can prevent them?

What is the interest of France in this question? Mr. Forcade very ably defined it when he said, "German Unity with despotism might be dangerous, but with a free government it can not cause the slightest alarm." And it is almost certain that the fusion of the North and the South would insure the definite triumph of liberty.

It may be worthy of remark that it would be impossible to prevent by force the completion of German Unity. Formerly, it was easy enough to stop a sovereign desirous of aggrandizing his territory by conquest. Vanquished, he ceased his efforts, and his son would pursue another object; an incapable minister would succeed to an intelligent one. It is in such a manner that the European equilibrium has been preserved up to the present age. But now, that the national feeling has been roused, the situation is wholly different—no human strength can master it. It gets inflamed by defeats, and irritated by obstacles. It is transmitted from father to son, and in order to stifle it you would have to annihilate the whole race that keeps it sacredly in their hearts. See Italy and Poland: Italy coming to life after a thousand years of servitude, and Poland, that nothing can appease or discourage!

It has been reported that at Salzburg there was exhibited a copy of a secret treaty between Prussia and Russia. This is probably a fable, because there is no need of such treaties, which everybody keeps or violates according to convenience. Strong alliances are the result, not of arbitrary combinations concocted in the secrecy of cabinets by Ministers or Princes, but of the identity of interests. As long as Prussia feels that she is threatened from the west, she will turn eastward; as long as France and Austria show a hostile disposition, she will seek the assistance of Russia, and will help the Slavonic disturbances. If the case were to be reversed, and if France were to hold out a sympathetic hand to Germany, then would the situation assume a different aspect. The frontier being free from peril, the German, instead of saying—Unity first, and Liberty afterwards, would say, Liberty before all, and Unity afterwards. The great care of Germany would be to check the progress of Panslavism. The interests of Prussia and Austria would become again identical, and alliances would be modified. Panslavism is for France but a distant danger, while it is for Germany a grave peril, for the Slavonians are in the very core of its provinces, and Trieste is situated in Slavonic land.

There is no danger for France in the establishment of a Germany based upon the foundations of national rights and of liberty, but there would be in the possible constitution of a great Germanic-Slavonic Empire, with 70,000,000 of people, mutually oppressing each other—Hungarians, Germans and Slavonians—an Empire necessarily despotic, for despotism alone can maintain the union of people who would otherwise follow their national aspirations—an Empire fatally hostile to Italy, and especially so to France: not to her temporary interests of dynasty or ambition, but to her institutions and her very genius, because it is she, after all, who has made the revolution of 1789 the very embodiment of the great ideas of liberty and justice. This was the traditional and historic danger which the ancient monarchy has ever combatted; which the present government averted in 1851, 1859 and 1863, and which finally vanished away before the Prussian sword at the battle of Kœnigsgraetz. EMILE DE LAVALEYE.

[*Translated by* EM. FENARD.]

Conservation of Forests.

Among the reports prepared for the Science and Art Department on the various classes in the Paris Exhibition of last year, and which have now been published among the Parliamentary papers, is one upon forestry, by Mr. Webber, of the Forest Department of India. The writer questions whether wood is not of more importance to man than iron. He remarks that in Europe, for several centuries, governments have found it necessary to interfere to protect the forests from destruction. In other countries, not long since covered with dense forests, where the constant cutting of timber has been going on, it is found that timber is getting scarce, even for present use; no thought has been taken at all of the future. India, the great country of jungles, has awakened, and established a system of forest conservation, but not until pine had to be imported from Norway. America still boasts of her inexhaustible forests and her vast clearings, and goes on hacking away. A Californian sawyer, who has made his fortune in 10 years out of 100 acres of forest grant, picked on the bank of a navigable river, will tell you that the timber is inexhaustible; that his saw-mill still stands in a forest so dense that you would scarcely know a tree had been cut; and that since he came there every facing to water carriage is occupied by parties who are at work clearing their grants. But these are bare statements. It is thus that all timber gets carried away or destroyed in the most magnificent forests, and a period comes when it is found that all the trees are cut down, and none have grown to replace them. Such a probability would have been laughed at in India 50 years ago, yet now it has actually occurred in some of the finest forest. Systematic forest management cannot be too early set-a-going in a new country, based upon the principles which have been tried with the most beneficial results in European countries, and matured into almost a science after several centuries' experience. In France and Germany, forestry is one of the State professions of the highest scientific character, and filled from the better and educated class who are trained for the purpose. It will give some idea of the importance attached to forestry in these countries, that France has 2,700,000 acres of State forest, and a revenue of 1,740,000f., in the conservation and management of which, 500,000 is annually expended. Prussia has 5,070,000 acres, Bavaria 1,982,000 acres, while the forest area of Austria is 12,000,000 acres, with an export value of 3,000,000l. sterling annually realised. Systematic conservation in Europe has restored forests to an area of correct proportion to the cultivation of the country, and secured a supply for profitable export. Under British rule, India has begun to look after her valuable forests, but not until most of the teak and sal districts had become unproductive from reckless cutting, and a scarcity and consequent high price been the result. These two timbers, which, with oak and two others, rank No. 1 at Lloyds for shipbuilding, are only found in our Indian possessions, and an idea may be formed of the importance of forest conservation from the facts put forward in the report of Dr. Brandis, Inspector-General of Forests in India, that the average of first-class teak trees found in a normal uncut forest at Beeling was 14 per acre; while over the entire area of Government teak forest lately taken into management at Mulmain, 532 square miles in extent, the first-class trees which remain standing are only 15 in 10 acres, while stumps and damaged trees everywhere abound. The sal forests of Upper India might be shown to be even in worse plight through reckless cutting and and utter neglect. There were in 1830 probably 4,000 square miles of pure sal forests along the foot of the Himalayas, besides those in Central India available to Government. The sal timber is the only one found capable of standing the Indian climate for railway uses; yet now the East Indian railway has been obliged to import pine sleepers from Norway, sal being scarcely procurable. Government has therefore become alive to the importance of forest conservation in India, it being almost too late, and the work of the new Forest Department will be for many years that of restoring rather than working the magnificent jungles of India. Let it be remembered that 40 years ago these forests were mostly untouched by man, and supposed to be inexhaustible; now they are simply worked out regardless of future production. The importance of the study and practice of foresting is proved alike by what has been effected by it in Europe and by the result of its neglect in Asia.—*British Trade Journal.*

SUDDEN CONVERSION.—One of the zealous Chaplains of the army of the Potomac called on a Colonel noted for his profanity, in order to talk about the religious interests of his men. He was politely received, and motioned to a seat on a chest, when the following dialogue ensued:

Chaplain—"Colonel, you have one of the finest regiments in the army."

Colonel—"I believe so."

Chaplain—"Do you think you pay sufficient attention to the religious instruction of your men?"

Colonel (doubtfully)—"Well I don't know."

Chaplain—"A lively interest has been awakened in the —— Massachusetts (a rival regiment). The Lord has blessed the labors of of his servants, and ten have already been baptized."

Colonel (excitedly)—"Is that so?" [to the attendant]: "Sergeant Major, have fifteen men detailed immediately for baptism. I'll be d——d if I'll be outdone by any Massachusetts regiment."—*S. J. M.*

A CLERGYMAN advocating obstinacy for the right, illustrated it by naming a deacon who, when a member of the church, at the suggestion of the pastor, prayed that the Lord would either take away their deacon's obstinate nature, or else take him to heaven, because they could not get along with him on earth, rose promptly up in his place and said, 'Brethren I won't go!'

SOME TIME AGO, a rather fast youth was relating the experience of his voyage across the ocean to a sympathizing friend. Said he, "I tell you what, old fellow, there's one good thing about it, though. You can get as tight as you please every day, and everybody thinks you're only seasick."

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

THE LARGEST BALLOON EVER MADE.—A gigantic balloon has been constructed at Ashburnham, near Chelsea, and is intended to afford the public some aeronautical experience under circumstances which will insure safety. The balloon is four times the size of that used by Mr. Glashier, and contains 350,000 cubic feet of gas. It is nearly spherical in shape, and is capable of raising a load of eleven tons. No less than £28,000 is said to have been disbursed upon bringing it to its present complete state. It is filled with pure hydrogen, and is worked by a steam-engine of 200 horse-power. The gas is made in the private grounds of the balloon, and on a scale which has, perhaps, never been attempted in the history of chemistry. Some 200,000 of sulphuric acid and 110,000 pounds of iron filings have been consumed. The balloon is held fast by a cable when it ascends. The weight of the cable is 2¼ tons, and its length is 2,000 feet. The balloon, car, netting, ropes and paraphernalia weigh 2¼ tons, which, with its cable, make 6 tons of permanent weight, leaving a balance of five tons as its available lifting power. Thirty persons are the complement the car is intended to hold, and assuming these to average 150 pounds each, a balance of some 3 tons lifting power is left in favor of the balloon. The personal experience of those who went up on Thursday is decidedly favorable to this latest addition to metropolitan entertainments. Between three and four in the afternoon, West London saw a large brown globe—for the new balloon is nearly spherical in shape—mount slowly in the air, the cable attached to it recalling the inflated balls and string which have been latterly a child's toy. This was a blank ascent, and purely experimental. A quarter of an hour's waiting, during which the balloon remained above at a distance of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet, and the word was given to the engine men to pull down. Gradually and surely, and with no perceptible strain, the brown ball was brought nearer and nearer until the circular car beneath it assumed shape and size, and the stout strings and iron rings were caught by the drilled men in waiting, and run into the stout iron hooks waiting to receive them. This done and the balloon is secure—the case with which this desideratum is arrived at being not the least interesting of the experiences of the afternoon. The experienced French æronaut under whose personal care all ascents are made, and the manager of the undertaking go up together now amid the cheers of all present, and when these have been brought down, and the balloon fixed with the same regularity and certainty as before, a gangway is placed and a party of thirty, including two French ladies and a little boy, are passed into the car. The sailing or flying motion through the air is described as inspiriting and delightful. The earth and its dwelling-places, its trees, its roads, its rivers, drop slowly down, and resolve themselves into a clearly defined, widely spreading map. The steamers plying on the Thames, recalled the toy boats at the Polytechnic; the black ants rushing busily to and fro in the barren space immediately below were schoolboys in a playground a few minutes since; the strips of drab tape stretching their devious courses to right and left are roads; the squares and oblong green patches with dark borders, fields; and that large table upon which a game of dominoes is apparently being played is Brompton Cemetery, and it is its profusion of white tombstones, some flat, some upright which are recalling the old game. There seems a mighty stir among the pigmies below, and huzzahs which become faint in the distance, but are never quite lost, come up to us cheerily. The small boxes drawn by ants, into which cabs and omnibuses have resolved themselves, twine their way along the strips of drap tape and almost arouse wonder by never deviating from their path. A schoolboy gives a shrill whistle, and we hear it as if it were close by. The gratings and checks of the ropes were, however, very slight, both in ascending and descending, and the return was made and the party landed without a hitch. The trip occupied exactly seventeen minutes, and the extreme height gained was from 1,500 to 2,000 feet.—*London Daily News.*

A DISTINGUISHED Superintendent of public instruction in one of the New England States propounded, a few years ago, the following question to a large number of teachers:

"What proportion of such children as you have had under your charge, could, in your opinion, be so educated and trained, that their existence on going out of this world, would be a benefit and not a detriment, an honor and not a shame to society, provided these children should all frequent schools, taught by teachers of high intellectual and moral acquirements, during ten months each year, from the age of four to sixteen?"

From a large number of replies thus obtained, we select the following striking testimonies:

Mr. Griscolm, after an experience of forty years, testifies: "That ninety-five per cent would be supporters of the moral welfare of the community, that nineteen-twentieths of the immoralities with which society is afflicted would be eradicated from the soils of our social institutions, and that not one per cent would be found irreclamable."

Mr. Solomon Adams says: "I would confidently expect, that ninety-nine out of a hundred would become good members of society, the supporters of law, order, justice, truth, and all righteousness."

Rev. T. Abbot witnesses as follows: "I think the work of training up the whole community to intelligence and virtue would soon be accomplished, as completely as any human end can be accomplished by human means."

Mr. F. A. Adams says: "In the course of my experience, in teaching between three and four hundred boys during the last ten years, I have been acquainted with but two, in regard to whom I should not feel strong confidence of success, according to the proposed experience."

"Miss C. E. Beecher bears the following emphatic testimony: "I do not believe that one—no, not a single one would fail of proving a respectable member of society; nay more, I believe that every one would, at the close of life, find admission into the world of endless peace and love."

This testimony embraces children of both sexes, from different parts of our country, and extends over the last half century.

THE PIE BOY WHO BECAME A PRINCE.—The first Prince Menschikoff was a pie boy at Moscow, and was delivering things at a nobleman's kitchen one day when Czar Peter the Great was expected to dine at the house. While waiting about he overheard the nobleman give special direction for the preparation of a favorite dish of the Czar's, and afterward, while the cook was absent, the boy saw him place something in a dish which he believed to be poison. As soon as Menschikoff saw the Czar in the streets he cried out his rolls more loudly than usual, and even began to sing and approach the Czar to make himself seen. Peter called to him and asked him some questions, to which he answered so happily that the Prince said, "I will keep thee in my service." Menschikoff accepted with joy. At dinner time, without orders, he entered the banquet hall, and stood behind Peter. When the dish appeared, he bent down and whispered "not to touch of it." Peter got up, and, with smiling face, made pretense to take the boy into an adjoining apartment, when Menschikoff explained his suspicion. Upon the Czar returning to the table, the boyard again offered the dish, and Peter asked him to sit by his side and partake with him. The nobleman colored, and said it became not a subject to eat the same as the Emperor, who, seeing his embarrassment, took the plate and offered it to a dog, who swallowed all its contents. But a few moments afterward it began to run and howl, then staggered, fell, and soon expired. The boyard was secured, but next morning was found dead in his bed. Menschikoff had not to sell rolls any longer; the first step to his rapid fortune was made, and his descendants are a most powerful family in Russia to this day.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1868.

BY AUTHORITY.

FRIDAY, the 25th of December, commonly called Christmas Day, and Friday, Jan. 1st, 1869, are Government Holidays, and all Public Offices will be closed.

FRED. W. HUTCHISON,
Home Office, Dec. 8, 1868. Minister of Interior.

OFFICIAL Notice has this day been received at this Department that during the temporary absence of Gen. E. M. McCook, Minister Resident of the United States of America, Mr. Elias Perkins, Acting Consul of the United States, will discharge the duties of Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation. All persons are requested to give full credit to all his official acts in that capacity.

[Signed] STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad interim.
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Honolulu, Dec. 5th, 1868.

MR. A. SMITH has been appointed Road Supervisor for the district of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, in accordance with section 168 of the Civil Code.

FRED. W. HUTCHISON,
Home Office, Dec. 14, 1868. Minister of Interior.

CHAMBERLAIN'S NOTICE.

THE COURT will go into full mourning for His late Highness Mataio Kekuanaoa, G. C. K. Commander-in-Chief and member of His Majesty's Privy Council of State, from the date of this notice until two weeks after the funeral, and will wear half mourning from that time until the expiration of two months from the day of the funeral. Ladies will wear black with white trimmings for full mourning, and white with black trimmings for half mourning. Gentlemen will wear black with crape on the hat and left arm for full mourning, and crape on the hat and left arm with their ordinary dress for half mourning. The members of the Government and gentlemen connected with the Court will wear crape with their several uniforms.

Members of the Legislative Assembly, and all the Representatives of Foreign Countries, Consuls and Commercial Agents are invited to observe the period of mourning herein prescribed, and the public generally are requested to show their respect for the memory of His late Highness, by wearing badges of mourning during the time specified.

HENRY PRENDERGAST,
Chamberlain.
Chamberlain's Office, Nov. 30, 1868.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1868.

[General Order No. 113.]

The Adjutant General to the forces has been commanded to direct, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of His late Highness Mataio Kekuanaoa, G. C. K., Commander-in-Chief, etc., etc., that the officers of the forces and the several volunteer companies wear, when in uniform, black crape over the ornamental part of the hat or cap, over the sword knot, and on the left arm, with black gloves, and a black crape scarf on the sash.

The drums are to be covered with black, and black crape is to be hung from the color staff of the infantry and from the standard of the cavalry.

When officers appear at Court in their uniforms, they are to wear black crape over the ornamental part of the hat or cap, over the sword knot, and on the left arm, with white gloves and a black crape scarf over the sash.

The period of mourning specified by the Court will be observed by the forces.

JNO. O. DOMINIS,
Adjutant General.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Samuel N. Castle, President of the Board of Trustees of the "Makiki Family School," and Charles R. Bishop, Secretary thereof, have duly represented to this Department, that at a meeting of the members of the corporation of the Makiki Family School, held at Honolulu on the 11th day of September, 1868, it was voted unanimously that the said corporation should be dissolved, and

Whereas the said Samuel N. Castle and Charles R. Bishop have petitioned that the said corporation may be dissolved, and have furthermore filed a certificate, and have in all respects complied with section 1439 of the Civil Code, and have further represented that the said corporation has no debt,

Now therefore, all persons are hereby required to make known any objection that they may have to the dissolution of the said corporation, on or before Saturday, the 30th of January, 1869.

FRED. W. HUTCHISON,
Minister of Interior.
Home Office, Nov. 28, 1868. [46-2m

Order of Procession

For the Funeral of His Late Highness
M. KEKUANAOA,
Grand Cross of the Order of Kamehameha I., Alihikaua Nui, Member of His Majesty's Privy Council of State, Etc., Etc.

Undertaker.
Prince of Hawaii's Own.
Hulumanus.
The Public Schools.
Honolulu Fire Department.
Mechanics' Benefit Union
Independ't Order of Odd Fellows.
Free Masons.
Attending Physicians.
Hulumanus.
Konohiki, Tenants, and Retainers of His Late Highness' Estate.
GOVERNOR OF OAHU AND STAFF.
Honolulu Rifles.
Marines of U. S. S. Ossipee.
Household Troops.
Household Servants of His Late Highness.
The Roman Catholic Clergy.
The Right Rev. His Lordship the Bishop of Arathea.
The Clergy of the Hawaiian Reformed Catholic Church.
The Protestant Clergy.
The Pastor of the Kawaiahao Church.
Kahili Bearers.

Escort Hawaiian Cavalry. Large Kahilis. Small Kahilis. Pall Bearers. | Pall Bearers. Small Kahilis. Large Kahilis. Escort Hawaiian Cavalry.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Mourning Carriages.
The King's Chancellor.
The Cabinet.
Governors of the different Islands.
Foreign Representatives and Captain of the U. S. S. "Ossipee."
Judges of Supreme Court.
Privy Councilors.
Members of the Legislative Assembly.
Consular Corps.
Officers of the U. S. S. "Ossipee."
Circuit Judges.
Government Officers.
Members of the Bar.
Foreign Residents.
The Public.
Police Force.
Hawaiian Cavalry.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY, the 22d instant. The procession will be formed on King Street, in front of the Palace, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will move punctually at 11 A. M. The procession will be under the direction of the Governor of Oahu.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF OAHU, Honolulu, Dec. 11th, 1868.

WE have great pleasure in publishing the communication of our correspondent "Publicola," and hope that, at all times, any who may have thoughts to communicate to the public, will understand that it is one of the purposes for which this paper is established, to obtain expression of opinion from all who are desirous of expressing their views upon any subject, in a proper manner; nor does it make any difference, in this respect, whether their views happen to correspond with those advocated by this paper. Upon the subject of Sunday laws, the Hawaiian Government, in its legislative, executive, and judicial functions, has hitherto been unvarying in its views.

A sumptuary law is one made to restrain the expenses of citizens in their food, clothing, or furniture, and, as our correspondent says, is difficult of execution. These laws soon become odious to all, because they interfere with the liberty of all—subjecting every one to espionage to see whether the laws are enforced, and producing jealousies between neighbors, because the poor are active and watchful to see that the rich do not avoid them; and thus the observation on private life becomes universal—or the law soon becomes a dead letter. Our Sunday law is, therefore, in no sense a sumptuary enactment. It does not attempt to limit the expenses of any one. The enactment is not in restraint of human freedom, but, on the contrary, in the interest of it. Though it prohibits all worldly business and amusement on Sunday, it is never construed to interfere with those quiet occupations, which pertain to the individual alone, or his immediate family. Nor is it construed, in its enforcement, so as to restrain any of the trades, which are as absolutely necessary on that day as any other, from furnishing their wares during a reasonable portion of the day. Hence the milkman, the baker, the butcher, and the apothecary are available, not only in this, but in all communities where such laws are enforced, at certain customary hours of the day—as in the morning, for instance. And in this connection, we apprehend that the story of the Disciples in the corn-field is more applicable than it would be to the keeping open houses for retailing ardent spirits, or places of amusement. Our correspondent is mistaken in thinking that such laws do not prevail in other parts of the world. They are of universal enforcement in all the New England communities, and very general in all communities deriving their laws and customs from them, or from Scotland. The majority of our people believe that Sunday is, in very truth—religiously speaking—a sacred day; and all that they require from their fellow citizens is that they shall abstain from labor, and such amusements as offend their sense of right, on that day. Surely, inasmuch as the other six days are left, this is no great concession for the religious community to demand.

But here step in the Legislators, and some, moved by the same sense of religious obligation to which we have alluded, and others, by the knowledge that—physiologically speaking—rest from labor is necessary, at least as frequently as one day in seven, they make the carrying on of all occupations illegal. If an exception should be made in favor of one—(always excepting the case of those which are alike indispensable to all)—it must be made in favor of others. Least of all should it be made in favor of an occupation which none reckon absolutely necessary—most positively injurious—which is ruinous to many—for which injurious traffic, Sunday, being a day of enforced leisure in other occupations, would give most opportunity and temptation, not only to those wrongly inclined, but to those most easily tempted.

We have said above that the enactment of these laws is in the interest of freedom. This may seem a paradox—yet, leaving aside the religious aspect of the question, the assertion is true. By making labor unlawful, they likewise make null and void all contracts for labor, and take away, for the most part, temptations to labor, so that the rich or greedy are not able to force or tempt the needy or avaricious to work on that day. They give the sanctity of the law to the custom of passing on that day from grinding toil, or in the headlong rush after the fancied good of wealth, and give the opportunity to rest oneself,—to think of something else—and to enjoy, in a quiet way, one's family, and those comforts of which he may be possessed. That labor which is respectable on the other days of the week, becomes the contrary on Sunday. That rest—idleness, if you please—which was disreputable, during the six preceding days, becomes respectable on this day of all-pervading rest.

J. H. WOOD vs. SING ZITSCH, AND SING ZITSCH vs. J. H. WOOD.

The points at issue in these cases, which have both been decided adversely to the Japanese in the Police and District Court of Honolulu, are as follows:

One morning, three Japanese, of whom Sing Zitsch was one, appeared at the Government House, with some rice boiled in much water,—so that the kernels were swimming about,—and desired to make complaint that they were insufficiently fed. They being unable to make themselves understood, otherwise than by signs, they were told to sit down until an interpreter could be called, when it appeared that they complained that deductions were made from their wages; and that Sing Zitsch having complained of being ill of a bowel complaint, some days before, had been off work, and that his employer had given him the rice which he had in his hand, which he (the laborer), claimed to be insufficient to supply the necessities of nature. It was very difficult to understand them, for the interpretation is exceedingly imperfect, and the time consumed was very long—so that it was nearly three o'clock when they were told to go home to the plantation, and that the magistrate would listen to their complaint on a certain day, which had in the meantime been fixed; and a summons was issued to their employer to show cause why his contracts should not be cancelled, in accordance with the 1,423d Section of the Civil Code.

It subsequently appeared that the employer had procured process to be issued against them for desertion, in "being absent from his service without leave," in accordance with the 1,419th Section of the Civil Code. The Japanese, when they left the Government House, immediately proceeded home to the plantation, as they were directed—indeed, they had no knowledge that any process had been sued out against them. Their employer thereupon received two of the men, but refused to receive Sing Zitsch, and requested the officer, who held the process, to keep him in the Lock-up, and produce him before the Court the next morning.

Now it is claimed, on behalf of the Japanese, that going to the Board of Immigration, or any magistrate for redress of a grievance, without leave of the employer, is not a desertion within the meaning of the law—in other words, that every man has a right to go to the magistrate—leave or no leave—and the magistrate will be the judge of the frivolity of the complaint; and further, when a man offers to return, and go to work, that the employer must receive him, and allow him to go to work. It was then suggested in behalf of the employer, that though this laborer had not really left the plantation until Wednesday night, yet, inasmuch as he had not worked on Monday and Tuesday, claiming to be ill, it might be considered that he refused to work, and that the bowel complaint was a mere pretext to cover the refusal, and thus came within Section 1,420. To this it was objected that such a refusal was not the refusal contemplated by the statute, but that an obstinate and rebellious refusal to work, was the refusal contemplated by law; nor was it the desertion contemplated by the summons, and sought to be made out by the employer in his complaint. If a man claims to be ill, and is treated by his employer as a sick man, by dieting or otherwise, that it is to be taken as a conceded fact that he is ill, and not to be raised against him thereafter, on another occasion as a pretense; and that this case fell within that line, viz., that the man claimed to be sick, and thereupon his employer allowed him to remain in the house, and limited his diet to a comparatively small quantity of rice, boiled in a comparatively large quantity of water. The fact that he was sick, as he complained, did not seem to be controverted to the laborer at the time, and was therefore to be taken as conceded.

It appeared upon the trial that the Japanese had received in cash a very small sum of money for the services rendered during four months—as it was understood, not more than $3,75, the rest of his wages being used up by deductions made for days when he did not work, from sickness—it being alleged that during the month of July, he only made 6½ days, being ill of a cutaneous disease when he left the ship. It is claimed on the part of the Japanese that if his sickness is not brought upon him by his own imprudence or folly, he is entitled to his wages without deduction; that the non-payment of them, notwithstanding he was apparently admitted to be sick, and his arrest, under the circumstances above stated, and the refusal to receive him, when he had voluntarily returned after making his complaint, and causing him to be placed in the Lock-up, were violations of his contract which entitled him to have it cancelled.

The magistrate having decided against the laborer upon all the points raised in his favor, the case was thought to be of sufficient importance to be appealed to the Supreme Court, in order that the rights of parties, under the contracts, may be fully determined.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR: There exists a class of individuals in most communities who consider themselves in duty bound to always oppose whatever measure or institution comes from the Government for no other reason but the fact of its emanating from that source. To satisfy them would be a hopeless task: they are only satisfied with their own beloved selves. Whether the public at large is the gainer, or the actual and final loser through their reckless criticism, is a matter of complete indifference to them, provided that some small annoyance is caused to those who are at the head of public affairs. And yet they call their mission one of Peace, of Charity, of Love! It being an old established truth that it is easier to criticise than to create, to destroy than to build up, it can not be wondered at that the laudable exertions of these impartial knights of negation are frequently crowned with the only success they are entitled to, namely, to be applauded by a thoughtless crowd. The greatest annoyance to *this* band of public benefactors is to have to deal with statistics; nor is their aversion to that branch of political science ill-founded. Numbers are not so easily to be dealt with as words, and the eloquent delineator of public instruction in a local paper of this city can not help admitting—though with bad grace—the exactness of the statistics concerning the number of children in the common schools, and in those assisted by the Government, as given in the GAZETTE of the 2nd inst. His indignation soon finds vent, however, through another channel. He has caught two schoolmasters *almost* in the very act of smoking a pipe. It does not matter so much with one, he being an idiot, (according to the benevolent judgment of our anthropologist), but the other wretch—a tax-collector to boot—was, oh, horror of horrors! actually reeking with tobacco smoke. If this severe censor of human frailty should ever extend his inspecting tours in the detective line as far as the Kingdom of Prussia or the North-German Confederation, where public education is generally admitted not to be behind the age, he would, no doubt, have some similar astonishing items to book. What would he say when he had found out every schoolmaster in the country to be a corporal or a sergeant in disguise, who had to shoulder his needle gun and shut up the establishment for six entire weeks during the year? Rather mixed, compadre, eh?

"It does not require a sublime amount of wisdom to detect a worthy school that requires assistance." Certainly not: though more than it does to treat the matter thus flippantly, and it may require some amount of tact and judgment to make a proper choice amidst a great many applications of the kind.

The purse of the Government must needs be proportional to the sum appropriated by the Legislative Assembly to the cause of public education. If to the censor, the Government appears "like a rich family distributing small charities to its neighbors," certainly it appears in a very desirable and enviable light.

"The fact that, following around the circuit of Oahu, it was but a short time since that more than one-third of the children were attending independent schools," seems a strange argument to find in our censor's philippic. I hope to have his permission to think that he would not have felt sorry if the case had been reversed.

Education being too serious and too important a subject to be frivolously treated, I must abstain from criticising the strange model for an Inspector-General, or, as he wants him styled, "Superintendent," of Public Schools, drawn up by the writer of the article in question. His is too vastly different from mine. Earnestness of purpose and firmness of character will, however, be preferred to the somewhat doubtful quality of "eliciting cheers from an audience of parents," or "raising a furor amongst students," by those at least who prefer wisdom to charlatanism. Amongst the continual self-sacrifices, the quiet, steady, and earnest labors which that position involves, there will be, I think, but little or no room left for any other ambition than that of possessing a clean conscience, and of knowing that one's duty has been honestly fulfilled. The glory of having his memory handed down to posterity may, therefore, remain with the criticiser of the Board of Education.

Yours truly. *

MR. EDITOR: "Sumptuary laws," says Webster, "are abridgments of liberty, and of very difficult execution. They can be justified only on the ground of extreme necessity." Such a necessity arises, I presume, when men require to be restrained from the commission of crime, or acts of violence or disorder. But when laws are made and strictly enforced which restrain a man from peaceably enjoying himself in the way in which he chooses, without detriment to, or interference with the rights of his neighbors, and without scandalizing public morals, such laws are clearly sumptuary in their nature. Such are all enactments, the object and aim of which is to coerce men in matters of religious belief, or to compel them to regulate their private conduct in reference to any such belief. All these attempts to curtail personal liberty, besides being unwise and unjust, from their difficulty of enforcement, fail of their object, are evaded, or else lead to worse evils than those they are professedly intended to cure. When a law is of such a nature that it becomes odious to those who most sensibly feel its operation, the result is that it becomes contemptible in their eyes, and they resort to every artifice to evade it.

These remarks apply to the Sunday law of this country, so very strict in its terms and so rigidly enforced—and for this no one can blame the officers charged with its execution—that I doubt if its parallel can be found in the statutes of any other country on the globe. If you require an orange in case of sickness, it cannot be had of the fruit dealers for love or money on Sunday, for Sunday is *tabu*. Not only is "all worldly business" forbidden on that day—to which none will object as a general rule—but all recreation or pleasure is forbidden. To be sure, the practice does not go so far as to forbid one taking a walk on a Sunday afternoon, or a ride, it may be, on one's own horse, but it is tabu to let a horse for hire. A glass of beer, wine, or spirits, is, on Sunday, in the words of the poet (slightly improved),

> A monster of such hideous mien,
> That to be hated, must not here be seen.

In short, though we don't quite come up to the old "Blue Laws" of Connecticut, where a man, as veritable history tells us, was fined for kissing his wife on Sunday, yet we approximate as nearly thereto as possible.

The result of all this straight lacing in regard to the observance of Sunday is, that religion and the cause of good morals, instead of gaining ground, have lost. The difficulty of procuring any kind of refreshment on Sunday drives men of certain classes and temperaments to bouse freely on Saturday nights and carry home a supply for the next day, and thus drink more than they otherwise would, were the system adopted here that is pursued in England, of allowing the public houses to be open during certain hours on Sunday. Look at Germany, the land of the great reformer, Martin Luther. Recently an English clergyman of high rank was on a visit to one of the large cities of Germany, and one Sunday evening was invited by the friend with whom he was staying to take a walk. After looking in at several places of public amusement, they entered one of the public houses, and saw seated around the tables a number of very respectably dressed and intellectual looking people, who were chatting, smoking, and drinking lager. "These," said the clergyman's chaperon, "are all Lutheran clergymen." Yet these men had all in the first part of the day attended to their clerical duties—and who will say, with any less sincerity and faithfulness than a Sabbatarian Calvinist?

"The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." If the New Testament is clear on any one point, it is in regard to the observance of the Sabbath. It is expressly declared that the Sabbath is for man, for his wants, his happiness, and his pleasure. Can it be supposed that the story of the cornfield, so precisely narrated by the Evangelist, was an accidental occurrence? Or rather was it not designed and contrived for the purpose of teaching the apostles that the strict notions of the Jews were erroneous?

I argue not for unbridled license, but let us have more liberty of recreation and less of hypocrisy on Sunday.

I am, etc., PUBLICOLA.

MR. EDITOR: You will confer a favor by allowing me space in your columns to enter a protest against the practice of lighting bonfires in the vicinity of this city, thereby creating a false alarm of fire. This has been done three times within the last few months, and the effect it has had on the firemen has been by no means a good one. We are willing to risk life and limb in the discharge of our duty, but do not wish to be trifled with, or subjected to the caprice of children, large or small, in this manner. If it is too much trouble to notify the Department of the intention of lighting a bonfire, the Department may after a time conclude that it is too much trouble to run a mile on uncertainties. Such was the feeling expressed by some of the members on last Tuesday evening.

Now, Sir, if the citizens persist in the practice above alluded to, they are responsible for the consequences. There is danger in calling out the Fire Department at any time, even in case of a real alarm of fire; but it is far more dangerous on a dark night, when the streets are filled with people, as was the case on the last false alarm. There were several narrow escapes from severe injuries by the running of engines in haste through narrow, crooked and dark streets. We accept the apology of the parties who lighted the bonfire on last Tuesday night for what it may be worth, but it does not repair the damage done to two of our machines on that occasion. Who is responsible? Yours in haste,

AN ACTIVE FIREMAN.

The Isthmus Canal Project.

The project for constructing a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien has been taken hold of in apparently good earnest. Congress, two years ago, directed an investigation on the subject. Admiral Davis reported that the route traced by Scotch colonists in the seventeenth century, and strongly urged by Patterson, founder of the Bank of England, was not only feasible, but the most practicable route known. The same route has the eminent endorsement of Humboldt. It has not been definitively located, but from all the testimony adduced it is believed that a ship canal can be cut from ocean to ocean in a distance not exceeding twenty-six miles—perhaps twenty—between the deep and spacious harbors of San Miguel and Caledonia Bay. On this route, only a single ridge rises between the two oceans, and this is seamed by deep ravines which favors the enterprise. It is said the canal can be made for less than one-third the cost of the canal across the Isthmus of Suez, which is 100 yards long, 100 yards wide, and 10 yards deep; while it would be of infinitely more value to the commerce of the world.

It belongs to the United States, with a front on the Atlantic and Pacific, and such varied resources and expansive energies as no other country can boast of, to construct this work, and it is gratifying to learn that New York capitalists have formed a corporation for the purpose, styled the Isthmus Canal Company, of which Peter Cooper is President, and Frederick A. Conklin is Secretary. Secretary Seward and Attorney-General Evarts were present at a recent meeting of this company, and took an active part in the proceedings. The venerable Secretary, after contributing more than any other man to reform the domestic and elevate the foreign policy of his country, is devoting the remainder of his days to promote its material greatness. He sees in the completion of this canal project, which he anticipates as an event of the early future, an important means for strengthening the Republic, increasing its influence, and expending its commerce. At the meeting which he addressed, the highest estimate of the cost of the canal was $100,000,000. This is about the cost of the Pacific Railroad, which is worth to the nation a thousand times that sum, although it is not near by of the value which the Darien Canal would be.

Tables compiled for the use of Congress show that by means of this canal, ships plying from New York to San Francisco via Cape Horn, a distance of 19,000 miles, would save 14,000 miles. The saving in trips from New York to Calcutta, Canton and Shanghai would be from 9,600 to nearly 12,000 miles. The saving on trips to South and Central American and Mexican ports on the Pacific side, would range from 8,000 to 14,000 miles. As railroads cannot supersede ships for the transportation of much of the freight between the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Continent, the importance of this saving in time and distance is apparent, if we only consider our domestic commerce. The money value of the saving to the United States is estimated at over $35,000,000 annually. The tonnage and trade that would yearly pass through the canal, diverted from the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn routes, are estimated in money values as follows: United States, $193,168,937; England, $190,649,584; France, $67,210,609; other countries, $16,802,000; total, $467,831,130. The annual saving to the commerce of the world by shortening the ocean routes so much as we have seen, is estimated at $50,000,000 in round numbers, the United States being far the greatest gainer.

The subject is of peculiar interest to California, for the canal would furnish such a direct and short transit to European and Eastern markets that the production of our agricultural staples would be immensely increased, and the State would have almost unrivalled facilities for supplying Europe with breadstuffs. During the year 1867 there were 223 vessels despatched with grain from the port of San Francisco, including 161 full cargoes of wheat for Europe. During the first nine months of the present year, 135 grain ships were dispatched. The wheat cargoes for either year averaged about 1,000 tons. The ships carrying the cargoes make but one round voyage a year. The Darien canal would enable them to make at least two, and screw propellers for freight purposes could make five voyages a year.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

HORACE GREELEY AT WORK.—Some one thus happily sketches the editor of the *Tribune:*

Greeley can lay Virginia worm fences in ink faster than any other editor in New York city. He uses a fountain pen, a present from some friend. He thinks a great deal of it, but during an experience of three years he has failed to learn the simple principle of suction without getting his mouth full of ink, and he generally uses it with an empty receiver. He makes a dash at the ink bottle every twenty seconds, places the third finger and thumb of his left hand on the paper, and scratches away at his worm fence like one possessed. He writes marvellously fast. Frequently the point of his pen pricks through his sheet, for he writes a heavy hand, and a snap follows, spreading inkspots over the paper, resembling a wood-cut portraying the sparks from a blacksmith's hammer. Blots like mashed spiders or crushed whortleberries occasionally intervene, but the old veteran dashes them with sand, leaving a sweating compositor to scratch off the soil and dig out the words underneath. Greeley's manuscript when seen for the first time, resembles an intricate mass of lunatic hieroglyphics, or the marks of a spider suffering from *delirium tremens*. But by those accustomed to his writing, a remarkable exactness is observed. The spelling, punctuation, accented letters and capitalizing are perfect. The old type setters of the office prefer his manuscript above that of any other editor, for the simple reason that he writes his article as he wishes it to appear, and rarely, if ever, cuts or slashes a proof sheet. And this punctuality is, in a great measure, a feature of his life. He is always on time and never waits for anybody. He employs no private secretary, and when he receives a letter answers it on the instant. No matter how trivial the request, the next outward bound mail will carry away one of his autographs, if he thinks an answer necessary.

CIRCUIT COURT, 2ND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—On Thursday last Mr. Associate Justice Hartwell, of the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General, together with several members of the bar, took passage for Lahaina to hold the December term of the Circuit Court for Maui and the adjacent Islands.

WINDOW GLASS FOR SALE

—BY—

L. L. TORBERT,

For Cash.

PRICES.

Sizes	No. Lights in 100ft box	No. Lights in 50ft box	No. 2 Glass per light	No. 2 Glass Per Box of 100 feet	No. 2 Glass Per Box of 50 feet	No. 3 Glass per light	No. 3 Glass Per Box of 100 feet	No. 3 Glass Per Box of 50 feet	No. 4 Glass per light	No. 4 Glass Per Box of 100 feet	No. 4 Glass Per Box of 50 feet
7 x 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ALSO—ON HAND,

Heavy Polished Plate Glass,

—AND—

Plain, Colored and Figured Stained Glass.

47- 3m

NOTICE.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, Executors of the late R. B. NEVILLE, deceased, of Keopuka, Kona, Hawaii, and I. DANIEL BARRETT, surviving partner of the late firm of Neville & Barrett, of the same place, do hereby notify the public that

H. N. Greenwell, Esq.,

of Kalukalu, Kona, Hawaii, is duly authorised and empowered to represent us and our several interests in relation to the Estate of the late R. B. Neville, deceased, and also the Estate of the late firm of Neville & Barrett, and to receive and give valid receipts for us and in our names for all debts due to the said Estates, and each of them, we undertaking to ratify all his acts in the premises respectively.

A. S. CLEGHORN, JOHN S. SMITHIES, Executors.
DAN'L BARRETT, Surviving Partner.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, Solicitor.
Honolulu, Nov. 27th, 1868.—47-4t

DR. E. HOFFMANN,

RESPECTFULLY recommends to the public a large assortment of

Drugs, Medicines & Toilet Articles,

of the best and most genuine quality, received per latest arrivals from Europe and the United States, and for sale at low prices:

Bay Rum, Sarsaparilla Root,
Extract of Sarsaparilla, Electro-Silicon,
Epsom Salts, in boxes and doses,
Seidlitz Powders, assorted,
Hair Restoratives, the most fashionable,
Crossman's Specific, Thorn's Extract,
French Capsules, do. do., new kind,
Hyperion Fluid, Superior Trusses,
Syringes, ass'd, Extract of Buchu,
Newell's Pulmonary Syrup,
Hall's Sarsaparilla and Iodid. Potass,
Ayers', Bristol's, Corbott's do.,
Toothpowder and Brushes,
Zozodont, Cod-liver Oil, Sponges,
Genuine Lubin's Extract's,
Lilly-white, Breast Pumps,
An Assortment of Pills, sugar-coated
Blue and Cathartic do., Indelible Ink,
Costar's Rat Poison, Benzine,
Troches, Cherry Pectoral,
Very Superior Hair Brushes,
&c. &c. &c. &c. [44-2m

NOTICE.

PROPER APPLICATION HAVING BEEN made to the undersigned by His Excellency J. O. Dominis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the settlement of the Boundaries of the Ahupuaa of Waianae, Island of Oahu, therefore, be it known, that Monday, the 4th day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. at my residence in Peleula, Honolulu, is the day and hour appointed for hearing of the same.

W. P. KAMAKAU,
Commissioner of Land Boundaries.
Honolulu, Dec. 14, 1868.—48-2t

Administor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Administrator upon the Estate of the late John Boehle, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present the same on or before the 5th day of June, 1869.

P. H. TREADWAY,
Administrator.
Lahaina, Dec. 5th, 1868.—48-2t

Notice to Landholders on Hawaii.

THE UNDERSIGNED, by the authority vested in him as Commissioner of Boundaries for the 3d Judicial Circuit, according to the law approved June 22d, 1868, hereby gives notice to all persons who have had their grants allowed them and no settlement of boundaries made, to send in their petitions for the adjustment of the boundaries of said lands, at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

R. A. LYMAN,
Commissioner of Boundaries.
Hilo, Hawaii, Nov. 17th, 1868.—45-4t

Notice to Landholders on Oahu.

THE UNDERSIGNED, by the authority vested in him as Commissioner of Boundaries for the 1st Judicial Circuit, according to the law approved June 22d, 1868, hereby gives notice to all persons who have had their grants allowed them and no settlement of boundaries made, to send in their petitions for the adjustment of the boundaries of said lands, at the Court House in Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

W. P. KAMAKAU,
Commissioner of Boundaries.
Honolulu, Oct. 27, 1868.—45-5t

LEATHER BELTING, SADDLE & BRIDLE LEATHER, KIP, CALF & MOROCCO,
FROM THE CELEBRATED
HILO TANNERY.

THE LEATHER BELTING from this Tannery is warranted the best in the market. The Belts are all cut across the hides from choice leather, and are thoroughly stretched and shaved. Any size made, including 4, 4½, and 5 inch.

All of the above are of a very superior quality, and can be obtained at the Store of the undersigned on Queen Street, or made to order.

L. L. TORBERT,
42-3m Agent for the Hilo Tannery.

PACKET LINES.

For Victoria, B. C.

The A 1 British brig
'ROBERT COWAN,'
GARDINER, Master,
Will sail promptly for the above port.
For freight or passage apply to
48-3t THEO. H. DAVIES, Agent.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
San Francisco and Honolulu Line.
The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamships
IDAHO & MONTANA,
WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN
Honolulu and San Francisco,
By the following Schedule of Time:

SAN FRANCISCO.

	DEPARTURES.		ARRIVALS.	
Montana,	Wednesday,	Oct. 7	Friday,	Nov. 6
Idaho,	"	Oct. 28	"	Nov. 27
Montana,	"	Nov. 18	"	Dec. 18
Idaho,	"	Dec. 9	"	Jan. 8
Montana,	"	Dec. 30	"	Jan. 29
Idaho—1869	"	Jan. 20	"	Feb. 19
Montana,	"	Feb. 10	"	Mar. 12

HONOLULU.

	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
Montana,	Monday,	Oct. 19	Saturd'y	Oct. 24
Idaho,	"	Nov. 9	"	Nov. 14
Montana,	"	Nov. 30	"	Dec. 5
Idaho,	"	Dec. 21	"	Dec. 26
Montana—1869	"	Jan. 11	"	Jan. 16
Idaho,	"	Feb. 1	"	Feb. 6
Montana,	"	Feb. 22	"	Feb. 27

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same given by the undersigned. No charge for storage or cartage. Fire risks in Warehouse not taken by the Company.

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

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by return of Steamer.

Shipments from Europe and the United States, intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, FREE OF CHARGE, except actual outlay.

Passengers are requested to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing and to procure their Passports.

All bills against the Steamers must be presented before two o'clock on the day of sailing, or they will have to lay over till the return of the Steamer for settlement.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
38-3m Agents.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.
For San Francisco.
THE FINE CLIPPER BARK
J. W. SEAVER,
REANY, Master,
WILL HAVE DISPATCH for the above port.
For freight and passage, having superior accommodations for a few Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to
WALKER & ALLEN,
46- Agents.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.
For San Francisco.
The following First-Class Vessels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line:
D. C. MURRAY,
CAMBRIDGE,
CLARA R. SUTIL.
For Freight or Passage, having Superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to
WALKER & ALLEN,
38-3m Agents.

FOR NAWILIWILI.
THE CLIPPER SCHOONER
HATTIE,
CAPTAIN NIKA,
Carrying the Hawaiian Mail without Subsidy!
Will Leave Honolulu Every Saturday, at Four o'clock P. M., Returning, will leave Nawiliwili every Tuesday afternoon.
For Freight or Passage apply to
38-3m D. FOSTER & CO.

REGULAR PACKET FOR HILO.
THE CLIPPER SCHOONER
ODD FELLOW,
CAPTAIN DAVIS,
Will run regularly as a Packet between Honolulu and Hilo. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to CHUNG HOON,
38-3m Agent.

For Molokai.
The Schooner
KAMAILE,
Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kaunakakai and Pukoo. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or
38-3m H. PRENDERGAST, Agent

For Lahaina and Makee's Landing.
The fine staunch clipper schooner
'KATE LEE'
E. D. CRANE, Master,
Will run regularly and punctually on the above route. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to
38-3m C. BREWER & CO.

For Hilo and Kaupakuea, Hawaii.
Sch. Active,
Will run as a regular packet to the above ports, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or passage apply to
WALKER & ALLEN,
38-3m Agents.

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii.
Sch. Annie,
Will run as a regular packet to the above ports. For freight or passage apply to
38-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

Fire Extinguishers!
ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned for
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS,
to be forwarded via Panama, or by the Packets via Cape Horn.
42-3m C. BREWER & CO.

For Sale!
A SMALL LOT OF FARINA, Just Received from Kauai. The first of the new crop, now coming in. For sale by
45-1m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, DEC. 15, 1868.

Our harbor is again beginning to assume its summer appearance, a large portion of the fleet having sailed. The season has been short, and many say not profitable. This means, we suppose, that the people generally have not made fortunes out of whaleships. Those who had a little money for investment wished to see the rate of exchange rule high; ship chandlers and commission merchants were disgusted with the prices of beef, pork, bread, etc.; liquor establishments were of the opinion that the Consular rates of oil and bone were low, and advances not at all in accordance with former years, all of which would be in favor of the ships. We are of the opinion that provisions have ruled lower than in former years, and we have every reason to think it will continue to be so, from the fact that California furnishes everything necessary for the whaling fleet, except perhaps casks, and at lower prices than they can be afforded at home, from the fact that we can do business cheaper, and the expense of importing recruits for ships is a very small percentage.

The British ship Robert L. Lane is loading oil for New Bedford. She will carry some 9000 barrels, which is about the quantity on hand.

The Iolani sailed last week, with a cargo of oil, hides, goat skins, etc.

The bark Rhering sailed to-day for New Bedford, with a cargo of oil, bone, etc.

The schooner Favorite sailed to-day for Victoria, B. C., with a cargo of produce, oil shooks, etc.

The Hawaiian schooner Mary Ellen was sold at auction on Saturday last, by Adams & Wilder, for $4,600. Capt. James Makee was the purchaser.

We understand that the schooner Nellie went ashore at Maliko harbor last week, but there is a fair prospect, with ordinary weather, that she will be got off without much damage.

The bark J. W. Seaver will sail for San Francisco some time next week.

The remarks in our last issue on the result of plantation work under refinery contracts, did not prove—as another local paper construes it—that the refinery contracts have worked against the interest of sugar plantations. Waihee Plantation, during the past year, made a contract for the entire crop with the San Francisco Refineries. Other plantations made contracts for only a part of their crops, thereby gaining the advantage of higher prices for the balance. If the Waihee plantation had contracted for half the crop, its owner would have been able to realize a larger price for the balance. The results obtained demonstrate clearly that it is for the interest of the sugar planters to contract for half their crops, in order to obtain a higher price for the balance. It is therefore not at all "clear," as stated by the local paper alluded to, that sugar contracts have worked to the detriment of planters on these Islands. In fact, the results of the last two years experience prove to the contrary.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 11—Schr Prince, from Hawaii.
Schr Kamoi, from Maui.
Schr Lilia, from Koolau.
12—Schr Active, from Hawaii.
Schr Kinau, from Maui.
13—Schr Nettie Merrill, from Kauai.
Schr Rob Roy, from Koolau.
14—Schr Kitty Cartwright, from Waialua.
Schr Annie, from Hawaii.
15—Schr Kate Lee, from Maui.

CLEARED.

Dec. 9—Schr Hattie, for Nawiliwili.
Schr Kitty Cartwright, for Waialua.
Haw sh Iolani, Terwilleger, for New Bedford.
10—Schr Lucy White, for Kauai.
Am wh sh Ocean, Barber, cruise.
Am wh sh Onward, Fulver, cruise.
Schr Mary, for Kauai.
Schr Warwick, for Molokai.
Schr Matilda, for Kawaihae.
Schr Isabella, for Molokai.
Schr Kate Lee, for Maui.
12—Am wh sh Gen Scott, Washburn, cruise.
Am wh bk Georgia, Davis, cruise.
Am wh bk Progress, Dowden, cruise.
14—Haw bg Comet, Reed, cruise.
Am wh sh Sea Breeze, Fisher, cruise.
Schr Prince, for Kona.
Schr Lilia, for Molokai.
15—Schr Fairy Queen, for Hawaii.
Schr Kinau, for Maui.
Schr Mary Ellen, for Maui.
Schr Active, for Maui.
Br schr Favorite, McKay, for Victoria.
Am bk Rhering, Lane, for New Bedford.
16—Haw bk A J Pope, Geerken, for Bremen.

PASSENGERS.

For Victoria, B. C., per FAVORITE, Dec. 15.—S Hill, J H Swift, Mr Fellows.

EXPORTS.

For Victoria, B. C., per FAVORITE, December 15.—

Coffee, lbs	2478	Private effects pkgs	6
Molasses, galls	13273	Shooks & heads, pkgs	24
Rice, lbs	8000		

Value Domestic Produce $2,898 09
Value Foreign Produce 1,712 75

For New Bedford, per RHERING, December 14,—

Furs, pkgs	2	Slush, bbls	21
Whale oil, galls	50086	Whalebone, lbs	63647
Sperm oil, galls	1690	Unspecified mdse, pkgs	13

Value Foreign Produce $61,966 18

HANDKERCHIEFS.

CHINESE SILK—all colors, plain and figured.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen. For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

SHIRTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR white, Hickory, Regatta, Grey and Blue Wool. For sale by 38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE BY
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, Toilet Soaps, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes.
For sale by 38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

OOS, LINEN THREAD, Imitation Silk Handkerchiefs, For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

SADDLES, Bridles, Spurs, Whips, For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

TRUNKS, Downer's (guaranteed genuine) Oil. Card Matches. For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

THORN'S EXTRACTS, Jayne's Medicines, For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

YEAST POWDERS, Teas, Coffee, For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

LINEN DRILLINGS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT—WHITE and BROWN. For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

MUSLINS.

BISHOP'S LAWNS, Queen's Lawns, VICTORIA LAWNS, NANSOOK. For sale by 38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

BROWN COTTONS, DENIMS, WHITE COTTONS.
For sale by 38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

BROWN HOLLANDS, Table Damask, Women's Round Combs, For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

BLANKETS, PIE FRUITS, PICKLES, For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, TWEEDS, For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

FOR SALE!

RUINART, pere & fils Champagne, Carte Blanche, in pints and quarts.
For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.,
Agents for Messrs.
38-3m] Ruinart, pere & fils Rheims.

LOCAL NEWS.

Phases of the Moon for the month of Dec'r.
PREPARED BY CAPT. DANIEL SMITH.

		H. M.
6th, Last Quarter		11 02 A M
13th, New Moon		2 02 P M
21st, First Quarter		3 50 P M
29th, Full Moon		3 16 A M

HONOLULU MEAN TIME.

1st, Sun Rises	6 27 A M	Sun Sets	5 11 P M
6th, Sun Rises	6 30 "	Sun Sets	5 14 "
11th, Sun Rises	6 34 "	Sun Sets	5 18 "
22d, Sun Rises	6 37 "	Sun Sets	5 21 "
29th, Sun Rises	6 40 "	Sun Sets	5 24 "

WE are requested to state that a special meeting of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 F. & A. M. will be held at their rooms on Queen St. on Wednesday evening at 7, 30 P. M.

BARTOW'S auction sale on Saturday evening last, of fancy articles and toys, for Christmas, was fully attended, especially by the ladies. The bidding was spirited, and fair prices were realized.

A BILLIARD MATCH.—Last evening, at the American Club Rooms, a match game of billiards was played, of 500 points, for $50 a side, between an amateur from abroad and a young Hawaiian. The latter was winner, leading 122 points at the close. We hear it said that considerable cash changed hands in the shape of bets on the result.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.—Application of Gov. J. O. Dominis to Commissioner Kamakau, for settlement of boundaries of Waianae, Oahu, a Crown land; appointment of P. H. Treadway, administrator on estate of John Boehle, of Lahaina, Maui; brig *Robert Cowan*, for Victoria; land in Panoa to let; regular packets for Maui.

THE ROBERT LANE.—This fine ship, a claim against which has been the subject of litigation, has been laid on for New Bedford, to take a cargo of oil, by C. L. Richards & Co. She will be commanded by Capt. Dennison Hempstead, an experienced and well-known master in the whaling business, which fact will ensure good care taken of the oil shipped by her.

IN ADMIRALTY.—On Monday last, His Honor, Chief Justice Allen, gave decision in the case of John McEnestry vs. Jas. Willis, Master of the ship *Jas. Allen*, for an assault on the high seas. Damages were awarded the plaintiff in the sum of $35. A case is now pending before His Honor, entitled, Keoni Aliama and others vs. F. Molteno and C. L. Richards, for salvage, in rescuing the schooner *Nettie Merrill* from the barratry of the master.

POLICE COURT.—The cases of J. H. Wood vs. Sing Zitsch, and Sing Zitsch vs. J. H. Wood, were yesterday brought to an end, so far as the Police Court of Honolulu is concerned, by a judgment delivered by the Police Justice, J. Montgomery, Esq., in both cases against the Japanese. His Honor has had the case before him for some four weeks, so that ample time has been taken for coming to a deliberate opinion. The President of the Board of Immigration gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court on the part of the Japanese.

OVERBOARD.—An amusing scene occurred at the wharf on Monday. A policeman was taking a drunken sailor on board his ship. The man, evidently wishing to have his spree out, resisted and struggled, but at length he was pitched into the boat, which at once shoved off. But the man was no sooner in than he bounced up and fell over backward into the water. He was soon pulled on board again, but in the confusion of trying to keep him still, the boat was capsized, and overboard went all hands, policeman and all. Being Hawaiians, however, there was no danger of their drowning. The only damage was a thorough ducking, and that the drunken man's chest, bedding, etc., received a soaking in salt water.

AUCTION SALES.—We would call the attention of purchasers to the sale of dry goods, etc., to-day, by Adams & Wilder, at their Rooms. Also, by the same firm, evening sales on the 17th & 19th; evening sale at Public Hall on Dec. 23d, of China and Japanese fancy goods, toys, etc.; Dec. 24th, general merchandise; Dec. 31st, goods for New Years' presents. Bartow advertises to sell on the 23d instant a large and valuable assortment of dry goods, groceries, etc.; also, Wednesday evening, 17th inst., continuation of Christmas goods remaining from Saturday last; Dec. 21, evening sale of fancy articles; Dec. 28, evening sale, fancy goods for New Years'.

SAILING OF A BREMEN PACKET.—The Hawaiian Bark *A. J. Pope* Capt., Gereken, sails today for Bremen, with a full cargo of hides, oil, bone, tallow and 8 passengers. For the last two or three years she has been running between this port and New Bedford, each time taking a full cargo of oil, bone, etc., Among the passengers we notice the name of Mrs. Rice who is one of the oldest residents on Kauai having resided there for upwards of 25 years; she is accompanied by two daughters and grandchildren; we also notice the names of two of the Sisterhood of the Sacred Heart, one of whom returns to France on account of bad health.

A DESIRABLE IMPROVEMENT.—We notice that the Government are about putting up a number of street lamps. The first one was lighted on Monday evening last, on the corner of King and Nuuanu streets. It gave a very brilliant light, kerosene oil being used and was seen at a long distance on the street. The only difficulty about the use of kerosene is that, in high winds, it cannot be used out of doors. The Legislature, it is to be hoped, will at its next session see, by the working of this initiatory step, the necessity of having our streets properly lighted, and not declare, as was done at last session, that there was no necessity for it. For the present, the number of these lamps will be confined to eight, the expense of which will be paid out of the appropriation for the Police.

SICKNESS IN HONOLULU.—There has been an unusual amount of illness in the town of late,—principally coughs, colds, and low fevers,—caused, without doubt, by the very anomalous kind of weather ever since summer began. It may be characterized as having been sultry ever since the end of April, the wind, most of the time, southerly and enervating,—hot as an oven during the day, and damp and chilly at night. Now and then, the wind, for twenty-four hours only, would chop round to the northward, cold and dusty, but real Trades we have had none.

There have been a number of cases of diptheria among children, several of which have ended fatally. We have heard it said that, on the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease, "pain-killer" rubbed on the outside of the throat, and a gargle of a dilution of the same within, have proved a cure.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—Last Friday was the thirty-eighth anniversary of the birth of His Gracious Majesty KAMEHAMEHA V., he having been born on the 11th of December, 1830. On the death of his late lamented brother, Kamehameha IV., Nov. 30, 1863, His Majesty ascended the throne of this Kingdom, and has consequently entered upon the sixth year of His reign. May he be long preserved to rule His people in peace and prosperity.

As on the 28th ult., the Court being in mourning, there were no other public demonstrations in honor of the day than the closing of Government offices, the display of bunting, and a salute from the battery. The U. S. S. *Ossipee* "dressed ship," and made a very handsome appearance. During the forenoon, the Foreign Officials and Government Officers called at the Palace to pay their respects to His Majesty on the recurrence of his natal day. The King's native subjects, also, to a large number, visited the Palace during the day, and, according to ancient custom, laid before their Sovereign, each one his *hookupu*, or gift, consisting of pigs, fowls, vegetables, fruits, &c. This has been a custom with the Hawaiians towards their Aliis from time immemorial—never to present themselves before the Chief without something in their hands. In the evening, the Choir of Kaumakapili Church visited the Palace, and for some hours discoursed sweet music, most, however, very appropriately under the circumstances, of a plaintive and melancholy character. Some of the voices were of a peculiarly sweet modulation, and showed good training. During the day there were numerous *luaus*, among the natives, and in the afternoon, horse-riding was freely indulged in. There was, however, no accident of moment, and not a very large number of arrests for fast-riding, and its inciting cause, drunkenness. The Rifles turned out in the forenoon, with pretty full ranks, and proceeded to Kulaokahua Plains, where they pitched their tents, went through a drill and target practice, and partook, with their guests, of a liberal lunch. During the day, and more particularly after 12 o'clock, most of the stores were closed, and everybody adjourned to keep holiday.

LARCENY AT HALAWA.—One day last week Mr. Williams, planter at Halawa, lost a writing desk, stolen from his room, and which contained some hundred and odd dollars in cash. Suspecting a native, he gave him in charge to a constable, who took him to a native kahuna, to try the effect of superstition. The kahuna told the man that he was the thief, and had concealed the property. This the man acknowledged to be true, and started off with the officer to point out the place of concealment. After strolling about all day, at night he said that he was not the thief and knew nothing about it. This proved true in the sequel, but it is certainly singular how fear of the sorcerer should lead him to falsely accuse himself. The real thief proved to be a Chinaman, belonging to the plantation. This man asked leave to come to town on some pretended business, and Mr. Williams, who had suspicions that he knew something of the robbery, gave him permission, but started on ahead. A constable was dispatched from the station house, who, meeting the unsuspecting coolie, arrested him at once. On searching him, $129 50 in gold was found on his person, neatly tied up in a cloth, with a string attached, evidently for the purpose of throwing the package from him in case of need, or if hard pushed. The amount stolen was about $160, besides some valuable papers. The coolie was committed for trial at the next term of the Supreme Court.

NEW STEAMER WHARF.—Near the wharf assigned by the authorities to the use of the California Steamer line, the shed built by the Government has been completed and will facilitate materially the discharge and loading of the steamers. The Company is now laying down not only an iron covered tram-way but they are also building cars to connect this ware-house with the Steamer's wharf, which will be conducive to great economy in the transhipping of Island produce at this port. Cargoes coming from the other Islands, can be discharged from the schooners into the cars running straight into the ware-house and be shipped by the steamers on their arrival without delay.

DOGS.—They are a sad nuisance in Honolulu. We know of but one other place in the world that excels this in point of the number and worthlessness of its curs, and that is Panama. All night long they keep up their hideous howling and barking, without any aparent cause whatever. One diminutive, mangy whelp will start the dogs—and their name is legion—of a whole street, and the chorus for a half an hour is quite deafening and sleep-destroying. What is worse, there is good reason to believe that a large majority of these pests escape taxation. Pity that we had not a more stringent law in regard to dogs, or else a regularly appointed dog-killer.

AN INTERESTING SIGHT.—On last Sunday afternoon, we saw a funeral procession winding its way through our streets towards the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery, and were particularly attracted,—not that the sight is an unusual one,—but from the fact that the pall bearers—eight in number—were all little girls of Hawaiian birth but with more or less of foreign blood in their veins. They were all dressed in white with black trimmings, and were thus, in a very appropriate manner, attending to the tomb one of their own class, the little daughter of Mr. J. G. Lewis.

APPEARANCE OF THE HARBOR.—Most of the whalers that visited our port have left, either bound homeward or for the whaling grounds on the coast of California and the Pacific Ocean. In a week or two our harbor will be nearly empty and those engaged in the improvements of our wharves will have a better opportunity to progress with their work than they had for the last two months. All the materials required for these improvements have lately arrived, whilst the work of dredging has been assiduously continued.

NEW COASTER.—The schooner *Caldera*, recently arrived here, has been purchased by Messrs. C. N. Spencer & Co., and will be put on the Hilo route, under command of Capt. Babcock, late of the *Annie*, withdrawn for repairs. The *Caldera* is a fine, staunch vessel, two years old, built at Ipswich, Mass., and has a carrying capacity of 83 63-100 tons. She will be dispatched on her first trip tomorrow.

THE schooner *Mary Ellen*, of 74 tons burthen, belonging to the estate of C. H. Lewers, was sold at auction on Saturday last by Adams & Wilder by order of the assignees, for the sum of $4,600. Capt. James Makee of Ulupalakua being the purchaser.

THE BARRATRY CASE.—In regard to this matter, a plain statement of which is given in the *Advertiser* of last week, we have simply to add that our statement of the circumstances attending the case in last week's issue, was based upon information given us by a responsible party in this city. An error—not of great importance—as to the date of the sale of those goods was overlooked by us. How our statement, that the party connected with the importation of the goods was induced to stay here until the affair had been thoroughly investigated, could in any way do the slightest injury to the same, we are at a loss to comprehend, admitting however, at the same time that our information regarding this circumstance was based upon a misunderstanding. As we said then, it is quite evident that this, like everything else which is in doubt, must remain so until cleared up in due course, and in the mean time it is worse than bad taste that it should be prejudged by the "scribbling or gossip of irresponsible parties." No one can have more confidence than ourselves that the parties who have the matter in hand are fully competent to investigate the whole affair.

Our Intercourse with Japan.

About 1545, a Portuguese adventurer, in company with some Chinese, was driven by foul weather into one of the Japan Islands, kindly treated and hospitably sent back. Missionaries soon followed, and St. Francis Xavier visited Japan in 1549, dying soon after on the Chinese coast. It happened, unfortunately, that at that time Portugal was united to Spain, and Tako Same, at that time regarded by the Japanese as the greatest character in their history, having unfortunately inquired of a Spanish traveler how it was that his king had managed to possess himself of half the world, was indiscreetly answered: "He sends priests to win the people; his troops then are sent to join the native Christians, and the conquest is easy." This answer, it is said, produced a great impression, and in 1587 an edict was issued for the banishment of the missionaries. Ten years later, it is said that twenty-three missionaries were put to death in one day, and a few years later many of the Japanese converts were killed, their churches and schools destroyed, and their faith declared infamous and rebellious. In 1639 the Portuguese were finally expelled, and their trade transferred to the Dutch, who had been and were considered their enemies, but under many restrictions. Nor were these difficulties removed for more than two hundred years.

In 1857, however, a new treaty was negotiated at Simoda, between the United States Government and the Japanese, by Mr. Townsend Harris, and in the following year the same gentlemen succeeded in reaching Yeddo, and concluding a still more favorable treaty; and in August of the same year, the Earl of Elgin, a British Ambassador, concluded a treaty between Great Britain and Japan. About this time, however, the reigning Tycoon died of epilepsy, at the age of thirty-six, and was succeeded by a young man of great intelligence and liberality.

The civil war in this country has, since 1861, done much to prevent the extension of commercial and social intercourse between the Japanese and the citizens of the United States, which might have been expected. No doubt, now, with our line of steamers from San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, our country will have natural advantages over all others in the way of trade, social intercourse, and knowledge of the habits, customs and opinions of the natives. Indeed, it would seem as if Japan were to form a natural connecting link between the old world and the new. In point of population, the country is variously estimated to contain from 15,800,000 to 50,000,000 of inhabitants. The manners and customs, especially of the ladies, are declared to be most refined, and the men of the higher grades of society carry the point of honor to a degree of refinement unknown elsewhere. Indeed, a recent English writer well says, "they carry notions of honor to the verge of fanaticism. They are haughty, vindictive and licentious; but brawlers, backbiters and braggarts are held in the most supreme contempt, and they are open-hearted, hospitable and faithful as friends to death." St. Francis Xavier declared, three hundred years ago, that in virtue and probity they surpassed all nations he had ever seen. The agriculture of the Japanese is conducted with skill and diligence: hardly a foot of ground is left uncultivated to the tops of the mountains; manure is carefully collected and used in the production of abundant harvests. They dwarf trees and enlarge all vegetable productions with great care and success. Manufactures are carried to a perfection that must surpass those of other parts of the world. They lacquer in wood with great skill, and imitate not only the goods of Eastern nations, but Colt's revolvers and Sharpe's rifles. Steam engines are built at Nagasaki, and a screw steamer has been successfully navigated to Yeddo in nine days, entirely by native engineers and seamen. The Japanese are not good surgeons, because their religious prejudices prevent free dissection, but as physicians they have much that they can teach us, and are deficient in many points in which they can learn from us, so that there is beyond doubt the basis for much profitable interchange of knowledge.—*Phila. Ledger.*

THERE is some prospect that the present steam line between Australia and Panama will be discontinued, and that the steamers will be laid on between the former country and Honolulu. It is well known that the line as it is now maintained does not pay, but it could be kept up with Honolulu at a reduced rate of expenditure, and, if connection were made with the San Francisco line, it would undoubtedly pay. Most of the passenger travel between Australian ports and Europe goes by the way of Point de Galle, connecting with the Peninsular and Oriental steamers; but when the Pacific Railroad is completed, passengers and mails will naturally come this way if a steam line should be established between this port and Australia. Should the arrangements now in progress be completed satisfactorily, the Honolulu line will be better kept up, and trade will certainly increase between the ports thus connected. Negotiations are now on foot to make the contemplated transfer, and it is quite likely that we shall have continuous communication by steam with Australia before long. The route between Panama and Australia will not be materially lengthened by the change.—*Weekly Alta.*

A HAWAIIAN MARRIAGE FEAST.—On Friday last two young Hawaiians took each other "for better or for worse," and celebrated the joyful occasion by giving a grand feast on the old gas-works premises. A tent or "lanai" of sails was spread, and long tables laid, which fairly groaned under the weight of edibles, including, of course, the inevitable fish and poi in abundance. Some hundreds of men and women stuffed themselves to their hearts' content, and washed the food down with a liquid called mango cider—how manufactured we have not learned, but its effects appeared to be slightly exhilarating. The happy bridegroom has lately returned from an absence of some fifteen years in California, and is said to have "made his pile."

ALARM OF FIRE ON FRIDAY EVENING.—Some young men, with more love of fun than discretion, made a bon-fire of some combustible materials in an open space makai of Kawaiahao. The bright light very naturally caused people in town to think there was a serious fire, and on the alarm being given, the Fire Department turned out with its usual promptitude, and ran towards the supposed conflagration, until it was ascertained to be a false alarm. As No. 2 was rushing along through Palace Walk with all speed on, the foreman, Mr. Jas. Mc Guire, accidentally fell, and came near being run over. As it was, his trumpet was smashed under the wheels. Had he been killed, what regrets of these young men would have availed to compensate for the results of their thoughtlessness. Our firemen, or at least the heads of the department, should always be notified beforehand of any such bonfire demonstration, otherwise we may be some night in the position of the boy that cried "wolf! wolf!" when there was no wolf, and when the danger really came, nobody would pay any attention to his cries for help.

MARINE DISASTER.—An American brig came into port this morning, having experienced heavy weather at sea, losing her sails and all her bulwarks on the starboard side. As we go to press, we have not learned particulars.

THE imperial family of Russia is noted for its predilection for dogs. The Emperor is so much attached to his splendid greyhound that he takes the faithful animal with him on all his travels. The Grand Duchess Mary, the Emperor's favorite child, a girl of fifteen, has likewise a four-footed companion, a spaniel of rare intelligence and docility. On the promenade the Grand Duchess throws her handkerchief on the ground before her, the gallant dog picks it up, folds it with the skill of a lady's maid, and presents it to the distinguished young lady. He fetches flowers for his young mistress, and brings her petitions which poor people put into his mouth. The Grand Duke Michael is also very fond of dogs, and has several superb English bulldogs.

BIRTH.

At Lahaina, Dec. 5th, the wife of Archdeacon Mason of a son.

In this city, Dec. 12th, the wife of W. G. Wolsey of a son.

Private School.

MR. & MRS. HIGGINS

BEG TO INFORM THE INHABITANTS of Honolulu, that they will open a Private School for Misses and Boys, on Monday the 21st of December, at Hooper's Place, Hotel street. English Branches with Vocal and Instrumental Music.
REFERENCES GIVEN. 48-tf

REGULAR PACKETS For Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, and Makee's Landing.

THE FAVORITE SCHOONERS

KATE LEE, CRANE, . . . Master,

—AND—

MARY ELLEN, WEST, . . . Master,

Will run regularly between Honolulu and the above named ports. For freight or passages, apply to the Captains on board, or to
48-3m C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

New Hilo Packet.

The Fine New Clipper Schooner

MARIA, WM. BABCOCK, . . . Master,

Will run regularly between Honolulu and Hilo, touching at Kohala.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
48-3m CHAS. N. SPENCER & CO., Agents.

EPSOM SALTS, Camphor, Sulphur, For sale by
38-3m A. S. CLEGHORN.

NOTICE.

Great Saving of Labor & Expense.

LADIES AND HEADS OF FAMILIES, take notice that from to-day and hereafter, all the year round, Good, Rich, Home-Made MINCE-MEAT is to be had, from one pound and upwards, to any quantity, at 37½ cents per pound.
Also—Orders for Home-Made Mince Pies will be received until Christmas morning, at 8 o'clock, at the Confectionary Store of
48-2t P. HORN.

TO LET!

THE BOOTH PREMISES and PASTURE LAND in Pauoa Valley. Apply to
H. A. WIDEMANN.
Honolulu, Dec. 15, 1868.—48-1m

House for Sale, on Kukui St.

THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Kukui Street at present owned and occupied by Mr. William Crockett.
The house is in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired at an expense of nearly one thousand dollars. Apply to
48-1m ADAMS & WILDER.

New Cottage to Let.

THE NEW COTTAGE ON FORT ST., just above Capt. Brown's, will be leased to a responsible tenant at reasonable rates.
48-1m E. P. ADAMS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between C. H. LEWERS and J. G. DICKSON, under the name and style of LEWERS & DICKSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be collected by, and all liabilities of said firm paid by J. G. Dickson, who will continue the Lumber Business at the old stand.
(Signed) C. H. LEWERS,
(Signed) J. G. DICKSON,
Honolulu, Dec. 5th, 1868.—47-1m

EX GARSTANG.

THEO. H. DAVIES HAS JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTMENT OF New & Suitable Goods, WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE At the Lowest Rates.

Pink Pad and other Prints, Hickory Stripes, Heavy Blue Denims, White & Brown Drills, cotton & linen, Woolen Tweeds, Waterproof do., Huckabuck and Turkish Towels, Linen Thread, White Moleskin, Fine White Cotton and Linen Shirts, Fine White Long Cloths, Horrock's Long Cloths, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Sheeting, Fine Linen, Blouse Linen.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Plain and Figured Silks, Paris Laces, Fancy Goods, Felt, Leghorn & ass'd Hats, Black and Colored Baratheas, Heavy Four Point Blankets, ass'd, Grey Horse Blankets, Wool Packs, Blue and White Flannels, Seaming Twine, Navy Canvas, Regatta Shirts, Ass'd Clothing, Alpaca Coats.
Marrian's Draught Ale, Dunville's Irish Whiskey, Gosnell's Perfumes, TANISH'S JAMS, AND JELLIES, Hockin, Wilson & Co's Oilman's Stores, BEST WHITE LEAD, ZINC & BOILED OIL, Liverpool Salt, etc., etc.
—ALSO—
SAMPLES OF PLOUGHS, From the Celebrated Works of Messrs. Ransome & Sims, of Ipswich.
Sample Ploughs and designs for other Agricultural Implements may be seen at the office of the undersigned.
45-4t THEO. H. DAVIES.

AUCTION SALES.

By ADAMS & WILDER.

REGULAR ROOM SALE, THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, At 10 o'clock A. M., at Salesroom, WILL BE OFFERED An Assortment of Merchandise, —SUCH AS—
Brown cottons, prints, denims, Clothing, furnishing goods, Groceries, crockery, Downer's kerosene oil, Boston card matches, Choice Humboldt Potatoes. Cigars, tobacco, Oysters, Pie fruits, Pickles.
—ALSO—
Casks Ale and Porter.

Evening Sale of CHRISTMAS WARES On Thursday Even'g, Dec. 17, At 7 o'clock P. M., at Salesroom, A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF Glassware, China Ware, Plated Ware, And Fancy Goods!
Goods ready for inspection on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EVENING SALE OF Choice and Elegant Christmas Goods!
ON SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, At 7 o'clock P. M., at Salesroom, WE WILL SELL AN ENTIRE INVOICE —OF— CHRYSTAL & BOHEMIAN CLASSWARE! Ex late Arrivals from Europe
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Flower Vases, in blue, gold and chrystal; Flacons, in blue, chrystal and gold; Punch-bowls, in blue, gold, &c.; Beer Tumblers; One only Lemonade Stand, Flower Baskets in blue and gold, Cigar Stands, Saucers, Sugar Boxes, Milk Pitchers, Violet Vases, Tea Boxes, Two only Fruit Vases a la grecque.
—ALSO—
A large assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN Fancy Goods and Toys Comprising one of the finest selection of goods ever offered for Christmas Presents in Honolulu.
ADAMS & WILDER, Auct'r.

EVENING SALE AT Public Hall.
POSITIVELY THE LAST SALE BEFORE CHRISTMAS!
On Wednesday Eve'g, Dec 23, At 7 o'clock P. M., at Public Hall, Corner Nuuanu and King streets, WE WILL OFFER A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF China and Japanese FANCY GOODS, To arrive per Steamer Idaho
CONSISTING IN PART OF
China Fancy Silks, China Crape Shawls, in all colors, China Silk Handkerchiefs all colors. Sandal-wood Fans, Ivory Fans, Card Cases—sandal, ivory, and tortoise; Ivory and Sandal-wood Boxes, Ivory Pins, Silver Buckles, China Lacquered Tea Boxes, Japanese Lacquered Cabinets, Fine Fancy Dress Goods, China Shirts, Fine Hosiery, Ivory Chess Boards & Chess Men, Backgammon Boards, &c.
ALSO—A LARGE SELECTION OF TOYS.
ADAMS & WILDER, Auct'r.

PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE SALE AT SALESROOM.
On Thursday, December 24, At 10 o'clock A. M., WILL BE SOLD AN ASSORTMENT OF General Merchandise,
—ALSO—
TO ARRIVE PER IDAHO,
50 boxes Fresh California Apples,
10 sacks New California Beans,
50 sacks New Humboldt Potatoes,
20 sacks Bran,
20 sacks California Barley,
20 sacks Golden Gate Flour Baker's extra

NEW YEARS' SALE.
'NEW YEARS EVE.'
On Thursday Even'g, Dec. 31, At 7 o'clock P. M., at Salesroom, A VERY CHOICE SELECTION OF Goods Suitable for New Years' PRESENTS.

Assignees' Notice.

WHEREAS, CHRISTOPHER H. LEWERS, of Honolulu, did on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868, execute a deed, assigning all his property to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, therefore, all parties holding claims against the said Christopher H. Lewers are required to present the same to the undersigned, at the office of C. L. Green, and all persons indebted to the said Christopher H. Lewers are required to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons in possession of any property belonging to the said Christopher H. Lewers are required to deliver up the same.
C. BREWER,
W. L. GREEN.
Honolulu, Dec. 8th, 1868.—47-4t

FINE FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP.
DELIVERED IN HONOLULU AT the Lowest Market Rates, from the Kohala and Lihue Ranches, Hawaii.
45-1m THEO. H. DAVIES, Ag't.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. S. BARTOW.

SALE of FANCY ARTICLES! On Thursday, Dec. 17, At 10 A. M., at Salesroom,
The Undersigned will sell the Goods remaining from the Grand Christmas Sale on Saturday Evening last, consisting of Children's Toy Books and Pictures, Silk and Fancy Dresses, Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk Ties, Lace Collars, Gosnell's Perfumes, Fancy Biscuits, Croquet Sets, &c.
And many other articles which must be sold at any price to close invoices. The lots will be adapted for suitable for Christmas Presents.
☞ Ladies can inspect the Goods on Wednesday afternoon.
C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

On Thursday, Dec. 17, At 10 A. M., at Salesroom, WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD, The Articles of Wilhelm's Bakery, As Formerly Advertised.

Evening Sale for Christmas. On Monday Evening, December 21st, COMMENCING AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M., At Salesroom, Will be offered at Public Auction, A Fine Assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, and a Superior Lot of Toys.
☞ Particulars by Posters.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE —OF— NEW GOODS! Just Received Per GARSTANG, from Liverpool, ROB'T COWAN, from Victoria, and expected per IDAHO, via San Francisco.
On Wednesday, the 23d Instant,
The Undersigned will offer for sale, a Splendid Assortment of Goods, consisting of
COTTONS—New Green Prints, Fancy Prints, Pink Prints, White & Blue Cottons, White Long Cloth, Heavy Twilled Stripes, Brown and White Drills, White Moleskin, Heavy Denims, Heavy Ticking, Brown Shirtings.
LINENS—White, Brown & Striped Drills, Linen Thread, Linen Cravats, Black and Brown Holland, Merchant & Navy Canvas, Irish Linen Sheeting, Russia Sheeting, Russia Crash, Seaming Twine, Huckaback and Turkish Towels, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Heavy Bagging, Wool Packs.
WOOLENS—Scotch Tweeds, Black, Green, Purple, Blue and Magenta Blankets, Waterproof Tweeds, White and Blue Flannels, Light & Heavy Blankets, of Ass'd sizes and colors, Grey Horse Rugs.
CLOTHING—White Linen & Cotton Shirts, Pilot Cloth Jackets, Fine Felt Hats, Black Alpacca Sacks, Black Cloth Coats, Fine ass'd Crimean Shirts, Wool Shirts, Jean Shirts, Duck Trowsers, Tweed Trowsers, Tweed Coats, Regatta Shirts.
SUNDRIES—Cotton Umbrellas, Black Silks, plain watered and figured, Ladies' Silk Tie, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Copying Books, Black and Blue Ink,
JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES, &c., &c.
Terms Liberal.
C. S. BARTOW, Auctr.

Evening Sale for New Year's. On Monday Evening, December 28th, At 7 P. M. at Salesroom, WILL BE SOLD FANCY GOODS and TOYS, A fine Assortment of Elegantly dressed Dolls, One Bagatelle Board, large size, One Fine Musical Box, and Fancy Boxes.
This is the Last Evening Sale at my Room this season.

STEERING OARS, 22 feet in length, for sale by BOLLES & CO.

CALIFORNIA TABLE FRUITS, Assorted—in cans and 2½ lb cans. For sale by (45-3m) BOLLES & CO.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT ZINC PAINT The best article of the kind imported. For sale by (45-3m) BOLLES & CO.

BEST ENGLISH Boiled Paint Oil. For sale by 45-3m BOLLES & CO.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

BEST FAMILY PORK, per IOLANI, in ½ and ¼ barrels. For sale by (45-3m) BOLLES & CO.

BOXES EASTERN CODFISH, per IOLANI. For sale by (45-3m) BOLLES & CO.

HUNT'S HANDLED AXES. For sale by (45-3m) BOLLES & CO.

ROSENDALE CEMENT, For sale by (45-3m) BOLLES & CO.

PUNALUU RICE. No. 1 and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY On Fort Street, MAY BE SEEN THE VIEWS taken of the Late Lava Flow at Kahuku, and Effects of the Late Earthquake at Waiohinu, Kau. Views of Kilauea and the Volcano. Also Cards of the Kings, Queens, Chiefs, etc., at 50 cts. per doz. Oval and Square Frames of all sizes.
38-1m H. L. CHASE.

REMOVAL.

DR. JNO. S. MCGREW has removed his office to the one lately occupied by Mr. H. L. CHASE, on Fort Street, near Hotel Street. Office Hours from 10 to 12 o'clock, and 2 to 4 o'clock.
48-1m

A FEW CHARTS of the WORLD, of the Celebrated Edition of Hermann Berghaus. Large size, with the new lines of Steamers, &c. For sale by
45-1m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO.,

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

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

Indelible Pencils, a New Invention.

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

Drugs of all kinds,

Corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 11-tf

R. R. R.

90

OUT OF

100

OF DEATHS, that annually occur, are caused by Preventable Diseases, and the greater portion of those complaints would, if Radway's Ready Relief or Pills, (as the case may require,) were administered when pain or uneasiness or slight sickness is experienced, be exterminated from the system in a few hours. PAIN, no matter from what cause, is almost instantly cured by the Ready Relief. In cases of Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Spasms Bilious Cholic, in fact all Pains, Aches and Infirmities either in the Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Kidneys, or the Joints, Muscles, Legs, Arms, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, &c., will in a FEW MINUTES yield to the soothing influence of the Ready Relief.

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Diptheria, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Fever and Ague, Mercurial Pains, Scarlet Fever, &c., &c., take from four to six of Radway's Pills, and also take a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a glass of warm water, sweetened with sugar or honey; bathe the throat, head and chest with Ready Relief, (if Ague or Intermittent Fever, bathe the spine also,) in the morning you will be cured.

How the Ready Relief Acts!

In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling irritation, and the skin becomes reddened; if there is much distress in the stomach, the Relief will assist nature in removing the offending cause,—a general warmth is felt throughout the entire body, and its diffusive stimulating properties rapidly courses through every vein and tissue of the system, arousing the slothful and partially paralyzed glands and organs to renewed and healthy action, perspiration follows, and the surface of the body feels increased heat. The sickness at stomach, colds, chills, head-ache, oppressed breathing, the soreness of the throat, and all pains, either internally or externally, rapidly subside, and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awakes refreshed, invigorated, cured.

It will be found that in using the Relief externally, either on the spine or across the kidneys, or over the stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasing warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it continues its influence over the diseased parts.

☞ Price of R. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c.

RADWAY & CO.,

87 Maiden Lane, New York.

TYPHOID FEVER.

This disease is not only cured by Dr. Radway's Relief and Pills, but prevented. If exposed to it, put one teaspoonful of Relief in a tumbler of water. Drink this before going out in the morning, and several times during the day. Take one of Radway's Pills one hour before dinner, and one on going to bed.

If seized with Fever, take 4 to 6 of the Pills every six hours, until copious discharges from the bowels take place; also drink the Relief diluted with water, and bathe the entire surface of the body with Relief. Soon a powerful perspiration will take place, and you will feel a pleasant heat throughout the system. Keep on taking Relief repeatedly, every four hours, also the Pills. A cure will be sure to follow. The relief is strengthening, stimulating, soothing, and quieting; it is sure to break up the Fever and to neutralize the poison. Let this treatment be followed, and thousands will be saved. The same treatment in Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Billous Fever, will effect a cure in 24 hours. When the patient feels the Relief irritating or heating the skin, a cure is positive. In all cases where pain is felt the Relief should be used.

Relief 50 cts.; Pills 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868

For Sale by

Redington & Co., San Francisco,
Crane & Brigham, San Francisco,
R. H. McDonald & Co, San Francisco,
Justin Gates & Bro, Sacramento,
And by all Druggists and Country Merchants.
11] [1y

KEM HO,

Restaurant and Boarding House,

Corner of Hotel & Maunakea Sts.,

THE TABLES WILL BE SUPPLIED with the best in the Market.

Meals at all Hours.

Board per week, $5.00 and $6.00. Single Meals down stairs 12½ cents. 38-3m*

BILL AND JOE.

Come, dear old comrade, you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by—
The shining days when life was new,
And all was bright with morning dew—
The lusty days of long ago,
When you were Bill and I was Joe.

Your name may flaunt a titled trail,
Proud as a cockerel's rainbow tail;
And mine as brief appendix wear
As Tam O'Shanter's luckless mare;
To-day, old friend, remember still
That I am Joe and you are Bill.

You've won the great world's envied prize,
And grand you look in people's eyes,
With H. O. N. and L. L. D.
In big brave letters, fair to see—
Your fist, old fellow! off they go!—
How are you, Bill? How are you, Joe?

You've worn the Judge's ermined robe;
You've taught your name to half the globe;
You've sung mankind a deathless strain;
You've made the dead past live again;
The world may call you what it will,
But you and I are Joe and Bill.

The chaffing young folks stare and say,
"See those old buffers, bent and gray—
They talk like fellows in their teens!
Mad poor old boys! That's what it means"—
And shake their heads; they little know
The throbbing hearts of Bill and Joe!

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
While Joe sits smiling by his side;
How Joe, in spite of time's disguise,
Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes—
Those calm, stern eyes that melt and fill,
And Joe looks fondly up at Bill.

Ah, pensive scholar, what is fame?
A fitful tongue of leaping flame;
A giddy whirlwind's fickle gust,
That lifts a pinch of mortal dust;
A few short years and who can show
Which dust was Bill and which was Joe?

The weary idol takes his stand,
Holds out his bruised and aching hand,
While gaping thousands come and go—
How vain it seems, this empty show!
Till all at once his pulses thrill;
'Tis poor old Joe's "God bless you, Bill!"

And shall we breathe in happier spheres
The names that pleased our mortal ears,
In some sweet lull of harp and song
For earth-born spirits none too long,
Just whispering of the world below
Where this was Bill, and that was Joe?

No matter; while our home is here
No sounding name is half so dear;
When fades at length our lingering day,
Who cares what pompous tombstones say?
Read on the hearts that love us still,
Hic jacet Joe. Hic jacet Bill.

[*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE GROWTH OF COFFEE IN BRAZIL.—More than half the coffee consumed in the world is of Brazilian growth, and yet the coffee of Brazil has little reputation and is even greatly underrated. Why is this? Simply because a great deal of the best produce of Brazilian plantations is sold under the name of Java or Mocha, or as the coffee of Martinique or Bourbon. Martinique produces only 600 sacks of coffee annually; Guadaloupe, whose coffee is sold under the name of the neighboring island, yields 6000 sacks—not enough to provide the market of Rio de Janeiro for twenty-four hours, and the island of Bourbon hardly more. A great part of the coffee which is bought under these names, or under that of Java coffee, is Brazilian, while the so-called Mocha coffee is often nothing but the small round beans of the Brazilian plant found at the summit of the branches and very carefully selected. If the fazendeiros, like the Java planters, sold their crops under a special mark, the great purchasers would learn with what merchandise they have to deal, and the agriculture of Brazil would be greatly benefitted. But there intervenes between the fazendeiro and the importer a class of merchants—half bankers and half brokers—known as commissarios, who, by mixing different harvests, lower the standard of the crop, thus relieving the producer of all responsibility, and depriving the product of its true characteristics. If the provinces adjacent to Rio de Janeiro offer naturally the most favorable soil for the culture of coffee, it must not be forgotten that coffee is planted with advantage in the shade of the Amazonian forest, and even yields two annual crops wherever pains are taken to plant it. In the province of Ceara, where the coffee is of a superior quality, it is not planted on the plains, or on the low grounds, or in the shadow of the forest, as in the valley of the Amazons, but on the slopes of the hills and on the mountain heights, to an elevation of from 1500 to 2000 feet and more above the level of the sea, in the Serras of Aratanha and Baturite, and in the Serra Grande. The channels opened to these products should augment their importance, and should give rise to numerous establishments in the valley of the Amazons.—*A Journey in Brazil, by Professor Agassiz.*

CURIOUS FACTS.—Serpents are said to obey the voice of their master. The trumpet-bird of America follows its owner like a spaniel, and the jacna acts as a guard to poultry, protecting them in the field all day from birds of prey, and escorting them home at night. In the Shetland Isles there is a gull which defends the flock from eagles; it is therefore regarded as the privileged bird. The chamois, bounding over the mountain, are indebted to their safety in no small degree, to a species of pheasants. The bird acts as the sentinel, for as soon as it gets sight of a man, it whistles, upon hearing which, the chamois knowing the hunters to be near, sets off at full speed. The artifices which partridges and plovers employ to delude their enemies from the nest of their young may be referred to as a case in point, as well as the adroit contrivance of the hind, for the preservation of her young, for when she hears the sound of dogs, she puts herself in the way of the hunter and starts in a direction to draw them away from her fawns. Instances of the effect of grief upon animals are no less remarkable. A writer says: "I knew a dog that died of sorrow at the loss of his master, and a bullfinch that abstained from singing ten entire months on account of the absence of its mistress, and on her return it immediately resumed its song." An instance is related of a canary, which, while singing to a mate hatching her eggs in a cage, fell dead; the female left the nest, and finding him dead, rejected all food and died by his side.

RUSTING METALS PREVENTED.—Lard or any kind of grease entirely free from salt will shut out air and moisture, both of which are essential to oxidation or rusting. A little rosin melted with lard makes the best coating for all kinds of iron and steel surfaces. It can be rubbed on table knives and forks, and other fine instruments, and then mostly wiped off, still leaving enough to protect the surface. The rosin prevents rancidity of the lard, and is itself a protection. This mixture is cheap, and good for ploughshares, and all farm or mechanical implements of iron or steel. Two or three ounces or more of rosin may be added to a pound of lard.

A Detective's Story.

"It was just before the war," said a detective to our reporter, "that a queer trick was played me by a young fellow accused of forgery."

"How was it? Let me hear the story."

"Well, I have no objection, but don't interrupt me with questions."

The reporter promised silence, and the detective elevated his feet on the table and thus proceeded:

"The Chief called me into the office one morning and told me that a check for $4,000 had been drawn by the confidential clerk of a well-known commercial house, and had been cashed at the bank where their funds were deposited. It was a forgery, and the clerk had left as soon as the money was obtained. His name was Henry Harding, he lived in one of the interior parishes, and it was supposed he had gone there before setting out elsewhere. I could only learn that he was young and of rather effeminate appearance. This was all the description I could ascertain. The affair had not been blown abroad, and the Chief directed me to 'work up the case.' You know that S—— and I always work together; I called him and we had a consultation; he prosecuted researches here while I went into the country. This arranged, I was soon on my way. I had found out where the family of young Harding lived, and I hoped to reach the house before night, but in this I was disappointed. Long before dusk, dark clouds began to form along the verge of the horizon and climb rapidly to the zenith; the thunder and lightning came at intervals, and I was soon assured that one of those semi-tropic storms, which are so frequent in summer, would ere long burst upon me in all its fury. I hastened forward, therefore, looking eagerly around for some place of shelter. I had proceeded but a little distance when I saw just before me a woodman's hut. I got into this as soon as possible. I had hardly got comfortably sheltered before a gentleman and lady dashed up to the door and dismounted. Like myself, they were seeking shelter from the storm. The man was middle-aged, and exhibited in his person the strong athletic frame, the open brow, and genial pleasant face of the Southern planter; but there was now in his countenance a touch of sadness, a seemingly sense of sorrow, strangely out of keeping with what the man should have been. His companion was a young girl of exquisite beauty, with dark, soulful eyes, and hair black as night. She looked indeed, a daughter of the tropics, and the tall, splendid form was regal in its majesty. She was such a woman as a man could wish to live for, and if need be, die for. They were both in traveling costume, and from their conversation I judged they were father and daughter, just setting out on a journey and endeavoring to reach the river in time for an up-going steamer. Shortly after their arrival a negro boy drove up in a cart containing trunks. On one of these was the name of 'Miss Harding, La.' You may readily conceive that my eyes were wide open now, and my ears too; there was something I must needs observe. I walked out of the hut and went around to where the negro was standing. 'Boy, where's your young master?' I asked the question abruptly, looking the negro in the eye.

'Golly, massa, dis chile dunno; haint seen him for mos' a year.' My resolution was taken on the instant—I would follow these people. I was satisfied that they were in search of Henry; he could not come to them, and they were going to him. The whole matter was clear as day. I did follow them to the river, where the daughter embarked on an upward-bound boat, and the father returned home. I took passage on the same steamer—I would not lose sight of the girl; I was satisfied she was going to her brother. I insinuated myself into her presence and at last got into conversation. I was half in love with her already; before we reached St. Louis I was wholly so. I learned that she was going to New York for some object which she did not reveal. I thought I knew what the object was, but it had become of secondary importance now, for I was deeply, unmistakably in love. Had her brother stood before me and she had asked me to forbear, it is doubtful if I would have arrested him. I could not exist out of her presence—she had become the one object necessary to my happiness. At last we reached New York. I could contain myself no longer; I sought an opportunity and told her of my love—told my name, occupation, and present object—I revealed everything; I only asked to share her affection. She seemed greatly agitated, and asked that I would leave her until the next day. This was the forenoon of Monday—Tuesday afternoon I called for my answer. The servant who answered my summons informed me that the young lady had left the evening previous on a steamer for the West Indies; but she had left a note. I tore open the letter eagerly; it contained these words:

'SIR—For your preference, I am much obliged; but the law forbids gentlemen marrying each other. By the time you receive this I will be on board the West India steamer. Very respectfully,

HENRY HARDING.'

It took no more to show what a trick had been played on me. You may believe that I have seldom told that love story.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

BEET SUGAR IN AUSTRALIA.—From the returns which have been gathered, it would seem that there are about one hundred planters who have gained sufficient confidence in sugar to risk a portion of their land and labor in its production. The area under cultivation for this crop is six hundred and twenty-two acres. A very large portion of this land is in small plots of one to eight rods, not planted to be crushed, but to afford cuttings for extensive planting when machinery should be introduced. Thus the majority of growers on the Richmond and Hasting rivers have merely cane nurseries, to save themselves from the necessity of buying cuttings at a high rate. They are in readiness for a great move, and are looking forward to the assistance which capital is about to give them. The absence of machinery is the only bar to energetic operations on their part. In some districts the difficulty has been met, as for instance, in the Upper and Lower Clarence, by the formation of companies and the purchase of machinery. There is undoubtedly great advantage in this system of co-operation, because planting and the provision of machinery proceed simultaneously. This sugar-growing occurs on the alluvial lands of the Manning, Richmond, Hastings, Clarence, Macley, Hunter, Paterson, Myall and other rivers, the plantations being from ten to five-hundred feet above the level of the sea.—*Morgan's Trade Journal.*

SERRANO, the President of the Spanish Provisional Government, was twice exiled, and was once in high personal favor with the voluptuous Queen he has assisted so materially in dethroning.

43,000 florins have been collected for the monument that is to be erected to the memory of the late Emperor Maximilian, at Trieste.

NOTED IMPOSTORS.—Men have always been fond of power and influence; and when they could not be obtained by legitimate means, have resorted to tricks, and imposture. A few of the more celebrated of these impositions may prove not uninteresting to our readers.

Aldebert, in the 8th century, pretended that he had a letter from the Redeemer, which fell from Heaven at Jerusalem, and thus induced multitudes to follow him.

Gonsalvo Michael pretended to be the angel Michael, and was burnt for his heresy by the Spanish Inquisition, in 1360.

George David, the son of a waterman at Ghent, styled himself the nephew of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of Heaven. He denied the resurrection, preached against marriage, in favor of a community of women, and taught that the body could only be defiled by sin.

Sabbata Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, pretended to be the Saviour, in 1666.

Elizabeth Barton, known as the Holy Maid of Kent, was brought forward in England to hinder the Reformation. She pretended to be inspired, and foretold that Henry VIII. would have an early and violent death if he divorced Catharine of Arragon and married Anne Boleyn. She and her accomplice were hanged in 1534.

In the first year of Queen Mary's reign in England, Elizabeth Croft, a girl of 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and there uttered many seditious speeches against the Queen, the Mass and confession. She was called the Spirit of the Wall.

William Hacket, a fanatic, personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, in England, in 1591.

James Naylor also represented himself to be the Saviour. He was convicted of blasphemy, whipped, and had his tongue bored through with a hot iron, by order of the House of Commons, during Cromwell's administration.

The Cock Lane Ghost is often alluded to by writers of the last century. Wm. Parsons and his wife were the authors of this imposture, in 1762. They had a female ventriloquist, by whose aid they made a credulous multitude believe in the existence of a ghost, at the house No. 38 Cock Lane, London. The parties were punished by imprisonment and in the pillory.

In the United States, Matthias is the most celebrated impostor on record. He professed to be the Messiah, obtained many followers, and was tried for blasphemy, in New York, in the year 1830.

MATERNAL AFFECTION OF THE WHALE.—The maternal affection of the whale, which, in other respects is apparently a stupid animal, is striking and interesting; the cub, being insensible to danger, is easily harpooned; when the tender attachments of the mother is so manifested as not unfrequently to bring her within reach of the whalers. Hence, though a cub is of little value, seldom producing above a ton of oil, and often less, yet it is sometimes struck as a snare for its mother. In this case she joins it at the surface of the water, whenever it has occasion to rise for respiration; encourages it to swim off; assists its flight by taking it under her fin, and seldom deserts it while life remains. She is then dangerous to approach; but affords frequent opportunities for attack. She loses all regard for her own safety in anxiety for the preservation of her young; dashes through the midst of her enemies; despises the danger that threatens her; and even voluntarily remains with her offspring after various attacks on herself from the harpoons of the fishers.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Postmaster-General has just awarded the contract for the supply of stamps to the department for the ensuing four years to the National Bank Note Company of New York. The new stamps will be somewhat smaller than those at present in use, but they are of a superior style and finish, with a novelty in design. The two cent stamp contains an engraving of a post-boy on horseback in full speed. The three cent stamp has a locomotive under full head of steam, the great carrier of our domestic service. The five cent stamp contains a head of Washington. The ten cent stamp, the finest of all in design and execution, has a miniature engraving of the Declaration of Independence, executed with such delicacy and precision, that the picture suffers nothing under the magnifying glass. The twelve cent stamp has an ocean steamship, and the thirty cent stamp has a finely executed engraving of the surrender of Burgoyne. When it is considered that over a million stamps are issued daily, the importance of this contract is at once evident.—*Exchange.*

ROCK-BORING WITH DIAMONDS.—An improvement in the construction of diamond drills for rock-boring purposes has been introduced by the Windsor (U. S.) Machine Company, which consists in setting the diamonds so as to form a solid drill-head, cutting the full size of the hole, instead of arranging them in a ring as usual. The drill is worked by a small oscillating steam engine, connected with the drill-carriage. It is stated that 500 feet have been bored in granite, marble and quartz, with one drill-head, without the slightest appreciable wear in the diamond points.—*B. T. J.*

AT a fashionable hotel up the Hudson river, where it is said to be almost impossible for ordinary mortals to procure edibles for the support of life, a gentleman quietly put a two dollar bill under his glass; the result was, a capital dinner in half an hour. Then, turning to the waiter, said, "Ah, thank you; you've waited on us very well; much obliged to you!" and cooly put the bill back into his pocket, much to the disgust of the waiter.

THE METEORS.—The Gold Hill (Nevada) *News*, of Nov. 14th, says:

"This morning, between 12 and 4 o'clock the grandest meteoric shower ever seen in this state occurred; and all who witnessed it express the greatest admiration of its magnificence. Quite a large party was given at Fort Holmstead, Gold Hill, and all its participants viewed and admired the mysterious visitation. The flying meteors kept up their nocturnal illuminations for four hours, and hundreds of them could be seen, comet-like, flying through endless space."

BUDGET OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.—The budget of the North German Confederation for 1869 shows a total estimated expenditure for that year of 72,734,601 thalers, as compared with 72,158,243 thalers for 1868. The fixed and permanent expenses are only 68,683,817 thalers for 1869, as compared 69,001,184 thalers for 1868. The extraordinary expenses for 1869 are estimated at 4,050,784 thalers, instead of 3,157,059 thalers in 1868. The total federal receipts for 1869 are estimated at 50,477,743 thalers. The deficit which results is to be covered by a contribution of all the Confederate States, the proportion of each being fixed according to the amount of its population.

A SEVERELY slashed author complains that there are three degrees in reviewing: Criticism, hyper-criticism and viper-criticism.

MENTAL POWERS OF THE TWO SEXES.—The question as to the different intellectual capacities and talents of man and woman has been frequently agitated, and it seems to be decided that in most respects there is an equality of mental power, and that in quickness of apprehension and accuracy of discrimination, women generally excel. Their imagination is not surpassed by the other sex, nor is their judgment less to be depended on in cases where they have had experience and a full opportunity to compare. For in most cases, judgment is but another name for taste, and in taste, as well as in imagination, women have long been allowed the highest meed of praise. But they also make rapid progress in studies, which require something more than taste and imagination. They are equally capable of attention as the other sex, and their memory is also equally retentive. In the study of grammar and in acquiring a knowledge of languages, they succeed altogether as well as men; and their compositions on most subjects may be justly pronounced equally pure and elegant when compared with those of the masculine pen. In metaphysics and mathematics, their trophies have not been so great. But it may be said perhaps that they have not put forth any efforts in these departments. And it may be well that they should not, for other and indispensable duties seldom allow them the leisure for such severe application. It may be a question whether their delicate constitutions would be equal to such long and close investigations as those studies require. There is little doubt that they have sufficient mental strength and capacity. As in the frame and the duties, so there seems to be also a difference in the studies appropriate to man and to woman. It is proper, no doubt, that the distinction should be kept up in their education and their literary labors. Most branches of knowledge, and most departments of science are common to them, since both have equal capacity for advances in them. But the more abstruse and recondite sciences may well be exclusively for the pursuit of man, while most that are useful, and all that are necessary, pleasant and improving may be profitably cultivated by woman as well as by man. If formerly there were any doubt on this subject, the present age has given many proofs to remove it.

It is proper for young ladies to study the principles of ethics and moral philosophy, for every accountable being should be made to understand the difference between the right and wrong of actions. The conscience or moral sense of every one is in some measure a guide and a judge in this respect, but like other faculties should be cultivated and may be improved. Our perceptions may be rendered accurate and less likely to mislead us by careful observations, and our discrimination more just and useful in settling all questions in morals. In the various relation of society and in the changing circumstances of life, it will be important to decide correctly, to satisfy one's own mind as well as to avoid giving just occasion of offence.

ELECTRIC SAFETY LOCK.—MM. Duve and Lemaire, of Paris, two young mechanics, have invented a new system of safety-lock. The key of the proprietor can open the lock without ringing the bells (placed in the apartment anywhere about the house, or at any distant locality); but if a false key be introduced, a "jimmy," or any other piece of metal, the bells are set going as long as the piece is applied. This is effected by the disposal of the several tumblers with regard to a small lever which completes the battery circuit when elevated. When all the tumblers are lifted simultaneously, as by the master key, the lever is not raised and no alarm is given; but if one, or two, or three be lifted, the alarm lever is raised and the ringing takes place. If the burglar, knowing the mechanism of the lock, trys to force the lock plate by any of the usual burglar's instruments, as soon as the metal is attempted to be wedged in, the ringing commences.

A WOMAN in Vienna is realizing a fortune by means of trained goldfinches that draw numbers from a bowl. Policy and lottery players attach great prestige to this humbug and pay fabulous prices for the numbers.

BREAD!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS CONstantly on hand and for sale

Medium, Navy and Pilot Bread,

From the Celebrated Steam Bakery of

Campbell & Co.,

(Late NICHOLS & CO.) San Francisco, which he offers for sale at the lowest market rates.

—TESTIMONIALS.—

We the undersigned, Ship-Masters, have used Nichols & Co.'s Hard Bread for the past four years, and find it superior to any we have had in San Francisco. For the past two seasons we have taken their Bread exclusively, and do cheerfully recommend it as the best for long sea service that we have used on this coast.

(Signed)
JAS. R. HUNTING, Master Bark Fanny,
N. B. WILCOX, Master Bark Massachusetts,
W. N. BARNES, Master Bark Eugenia,
L. N. [illegible], Master Bark Helen Mar,
D. R. FRASER, Master Ship Florida,
H. COOTY, Master Bark Harrison,
A. WHELDON, Master Bark John Howland, and others.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27, 1868.

My owners have been using Nichols & Co.'s Hard Bread for the past three seasons and can recommend it as being A No. 1—to keep on board ship eighteen months—after that it is as crisp and good at the end of that time as when first put on board.

ABRAHAM W. PIERCE,
Agent for Swift & Allen, N. B.

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT.

Honolulu, Oct. 1868.—38-3m

Just Received

PER AM. SHIP CEYLON, FROM BOSTON.

100 Cases Kerosene Oil,

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT, OF THE BEST quality. For sale very reasonably to suit the market, by
42-2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

A. S. CLEGHORN

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of LADIES to

HIS WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS

At His Retail Establishment

38 On Nuuanu Street. 3m

FIRE-WOOD.

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

HITCHCOCK & CASTLE,
Hilo, Hawaii.

For further particulars, enquire of
CASTLE & COOKE, Agents. 38-3m

For Sale Cheap!

A NEW BOILER

OF 10-HORSE POWER WITH complete fixings, warranted new and with all the latest improvements, to be sold at a low figure at
38-3m ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Licenses Expiring in Dec. 1868.

RETAIL, Honolulu—E Adderley 7th, F A Schaefer and Co 16th, R McKibbin 14th, J B Chapman 17th, J P Hughes 21st, C Brenig 21st. Waianae—Tong Ki 12th. Kaalaea—Tai Kan & Co 24. Hawaii—[illegible] 7th, Keauhou, Pae Shun 23d, Kona, Paas Hau 8th, Hilo, Hapai & Son 9th, Waiohinu, Haupe 24th, Halawa, Ah Man 14th. Maui—Lahaina, Ah Chong 14th, Wailuku, Ah Chong 22d. Molokai—Kalauaha, R Newton 29th.

Wholesale, Honolulu—T Bartlett.

Retail Spirits, Honolulu—R Gilliland 9th

Victualling, Honolulu—Lau Gin 19th, Ah Kin 18th.

Butcher, Honolulu—C Bornholdt 31st.

Horse, Honolulu—No 63, Lokana 6th, No 64, Nuuanu 6th, No 65, Nuuanu 18th.

Boat, Honolulu—No 9, Pii Kaahiwi 31st. Lahaina—A Kamauu 17th.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED

PER HAWAIIAN BARK

WILHELM I,

English Fancy Prints,

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS,
Black Victoria Lawns,
Dyed Silecias,
White Cotton Undershirts
White-brown Cotton Drawers,
White-brown Cotton Undershirts,
Black Coburgs,
Black Thibet,
Black Cashemere,

A Splendid Assortment of

TABLE COVERS,

New Styles and of the Latest Fashion.

Fine Black and Blue Broadcloth,

Black Silk Umbrellas,
Lubin's Extracts,
Sardines,
Raisins in 10 lb tins,
Currants in 10 lb tins,
Shelled Almonds in demijohns,
Pearl Sago in demijohns,
Westphalia Hams,
Lead Pipe,
Whiting, etc. etc.

A SMALL INVOICE OF

SUPERIOR RHINE WINE,

[CELEBRATED HOCHHEIMER]

German Pale Ale.

ALSO, ON HAND, A LARGE

Assortment of Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

—NAMELY—

Dry Goods,
Woolen Goods,
Hosiery,
FRENCH DRESS GOODS
and Fancy Articles,
Silk and Velvet Ribbons,
Dundee Hemp Canvas
AND SAIL TWINE,

Letter and Wrapping Paper,
Burlaps, Blacked Calfskins,
Lamp Chimneys,
Shingle Nails,

Paints and Paint Oil,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Beers, Wines, Spirits, &c.,

All of which are offered at reasonable prices and on the most favorable terms.

RECEIVED

Per Haw'n Bark R. C. Wylie,

FROM BREMEN,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Wines, Liquors and Beers,

—CONSISTING OF—

COGNAC, Pints and Quarts,
COGNAC, of Very Superior Quality,
HOLLAND GIN, in Green Cases.

FRENCH WINES,

Chateau Cantemerle,
Milon Clerk,
Margaux du Tertre,

Sherry, Cherry Cordial,
Deetjen's Pale Ale and Porter,

In Quarts and Pints.

For Sale by
41-2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Columbia River Salmon

OF THE CATCH OF 1868.—In barrels and half barrels.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Manila Cordage,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Hemp Canvas,

NO. 0 TO 6. LIGHT RAVENS DUCK,
Heavy Ravens Duck,
Hemp Sail-Twine,
Cotton Sail-Twine,
Sail Needles,
Bees Wax, etc.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Patty's English Pie Fruits,

NEW, AND FOR SALE BY
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

Best English Pickles,

FOR SALE BY
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

Pia! Pia!

A SMALL LOT, OF SUPERIOR QUALIty. For Sale by
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

Japan Tea!

A SMALL LOT OF THE BEST QUALIties, in papers. For Sale by
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

Stockholm Tar.

STOCKHOLM PITCH, IN BARRELS and half-barrels. For Sale by
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

Received per Idaho,

GOLDEN GATE MILLS FLOUR, Extra Family, and Bakers' Extra, from the New Crop of Wheat of 1868.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Fresh Salmon!

IN ONE AND TWO POUND TINS, FROM Columbia River. A Splendid Article.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Pearl Barley,

IN TWO GALLON DEMIJOHNS.
For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Cotton Canvas,

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. For Sale by [38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Crackers in Tins.

PIC NIC, WATER, BOSTON, SODA, WAFER, ASSORTED, JENNY LIND CAKES. For Sale by
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

Pilot and Navy Bread.

FOR SALE BY
[38-3m] BOLLES & CO.

Westphalia Hams!

SUPERIOR QUALITY, RECEIVED PER R. C. WYLIE. For Sale by
38-3m BOLLES & CO.

NOTICE!

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS Kingdom, F. H. HARRIS will act for me under Power of Attorney.
41-1m J. M. SMITH.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ADMINISTRATORS of the Estate of the late T. H. Marshall, of Malumalu, Kauai, hereby give Notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, and all owing said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to us.

D. K. FIFE.
J. STUBBLEBEEN.

Uawiliwili, Nov. 9, 1868. 44-1m

Supreme Court---In Probate.

In the matter of the proof of the Will of James E. Chapman, late deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable Alfred S. Hartwell, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Wm. L. Green and J. W. Austin, for probate of the Will of James E. Chapman, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of Dec. inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing proof of said Will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

L. McCULLY,
Clerk of Supreme Court.

Honolulu, Dec. 1st, 1868.—46-3t

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

William M. Wilber, vs. Phoebe T. Wilber.

WHEREAS, the Complainant in the above entitled cause has filed a petition unto the Hon James W. Austin, Justice of the Supreme Court, praying for a decree of divorce from his wife, the defendant aforesaid, on the ground of willful desertion without cause, of the said defendant, for three successive years. Now this is to notify the said Phoebe T. Wilber to appear before the Hon. James W. Austin at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time will be heard the petition aforesaid.

WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

Honolulu, Sept. 9, 1868.—35-4m

Supreme Court.

In the matter of the Bankruptcy of Wm. Ryan.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that William Ryan, lately doing business in Honolulu as a Trader, has been this day duly ordered adjudged and decreed by the Hon. Alfred S. Hartwell, Justice of the Supreme Court, a bankrupt, upon his own petition. All persons owing debts to the said Ryan, or holding any property belonging to him, are hereby ordered to pay or surrender the same to the Marshal of the Kingdom, and all creditors are hereby notified to appear before the Hon. Alfred S. Hartwell, at his chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of proving their claims.

L. McCULLY, Clerk.

Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1868.—46-3t

Supreme Court---In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Goldstone, (formerly Mary Miller) of Honolulu, late deceased.

Proper Application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by James Goldstone, the Administrator upon this Estate, for an examination of his accounts and discharge from responsibility as Administrator, and for a decree of Court awarding the Real Estate to himself, in default of other heirs appearing to claim any part. And the Court having ordered that due public notice of this application be made in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE for the space of six months, therefore be it known to all parties concerned, such as creditors and next of kin, that this matter, with all objections thereto, will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

29-6m L. McCULLY, Clerk.

In the Supreme Court

Of the Hawaiian Islands—Oahu, s.s.

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

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

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

Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice [L. S.] of the Supreme Court at Honolulu, this 8th day of June, 1868.

29-6m L. McCULLY, Clerk.

In the Supreme Court

Of the Hawaiian Islands—Oahu, s.s.

Mary Anne Basimis, Complainant, vs. Jose Basimis, Defendant.

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

SUMMONS to Jose Basimis, Defendant, greeting: You are hereby summoned by order of the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be and appear before the said Chief Justice at his Chambers, in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY next, to show cause why Mary Anne Basimis should not recover a judgment and decree of this Honorable Court divorcing her the said Complainant, from the bonds of matrimony now existing between her and the said Defendant on the grounds of willful desertion, without cause, for seven successive years past, and which is fully set forth in the petition filed in this cause. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and file an answer to the said petition as above required, the said Complainant will apply to this Court for the relief therein demanded.

Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice [L. S.] of the Supreme Court at Honolulu, this 31st day of August, 1868.

R. H. Stanley, Esq., Attorney for Complainant.

WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

Honolulu, Aug. 31, 1868.—33-4m

Administrator's Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of T. H. Marshall, Administrator of the Estate of Kokai, late of Koloa, Kauai, the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of said Estate. All persons owing debts due to said Estate are requested to pay, and all claims against said Estate must be presented, so that the affairs of said Estate may be settled.

D. K. FYFE,
Administrator of Estate of Kokai.

Nawiliwili, Nov. 30, 1868.—47-1m

Notice to Tax-Payers

In the District of Kona, Honolulu, Oahu.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all persons in the above district whose taxes are not paid before the last day of December, 1868, will be proceeded against according to law.

Office open every day from the 21st to the 31st of December.

GEO. H. LUCE,
Tax-Collector for district of Kona.

Honolulu, Dec. 9th, 1868.—47-1m