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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

VOL. IV--NO. 16.3 HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1868. \$6.00 PER YEAR.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

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WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is fully prepared to carry on this business on the most approved style.

POETRY.

WELCOME HOME. Welcome home! Welcome home! Welcome home! Welcome home!

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—1868.

TENNY DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29. The Assembly met at 10 A. M., H. H. M. Kekunaua in the chair.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.—The Committee on Finance reported against acting at present on the petition concerning property tax.

RESOLUTIONS.—Mr. Hitebock gave notice of a Bill to amend Chapter 42 of the Penal Code.

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J. MOTT SMITH, Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1883.

BY AUTHORITY.



Notice is hereby given, that Hon. A. M. Kahanana'ole has resigned his position as Director of the Government Press.

It is wise and prudent, all points considered, for us to do anything towards securing frequent steam communication with San Francisco? Past experience has demonstrated, that neither the good wishes of our neighbors, the Californians, nor any argument yet brought to bear upon Congress, is sufficient to cause the establishment of a steam line to our islands...

The business of San Francisco with these islands will not be quickened or depressed by the mode of carrying it; it makes no difference with her merchants whether our produce is ten days or twenty days on the passage over—the loss of time, interest, insurance, and risk being wholly with us.

Nor will they derive any advantage from quickened communication, by its tendency to draw capital, population, or any of the aids to material prosperity from our islands to their own shores. Hence we may safely conclude that California, sure of being the natural market for our products, is quite indifferent whether they reach her by steam or by sail.

The opinion long prevalent in the United States, that neighborhood makes these islands of commercial importance to them, and other considerations of a general nature, did induce Congress to order that the Great Trans-Pacific line to China should stop at Honolulu. Still later, these reasons caused a subsidy to be granted towards establishing a terminal line.

Both of these laws, as originally passed, contained regulations as to the frequency of trips, which, though not all that could be desired by us, were sufficient to be the promise and germs of better things in the future; the development of a steam-communication which should afford us all the help and benefit to be derived from such a connection.

But hardly had these two laws passed Congress ere they began to be changed; the provision in one was repealed altogether, the other so modified, that however it may meet the needs of Californians, is not at all equal to our necessities.

Only one deduction can be drawn from this bit of steam-communication-history, it is, that the interest of the American people in us is not large enough to induce either Congress or the Californians to aid the bill for keeping up frequent trips of steamers on this route, nor do they propose to saddle themselves with the undertaking.

We may deduce a little more, that having granted a subsidy for two years and found an American company willing to try it—should the route prove financially disastrous—it will require no great persuasion for Congress to annul the contract altogether. There is no substantial reason at present why American capital or American public funds should be lost on this steam route.

When we can bring no convincing argument why our neighbors should help us any more, it is wise to propound the question, can we help ourselves, and is it prudent to do so?

Steam communication with San Francisco is a desirable thing. Its establishment may interfere at first with other private interests, but in the long run its benefits will accrue to all, and its stimulus be felt in all kinds of business. Trips once in six weeks, all that is now required by Congress are rather a disadvantage than otherwise to us. Trips once in twenty days would enable us to derive the practical benefits which we desire.

There can be no expectation that Congress will raise their subsidy to increase the frequency of trips, our own calculations show that our trade will warrant the putting of another steamer on the route by the company at their own risk. Careful analysis of the Collector-General's tables for 1867 shows that the freight value of \$5.00 per ton on our principal domestic products, hence to San Francisco, amount to \$62,575.

Additional goods thence here, say \$7,000. Passenger transportation both ways with Cabin @ \$70 and Steerage @ \$40, say \$45,000.

Total \$114,575. If all this carrying could be concentrated on a steamer line, (which will never happen) the vessel making twenty-one day trips, or eighteen per year, could only earn \$1,476. The cost of each trip may be averaged in whole numbers at \$14,000.

There is no inducement then for capitalists to put on steamers for the profits, nor are the prospects so flattering that they will risk heavy losses with the expectation that the future will recuperate them. Neither the subsidy by the United States, nor that sought from us, will balance the account so as to insure from loss. There is margin enough to be set off to that risk, which every business must encounter. We may be sure that without putting our own

shoulders to the wheel we shall not have two steamers on the route, and we may try harbor the suspicion, that as one steamer does not pay at run at present, we may lose that too, at no distant date.

The subsidy mentioned in the Appropriation Bill is quite within our power to grant, without either increasing taxation now or prospectively.

It carries with it the right of imposing conditions which may provide for all the points deemed essential to free and cheap communication necessary to the protection of commerce and agriculture, and the general welfare of the public.

The whole matter is one of grave importance, being so closely connected with all our business relations, and interwoven with our future development and prosperity. We notice, that on Monday, by resolution, it was referred to the Committee on Commerce for thorough consideration.

It lies wholly within the province of the Assembly, and we are sure they will acquit themselves of the responsibility with an intelligent regard to the greatest good of our whole country. Internal improvements are popular. The Assembly justly look upon them as steps in the right direction towards facilitating trade and opening up our resources—in this light, what internal improvement more satisfactory, and sure of profitable returns, than steam-communication with San Francisco every twenty days.

THE ERUPTION!

Up to Wednesday, 29th ult., there has been no further accounts of volcanic action on Hawaii. The earthquakes have ceased in violence and frequency, although the whole island is still moved by slight vibrations.

There are reports that the lava has again broken out in Kapapala, but we do not credit it. We are happy to give our readers a clear and intelligent account of the late volcanic action on Hawaii, from the pen of the Hon. Wm. Hillebrand, M. D., who has just returned from a close examination of the disturbed districts.

The account of the lava fissure at Kapaeha, is entirely new to the public. H. I. M.'s Commissioner and Consul, M. Bergerer, who made the tour with Dr. Hillebrand, has made a number of sketches of the most interesting volcanic appearances.

To the Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette: Six: Having just returned from a journey across the scene of the late volcanic convulsions, I have to beg, I beg, to give you a statement of what I observed there. Let me state here at once that I started from Honolulu, with a few friends, for Kilauea April 2nd, and returned on the 12th. I examined the extensive fissures near the Puna road on the 20th; the so-called mud flow on the 21st, and the lava stream in Kakaia on the 22nd. I also examined the mud flow stream on the road to Kona, and reached Kilauea Bay on April 25th.

Of Kilauea Bay I have little to say, as your correspondents have communicated to you the most remarkable events from that place. I saw several fissures in the earth near Waialeale, and from eight inches to one foot in width, which were caused by the earthquake of April 2nd, and ran in the direction of Manna Loa. The earthquake waves all ran in the same direction, and were accompanied by overturned movable objects standing at right angles with that line. A heavy bookcase in the Rev. Mr. T. C. Cook's library, holding a number of books, was overturned, while another heavy case, filled with shells and minerals, which stood parallel to it, remained standing.

The ground around the crater, particularly on the eastern and western sides, is rent by a great number of fissures, one near the Puna road, and another near the Puna road, and a very deep one, and several of lesser size run parallel to and cross the Kona road, so as to render travel on it very dangerous. The look-out house is detached from the main building by a very deep fissure, and stands now on an isolated, overhanging rock, which, at the next severe earthquake, may tumble into the sea. Many smaller fissures are hidden by grass and bushes, forming so many traps for the unwary. The volcano House, however, has not been shaken, nor is the ground around it broken in the least. From the walls of Kilauea large masses of rock have been detached and thrown down. On the west and south sides, the ground is rent by a great number of active before the great earthquake of April 2nd, the falling masses probably have been at once melted by the lava and carried down the mountain side, and are now seen as perpendicular as they were before, but that this part of the wall has lost portions, but that this part of the wall has lost portions, but that this part of the wall has lost portions.

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north to south. Very hot air rose from it. Around it toward the north, the lava is thrown up into an insupportable confusion; pile upon pile of ash, gorge and ridge by turns.

The crater of the flow seemed to be still in progression, for twice during our exploration of the crater, our nerves were disturbed by a prolonged heavy rumbling and rattling noise, coming from the northwest corner. In the afternoon I visited Kilauea, and found the crater, hardly half a mile distant, from the trail of the flow in 1822, when the bottom and sides were covered with ash and small trees. Now the bottom is covered with a shining flow of black lava, and the dark paths along its sides, give abundant evidence of fire in grass and brush. I take its depth to be about the same as that of the large crater.

Thus far, as far as we have seen. Now allow me to relate what I learned from Kaina, who has resided near the volcano without interruption for the last five months, and whose nerves sustained him during the fearful catastrophe introduced by the earthquake of April 2nd. He, and the Chinese who accompanied him, were the only persons who remained at Kilauea. He says that for two months preceding the first shock, viz. from Jan. 10 to March 20, the crater had been unusually active, light lakes being in constant ebullition, and frequently overflowing. During all this time, (the date of its first appearance could not be ascertained exactly), there was a constant rumbling, "blow-hole" from which, at regular intervals, of a minute or less, with a roaring noise, large masses of vapor were thrown off, as from a steam boiler, and were seen on the 17th of March. At the same time the activity of the lakes became greatly increased, and Kaina anticipated mischief. March 27, the first shock occurred, and the bottom of the crater overflowed with fresh lava and incandescent lava.

Thursday, April 30, at a few minutes past four, P. M., the big earthquake occurred, which caused the ground around Kilauea to rock, and the crater to overflow with lava. The lava was thrown up into a great height, portions of the wall tumbled down, and the crater was filled with lava. The lava was thrown up into a great height, portions of the wall tumbled down, and the crater was filled with lava.

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first, to pass around the tail end of an stream, then to cross two or three streams, and at last the pahoehoe. From a prominent hill, quite muddy, and emitting the above described steam, we descended to the lava on April 30, but perfectly clear and odorless when we passed it three days later. A little higher up a low gorge still stronger evidence is to be seen of the retreating force. The trees first seized are snapped off and prostrate, yet the mud in that place is only a few feet deep. The mass itself is not very sticky, but the retreating force is healthy taro plant stood erect in the mud, as if it had been planted there. From its sides protruded portions of the bodies of many animals, and were retained in their flight—a gain of one second in time might have saved them. The surface of the mud in this lower course was rather smooth, as it had been, and the efficiency of water, and it was still so soft that the feet sank deep into it.

As we went on, the mud became so soft and so deep, that we were obliged to walk upon it to the head of the path. The mud was so soft, that we were obliged to walk upon it to the head of the path. The mud was so soft, that we were obliged to walk upon it to the head of the path.

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Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly—1868. THIRTEENTH DAY, SATURDAY, May 2. House met at 10 A. M. H. H. M. Kahanana in the chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of preceding day and adopted. Petitions.—Mr. HALEMANA presented a petition from Hamakua praying that \$5,000 be appropriated for a road from Waimea to Hanalei, and that \$1,500 be appropriated for improvement of landing and booms. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KALIPPO presented a petition, from the small crater of Kilauea, that he may be paid the rest of his salary. Referred to Finance Committee. H. H. M. Kahanana presented a petition from the occupants of the Leper Asylum at Kalahele, praying that they may not be confined, while others with the disease are allowed to go free. Referred to Sanitary Committee.

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The resolution as amended passed. The following resolution was introduced by His Excellency, H. H. M. Kahanana: Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce, etc., be instructed to consider the expediency of granting subsidies to any company who, hereafter be incorporated, for the purpose of inter-island navigation; and also to the line of ocean steamers plying between Honolulu and San Francisco; that said Committee be instructed to give a hearing to all parties interested, and to make report upon these several subjects, by bill or otherwise; and that said Committee be further instructed to consider and report upon the most expedient mode of raising funds to provide for any proposed subsidy.

His Excellency, H. H. M. Kahanana thought that the subject of a subsidy to a line of steamers, between this country and foreign ports was important, and should be carefully considered, and all the interests of various corporations in the country should be well considered, therefore he thought that the subject should be carefully examined by the Committee on Commerce. It is concluded by all that steam navigation is always conducive to the prosperity of a country, and it is best to subsidize a line between Honolulu and San Francisco? This question could only be answered by a careful examination.

After a short discussion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend Section 576, of the Civil Code. Bill passed to second reading.

Also, a bill to amend Section 327 of the Civil Code, in reference to part of entry. On motion of Mr. Judd, the bill was rejected. His Excellency, F. W. Hutton presented certain items of the printing expenses of Interior Department. Mr. Lyons moved that a Special Committee be appointed to investigate the Government printing expenditures of the last two years. Committee on Commerce.

Committee on Commerce.—Hon. C. J. Lyons, E. Jones, E. H. Boyd, D. Kaukaha, F. W. Hutton, Mr. Kawahana presented a notice of a bill to regulate the printing of the laws, and also to empower the Governor of Oahu to acknowledge conveyances. Mr. Kukanaha moved a resolution that \$600 be appropriated for a court house and jail at Hanalei, Kauai. Mr. Kukanaha moved a resolution that \$2000 be appropriated for a Government road on Maui; also, he gave notice of a bill to re-open the bill to amend Section 327 of the Civil Code. Mr. Kahu gave notice of a bill to amend the Civil Code.

On motion the order of the day was taken up. Order of the Day.—A bill to amend the provisions of the police, etc., to the Attorney General, was read, and on motion of Mr. Knudsen was transferred to a Special Committee. COMMITTEE.—Hon. V. Knudsen, J. O. Dominis, S. H. Phillips, H. B. Hitchcock. An Act to amend Section 15 of an Act entitled an Act for the vending of wines, liquors, etc., was read and second time, and on motion of His Excellency, H. H. M. Kahanana was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

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PACKET LINES.

CALIFORNIA OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S San Francisco and Honolulu Line.

Table with columns for ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes 'IDAHO' and 'KAMAILE'.

RATES OF PASSAGE HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO... Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco. THE FINE CLIPPER SHIP CLARA R. SUTIL, N. C. BRIDGES, Master.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

ALASKA, R. CALHOUN, Master. Having a large portion of her cargo already engaged.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco. THE AT CLIPPER SHIP D. C. MURRAY, N. E. BENNETT, Master.

THE STEAMER

KILAUEA, Will run during the next quarter as follows LEAVING HONOLULU

Table with columns for dates and ship names: Monday, March 28; Monday, April 27; Monday, April 11; Monday, May 5.

For HILO, PAUKAA and KAIWIKI. The schooner 'MARY', E. HALLISTER, Master.

For Molokai. The schooner 'KAMAILE', Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai.

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii. Sch. Annie, Will run as a regular packet to the above ports.

For Hilo and Kaupakua, Hawaii. Sch. Active, Will run as a regular packet to the above ports.

REGULAR PACKET FOR HILO. THE SCHOONER 'GOD FELLOW', IS REGULARLY LAID ON as a packet between Honolulu and Hilo.

Regular Packet For Lahaina and Makee's Landing. 'KATE LEE', CRANE, Master.

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, MAY 5, 1888. The steamer Idaho arrived yesterday morning with passengers, mail, and cargo.

The Hawaiian Mail, from Honolulu, with a quantity of quicksilver, oil, copra, etc.

The back of D. Murray will sail on the 10th, with a full cargo and a large number of passengers.

C. S. Spector held a sale at his room on Friday last, of domestic goods, and some foreign fair prices.

Post of Honolulu, May 5. ARRIVED. April 29-30 brig Clie, Capt. J. M. Smith.

PASSENGERS. FROM SAN FRANCISCO—per Idaho, May 4—John Nash, N. Phillips, Wade Brown, C. M. Dickinson.

White Lead. 4,000 LBS STIRLING LEAD, in cans, for sale low.

FOR SALE BY DOWNER'S KEROSENE. TEN THOUSAND Gallons of the above refined oil.

CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. TAKE NOTICE THAT BY A PROPER order made in pursuance of an Act.

Administrator's Notice. ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS ON the estate of the late Peter Hansen.

FOR SALE. JUST received ex J. W. Searser, a cargo of superior well-packed King's Salmon.

LOCAL NEWS.

PARAO, of Kooloa, died of her wounds in the Hospital yesterday.

The U. S. Steamer Lockwood, Capt. Wm. Reynolds, sails this morning for San Francisco.

Our thanks are due to the Postmaster-General for his papers, per Idaho, and also as usual, to Bennett of the News Depot.

We hear that a Naval Officer, Mr. Crosby, has been appointed as Naval Store Keeper for Honolulu.

Loss of FURNITURE.—The cottage of Dr. Hillenbrand, at Waikiki, was broken open last week, and many articles stolen.

FOOD FOR KAU.—The appeal of Her Majesty Queen Emma, for the destitute people of the Kau district, has met with a generous response.

It is very probable that a scarcity of food will be felt all over Southern Hawaii.

Ma. ENROLL.—His Ex. the Minister of Finance, in his report says that the Government looks with favor upon making an appropriation to aid the steamship running from Honolulu to San Francisco.

European Intelligence. LONDON, April 4th.—The Commons were denied yesterday night to hear the conclusion of the debate on Gladstone's motion.

The announcement was greeted with wild cheers, and the House rose in honor of the minister.

LONDON, April 14th.—Viscount Cranborne, son of the Earl of Salisbury, who was Secretary of State for India under Derby's administration, is dead.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Idaho, Capt. Connor, with San Francisco dates to April 24th, arrived early on Monday morning.

The Reciprocity Treaty has not yet been brought up for consideration, and probably will not be, until the weekly Impachment trial is concluded.

CHICAGO, April 20.—A Republican special expresses the opinion that all the arguments will be concluded next Friday, and the Senate will vote on the treaty.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The municipal election to-day excited great interest and called out the largest vote ever polled, except at a Presidential election.

CHICAGO, April 21.—We have this morning received news of the accident on the night train from Buffalo to New York.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Tribune's special says the Coroner's jury say the accident was caused by a brakeman's error.

NEW YORK, April 18th.—The Press Bureau just in from Dickens at Delmonico's, last evening, was a very pleasant affair.

ANTHONY TROPPELO arrived per the Scotia, April 22nd.—The Arima brig-ship, following news: The Peace Commissioners have returned from Chicago.

THE HOUSE OF UNION STREET, Adj. joining the Government Press, Apply to [94] H. A. WIDEMANN.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE. Before the Hon. E. H. Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER FROM THE Hon. B. G. Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, notice is hereby given to all who may be interested, that a bill has been filed in the Circuit Court.

SUPREME COURT—In Probate. In the Matter of the Proof of the Will of John P. Parker, of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, late deceased.

DIED.

MONTGOMERY—At Puna, on Sunday the 31st inst., Frank, son of Isaac Montgomery, of paralysis, aged 35 years.

HAWAIIAN CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN AT THE KAWAIIHAO CHURCH, ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY NINTH, BY THE CHOIR.

TICKETS—One Dollar Below, and Fifty Cents, Gallery, to be had at Dr. Hoffmann's Drug Store, C. S. Bartow's, and Whitney's Book Store.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS IN THE SAVINGS BANK. NOTICE is hereby given, that all amounts exceeding THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, now on deposit on interest in our Savings Bank, will be paid on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, next, except in cases of special agreement.

NOTICE. BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, the Committee on Finance, instructed to give a hearing to all parties interested in Inter-Island Steam Navigation, and also in the line of Steamers plying between Honolulu and San Francisco.

NOTICE. A BAY HOUSE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the Government Post Office, Puna, on Friday, May 5th, at 12 M. Brand unknown—small white spot on forehead.

FOR SALE. A COTTAGE, 36 x 15, NEW, BUILT OF Clap-Boards, with a Shingle roof—consisting of three rooms.

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AUCTION SALES.

By C. S. BARTOW. THURSDAY, MAY 7, At 10 o'clock A. M., at Salsoroom, WILL BE SOLD, Dry Goods, Furniture, Glassware, Cases of Matches, Casks of Ale-pints, Cigars, etc.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION! On Saturday, May 16th, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., On the Premises, will be sold at Auction, The House and Lot,

Paint Brushes. A FULL ASSORTMENT, FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.

Whitewash Brushes. ASSORTED SIZES, FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.

COPYRIGHT. BE IT REMEMBERED, THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1888, J. W. H. KAWAIIHAO, of Lahaina, Island of Maui, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the following words: "KURIKIHI O KE KANAKA HAWAII."

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AUCTION SALES.

By E. P. ADAMS. This Day, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, At 10 o'clock A. M., at Salsoroom, WILL BE SOLD, A General Assortment of MERCHANDISE!

FOR SALE. SIX SPLENDID ROSEWOOD CASES GRAND UPRIGHT PIANOS Patent Agraffa Style, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY for a Tropical Climate—The best toned instruments ever imported.

Japan Tea. Received per Idaho. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Pie Fruits. California Table and Pie Fruits, Just received per Idaho. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

THEO. H. DAVIES, Late Janitor, Green & Co., Offers for Sale THE FOLLOWING Assortment of Goods, Suitable for this Market, RECEIVED

Per Garstang, from Liverpool, AND—Robert Cowan, from Victoria. COTTONS, Heavy Denims, Brown Drills, White Cottons, Regatta Stripes, Ticking, Turkey Red, & Prints.

LINENS, Brown Linen Drills, Brown Holland, State Hollands, Blue & White Checks, Diapers, Fine Linen, Towels, White Duck, Damask Cloth.

WOOLENS, Alpaca—Black and Fancy Colors, Blankets—White, Grey, Blue, &c., Cloths—Black, Blue, White, Green, &c., Colours—Black, Blue, & fancy colors, Flannels—Blue, Black, Scarlet, &c., Orleans—Printed White Ground and Figure Colored Ground, Tweeds—Light & Heavy, and patterns.

CLOTHING, A Very Superior Assortment of Coats, Pants and Full Suits—Light and Heavy—Costs—Alpaca, Tweed, Doeskin and Pilot Cloth, Pants—Blue Flannel, Tweed, Molekin, Doeskin, and Pilot Cloth, Children's Cloaks and Mantles, India Rubber and Tweed Waterproof.

SHIRTS, A large variety of Crisman Shirts, best styles, Heavy Jean Shirts, Striped & Printed Regattas, Extra Stout Grey Merino Shirts & Drawers. SADDLERY, Common, Medium and Superior Saddles, Common & Superior Side Saddles, Heads and Reins, A few very good Bridles, and Electro-Plated Bells.

LACE & MUSLIN GOODS, White and colored embroidered Grenadines & Book Muslins, Fine Lawns, Striped and Checked, Cambric & Lace Handkerchiefs, Table Checks and Laces, Bishop's Laces, Victoria Laces, Bobbinet Laces. —ALSO— A Small Lot of Very Handsome Harness AND LACE CURTAINS, 66 to 72 inches wide, and 4 yards long, One or two pairs to each pattern.

SUNDRIES, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Pongees and Corsets, Merino and Felt Hats, Assorted Wood and Bronze Table Oil Cloth, Leather and India Rubber Belling and Hose, Twilled Sacks, Hawaiian, English and American Flags, Led, Coops & Co's Drought Ale, Lea & Perrin's Sauces, Pie Fruits and Jams, Coward's Pickles, General's Fine Perfumes and Brushes, Nobles & Hoop's Varieties, American Whiskey. Best Quality of Floor Oil Cloth, Four Yards wide, and cut to any length. Sugar Coolers, Carrot Fans, Best Hoop Iron and Bar Iron, Fire Irons, Fire Bricks, Roofing Felt, &c., &c. THEO. H. DAVIES.

R. R. R.  
90  
OF DEATHS.  
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 Cholice, in fact all Pains, Aches and Inflammations 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 Chills, Coughs, Influenza, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Cholera, Spasms, &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; in 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 locus of the system, arousing the stagnant 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, chills, chill, head-ache, oppressed breathing, the pressure of the throat, and all pains, either internally or externally, rapidly subside, and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awoke 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. If 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 or 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 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, Bilious 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**  
Crane & Brigham, San Francisco.  
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And by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

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**COLUMBIA RIVER**  
**RED SALMON!**  
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**EXTRA FAMILY; BAKER'S EXTRA**  
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Flowers, hoes, garden beds, Ax handles, oak planks, Cedar boat boards, hatchets, New Bedford whale line, Boots and shoes, since wire.

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In cases, barrels and half barrels, for plantation and family use.  
**100 tons Anthracite Steam Coal,**  
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A small lot of Oregon Sugar Keg Shooks, 2000  
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Honolulu, Nov. 9, 1867. 43-47

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**Finest, Largest and Best**  
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**PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.**

Great care will be taken to suit all purchasers, and hope to merit a share of the public patronage.

**H. B. Masters of Whaleships and Merchants** from the surrounding Islands please take notice, you will find it to your advantage to call at our Store and examine our Stock.

**HYMAN BROS.,**  
Capt. Snow's Building,  
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**VISIT TO THE NEW LAVA FLOW.**

The news which, on Saturday, April 4th, reached Honolulu, that the earthquake, convulsions and smoke on Hawaii were about to culminate in a new eruption from Mauna Loa, and the report that the fiery streams of lava were already coursing down the mountain side, caused an excitement among such tourists as were able to leave for Hawaii, to be at once on the route. The eruption, said to be so magnificent, might come as suddenly as it broke forth, and only those who might fortunately be at the spot, at once, could see it in all the terror of its first violence.

Monday evening, therefore, found some eight or ten pleasure tourists, with myself on board the steamer Kilauea, burning with impatience to be carried swiftly to our destination, and expectant of wonderful sights, now that we were fairly en route to the Fire Works. But let me revert the reader gently along with the steamer, that he may feel some of our impatience ere we arrived at the flow itself, which amply compensated, when reached, all our toil and fatigue.

Lahaina is a quiet place. To lovers of excitement and a quiet life I should rather recommend it. The very days in the streets looked at me as if saying: "Oh, merciful stranger! have pity on us; please give us a kick, or do at least throw a couple of stones at us, just for the sake of change!" We reached the place at half past 6, a. m., after a pleasant trip, with a sharp northerly wind blowing, and a bright moon shining over our heads. I admire moonlight, but now I can almost feel angry with the soft argentine light, for I am afraid it will abate somewhat the effects of Pele's fiery exhibition at night. Notwithstanding the beautiful moonlight, the rippling sea, and the excitement of a night on the ocean, the passengers, one after another, disappeared from the deck. At last, I, too, sought my berth, and could but envy some of my fellow tourists their sound repose, for, with the prospect before us of some witnessing nature in its most formidable and appalling mood, I could find but little sleep, and was continually troubled by dreams and visions of enormous lava flows, tremendous earthquakes, heavy falls of ashes and rocks of fabulous size, and a vague apprehension that Diamond Head and Punch Bowl had broken out anew, and that the falling cinders and ashes of the latter were burying the German Club and my friends, while its fiery lava streams were overflowing the drilling ground of the Royal Household Troops, which latter misfortune made me feel especially (I should say professionally,) anxious.

There are a good many of our passengers bound on the same errand with myself. We shall form quite a party, wherein, I am glad to hear, even the fair sex is represented. There is also among the party a young countryman of mine, from a commercial house in Honolulu, fantastically wrapped up in a strange cloak, or whatever it is intended to be, after the Italian bandit style, which forms a singular contrast to his beardless face and peaceful bearing. I have not found out yet whether he carries any weapons: a poisoned dagger or a Namidian broadsword would suit his costume to perfection. The shocks and vibrations experienced some days ago at Honolulu, were felt in Lahaina more severely, without, however, causing any damage. The first shock was felt on Thursday last, (April 24), at 4 p. m., lasting over a minute; it was followed by another on Friday night, at 10 minutes past 12, and shortly afterwards, about 25 minutes to 1, a third shock took place. Each succeeding shock was heavier than its predecessor. About one hour after the first shock was felt, the sea began to recede from the land, leaving the bottom dry from the shore to the reef, a distance of more than a hundred yards in some places. This phenomenon was repeated thirteen times, at regular intervals of seven minutes. The sea rushed in with some violence.

On we go, stopping a few minutes at the new landing place christened Metzger's Bay. On again, passing the gigantic Haleakala, its venerable head hidden in the clouds. It is, too, going to let its formidable batteries play in concert with those of his noisy brethren on Hawaii! Two o'clock p. m., and we are opposite Kapu. Make's landing. Waiting! waiting! at this landing. Three hours have passed, and we are not off yet, and to see, all this time, an immense cloud of smoke southward, where Mauna Loa lifts its gigantic head, rising and spreading its murky folds upon the sky. It is in constant motion, falling and rising, grander, more voluminous than before, as if the fierce furnace below had swallowed fresh fuel from its crater-helm! What an stuporuous waiting!

The steamer might have dispensed with her compass this trip, for a fiery cloud, covering all the south-eastern sky, plainly showed us the way, as once it did to the people of Israel on their march through the desert. This gigantic cloud was rent asunder now and then by vivid flashes of lightning—the same kind of lightning that always precedes and accompanies volcanic action, and which has been observed and described since the time of the destruction of Hierusalem and Pompeii. The light of a bright, full moon could not compare with the intense glow of this gigantic cloud.

At about 5 1/2 o'clock next morning the scene changed, a thick, sulphurous smoke entirely intercepting the view. The sun, rising over Kahala, looked as red as blood, and well might his aspect awe and terror upon a superstitious and uneducated mind. At half past 7 we were opposite Keahou, where we met a native canoe, and got some news of the disaster. As I expected, that it would be contradicted by other news that would meet us at Kealahouka, (as indeed it was,) I spent myself the trouble of taking it down. At 9, Kealahouka Bay lay before us. Having first paid my respects to Capt. Cook's Monument, I looked around me, and endeavored to pick up something for a crack article. There was no want of things; indeed, they were to be had by the score for the mere trouble of asking. The little place seemed to be in a state of siege, so great was the excitement and anxiety of everybody around us. You might see crowds standing together, talking away at such a rate that I, for the first time, felt rather happy in not understanding the native language, or otherwise I should have been obliged with them, and for no other good than to have them, contradicted as hear-guards. The general panic, however, did not seem to have spread merely among the lower classes. A feeling of uneasiness and insecurity had evidently taken possession of the minds of the upper ten, and the fast sailing steamer Kilauea soon became crowded with families who had experienced just a little too much of what I was anxiously in search of—namely: earthquakes, volcanic

eruptions, lava streams, and such like exhibitions. The first reliable information I could obtain called me so small disappointment. The road from Kealahouka to Waiohina, they said, was intercepted by three huge lava streams, having their source some 15 or 20 miles south of the great crater of Mauna Loa, and rolling their fiery waves down to the sea at the rate of about 10 miles an hour! But might I not be able to reach the streams, follow their course to the sea, take a canoe and row around the fiery cascades to Keahouka, in order to gain Kilauea and Mauna Loa from the other side? Another disappointment: the whole coast from Kilauea up to Keahouka, (the same coast which Commodore Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition, calls "an unfinished coast,") was reported to be a complete wreck; all the fishing villages and hamlets having been swept away by earth-slides or by sea-floes, with an actual damage amounting to about \$80,000, and the loss of life of some 80 or 100 human beings! What could a conscientious correspondent of a newspaper do in such an emergency? Why, to be sure, go back to Kawaiah, round the other side of the Island to Hilo, and from thence to the very source of all this direful sorrow and devastation. I had half made up my mind to do so, when my imagination caught fire all at once at the powerful energy displayed by another devotee of the press, who declared that he would get over that little obstacle, either by sea or land, and wouldn't care if he had to sleep on the very lava flow itself. I took a canoe, and with my luggage left the steamer and went over to the other side of the Bay, and had the satisfaction of seeing our whole party following up the given impulse, and landing in the same way, thus proving the old truth that excitement is contagious.

On the day following, (Thursday, 9th), our whole party, a young lady included, were awakened at an early hour by a very intense, sulphury smoke, which made all of us cough most heartily. Coughing, we mounted our horses, and coughing, we pursued our way towards the lava flows. What a dreary way it was! Lava, and nothing but lava—flows of ages past—the whole country for miles around appeared like an immense frozen sea. Want of military discipline soon scattered our party, each going ahead as best he could, according to the physical power of our animals, which, unshod and thirsty as they were, were sorely tried, and had decidedly the worst of it. Nothing, however, could damp the energy of my fellow traveler of the press, who was always sure to be at the head, leading the sulphury gases that prickled our noses, and indifferent to the sultry and monotonous roar that rang in our ears. "What could that roaring noise mean?" we had asked each other several times already. "It was caused by the breakers dashing on the coast?" Or by an express train running at full speed over a wooden bridge? Neither, though it sounded very much like it. We found it out after a time, but to my readers I may state here that, although sixty miles from the field of action, the noise we heard was nothing else than the roar of four powerful craters in a tremendous state of action.

After a weary ride of several hours we reached Pahoehe, the place from whence I am writing now, on my way back to Kealahouka. We had scarcely sat down to take a hasty dinner, when, at about 1 o'clock, we experienced what might be called in good earnest, a shaking of the earth. It lasted for over half a minute, and greatly frightened our lady traveler, to such a degree, indeed, that but one more shock of the same intensity, which occurred on the following day, was sufficient to frighten her off altogether. Our grief at parting with her was, however, somewhat mitigated by a very acceptable present of a packet of first-class China tea, which she generously made to myself and friend.

The way from Pahoehe to Waiohina leads through a dense forest of Lehua trees, standing boldly out to the sky, with their roots firmly set within old lava flows of bygone centuries. Their rich foliage was populated by a crowd of singing birds, which did not appear to have taken fright at the terrible exhibition of nature's wrath at so short a distance from their abode, for they incessantly poured out their song into the sulphurous air. It must be the night and morning dew, falling generally like a blessing from above, on these regions, which supplies them with the most indispensable requisite of animal existence, for not a drop of water could we find along the road. On our right towards the west, the ocean spread out in all its solemn majesty, veiled, however, by an immense cloud of steam, raised by the pouring in of the boiling lava streams ahead. The action of the mighty waters against the antagonistic element was plainly indicated by a line traced to form of a reef, slowly receding, as if unwilling to give way to the more powerful element. Passing on, many traces of former cultivation became visible on either side of the road. Tracts of land, nicely fenced in, and planted at the time perhaps of Kamehameha the Great, but neglected and abandoned, met our view. The sad fact is sufficiently explained by the but too natural dread of these incessant eruptions with their destructive lava flows, that may undo in a minute the toil and work of a life-time.

It was already late in the evening when we reached a small hamlet called Kapua, and supposed to be distant 15 miles from the lava flows. Lots of natives—all fugitives from near the scene of distress—had crowded together here, and tormented us with endless particulars about the great event of the day. I may, however, spare you the trouble of putting them in print, as I have reason to believe that they were carefully taken down by a more skilled pen than mine.

It was clearly, though tacitly understood by each of us, that we were now really approaching a field of danger. The prospect did not seem to agree with another of our fellow passengers, who also took us advice at this place and turned back with the young lady above mentioned, who unfortunately for us, claimed to be the company and assistance of Mr. J., who had hitherto been the most merry soul of our small exploring expedition. His hilarious temper was put to a sore test, which, however, it stood bravely, although he landed his pocket compass over to me with a sigh, (if I am not mistaken). With him also went the last show of discipline that had hitherto held our party together, which henceforth showed unmistakable signs of giving way. The perseverance of my German friend, dressed after the Italian bandit fashion, was but a poor compensation for the real loss we sustained, for as he neither carried any arms—no I had found out by this time—and spoke the native language but very indifferently indeed, he was

utterly unavailable either for offensive or defensive purposes. On Friday morning, at a rather late hour, we were again in the saddle, and started on towards Waiohina, through a most desolate country. The vast lava fields on either side of the road might be compared with an agitated sea with its angry waves tossing up and arrested suddenly in that state by the powerful will of Him whom the elements have to obey. Some of these mighty lava blocks offered a most striking resemblance to animals, or even to human figures; others were blood-red caricatures of both. I wonder whether they did not once serve to the ancient inhabitants as models for the construction of their idols; their imagination would have had but little to do indeed, to follow up and enlarge on the original design. In many places the road was cracked, and at one spot the ground had been rent asunder quite close to it, presenting a chasm some 25 feet deep and as many wide, and laying bare the different strata of old lava flows, hidden to the eye since antediluvian times. A dead silence reigned in these regions, not a living being to be seen here. Thus may have looked the lands with which Satan invested his favorite angel Belial, in the dark dominion of Hades, to laugh at his vain and puerile efforts to cultivate them. After some four hours riding, that huge lava-field ended, and we reached an abandoned shepherd's house, where we found some water for our use and dried up animals, left behind by the frightened inhabitants, who had apparently fled in a great hurry from this scene of growing danger. One more hour's ride brought us to the summit of a hill, and here we stopped and gazed in awe and amazement.

Before we stretched the road to Waiohina, this place was said to be only about six miles distant from us—but never was there a road more effectively tabooed than this one; never were there any stronghold more powerfully defended against any invading force, no matter what their number and means of attack might be—than the village of Waiohina, in the district of Kau, on His Majesty's Isle of Hawaii, was from our side on that day.

A livid stream of fire, apparently eight miles in length, and on an average, some six or eight hundred feet wide, was hurrying its destructive waves to the sea at the rate of about eight miles an hour, at a cannon-shot before us. Our place of observation being situated pretty high at equal distance from the source of the flow and its final into the ocean, namely, four miles from either, and the fiery stream having needed (according to the statement of some natives who observed it) but one hour to clear that distance, I believe the calculations as to the rapidity of the flow to be nearly correct.

On our left—to the north-east—four active craters, the cones of which however, were hidden from our sight by an elevation of the ground, were alternately, and sometimes (though rarely) altogether and at once, in a tremendous state of action, vomiting their fiery lava jets for whole minutes together to a height which reached above the aforementioned elevation by 500 to 600 feet. The angry roar by which these formidable eruptions were accompanied, greatly contributed to the grandeur of the scene.

On our right—to the south-west—an immense cloud of steam, enveloping the entire horizon, veiled the spot where the mighty ocean waves had to receive that fiery baptism, which, though it was sure to bring victory to them, and shame and death to their powerful enemy, yet must here cause a mighty struggle well worth beholding. Unfortunately, neither of these two most attractive points to the right and left were accessible to mortals. Nature is anxious to show a veil over its grandest and most sublime scenes, threatening with immediate destruction whoever dares to scrutinize too closely her most sacred and most mysterious wonders. If the sulphury gases, poured forth by a numberless quantity of small cones and fissures which bordered the lava-flow, and the exhaustion of which were directly toward us by a sharp breeze; if these poisonous gases had permitted any nearer approach, which however, they did not, the access would nevertheless have been impracticable, for on this side the flowing stream of lava (which had broken out on Wednesday, April 8) there was another one close by at the distance of a musket-ball from our observatory. This latter stream had broken out on the 7th, and though it had stopped on the preceding day and was cooling, yet it was still hot enough to set immediately in a bright blaze any piece of dry wood thrown upon it or any dry stick stuck into it. I stood near its bank, my nose in my pocket-handkerchief, for a long time, and a warm place it was, to be sure. Near it, and sometimes upon the very flow itself, humble offerings of bananas, breadfruit and obolus were scattered around; even a native tobacco-pipe had been sacrificed to appease the terrible wrath of "Pele hihii"! Pigs, I saw once, which may be considered already as a progress towards civilization.

The stealthy wrath with which this fiery stream behind was rolling on its way to a certain water gate, the low growling noise that accompanied it, the mighty cloud of smoke and sulphurous gases that followed it, clearly indicating its way whenever it became hidden by an eminence of the ground, was a sight of appalling majesty and grandeur. If the view towards the east had not been intercepted by a rising of the ground, two more running flows of lava might have been seen, one of which—the main stream—is reported to have destroyed, amongst others, Captain Brown's ranch near Waiohina.

Besides the four principal active cones above mentioned, many more smaller ones have been thrown up in the environs, all vomiting jets of lava. I copy the names of the places near which these phenomena have occurred, from the note-book of my worthy guide (of whom I have to say a good word or two hereafter) for the benefit of those of your readers who are—unlike myself—able to appreciate the beauty and a witness of the native language. They are spelled as follows:—Oahuhi, Hoo, Makuku, Pele, Palakoukama, Lala, Okalouat, Okamaloua, and Okoullou.

Some of these small places, as I understood, were situated around or near some water-pools, which, however, instead of providing the natives with that refreshing beverage, was spitting out fire and flames in its stead. More outbreaks may occur at any time and at any place in the neighborhood, and indeed while I was looking on, a small cone was thrown up at the other side of the flow, scarcely two miles from where I stood, sending forth at once, a cloud of smoke and vapor. Este point, the most southern extremity

of the island, and clearly visible at a distance of five or six miles from our hill, to which I retire in order to secure once more a full view of the rare scene before me. A singular phenomena has occurred near this place. A bill, by no means inferior to our Papehewa, was thrown up the day of the first eruption; its summit is veiled at this moment by a thick cloud, rent asunder now and then by vivid flashes of volcanic lightning. Near it, opposite a fishing place called Kailiki, a whole island, named Olohena, entirely disappeared on the same day, without leaving the slightest trace behind it. Well might Commodore Wilkes, of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, call this coast an unfinished one! Heaven alone knows when it will be finished!

It is getting late, and our party have retired, leaving my English friend, myself and guide, masters of the field. To other devotees of the press has to hasten his thirsty mule, heavily loaded with his well replenished notebook, over a rough country, to the Kona Point, to be in time with his correspondence for next Saturday; the rest of our fellow travelers have preferred the luxurious accommodations of an abandoned butcher's shop, to a mighty contemplation of the mighty fireworks of the much dreaded Pele.

Appropos of that guide—one more word about him ere I forget it. His name is Samuel W. Alapai, his birth place is Kaawaloa, as he has told me about a dozen times. He is a little ambitious, and as he has a very high opinion of that noble institution called "The Press," which I thought very becoming in him, and which could not fail to gain him my good graces at once. I don't see much inconvenience in complying with his modest request to recommend him, by means of this powerful agency, to the public at large. May all those that have already had some experience in travelling, avail themselves of his services and welcome, they will be well satisfied with him; but as far as "greenhorns" are concerned, no matter what nation they may belong, I warn them good naturedly, that he might prove to be rather "too old a hand" for any of them.

It is night now, and of the scene before us it might well be said that it baffled description. The action of the cones to the north-west was at times not less violent than they had been during the afternoon, especially those further to the left, they rather increased than diminished in wrath. The fiery jets shooting up like thousands of gigantic bouquets of rockets, and falling down in graceful curves, throwing about myriads of brilliant sparks, illuminating the whole country for miles around. The fiery lava stream before us steadily kept on running sullenly down at the same rapid rate, tossing up here and there angry waves of liquid fire. The newly formed hill near the end of the stream was an especially gloomy and menacing aspect; bright flashes of lightning, rending every other minute the dark cloud that continued to veil its summit. Thousands of stumps of trees which had been left standing upright within the half-cooled lava flow, were seen dimly burning like so many Will-o'-the-Wisps in the midst of all this intense blaze of fire. Imagine to yourself, all this splendor reflected by the sky above, and the light of the blazing furnace itself, and you have but a very faint picture indeed, of what it was my good fortune to behold during all that night. At midnight a strong breeze dispersed somewhat, for a few minutes, the heavy smoke that issued from the cones, and I could see the moon standing out to the east, looking like a faint bluish silver cloud in the midst of the blazing heavens, that made me almost doubtful of its identity.

Towards morning, the activity of the craters was visibly on the decline, although the lava-flow kept on nevertheless, as steadily as before. I vainly waited for the newly formed hill down near the beach to give us the benefit of an exhibition, and it was with regret that I at last tore myself away from the scene. Our guide, who was anxious for his job, which he had ordered to be kept in readiness for him at Pahoehe, did also his utmost to scare us away from a place, where, as he said, we stood in imminent risk of being cut off from all further communication with the world by new outbreaks which might take place at any time in our rear, in the direction of Kealahouka. He got the better of us after all, and about seven o'clock on the 11th, we headed our horses from the eruption.

The large sale of the Queen's "Highland Journal" has encouraged her Majesty to command its translation into French. The task has been committed by her Majesty to Madame Howells, formerly French governess to the Princesses Beatrice, Louise, and Helena.

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OF 10-HORSE POWER WITH complete fittings, warranted new and with all the latest improvements, to be had at a low figure at  
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**BEST FOR IRONING.** For Sale  
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**LEGAL NOTICES.**

**NOTICE.**  
THE AMOUNT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY of George Washington Walker, late of Makawao, in the Island of Maui, deceased, which remained in the hands of the administrator after paying debts and legal charges, has been paid into the Hawaiian Treasury by order of the Circuit Court. It will be repaid to any person who can prove a lawful title thereto, subject to deductions for any expenses which may accrue.  
STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS,  
Minister of Finance of Hawaii.  
7-2m

**Administrator's Notice.**

In the matter of the Estate of her late Royal Highness Victoria K. Kaunani, deceased.  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** BY the undersigned, sole administrator of the above named estate, to all persons now in possession of any of the real property belonging to said estate, by lease or otherwise, and indebted therefor, or may hereafter become indebted to said estate for rent or other indebtedness, that all payments must be made to the undersigned, who is duly authorized and empowered to receive and collect the same and receipt therefor. And all persons are forbidden in any manner to trespass upon, or in any way interfere with, or exercise any control or management of said estate, or any part or parcel thereof, until the said estate is fully administered. And all persons are forbidden to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property of the said estate, until the said estate is fully administered.  
JNO. O. DOMINIS,  
Sole Adm'r of estate of V. K. Kaunani.  
Honolulu, March 10, 1868. 3-2m

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**SAN FRANCISCO**

**BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.**

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the San Francisco Board of Underwriters, representing the California Insurance Company, Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co., Pacific Insurance Company, California Lloyd's, and Home Mutual Insurance Company.

Be glad to inform Masters of Vessels and the public generally, that all losses sustained by Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of the above companies, against perils of the sea and other risks, at or near the several Sandwich Islands, will be ascertained by them.  
51-3  
**H. HACKFELD & CO.**

**California Insurance Company.**

THE undersigned, AGENTS of the above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on CARGO, FREIGHT and THREASURES, by COASTERS, from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa.  
H. HACKFELD & CO.  
8-12p

**HAMBURG-BREMEN**

**Fire Insurance Company.**

THE undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire in and about Honolulu. For particulars, apply at the office.  
8-12  
**MILGROES & CO.**

**JAMES L. LEWIS,**  
**COOPER AND GAUGER,**  
AT THE OLD STAND,  
Corner of King and Bethel Sts.

**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.  
31-3m

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