



VOL. IV--NO. 33.

HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868.

1868 PER YEAR.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. L. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER. OFFICE IN FISHING BUILDING. Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

McCORMAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS, FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

IRA RICHARDSON, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

EDWIN JONES, GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER, Lahaina, Maui.

THEO. H. DAVIES, Importer & Commission Merchant.

HYMAN BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing.

WALKER & ALLEN, SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

L. L. TORBERT, DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

BOLLES & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEORGE G. HOWE, Dealer in Redwood and Northwest Lumber.

E. S. FLAGG, CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR.

MRS. J. H. BLACK, FASHIONABLE MILLINER.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

A. S. GLEHORN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

THEODORE C. BEUCK, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

H. HACKFELD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

THE TOM MOORE TAVERN, BY J. O'NEILL.

J. D. WICKE, Agent for the Bremen Board of Underwriters.

CHUNG HOON, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT.

R. W. ANDREWS, MACHINIST.

WILLIAM RYAN, Variety Store No. 2.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ADAMS & WILDER, AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

H. RAFFLE, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT.

AFONG & ACHUCK, IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

C. S. BARTON, AUCTIONEER.

CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT, DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, AND PERIODICALS.

JOHN H. PATTY, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

J. MONTGOMERY, CONTINUES TO PRACTICE AS A Solicitor at Law.

H. A. WIDEMANN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

C. BREWER & CO., SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. W. NORTON & CO., COOPERS AND GAUGERS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL WORK IN OUR LINE.

OIL CASKS AND BARRELS.

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

J. P. HUGHES, Importer and Manufacturer.

NEVILLE & BARRETT, Planters & General Store Keepers.

M. S. CRINBAUM & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing.

VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER OF KILAUEA HAWAII.

STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT.

PIANOS TUNED.

WILLIAM RYAN, Variety Store No. 2.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BEST REFINED BAR IRON.

JOHN NOTT & CO., Copper & Tin Smiths.

JEWELER AND ENGRAVER.

JAMES L. LEWIS, COOPER AND GAUGER.

ROBT BYCROFT, PLUMBER.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

THOMAS SPENCER-PLANTATION.

ONOMEA PLANTATION.

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.

WAILUKU PLANTATION.

SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

History of the Kamehamehas.

called Owewa. He accordingly sailed for that place and succeeded in landing.

Kamehameha I. CHAPTER II. Kekeleka, King of Maui, being sick, as stated in the last chapter, embarked in a fleet of canoes with his wives and children.

When the chiefs of Oahu first heard that Alapai was about to invade the island, they sent to Peleleohani, King of Kauai to come and help them.

There was a very wise and experienced man named Nali, a brother of Kamehameha, who was the mother of Kamehameha and Keona.

Alapai, with all his forces, proceeded on and landed at Kihelapuka. Kamehameha and Keona were the principal generals of his troops.

When Alapai heard this, he felt sympathy for the chiefs of Molokai, for they were relatives and children of his.

While at Kihelapuka, Alapai heard that there was war at Molokai, the King of Oahu having invaded that island.

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FORMS OF CONTRACT.

[The following letter, from a planter having long experience with the Hawaiians as laborers, and in making contracts with them for terms of service, gives his thoughts upon the subject, and is worthy of candid attention by our readers.]

Mr. ENRON: The law passed by the last Legislative Assembly, regarding contracts between masters and servants, was meant to insure a full understanding in the beginning, between the parties to the contract, of the terms agreed upon, and therefore provided that it should be made in both languages, the Hawaiian and English.

But as I understand the law of agreements, parties may agree among themselves to any conditions, and if properly drawn, and lawful in themselves as to the acts to be performed, they must be held to the performance promised, by the courts, without any damage by reason of the particular form in which the contract may be drawn.

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SMALL POX.

Small Pox.—If we can find an agent which will destroy this poison, be it animal or vegetable in its nature, and which will promptly arrest its development in its incipient stage, we may hope to diminish the acuteness of the disease, to shorten its duration, and, at any rate, to control its propagation.

This agent I believe to be carbolic acid. The prompt and immediate action of this remarkable substance to destroy the vitality of contagious germs—all infectious diseases—has been established by the most accurate and accessible for all cases.

It is in fact, the most powerful and reliable disinfectant known, and its use is essential in all cases of contagious disease, and in all cases of infection.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

J. MOTT SMITH, Director of the Government Press. HONOLULU: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1888. BY AUTHORITY.



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As a proof that the Chinaman has not been subject to inhuman servitude or cruel treatment during his term of service, the fact may be adduced that our Court records do not show a single case...

The newspaper record will be found silent upon outrages, hardships, and injustice endured by the bonded laborer, or even of an opinion that the Chinese Coolie, on the Hawaiian Islands, is in a more unfortunate condition...

We have to help us, not only the experience already gained in the management of plantations tending to cheapen the cost of sugar, but the better financial condition of the plantations, and the certainty that by prudent foresight on our part, our product may be sold at remunerative prices.

It is necessary to make our sugars of the sort that will sell. It will be folly to manufacture the brightest grocery grades, even though we have expended thousands of dollars in the planting of machinery to do it...

The market calls for refining as well as grocery grades, and if we are not able to supply either or both kinds profitably to ourselves, we have not yet placed our sugar enterprise on a safe basis.

The general prosperity demands, we think, that our planters should pull together, and any other policy will be sure to result in loss and disaster.

The estimated consumption of grocery sugars for 1889 in the San Francisco market is 20,000,000 pounds. Their local resources expect to furnish of this amount, 5,500,000 pounds, leaving 14,500,000 lbs. to be supplied from other sources.

On the other hand, his pay is quite equal, and many planters claim, is above that which the Hawaiian receives; and were the supply of Hawaiian laborers equal to the demand, the choice would fall upon them, both on account of low cost, and easier management.

It is not possible therefore, that with such an over-supply, that the price can keep up to a remunerative point if supplying parties press the market irrespective of such other. The resulting controversy will be, which shall go to the wall and give place to the others? It would then seem to be wisdom to avoid those causes which will lead to over-supply of the market.

The importance of profitable sugar-growing interwoven as it now is with all the ramifications of business on these islands is such that whatever affects its continuance and prosperity is a matter of public interest.

While every planter looks to his own individual interests and will choose those methods of disposing of his product which may seem to him the most advantageous, it is equally true that without taking heed to general considerations affecting the trade and concurring in a sound general policy, that not only all will suffer, but some will be unable to go through the year.

The Chinese living on these islands, but a small number excepted, have found their way hither as Coolies. A thousand men have served out their five-year contracts, many of them more than ten years since, and have had no hindrance to a return to China, had they been so situated as to desire to return here.

Has he bettered himself by forsaking the patriarchal care of his Mandarin, and the overbearing policy of China, to seek his fortune on these islands, through an apprenticeship of five years' service to our planters? The passage from China to these islands is within the Tropics; is a voyage of some 30 days; and is neither dangerous nor liable to hardships from stress of weather, or extraordinary detentions.

These advantages are not underrated by them, and their influence is seen in that while some thousands have come hither, those who have returned may be counted on one's fingers. They have become a part and parcel of our population, contented and prosperous in the land of their adoption.

Having looked, and been assigned to his field of labor, the Coolie has found himself no worse off than in his own country, the labor being either hard or exhaustive, or his treatment rigorous or severe.

As a proof that the Chinaman has not been subject to inhuman servitude or cruel treatment during his term of service, the fact may be adduced that our Court records do not show a single case...

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CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE

ESPECIALLY TO THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12th, 1888. Small-Pox.

I am informed by a practicing physician that this contagious disease is on the spread in this city, and that more cases of it exist than are confessed by the health officers.

The date of its first appearance is officially set down for the first of June, but he declares that it developed itself as early as the beginning of April. A noteworthy reference to it is displayed among the laboring classes, and in the interior of the State, where exaggerated stories have been told concerning it, and some alarm created.

Nothing in the shape of a panic, however, has been developed, and our trade suffers no diminution on account of its prevalence. It has confined itself with the single exception, (so far as I have heard), of Petaluma, entirely to this city. No statistics are yet attainable from which the exact number of cases and deaths to date, can be ascertained.

We shall learn all the facts of the case by and by. Mechanics' Industrial Fair. This institution is now in full blast. Notwithstanding the immense size of the pavilion—covering, it does, nearly an entire public square of the city—its interior space is so crowded with articles on exhibition, as to narrow the avenues down to a compass quite inadequate to the demands of the vast multitude of visitors who nightly crowd the grounds.

The interior towns of California are generally visited during the hot summer months with destructive conflagrations. This season has proved no exception to the rule. The destruction of dwellings, stores, and whole blocks has occasionally been noted by the local press.

The work on this grand enterprise goes forward so rapidly that one can hardly keep pace with it. We were surprised not long ago by being told that the track layers were engaged beyond the Sierra, and pursuing their way to the Truckee. Then, wonderful to tell! a new town had sprung into existence at one of the stations ten or twelve miles down that beautiful river.

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THEODORE C. HEUCK

Offers for Sale New and Desirable Goods SHORTLY EXPECTED FROM EUROPE & THE UNITED STATES.

By Every Packet from San Francisco AS FOLLOWS: Shipments per R. C. Wylie, JUST RECEIVED, CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, &c.

BALES FANCY PRINTS OF SUPERIOR quality and new styles. White Cottons, Blue Cottons, Brown Drills, Blue Drills, Heavy Blue Denims—a spr' ar, Assorted Colored Hosiery, Large sized Cotton and Woolen Blankets of assorted colors.

A Complete and well selected Assortment of Cotton, Linen, Ducking, Cashmere and Fine Cloth Coats, also, Pantaloons of various styles, Fine White Manilla and Black Satin Vests, etc. etc.

In great variety and styles, viz: White Madapolans and Fancy Beavers, Shirts, White and Printed Cotton and Hosiery Shirts, Fine White Linen Striped and all Linen Colored, Flannel Shirts, assorted, Heavy Grey and Blue Flannel Shirts, open Front Shirts, etc.

A Choice Assortment of Men's Cotton, half Wool, Merino and Silk Underhirts and Drawers—all large sizes. A complete invoice of Men's Socks in Cotton and Wool—white, colored and fancy. Ladies' Fine, White and Black Stockings, superior quality.

Of the very best of German and French manufacture, in Calfskin, Cloth, Cashmere, Patent Leather, etc. etc.

Men's Superior English, German and French Saddles—large, Ladies' Saddles, Bridles of various styles, Bits, Spurs, Saddle Cloths, etc.

Crushed Sugar in half barrels, Superior Westphalia Ham, Bologna Sausages, Sardines in half and quarter boxes, Anchovies and Sardines in stone jars, Vinegar in 5 and 3 gallon demijohns, assorted Fruits in Syrups, Fruit in Sugar, Vanilla Chocolate.

Casks very Superior Pale Brandy, Fine old Sherry in wood, Superior Port Wine, Sparkling Brandy, Champagne, Cognac, the Celebrated Gin of Reynolds and Sons, Sliced, Ale and Porter in quarts and pints, of the well known Brewery of Beelen & Schroeder, Hamburg, the famous Lithuanian Milk.

Sailors' Sheath Knives and Jack Knives. Also—a Choice Assortment of Fancy Cutlery of different sizes and patterns, Needles, No. 1 to 19, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Jewellery, assorted Feather Dusters, Gent's and Ladies' Superior Kid Gloves, etc.

UMBRELLAS—Cottons, Alpaca and Silks of various colors and patterns. Manassars Old Children's Toys, Dolls, Water Colors, Beads, Suspensives of various qualities and patterns. Wrapping Paper.

PAINTS AND OILS—Superior White Lead, Zinc White, Boiled Linseed Oil, CASKS ZINC, in Sheets of 36 by 72 and 24 by 36 inches.

ROLLS SHEET LEAD, of 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 5 and 6 pounds per square foot. ROUND BAR IRON, from 4 to 14 inches diameter.

Besides Other Merchandise, Dewar's best Scotch Whisky in a gallon tin, French California Wine, Best Portland Cement, Rosendale Cement, Marble Dust and Plaster of Paris, Roofing Putty, Superior Coffee, etc.

PACKET LINES.

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

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship IDAHO, F. CONNOR, Commander. Will leave her wharf for San Francisco, on Saturday, Aug. 29, at 4 P. M.

On her arrival, the Co's Steamship MOHANA will be dispatched for Honolulu, to be followed in 5 weeks by the IDAHO.

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer. Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

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

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 forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, PEARL AND CAHUNA, except actual outlay.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE. THE FINE CLIPPER BARK N. C. MURRAY, D. T. BENNETT, Commander. WILL HAVE DISPATCH FOR THE ABOVE PORT, Sailing on or before SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

For freight and passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

For Bremen, Direct. The A 1 Hawaiian Clipper Bark R. C. WYLIE, H. HATTENBACH, Master. WILL HAVE DISPATCH FOR THE ABOVE PORT.

For Portland, Oregon. THE FINE CLIPPER BARK CAMBRIDGE, MILLER, Master. Now due from Humboldt Bay. WILL HAVE DISPATCH FOR THE ABOVE PORT, on her arrival.

For San Francisco. The following First-Class Vessels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line: D. C. MURRAY, CAMBRIDGE, CELESTIA.

For Freight or Passage, having Superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

THE STEAMER KILAUEA, LEAVING HONOLULU Monday, June 29 Monday, July 29 Monday, July 6 Monday, July 27 Monday, July 13 Monday, August 3

Laying up the Week commencing Aug. 10. Monday, August 17 Monday, September 7 Monday, August 24 Monday, September 14 Monday, August 31

At 4 1/2 P. M., precisely, touching at Lahaina, Kalahele, Makoa's Landing, Kealahou, Kailua, Kawaiahae, and Mahukona. ARRIVAL: Kealahou, Wednesday, about noon. Kailua, Wednesday evenings. Kawaiahae & Mahukona, Thursday evenings. Arriving back at Honolulu Saturday morning, 24. WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR NAWILIWILI. THE CLIPPER SCHOONER HATTIE, CAPTAIN NIKA. Will leave Honolulu every Saturday, at Four o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Nawiliwili every Tuesday afternoon. For Freight or Passage, apply to 24-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR LAHAINA AND MAKEE'S LANDING. The fine staunch clipper schooner 'KATE LEE' E. D. CRANE, Master. Will run regularly as a Packet between Honolulu and Hilo. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to 24-3m C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

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 24-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR HILO AND OMOEHA, HAWAII. Sch. Annie, Will run as a regular packet to the above ports. For freight or passage apply to 24-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR HILO, PAUKAA AND KAIWIKI. The schooner 'MARY', HAMLIN, Master. Will run regularly for the above ports. For freight or passage apply to 24-3m L. J. ROBERT HONOLULU, Or J. H. CONWAY, Honolulu.

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, SEPT. 1, 1888.
The S. S. Murray arrived on the 28th ultimo with...

LOCAL NEWS.

Phases of the Moon for the month of Sept.
The letter on "Forma Contracta," on our first page, was crowded out last week.

History of Kamehameha.

Mr. Enron.—I see that you have taken up S. M. Kamakahi's "History of the Kamehamehas," published in the Kooloa. It was intended by Kamakahi to take the place of a work on the same subject commenced some time ago but never finished.

Supreme Court--In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Jella Moanaloa, (w) of Lahaina, Maui, deceased.
Proper Application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by Richard Stuebel, Esq., Administrator upon the Estate of Jella Moanaloa of Lahaina, deceased, for the final settlement of the accounts of said Estate, and a discharge from further responsibility in the premises, Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that TUESDAY, the 29th DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., is a day and hour appointed for the hearing of said application, and all objections thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

FIRE-WOOD.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH Fire-Wood of the Best Quality--Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau--at our Landing, near Hilo Bay, in quantities to suit.
HITCHCOCK & CASTLE,
Hilo, Hawaii.
For further particulars, enquire of CASTLE & COOK'S Agents. 24-2m

AUCTION SALES.

By ADAMS & WILDER.
On Thursday, Sept. 3d, At 10 A. M., at Salesroom, WILL BE SOLD, A VARIETY OF MERCHANDISE!
Consisting of FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, KEROSENE OIL, CARD MATCHES, Also--10 Bbls. Hilling's Sugar-Cured Hams, ex D. C. Murray.
FURNITURE SALE.
On Monday, September 7th, At 10 o'clock, A. M., At the Residence of J. W. HAIN, Garden Lane, in the rear of the Catholic Church, will be sold: The Entire Household Furniture, Comprising the usual assortment of PARLOR, BEDROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
Almost entirely new, having been imported from Europe by the owner, and in use for two months only.
Particulars by Posters.

Port of Honolulu, September 1.

Table with columns for ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent. Includes entries for 'S. S. Murray', 'S. S. Kilauea', etc.

History of Kamehameha.

It is well known among the Hawaiians that some of Kamakahi's historical facts are not authentic, and that his imagination supplies the material of other statements. This is evident by the controversy lately entered into by the native newspapers.

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EXPORTS.

Table listing export goods such as sugar, coffee, and other commodities with their respective values.

IMPORTS.

Table listing import goods such as various types of rice, flour, and other supplies.

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FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO.

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

MAKAI PLANTATION.

NEW CROP OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES NOW COMING IN.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS - Dose - For Regulating the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys...

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS ARE COMPOUNDED FROM VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, Coated with Sweet Gum, and are the best, quickest, and safest Purgative...

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

ONE TO THREE OF RADWAY'S PILLS once in 24 hours will secure regular evacuations from the bowels...

READ THIS.

New Albany, Ind., March 12, 1887. For forty years I have been afflicted with costiveness, and for the last twenty years I have been unable to secure an evacuation...

MECHANICAL DISEASES.

Persons engaged in Painting, Minerals, Plumbers, Type Setters, Goldsmiths, Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the intestines...

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS CURE ALL DISEASES

Of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, Rheumatism, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Intestinal System...

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

HIGH ENDORSEMENT FROM THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PRUSSIA.

DR. RADWAY In receipt of an important official document, signed by the Professors of the Medical College of Berlin, Prussia, embodying the result of an analysis of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

The Faculty of the College state in their report that after a careful and minute examination, they have the honor to state that the pills are not only free from every substance injurious to health, but are composed wholly of substances and elements promotive of digestion, and certain at the same time to act favorably upon the nervous system, &c. &c.

INDIGESTION!

In cases where natural evacuations are difficult to secure, and a quick discharge is essential, take six of Radway's Pills and water...

For Sale by

Crane & Brigham, San Francisco, H. H. McDonald & Co., San Francisco, Hustin Gates & Bro., Sacramento, And by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

INSURRECTION OF CRETE.

When the exasperated Christians first assembled at Perivolia, in the neighborhood of Cana, the Pasha delegated to them some Greeks of note, selected from the Representatives, with instructions to inquire into their intentions, and request them to disperse.

They replied to the Commissioners that they were not armed, and, while asserting their peaceful designs, declared that they would not leave the spot before the Deputies from the eastern provinces had come to them, as they had promised, in order to agree with them upon the terms and tenor of their petition to the Sultan, an answer to which they would await before returning home.

The Commissioners, (some of them being the Pasha's favorites) impressed by the bold franchise of their attitude, did not know what to do, and told them that they did not see anything reprehensible in their expecting an answer to their petition to the Porte. When they returned from their unsuccessful mission the Governor was greatly displeased with them, and received them very roughly.

A few days after, the peasants numbered 2,500, and on the 14th of May, they exceeded 3,000, amongst whom could be reckoned a group of "Skafiotas," whose presence produced quite a sensation. Those fearless and intrepid mountaineers, who live in a sort of natural fortress on the southern side of the White Mountains, were showing the most bellicose disposition. To avoid famine in such a multitude of men, and to support those who had abandoned their homes and fields, subscription lists were circulated in the cities, and collections made in the churches when the service was over, in the very presence of the Pasha.

What was the Governor doing in the meanwhile? Nothing. What steps was the Pasha taking? Ismail Pasha did not receive any instructions from his Government. All the force he had at command consisted of a few undisciplined "Zapties," or gendarmes. He was completely powerless, and could not prevent the peasants assembled at Perivolia from writing their petition, with the assistance of the Priests of the districts of Andimo and Candia. On the 26th of May, 1866, it was addressed to Ismail Pasha, with the request to transmit it without delay to the Sultan. Early in June, it was in the possession of the Ottoman Cabinet, but was laid aside. Week after week elapsed without bringing any answer to the Cretans; but troops recently drawn from Anatolia and Roumelia were landed, and seven men-of-war took up their positions in the harbor of Cana. Such military demonstrations, not followed by any immediate effect, could only irritate the insurgents, already too excited to yield to the mere pressure of a threatening attitude.

The garrison of the Island, in the middle of June, consisted of about 10,000 men, but the leaders of the insurrection boasted of numbering, at their will, a far greater number of soldiers.

Ismail Pasha was perfectly aware that if the Sultan was wise enough to give a timely satisfaction to the claims of the Cretans, one of the first concessions asked and obtained would be his own resignation, which would compel him, as Veli-Pasha in 1858, to leave in disgrace the seat of his authority. It may therefore easily be inferred that he did not like to see matters taking a peaceful course. The Mussulmans entertained towards the Governor the same hostile feelings as the Christians, and took their part against Ismail Pasha; but when they saw the sanguine confidence of the Christians in the ultimate success of their efforts, they remembered the acts of violence and cruelty they had perpetrated with impunity for more than a century and a half, and their consciences told them that an account of retaliation was at hand.

A feverish excitement was spreading everywhere, exciting the imagination of the insurgents. Seeing that the Ottoman Cabinet did not reply to their applications, they were constantly sending out troops, they came to the conclusion that no concession would be granted to them, and that the wisest plan was to make the necessary preparations in order not to be taken by surprise. From Perivolia, Greek newspapers were received and circulated in all the villages. They were full of articles of inciting purport, warning the people not to expect any mercy from the Turks, and promising them the helping assistance of some of the Continental Powers. The articles of the Levant Herald, a newspaper published in Constantinople, were most hostile to the Turkish Government.

It was only on the 23d of July that the Grand Vicer Mohamed Rechid Pasha condescended to dispatch the answer of the Ottoman Cabinet to what they affected to call "a request signed by certain inhabitants of Crete." This document was published at Cana more than three months after the day it had been delivered into the hands of the Governor-General.

The answer was worded in general and vague terms, far from satisfactory; to the effect that "it was, and had always been, the earnest care of the Imperial Government to promote the happiness and tranquility of all its subjects; the roads would be made in time, but progressively; the petitioners were wrong in not presenting their supplications in a convenient manner, through the proper channel; if the insurgents now assembled would surrender themselves, and give a written assurance of obedience in future, and proceed at once to their homes and resume their work, everything would be forgotten, and their revolt overlooked; if they had any

complaints to address to the Government, let them do so now, in a proper and humble manner."

The last sentence of this improprietous document was full of menace: "If the mutineers persist in their irregular conduct, they will be dispersed by force, and severely punished." What was more evident to the minds of the Cretans was the final declaration to inflict punishment upon them. The invitation to them not to complain but in a subdued manner and in a whisper, they considered as perfectly ridiculous. Have ever, in Occidental or Oriental countries, abuses yielded to discreet and humble remonstrances?

The day following the publication of that proclamation, the Cretan Committee answered, "that the Cabinet of Constantinople had despised their claims; that their dispatch was full of willfully incorrect statements showing evident ill-will towards them; and while recognizing Abdul-Aziz-Kahn as their sovereign, they declared the authority of the Governor and his subordinate officers abolished." A letter sent to the foreign Consuls was still more explicit.

If the Sublime Porte believed it was able to crush down the insurrection which had sprung up from its own misadministration, it was high time for it to act energetically. On the 29th of July, the troops in the Island numbered 22,000. The Viceroy of Egypt had displayed an unwonted zeal, and sent 10,000 Egyptian soldiers. On the other side they were not idle. Committees were formed in Greece for the purpose of furnishing the insurgents in Crete with men, ammunition and money.

At Constantinople, the Embassadors were insisting that the Porte should take at last a decision which it ought to have taken long since,—to send to the Island of Crete an extraordinary Commissioner, with full powers to act. In 1858, an insurrection had been effectually stopped in this manner, without the effusion of blood. The old Mustafa-Kiritli (Cretan), was selected for the difficult and delicate mission, but was loth to accept it. He was over 80 years old, and did not like to compromise his reputation in trying to remedy the consequences of faults perhaps irremediable. At last, yielding to the importunities of the Cabinet, he consented to assume the duties of the important mission. The news of his nomination was known at Cana on the 27th of August, but he did not hasten his arrival. His procrastination had a fatal and disastrous influence on the fate of the insurrection.

The unhappy consequences resulting from it are well explained in a letter from one of the foreign Consuls to his Government, an extract from which is as follows: "The delayed departure of Mustafa Pasha from Constantinople is likely to lead to grave consequences. The Governor General, sick and disheartened, does not dare to take any definite action for fear of being blamed by the Envoy Extraordinary. The troops, owing to the bad state of the health of their 'Perik' Osman Pasha, are left without orders and without instructions. The Porte ought to have cancelled its plans, and Mustafa Pasha should have arrived quite unexpectedly. The effect, I am safe to state, would have been remarkable, while now the position becomes more and more pressing; the troops are sick, impatient, and dissatisfied, and will probably act for themselves and attack the Cretans. From information received from Candia and Retimo, I know that the state of things is very bad in those cities. The Cretans do not think any more of what they demanded in their petition—they want to be annexed to Greece, or to be recognized as an independent principality!"

Such was the state of things when the Primates who composed the "Etipotia" took a decisive step. On the 2d of September a proclamation, dated from Sfakia, announced the annexation of Crete to the Kingdom of Greece. The execution of this decree was intrusted "to the valor of the generous Cretan people; to the patriotism of their Hellenic brothers residing in all countries of the world; to the liberalism of all Phil-Hellenists, as well as to the powerful mediation of the Great Powers, and to the protection of Almighty God!"

The time was past when a few wise concessions and a change of persons might have quelled the insurrection. Mustafa Pasha, whose mission would have been facilitated by his character, reputation, and personal acquaintance with all the principal inhabitants of the Island, arrived two or three months too late. The Greeks were entertaining too sanguine hopes, and were too much encouraged by the faults of their adversaries, to listen to any conciliating arguments. They wanted to show to the world, the battle-field, that their vote of annexation was not a boast. The Turks, on their part, had to prove by the manner they were to combat the insurrection that the only right, in virtue of which they could hold Crete in bondage, is the right of mere material force.

DEMOLITION OF THE LUXEMBURG FORTIFICATIONS.—The New Prussian Gazette says: Communications from Paris state that the difficulty in proceeding with the demolition of the Luxembourg fortifications is based upon the expense. This is estimated at thirty million francs, which the Grand Duke has not at command. The Luxembourg Government refers to the treaty, which does not fix any period for the demolition.

"My friend," said a steady person to an acquaintance at the ferry, "I wish you would loan me two quarters to cross the ferry; I haven't got a dollar in the world." "Well, I would like to know," was the reply, "what difference it makes to a man who hasn't got a dollar in the world which side of the river he is on?"

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ESPECIALLY TO THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11th, 1868.

A Presidential Recommendation.

Oblivion hangs like a pall over the head of President Johnson. He discovers it. So long as hope remained he was overbearing, but that hope expired with the nomination of Horatio Seymour. All the fine promises President, in order to secure the spoils of office, were shamefully violated. They threw him overboard at the New York Convention without any compensation of conscience. He had been vain enough to suppose he could secure the nomination; a degree of complacency which can only be understood when we remember that he not long ago declared "he never reads the papers." Now, whether he reads or not, he has become aware of the fact that when his term of office expires, unless he redeems himself by some lucky sort, he is bound to go down to "a political oblivion so profound that the hand of resurrection will never find him." To avoid this awful doom, he has proposed an amendment to the National Constitution, involving three separate, and, as I think, most admirable points of reformation. First, he desires to make the offices of President and Vice-President elective by a direct vote of the people. Second, to limit the President to one term of six years, and declare him ineligible to the office thereafter. Third, he proposes to elect United States Senators by vote of the people, instead of the Legislatures. He has a fourth proposition in his amendment, which, it strikes me, is not so good, viz: to limit the terms of the judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts of the United States to twelve years. They are now appointed for life.

Had any other person but the President suggested these amendments, they might have attracted Congressional attention, but so cordially is he detested by the Republicans, that had they already determined upon making these alterations in the organic law, his mere approval of their intention would be sufficient to arrest their action, and defeat the measure outright.

A Third Party—No Go! No political Convention ever made nominations which gave universal satisfaction to its own party. The New York National Convention could hardly be deemed exceptional in this respect. Pendleton's adherence, although deeply disappointed, being "old lines," fell at once back into rank. Chase's friends, comprising the "tag-ends," and Johnson's, belonging to the "hold-ons," kicked out from the traces, cried for a new deal, and swore roundly that they never would be reconciled. They demanded another Convention—spoke of Chase or Johnson, according to the faction—for President, and would accept of no one less popular than Hancock, or some equally brave hero of the war, for the Vice Presidency. In the midst of this clamor, it was supposed that a third party would be formed, and the correspondents had gone so far as to declare such a result inevitable. However, it seems now they were wrong in their predictions. It was a saying in Napoleon's army that "the Old Guard will, but never surrender."

So with the Democrats. It does not never desert the nominal Gen. Grant, or Robert E. Lee, would have commanded the party strength, if indorsed by the party Convention. Judge Chase's Daughter. A correspondent of the Aha, speaking of the Third Party movement, tells an anecdote of Mrs. Sprague, Judge Chase's daughter. He says: "Of course, there are discontented Republicans everywhere who would join the Third Party. Mrs. Sprague, Judge Chase's daughter, was in New York and engaged up to the latest moment of hope, in looking for her husband, who would not be comforted. She had just time to catch train for Providence, and ordered herself driven to the railway station, leaving her servants to arrange her baggage and follow. Rumor has it that she annoyed Belmont so much that he finally ordered his servant to 'whenever she calls, tell her that Belmont was not adverse to Chase as a candidate; but probably he had not time to engage in political affairs with that gentleman's daughter.'"

Home Affairs.

A State Convention of the Union Republican party met in Sacramento on the 5th inst. for the nomination of five Presidential Electors—three from the congressional districts, and two at large with their respective alternates. The successful candidates were Dr. D. B. Hoffman, of San Francisco, in the 1st district; Gen. Alfred Reddington, of Sacramento, General Superintendent of the Steam Navigation Company, in the second district; and Charles Westmorland, of Eureka, Humboldt county, in the third district. At large, John B. Felton, of San Francisco, and Gen. O. H. La Grange, of Alameda. Alternates, Lewis Schow, of San Francisco, and Charles A. Tread, of Placerville; third district, J. H. McNah, of Sonoma; Alternates Electors at large, G. W. Tyler and Walker Van Dyke.

The were three separate District Congressional Conventions. The first organized Chancellor Hartson, of Napa; the second, A. Sargent, of Nevada; and the third, Frank M. Pitley, of San Francisco. Time, we are already for the fight, and shall go into the canvass with a determination to "conquer for the Union or die!"

Harbor Statistics.

The Harbor Master of this port has made his annual report, containing a large amount of instructive information. During the past year one section of the bulkhead has been shifted from Vallejo to Green street, and a wharf 600 feet long by 60 feet wide, built outside and parallel with said bulkhead. The bulkhead from near Pacific to Washington street, outside of East street, has also been shifted in a height of three feet above high water mark. Greenwich wharf, at the end of Battery street, has also had an addition built to it of 40 feet on the Bay front by 100 feet on the side of or end of said street. There has also been an addition built

to North Point dock of about 100 on the Bay, or City Front, by 200 feet on the end or shore side of the dock.

During these seven months the number of vessels lost were six, belonging to this port, viz: Schooner Andrew J. Wester, with all hands; brigantine Western Belle, with all hands; schooner L. C. Lane, lost at Little River, crew saved; schooner Sarah, lost at Cuffey's Cove, crew saved; schooner S. F. Blunt, lost at Timber Cove, crew saved; brig Hugh Barkley, lost at Umpqua River, crew saved.

Nevada Silver Mines.

The Territorial Enterprise of July 31st, published at Virginia City, Nevada, furnishes the following item: The yield of the Gould & Curry, Savage, and Hill & Norcross, from the time of their being opened to April 1st, 1868, was, as we are informed by a gentleman who has been at the mines of getting the figures as nearly correct as possible, as follows: California, \$400,000. Besides this, we may say that the Ophir, Mexican, and Central, in the same time, have produced \$1,000,000, and the Chollar-Potosi \$5,000,000, and we have over \$40,000,000—saying nothing about the mines of Gold Hill, and other mines on the Comstock range.

The Labor Exchange.

The report of the Secretary develops some curious and interesting statistics in the department of labor. He says: One of the statistical tables shows that more than two-thirds of the total number of unemployed were farm hands and general laborers. There had also, during the quarter, been a steady demand for other classes, which could not be filled owing to the scarcity of competent workmen. There were orders for 870 more men than could be supplied during the month of July. A carefully prepared table exhibits the distribution of the persons provided with employment, as follows: Nationality. May. June. July. Total. American... 108 103 105 316. English... 108 103 105 316. Irish... 108 103 105 316. German... 108 103 105 316. Italian... 108 103 105 316. Spanish... 108 103 105 316. Portuguese... 108 103 105 316. Other... 108 103 105 316. Another table shows the date of arrival in this city, as follows: May, 1,140; June, 922; July, 911; total, 2,973. The whole number of persons employed during the quarter was 4,481; and the whole number of orders was 4,481. Of those, 1,498 were laborers; 845 farm hands; 333 carpenters; 83 blacksmiths; 146 teamsters; 87 lumbermen; 59 wood-choppers; 61 men and their wives; 23 boys; 23 girls; 124 clerks; and the remainder embraced upward of 100 different occupations, leaving 563 orders unfulfilled on the 1st of August. The statistics relating to the female department are interesting. Of 464 females provided with employment during July, 206 were Irish, 75 English, 15 German, 23 Scotch, 1 Canadian, 1 Nova Scotian, 1 Spanish and 32 American. All the Irish were Roman Catholics except 7. Of the total number of orders who were provided for as stated, only 17 could read and write. The Exchange has at present \$21 per month subscribers. The total collections for July were \$258, against \$1,194 in June, and \$2,862 in May. There is nearly \$1,300 in the treasury, with every demand against it paid in full.

Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, July 1st.—Reverdy Johnson and family sailed for Southampton to-day in the steamship Baltimore, of the Baltimore and Bremen line. Among those who accompanied the river by a large number of personal friends and a dozen steamers and tug boats crowded with passengers. Among those who escorted Mr. Johnson were Baron Geralt, Prussian Minister. Mr. Johnson responded to a toast given him, saying: "I go to England as a minister of peace, and I earnestly look to peace, and if I am able to carry them out in the spirit in which they are given, peace will result. Mr. Johnson said all good men of both nations earnestly desire peace. He complimented the representative of the Prussian Government as always a consistent friend of the United States, and endeavored to all who knew him. Baron Geralt expressed his gratitude for the kind recognition by Mr. Johnson, and reiterated his firm and devoted friendship to the Government and people of America on behalf of himself and his Government.

NEW YORK, August 6th.—Panama advices to the 29th July. No collision has yet taken place between the Government troops and the revolutionists. Both sides are making active preparations, though there is some prospect of an amicable arrangement. The Aegean has been heard from in the Straits of Magellan and is expected at Valparaiso soon. WASHINGTON, August 6th.—Gov. Warmouth's official requisition for force to secure order in Louisiana, was presented yesterday by Col. Deane, of the Governor's staff. Gov. Warmouth presented various letters from citizens and officers, setting forth the terrible outrages daily being perpetrated in all portions of the State. He says that in many parishes the requisition for protection for citizens in the Courts; that men are shot down in the road and at their homes without any steps being taken to bring the offenders to justice. The Sheriff of the parish of Iberville has resigned, confessing his inability to make arrests. Prominent Union men in Paris write that their homes are beset by desperadoes and their lives are in jeopardy by the arrival of men when volunteered to guard them. Mr. Hodspeth, the District Attorney of the Eighth District, whose letters are enclosed, says men, women and children have recently been murdered in the parish of St. Landry, by bands of armed men, who refuse to submit to the law. The Governor has no doubt that one hundred and fifty men have been murdered in Louisiana during the past month and a half. It seems to be the settled determination by rebels either to kill or drive away Union white men and leading colored, so as to be able to terrify the masses of colored people into voting as they dictate. In conclusion, the Governor says he believes a bloody revolution is in progress, and asks for two regiments of cavalry, a regiment of infantry, and a battery of artillery, to enable him to suppress violence, arrest criminals and protect officers. He believes a few examples of condign punishment would secure peace in the State as soon as the political campaign is over.

THE VARIATION OF THE COMPASS CORRECTED.—Owing to the number of accidents caused by the variation of the compass, especially now so much more iron is employed in shipbuilding, the attention of scientific men has been directed to the discovery of some plan by which these variations may be detected and the results avoided. A comparatively simple plan of ascertaining the error or amount of variation and deviation combined was devised and put in practice some time since. It consists in taking an ordinary compass card and erecting upon its centre, and perpendicular to its plane, a copper wire. At the time of the sun's meridian passage, as indicated by the noon observation for latitude, the direction of the shadow cast by the wire on the compass card is noted. The sun is then observed to the direction and that of the north and south line of the card will give the local attraction and variation combined. Small errors and many disadvantages, however, attend the method, owing to the uncertainty of obtaining the exact meridian latitude when the sun is partially obscured. To obviate this, a most ingenious instrument has been invented by Mr. Lovick, of the Royal British Navy. The instrument consists of a compass dial, hour circle and latitude arc. The hour circle revolves, and is capable of being adjusted to the latitude. This forming a ordinary sun dial for the latitude, which may be used whenever a shadow from the sun can be obtained. All that is required to ascertain the error of compass by this beautifully simple instrument is the latitude and apparent time at ship.

LOUIS CAROLINE died from the Kick o' horse. Think of that, for the man who led "the charge of the six hundred."

FOREIGN NOTICES.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 305 Front Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

Cor. Battery and Clay Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO., Commission Merchants.

SHIPPING AGENTS, 403 Front Street, corner of Clay, San Francisco, Cal.

We will attend to the sale of Sugar, and all kinds of Island Produce, also to the purchasing and forwarding of Merchandise.

E. M. VAN REED, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

KAWAIIA. Having the best facilities through an intimate connection with the Japanese trade for the past eight years, in prepared to transact any business entrusted to his care, with dispatch.

M'CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO., Forwarding and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PORTLAND, OREGON. HAVING been engaged in our present business for upwards of seven years, and being located in a fire-proof Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Staples, such as Sugar, Rice, Syrup, Palm, Coffee, &c., to advantage.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Offer for Sale THE FOLLOWING GOODS EXPECTED To Arrive Here the Coming Fall.

WILHELM I. from Bremen, A. J. POPE, from New Bedford. EUROPEAN GOODS. ENGLISH & FRENCH FANCY PRINTS, Victoria Lawns, Brown, White, Blue & Turkey Red Cottons, Brown and Blue Cotton Drills, Hickory Stripes, Tickings, Blue Denims, Blankets, Flannels, Molesters.

COBBOURGS, ALPACAS, Lastings, Ginghams, Sheetings, Linen, Imperials, Burlaps, Floor Oil Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Ponchos, Woolen Brads, English Linen Thread & Sewing Cotton, Picture Cards, Clothing, Shirts, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Hats and Caps, Silk & Merino Dress Goods, Table Covers and Counterpanes, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Combs and Hair Brushes.

HARDWARE, Bright Fencing Wire, No. 3 & 6, Sheet Zinc, Sailors' Pocket & Sheath Knives, Knives and Forks, Shot, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, Yellow Metal Sheathing, Composition Nails.

GROCERIES, Wines, Beers, & Spirits, Roofing Slates, Blacksmiths' Coal, Fire and Pipe Clay, Hemp Canvas, Cordage and Sail Twine, BLACKED CALFSKINS.

AMERICAN GOODS, Invoices of Provisions and Groceries, Invoices of Wooden Ware, Invoices of Hardware, WHOLE LANE, Cotton Canvas and Sail Twine, ALL OF WHICH Is Offered for Sale, Before or on Arrival, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, AND ON 25 FAVORABLE TERMS.

KONA COFFEE! Constantly on Hand and for Sale in Quantities to Suit.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS the public that he is prepared to furnish Choice and Well Dried Kona Coffee, Having the agency of the following parties in Kona: Messrs. NEVILLE & BARNETT, Keokua, H. N. GREENWELL, North Kona, D. MONTGOMERY, Kailua, G. H. STANLEY, Kailua.

For Sale Cheap! A NEW BOILER OF 10-HORSE POWER WITH complete fittings, warranted new and with all the latest improvements, to be had at a low figure at 24-32 So. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Guardian's Sale of Personal Property.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER MADE IN Chambers, on the 14th day of August, 1868, at Walluku, Maui, by the Hon. A. J. Lawrence, Judge of the 2nd Judicial District, Hawaiian Islands, Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 24 DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the highest bidder for cash, in the house of Hon. S. Miner at Makawao, Island of Maui, all the Personal Property belonging to the minor children of H. H. Smith, deceased; consisting of Houses, Cattle, Working Crops, Trunks, Machines, Carriage, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Carpenter's and Blacksmith's Tools, Fanning Mills, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c. Said sale will continue from day to day until said property is disposed of, and will be made by THOS. W. HUBBERT, Auctioneer. Guardian of the Minor Heirs of H. H. Smith. Walluku, Aug. 14th, 1868.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

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

WM. HUMPHREYS, Deputy Chief Justice Court. Honolulu, June 25, 1868.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—Oahu, &c.

Catherine McGuire, Complainant, vs. Alexander McGuire, Defendant. Action brought before the Honorable Klitha 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. H. H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to 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 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 sought.

Witness the Hon. H. H. Allen, Chief Justice (L. S.) of the Supreme Court of Honolulu, this 14th day of June, 1868.

L. McCULLY, Clerk.

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of Rev. EDWARD JOHNSON, late of Waialua, Kauai, are requested to present the same, and all those indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January next.

LOIS S. JOHNSON, Administratrix. Waialua, Kauai, July 20, 1868.—31-1m

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Clinton Jackson, of Honolulu, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, and all those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make prompt payment to the name.

JAMES A. HEDDICK, Administrator. 28-5t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

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

L. LYONS, J. P. PARKER, Executors of the Will of John P. Parker. Honolulu, June 19, 1868.—24-3m

AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY On Fort Street, MAY BE SEEN THE VIEWS TAKEN of the Late Lava Flow at Kahuku! And the Effects of the Late Earthquake at Waihou, Kauai.

Also—VIEWS OF KILAUEA and other places. Cards of the Kings, Queens, Chiefs, &c., all for sale at Low Prices. Also, Oral Frames of all sizes, and a few Square Frames, which will sell cheap. H. L. CHASE. 24-3m

Hawaiian Rice COOLIE and EXTRA. For sale in quantities to suit.

A. S. CLEGGON, Agent Honolulu Rice Mill.

PUNALUU RICE PLANTATION. No. 1 and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. 24-3m

NEW, NEWER, NEWEST. Books! Books! Books! AT BENNETT'S NEWS DEPOT, WHERE YOU WILL ALSO FIND BLANK BOOKS of every description, from a 12 cent Pass-Book to a 100 cent Large Ledger.

Large and small size paper, card, &c. Stationery, Commercial Note-Paper, Ladies' Note, Fine Overland Mail-Paper, Bill-Paper, Large and Small Envelopes, Mourning-Paper, Buff and White Wrapping-Paper, Ladies' Note open-end Envelopes, Diaries for 1869.

Standard Works on the War. Newspapers from the United States and Europe, in various languages, Harpers' and Leslie's Publications, Harper's Corner, in monthly parts, Webb's Magazine, in monthly parts, Le Bon Ton of Paris Publisher, Madame Demore's Mirror of Fashions, Godey's Ladies' Book.

Novels by Every Steamship, Novels, American Miscellany, Gleason's Pictorial, monthly parts, Spanish & English Dictionaries, High & Common School Dictation, Penn and Pencil, Ink and Blue Ink, Fine