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FINAL NOTICE.

The Eleventh Volume of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE commenced with the issue of January 6th, 1875. If paid for in advance, or during the month of January, a receipt in full for the year will be given for \$5. Now is the best time to subscribe. We hope to receive many new names to our list.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27.

The object for which the natives convened in public meeting on Monday evening is a patriotic one, and should receive the approval and encouragement of all. After a four month's absence, nothing could be more gratifying to King KALAKAUA than a warm-hearted popular welcome by his people. He has been well received wherever he has gone, and it will require no promptings on our part, to secure the same when he returns. It has been suggested that an illumination of the bell-tower and of the parliament house, with a grand torchlight procession of one thousand torches with transparencies, will be the most expensive and yet most showy demonstration that can be gotten up. If the King would consent to receive the people at the illuminated government house, it would add greatly to the popular enthusiasm, and lighten the attractiveness of the scene. We look for His Majesty in the Ship of War Penacola between February 15 and March 1.

The subject alluded to by our correspondent "Fides Achatas," is one which has long attracted the attention of many well-disposed persons, who require but the assistance of concerted action to carry out their benevolent intentions. Never was a society more needed anywhere than one is needed here to check, if it can not prevent, cruelty to animals. From the moment of its organization, its benevolent purposes will draw out the sympathies and contributions of the community as no other object can. Its efficiency, however, must depend on the earnestness of the men who volunteer to become its agents. A few years ago some persons on Maui were moved to prosecute the owners of all horses who allowed them to be used while they had sore backs. For a time the movement seemed to check the cruelty which was then and is still so frequent. Of late years we have heard nothing of these prosecutions, and they have doubtless been abandoned, though the evil continues. Shall such a society be organized?

This Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, in last week's issue, seizes the opportunity of a stupid letter from a correspondent, who conceals himself behind the signature of "F," to explain that the W. L. Green, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is the same person whose name has been on the licenses of the Empire House and Royal Hotel, and that "the salaries of Ministers are not sufficiently large," so that "the choice of a lawful business is a mere matter of taste, inclination or interest." The editor, however, did not see fit to state at the same time, that Mr. Green's connection with these properties was neither a question of taste, inclination or interest, but simply of duty, they having been placed in his hands, (as is well known to the business people of Honolulu,) as Trustee in one instance, and Executor in the other—duties which, as those who know Mr. Green are aware, he will not shrink from, even at the risk of being subject to the blundering but maliciously-disposed attacks of the Advertiser's anonymous correspondents, or to the more studied and artfully worded explanatory defenses of its notoriously-chivalrous editor.

In the correspondence published in another column concerning Australian trees, is a paragraph stating that "Ceylon Merchants had been greatly surprised at the excellence of Hawaiian coffee," and "purposed visiting the islands to establish manufactories." During last year Col. Rutherford, an English gentleman largely interested in Ceylon and its coffee trade, spent some weeks on Hawaii, examining its coffee districts, and declared that Hawaii not only possessed finer coffee lands but produced a far superior article to Ceylon. It may be through this gentleman's influence that efforts are to be made to develop coffee culture on Hawaii. Be that as it may, there are not less than two hundred thousand acres in Kona and Hamakua, admirably adapted to its cultivation, and it would be wise policy for the large owners of land on that island to give a free lease for ten or twenty years to any capitalists who will establish a coffee plantation there on the scale the business is pursued in Ceylon and Brazil. The example would lead other natives—as well as foreigners—to engage more largely and more skillfully in the business and thus tend to develop an interest which may one day surpass even that of sugar.

King Kalakaua at the National Theatre in Washington.

The national tribute to a national favorite last night, (Dec. 17,) at the National theatre will enter into historic records as one of the proudest and completest events in the annals of the stage. Never was there before the public a greater popular favorite than Clara Louise Kellogg, and never has there been witnessed a demonstration of respect more grand and beautiful than that shown the incomparable Diva last night. It was not only a national event, signified by the presence of the President of the United States, members of his Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, officers of the army and navy, distinguished citizens and hundreds of America's noblest and most beautiful women, but it took on the form of an international event, for the orchestra stalls were graced with the official representatives of England, France, Germany, Prussia, Turkey, Russia, Italy, South America, Greece, and for the first time in the history of the stage in this country a kingdom was represented by the presence of

ITS BRITISH SOVEREIGN.

attended by his uniformed ministers of State. The theatre was packed and re-packed till it would hold no more, and with an audience more eminent in official dignities, more brilliant in beauty and richness of dress, more distinguished for wealth and successes in the age of the hardest battles for supremacy the world has ever known than ever before, in our land, applauded genies or worshipped at the shrine of art.

The theatre was richly decorated for the

great event. The President's box was ornamented with United States flags and the American coat of arms.

THE KING'S BOX

was decorated with the Hawaiian colors and American flags. The balcony was lined with bunting and the flags of different States, and the upper tier was covered with flags. The State of Connecticut, Miss Kellogg's home, and the State of South Carolina, her birthplace, were especially honored in the decorations, while all the States, claiming her as they do as the Princess of American art in song, waved their banners about the theatre and fluttered in the breeze of enthusiasm which greeted all her triumphs. At the close of the Styrienne, "Well I know a pipsey child," in the second act, Miss Kellogg was five times recalled, and the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds. It was here that she was loaded with floral tributes.

THE KING AND THE PRESIDENT

sent her magnificent and fragrant testimonials. The King's vase was one of the most beautiful ever passed over the footlights to an artist. It was made of eucalyptus, poinsett, smilax, borlida, tea sappona, stercia, primroses, and verbenas, all most artistically arranged. The President's offering was a large basket of flowers, most ornamental with lilies, tea roses, eucalyptus, poinsett, smilax and every lovely and choice flower the hot-house affords. Her friends added to the testimonial almost numberless bouquets, all of the richest descriptions. Pail after pail of applause accompanied these gifts. It was the proudest moment yet in the life of Clara Louise Kellogg, for not only her own native land, which she loves so well, but the representatives of nearly every civilized nation of the earth, united in crowning her as the Queen of Music—Washington Republic.

Concerning Australian Trees.

We have been favored with the following extracts from a dispatch received by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs from Geo. N. Oakley, Esq., H. H. M.'s Consul, Melbourne, Victoria, dated December 18th, 1874.

SIR—I have now the pleasure to forward to Your Excellency, package of seeds of the eucalyptus and other suitable trees (1), report of the proceedings of the Zoological and Acclimatization Society of Victoria (2), giving much valuable information respecting the nature and advantages of the eucalyptus varieties; and (3) letter of the Baron Von Mueller respecting the same, which will be found of great interest.

Your Excellency will perceive that the Baron states positively that the eucalyptus has the effect of absorbing the earthy moisture, and consequently would be unsuitable in the Nuanuan Valley. The Baron is also pleased to suggest other varieties of quick growing trees, which would be of greater advantage there.

Telegrams confirmed by mail letters have been received at this port, to the effect that Ceylon merchants had been greatly surprised at the excellence of some samples of Hawaiian coffee exhibited to them; and that they purposed visiting the islands to establish manufactories.

With reference to the success or otherwise of Malaysian laborers, I have been busily engaged in compiling information; but the evidence I have obtained is exceedingly conflicting. By some Queensland residents I am informed that the experiment of introducing Malaysians has been an entire success, and that they have proved quick, indefatigable workers; but on the other hand the opposite opinion is expressed with equal definiteness, and reports have appeared in the local press that some of them have shown a savage, factious, untamable disposition.

(ENCLOSURE IN THE ABOVE.)

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, 1

December 2, 1874.

Dear Consul, to write to you already some days ago, but various unusual engagements have added lately to my departmental work so that I had not much leisure. I am not quite certain whether I sent you the last publication of the Acclimatization Society, which contains notes on many eucalypti. Any how the copy will likely prove useful. The New Zealand Government have undertaken to reprint the former parts in a rearranged whole with this. If this is done I shall be happy to forward some copies to the Hawaiian Government. His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs is right when alluding to the eucalyptus as rapidly devastating moist places. Hence along the water courses which supply the Hawaiian city kinds of trees should be grown. The Arenia, the Australian Wattle Ataria, has proved the best for condensing water on bare rocky grounds and retaining it. Experiments with this, with elms and oaks and a variety of other trees might be made in these experiments. I will be happy to aid as far as Australian species are available for such purpose. I will send again eucalyptus seeds for transmission by next mail, but they would be particularly recommendable for raising hardwood timber quickly in woodless districts of the Hawaiian Empire.

If it is pleasing to you I will from time to time send you publications and seeds such as may be useful to the country whose interests you here so jealously are watching.

With respectful remembrance,

(Signed.)

FRED. VON MUELLER.

The Mail Service.

Nothing decisive has yet transpired regarding the continuance of the Australasian and American Mail service, though there can be very little doubt that it will be maintained in some shape. Responsible parties in Sydney are ready to take up Hall's contract, and carry it out, whenever the government declares it cancelled; but under some private arrangement with him, it cannot be cancelled before February, 1875. If a new contract is entered into, it will be during February or March. The following paragraph, in the Sydney Morning Herald, is all that we find relating to the mail service:

"The punctuality of the postal time table is this month not only preserved. The mail leaves later, by reason of the late arrival of the incoming boat. But, though, during the present disorganized condition of the service, strict regularity may not always be attainable, the Government of New South Wales and New Zealand are in accord in their resolution to keep this mail route open until a final decision has been come to with regard to a permanent service. Under the contract previously made, the permanent service was to have commenced in February next; and it is necessary for the Government to wait until the contractors to make delivery, before having fresh tenders; for, though the Government has not, on this return voyage to Sydney, done first class service as a despatch business, she has done a passenger and freight business, which gives additional evidence of the commercial pro-

pects of the line. There can be no doubt whatever that there is a large trade to be done between America and Australia; and the problem to be solved is, whether and to what extent this trade can be made subservient to the support of a mail service."

The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

The announcement is made in the Boston Globe that the Canadian Treaty, if brought up before the Senate, is likely to be defeated, by the combined efforts of New England Senators and some of the Western and Southern Senators. It is argued by them that the treaty is chiefly sought by England to enable her to supply the United States duty free through Canada, and thus monopolize a large share of the American foreign trade. Now it strikes us that this is a very shallow argument; inasmuch as the treaty can be made to limit all entries from Canada to the bona-fide products and manufactures of Canada.

We are further told that a distinguished American statesman "has expressed the opinion that the operation of the treaty would become so oppressive that it would tend to a still more complete ruin of the tariff; while a still more distinguished apostle of protection has declared that the effect would be ultimately a dissolution of the Union—that the event would not be war, because the tendency of the treaty would be to weaken the power of combination for national defence, and thus prevent a resort to arms."

If such arguments as these, which are really too purrile to receive serious attention, have influence against the treaty, then the power of the protectionists in the American Congress must be almost supreme, and it is full time that the Democratic party gain and exercise a counterpoise influence, which must be beneficial to the nation at large, and tend to relieve the masses from the heavy burden of taxes and high prices that now literally grind them to the dust.

Cruelty to Animals—How shall it be prevented?

HONOLULU, JAN. 18th, 1875.

LUMBER!
LUMBER, LUMBER,
—OF—
ALL SORTS, SIZES & DESCRIPTIONS
—AND—
BUILDING MATERIALS!
—AT—
The Yard and on the Wharf!
COMPRISING—
Nor'West Scantling, Timber!
PLANK, BOARDS,
Battens,
Flooring,
Laths,
Pickets, &c.
REDWOOD SCANTLING, TIMBER,
Plank, Boards,
Battens, Flooring,
Moulding, Pickets,
Laths, Posts,
Wainscoting,
&c., &c., &c.
White Cedar and Redwood Shingles
White Pine Boards,
Doors, R. P. 1mo., 2mo., & Sash
SASH AND BLINDS,
NAILS AND GLASS,
Wall Paper and Border
In Largest Variety.
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, VARNISH,
Paint and Whitewash Brushes,
Locks, Hinges,
Butts, Screws,
Sash Weights & Line.
AI PUULOA SALT, ETC., ETC
GOODS DELIVERED IN TOWN FREE OF CHARGE.
At any Port in this Kingdom as per Contract.
WILDER & CO.,
515 2nd Corner Fort and Queen Streets
The German Clipper Bark Deutschland
TIEMANN, Master,
Sailed from Glasgow on 12th August last,
.....WITH.....
THE FOLLOWING CARGO!
WHICH IS
Offered for Sale to Arrive,
.....BY.....
F. T. LENEHAN & CO.
TONS BEST SMITH'S COAL,
Tons Best Glasgow Splint Steam Coal,
BARRELS
WHITE'S BEST PORTLAND CEMENT!
Assorted Bar Iron,
Assorted Sheet Iron,
Tins best White Lead, superior quality,
Tins best Black Paint, superior quality,
Tins best Green Paint, superior quality,
Tins best Red Lead, superior quality,
ASSORTED GROCERIES!
First Brands,
Assorted Biscuits, First Brands,
Lard & Peppercorn's sauce,
Finest Scotch Stoves, Complete,
—ALSO—
The Following Machinery,
One Sugar Mill, Complete
WESTON'S CENTRIFUGAL MACHINES,
FIVE
STEAM CLARIFIERS, 400 and 500 Galls.
DRY GOODS!
Cases Ginghams,
Cases Pink Assorted,
Cases Blue Assorted,
Cases of Towels, Assorted,
Cases of Cashmeres, Assorted,
Cases of Assorted Laces,
Cases of Assorted Shawls,
Cases of Assorted Denims,
Cases of Assorted Drills,
Cases of Assorted Cottons.
LIQUORS.
Cases Heidsieck's Champagne,
Cases Assorted Brandy Champagnes,
Cases Hennessy's 1, 2 and 3 Star Brandy,
Cases Assorted Brandy,
Cases Best Claret,
Cases Best Scotch Whisky,
Cases Best Holland Gin,
Cases Best Holland Old, stone Jugs,
Cases Best Old Tom Gin,
DEMIOHNS ALCOHOL,
Cases Best Pale Sherry,
Cases Best Old Port,
Quarter Ounce Hennessy's Pale Brandy,
Quarter Ounce Pale Sherry,
Quarter Ounce Irish Whisky,
Quarter Ounce Jamaica Rum,
McEwan's India Pale Ale,
Pints and Quarts,
Blood, Wolfe & Co's India Pale Ale, pils and qts.
Blood, Wolfe & Co's India Pale Ale, pils and qts.
Blood, Wolfe & Co's India Pale Ale, pils and qts.
McEwan's Porter, in Stone Jugs,
Pints and Quarts.
F. T. LENEHAN & CO.
Fresh Split Peas,
PER HURRY, FOR SALE BY
BOLLES & CO.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
THEO. H. DAVIES,
OFFERS FOR SALE
THE CARGO!
—OF—
The British Bark "Rifle,"
Lately from Liverpool,
CONSISTING OF
LARGE PATTERN—2 PINK PRINTS,
Chirts, Stripes, and Fancy Prints,
Heavy Blue Denims, Grey Cotton Shirtings,
Grey Cotton Twills, Linen Drills, Sheetings,
White Cottons, Cotton Towels, Mosquito Net,
Fancy Woolen Shirts, new Styles!
Saddles,
Very Superior Heavy Woolen Ponches,
Blue Flannels, White Flannels,
Black and Blue Fine Cloth,
Alpacas, Coburgs, Woolen Shawls,
Hawaiian and American Flags,
Striped Austrian Blankets,
Silk Umbrellas, Alpaca Sacs,
FINE PEKIN CLOTH FOR UPHOLSTERY,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BLANKETS,
Vis: 65x90, 70x90, Assorted Colors; 72x90, 74x90,
Assorted Colors; and 72x90, 4 ft. Heavy
Dark Blue Blankets.
4 Pieces Only, Elegant Velvet Carpets,
6 only, large size, Velvet Rug Carpets, 5x11-17 in.
A small assortment of Gossell's Celebrated Hair
Brushes,
English Leather Belting, 2-in up to 8 inches,
White Laces, Assorted Printing Inks,
Vegetable Oil (for machinery), White Lead,
Zinc and Boiled Oil, Castor Oil,
ROOFING FELT,
EARTHENWARE,
GLASSWARE,
HOOP-IRON, 2-in. & 3-in.
One Each Rosewood and Walnut
Beers, Wines & Liquors
Bass's and Blood, Wolfe & Co's Celebrated Ales,
quarts and pints,
Blood, Wolfe & Co's Favorite Stout, a small lot in pt
Tins of Scotch Ale, pils & qts, extra quality,
Isid. Cope & Co's new quality light Pale Ale, qtspt
Cases Genuine "Old Tom,"
A few cases Very Sup'r Pale Imperial Brandy,
10 Cases Royal Highland Whiskey,
Cases D. Kuyper's Holland, Or. Cask Brandy,
115 C. Ass't & Best Brandy, 1 star up to 4 star,
Cases Dunville's Irish Whiskey,
A few Cases Very Superior Port Wine,
Cases "A. Lalonde & Co." Superior Claret, a very
choice article,
Cases Champagne and Moselle.
SUNDRIES!
40 & 42 inch Light and Heavy Bureaus,
Wool Packs,
D. Corcoran & Sons' Standard Navy Canvas, assort'd
numbers,
D. Corcoran & Sons' Standard Merchant Canvas,
Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Best Double Sawned Welsh Steam Coal,
Fire Bricks, India Rubber Hose,
Floor Oil-cloth, Liverpool Salt, Twine,
Fence Wire, Coolers, McEwan's Clarifiers,
Scales, &c., &c., &c. (565 Sm)
NEW GOODS!
Just Received by
AFONG & ACHUCK,
PER BARK
Edward James!
ARRIVED
FROM HONGKONG!
White & Colored
mattings,
Manilla Rope,
Nests Camphor Trunks,
Fine Tea,
China Hams,
Japanese Umbrellas, Assorted Silk,
Silver Ware,
Sandal Wood Ware, Lacquered Ware,
China Ware,
Clothes Baskets,
Flower Pots,
Wrapping Paper,
Dried Ligeo,
Dried Dates,
Gold & Silver Jewelry,
Tortoise Shell & Crystal Jewelry,
Gentlemen & Ladies Paty Hats,
China Brick & Side-walk Stones
SINGLE AND DOUBLE
SUGAR MAT BAGS
—AND—
A Great Variety of
OTHER CHINESE GOODS
Too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE BY
AFONG & ACHUCK,
409 17
Nathan Street, near King.
HARDWARE
E. O. HALL & SON,
KEEP THEIR USUAL FULL AND
constant supply of
All Seasonable Goods in their Line!
—ALSO—
Fine Plated Table Ware,
Staple Dry Goods,
Palo, Oil, Turpentine & Varnish,
Cooking Stoves & Hollow Ware,
Downer's & Crystalline Kerosene Oil,
On Bows, Yokes & Wheelbarrows,
Cast Steel, Nail Rods & Horse Shoe Iron,
California Salt & Skirting Leather,
French Cal & Lining Skins,
Fancy & Carbolic Soaps,
Tin Plate, Solder & Lead Pipe,
Pumps, Carriage Axles & Springs,
Glas, Borax, Pumice & Rotted Stone,
Shoemaker's Tools, Lasts, Pegs & Threads,
Dairy Salt, Cast Matches & Door Mats,
All Sorts of Brushes, Blacking & Shoe Polish,
COCAINE, HYPERION, PYROLOGENOUS ACID
&c.,
Read & Carpenters' Tools, Handles, &c.
Charrs, Plantation, Table and Gong Bells.
—AND—
A THOUSAND ARTICLES FOR USE & CONVENIENCE
Too numerous to mention.
All for Sale at the Lowest Possible Prices!
CALL OR SEND.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE
A ROYAL BARY.
How the Duke of Edinburgh's Son
Was Christened.
Official Account of the Ceremony.
[From the London Court Circular.]
BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 23, 1874.
The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice,
left Windsor this morning for London. Her
Majesty traveled by special train on the Great
Western Railway to Paddington, and drove from
thence to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a de-
tachment of the Second Life Guards. Her
Majesty arrived at the palace at half-past 10 A.
M. The Queen was received by the Duke of
Edinburgh, and proceeded at once to the Duchess
of Edinburgh's apartments, after which Her
Majesty visited the Empress of Russia.
The baptism of His Royal Highness Prince
Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, grand-
son of Her Majesty the Queen, and of His Royal
Highness the Prince Consort, son of their Royal
Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh,
took place at a quarter past 1 o'clock. The fol-
lowing royal personages were present at the
ceremony:
Her Majesty the Queen.
Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia.
Her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.
Her Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess
of Edinburgh.
Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice.
His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke the
Cesarwitsch.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,
K. G.
His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxo-
Waimar, and Prince Louis of Battenberg.
Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Her Royal Highness the
Duchess of Teck, His Serene Highness the
Duke of Teck, G. C. B., and the Count Gleichen,
were invited to the ceremony, but were prevented
by unavoidable causes from attending.
His Excellency Count Schouvaloff, the Rus-
sian Ambassador, was present at the ceremony.
The Right Hon. D. Darnley, the First
Lord of the Treasury, was invited to the cere-
mony, but was prevented by indisposition from
attending.
The clergy officiating were:
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Dean of Windsor and Resident Chaplain
to Her Majesty, the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald
Wellesley.
The Dean of Westminster, deputy Clerk of
the Closet, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the
Queen, the Very Rev. Dean Stanley.
The Chaplain of His Royal Highness the
Prince of Wales, the Rev. W. L. Ouslow, M. A.
The members of Her Majesty's Household
present were:
The Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis of Hert-
ford); the Mistress of the Robes (the Duchess
of Wellington); the Lady of the Bed-Chamber
(the Dowager Duchess of Athole); the Maids of
Honor in Waiting (the Hon. Mary Lascelles and
the Hon. Frances M. Drummond); the Com-
ptroller of the Household (Lord Henry Somerset,
M. P.); the Lord-in-Waiting (the Earl of Roden);
the Groom in Waiting (Mr. Donald Cameron, of
Lochiel, M. P.); the Equerries in Waiting (Maj.-
Gen. H. F. Ponsonby and Col. J. C. McNeill,
V. C., C. B., C. M. G.); the Keeper of the
Privy Purse (Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M. Bid-
dolph, K. C. B.); the Master of the Household
(Lieut.-Col. Sir John Cowell, K. C. B.); the
German Librarian (Mr. Hermann Sahb).
The suite in attendance on Her Imperial Ma-
jesty the Empress of Russia consisted of:
Baroness Piller, Mile. Millotine, Prince Bari-
atinsky, the Earl of Dunmore, Lord in Waiting
to the Queen, specially appointed to be in at-
tendance on Her Imperial Majesty, Dr. Hardt-
man, and Dr. Bokkine.
The ladies and gentlemen present in atten-
dance on the other royal personages:
In attendance on His Royal Highness the
Prince of Wales, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Ellis.
In attendance on Her Royal Highness the
Princess of Wales, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor.
In attendance on His Royal Highness the
Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel the Hon. W. J.
Colville, Capt. John Clerk, and the Hon. Elliot
York.
In attendance on Her Royal and Imperial
Highnesses the Duchess of Edinburgh, Lady Emma
Osborne, Lady Mary Butler, and M. Kalochina.
In attendance on Her Royal Highness the
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Lady
Florence Bland.
In attendance on His Royal Highness the
Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Lieut.
Maize Fitzgerald.
In attendance on His Imperial Highness the
Grand Duke the Cesarwitsch, Prince Volkonsky,
Prince W. Bariatinsky, and Col. Hon. H. Byng
(Esquay-in-Waiting to the Queen, specially ap-
pointed to be in attendance on His Imperial
Highness).
In attendance on His Imperial Highness the
Grand Duke Alexis, Baron Schilling.
In attendance on His Royal Highness the
Duke of Cambridge, Capt. E. St. John Midway.
In attendance on His Royal Highness the
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Capt.
the Hon. C. G. Elliot.
The following had the honor of receiving
special invitations to the ceremony:
The Marchioness of Ely, the Earl of Sydney,
G. C. B., the Countess of Eroll, the Lady Caro-
line Harrington, Maj.-Gen. Lord Alfred Paget,
the Very Rev. Eugene Popoff, Sir William Jen-
ner, Bart., K. C. B., M. D., Lieut.-Col. Sir
Howard Elphinstone, R. E., K. C. B., V. C. M.
G., Dr. Farrer, M. D., Dr. Wilson Fox, M.
D., the Rev. Canon H. M. Birch, Mr. F. W.
Gibbs, C. B., Mile. Norelle. The Prince Orloff
was invited, but was unable to attend.
The Royal family assembled in the Carnarvon
room. The household in attendance, and the
company invited to be present, assembled in the
Green Drawing-room. The ceremony of the
Christening was performed in the lower Bow-
room in the Palace, which had been selected by
the Queen for this purpose, in consequence of its
proximity to the apartments occupied by the
Empress of Russia. The four was placed near
the window, which opens on to the Palace gar-
den, and the officiating clergy stood round it.
The Queen sat on one side, with the representa-
tives of the sponsors and the Prince of Wales,
who, with Her Majesty, were the two sponsors
actually present. The Empress of Russia and
the members of the Royal and Imperial families
who were not sponsors sat on the opposite side
of the room. The guests, and the ladies and
gentlemen in attendance, were placed on both
sides of the room, and several of the Queen's up-
per servants, and those of the Empress of Russia
and Duke of Edinburgh, were also present at the

ceremony. The Bow Room is also called the
"33 Room, from the circumstances of its contain-
ing the portraits of the distinguished personages
who visited the Queen in 1853, on the occasion
of Prince Leopold's christening, viz: King
George of Hanover (sponsor) and the Queen of
Hanover; the Princess of Prussia (now Em-
press of Germany) (sponsor), the late Prince
Hohenlohe (sponsor), Princess Mary (now
Duchess of Teck) (sponsor), and Prince Leopold
himself as a baby. It may be observed that His
Royal Highness is painted as wearing the identi-
cal christening robe in which Prince Alfred of
Edinburgh was this day christened. This room
also contains portraits of His Royal Highness
the Duke of Cambridge; the late Duke of Genoa,
who visited England in 1853; the Duke and
Duchess of Brabant, who married in 1853, and
visited the Queen the same year; and the Grand
Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-
Strelitz.
The sponsors for His Royal Highness the in-
fant Prince were:
Her Majesty the Queen.
His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia,
K. G. (represented by His Imperial Highness
the Grand Duke the Cesarwitsch).
His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ger-
many, K. G. (represented by His Royal Highness
the Duke Connaught and Strathearn).
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G.
His Royal and Imperial Highness the Crown
Princess of Germany, Princess Royal of Great
Britain and Ireland (represented by Her Royal
Highness the Princess Christian of Schleswig-
Holstein, Princess Helena of Great Britain and
Ireland).
His Royal Highness the Reigning Duke of
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K. G. (represented by
His Royal Highness the Prince Christian of
Schleswig-Holstein, K. G.).
After the Empress of Russia and the Royal
and Imperial family, not being sponsors, had
been conducted to their seats in the Bow-Room,
the Queen attended by the Duchess of Wellington,
Mistress of the Robes, and the Dowager Duchess
of Athole, Lady in Waiting, and accompanied
by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and
the other sponsors, was conducted by the
Lord Chamberlain, the Comptroller of the
Household and the Lord in Waiting, to seats
prepared for them. The ladies and gentlemen
in attendance upon their Royal Highnesses not
being sponsors, were also shown to seats pre-
pared for them.
When the Royal family were seated, the Lord
Chamberlain conducted the infant Prince into
the Bow-Room. His Royal Highness was carried
by the head-nurse, and attended by Lady Emma
Osborne, Lady-in-Waiting to Her Royal and Im-
perial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh.
When the Archbishop commenced the prayer,
"Almighty, ever-living God," the head-nurse
placed the infant Prince into the arms of the
Queen, who handed His Royal Highness to the
Archbishop.
On reaching the portion of the
service for the naming of the child, the Arch-
bishop demanded of the sponsors how it should be
named.
The Queen answered, "Alfred Alexander Wil-
liam Ernest Albert," and His Grace the Arch-
bishop baptized the child in those names.
The infant Prince was attired in a mantle,
gown, and cap of Honiton lace, being the same
dress in which all the Queen's children, and
those of the Prince and Princess of Wales, were
christened. After the ceremony, the Queen, the
Empress, and the other members of the Royal and
Imperial families, proceeded to the room desig-
nated as the Forty-four Room, where luncheon
was served.
The room was so named in commemoration of
the following events, which took place in the
year 1844: First, the death of the Prince Con-
sort's father—a host of the late Duke Ernest
of Saxe-Coburg (who was grandfather to the Duke
of Edinburgh), stands in the room; secondly, the
birth of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred (now
Duke of Edinburgh), whose bust as a child is also
here; thirdly, the visit to the Queen and Prince
Consort of various Sovereigns, Princes and Prin-
cesses in the course of that year, whose portraits
adorn the walls—viz.: The Emperor Nicholas of
Russia, King Frederick Augustus of Saxony,
King Louis Philippe, the late King of the Bel-
gians, the late Queen of the Belgians, the Prince
of Prussia (now Emperor of Germany), the pre-
scent Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Duc
de Montpensier, and the late Duke Ernest of
Wurtemberg (first cousin to the Queen and the
Prince). Luncheon was served for the other
distinguished guests in the Picture Gallery.
During the luncheon the Comptroller of the
Household (in the absence of the Lord Steward)
gave the following toasts: "His Royal Highness
the Prince Alfred of Edinburgh"; "The Queen";
"The Emperor and Empress of Russia"; "The
Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh."
After luncheon the invited guests assembled
in the green drawing-room, to which Her Majesty
the Queen was conducted by the Lord Chamber-
lain. His Excellency the Russian Ambassador,
Count Schouvaloff, was presented by His Impe-
rial Highness the Cesarwitsch. Her Majesty the
Queen wore a black satin dress, two rows of large
pearls, with diamond cross attached to them, and
the order of Victoria and Albert. Her Royal
Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of
crimson satin, with a polonaise of crimson velvet
trimmed with fur, and the Victoria and Albert
Order. Her Royal and Imperial Highness the
Duchess of Edinburgh wore a petticoat of rich,
pale-pink, corded silk, trimmed with platings of
the same, and a time of pale crepe de Chine,
with rich lace and feather trimmings; ruby ear-
rings and necklace, with pearl and diamond pen-
dant and brooch, and the Victoria and Albert
Order. Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of
Schleswig-Holstein wore a maroon velvet dress
trimmed with fur, ornaments of pearls and dia-
monds, and the Victoria and Albert Order. Her
Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice wore a
blue silk dress trimmed with blue velvet, orna-
ments of pearls, and the Victoria and Albert
Order. Morning dress was worn by the ladies
present, evening coats with morning trousers,
and orders and decorations by the gentlemen.
The Queen took leave of the Empress of Rus-
sia, and accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left
Buckingham Palace soon after 5 o'clock, escorted
by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards
(Bine) to the Paddington Station, and returned
to Windsor Castle. The Dowager Duchess of
Athole, Maj.-Gen. H. F. Ponsonby, and Col. J.
C. McNeill were in attendance.
New York, December 15th.—A statement of the
condition of affairs in all the manufacturing in-
dustries employing a large force of employes in this
city is published to-day. In the building trade
stagnation continues, and nearly 7,000 men are idle
shoemakers, 1,000 men are idle. The iron trades
are very much depressed, and nearly 6,000 men are
idle; cabinet-makers are doing only one-half the
former trade and 5,000 are idle; over 2,000 painters,
4,000 coopers and sugar refiners, and 7,000 unskilled
laborers are idle. In round numbers over 20,000 are
unemployed, exclusive of several thousand strikers.
The Archbishop of Cologne has again been found
30,000 thalers, and will probably be imprisoned again
before long.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian
Islands, January Term.
Panani vs. Hama.
HARRIS and JUDG, J.J.
On appeal from the Police Justice of Honolulu.
Plaintiff appellee moved that the appeal be
dismissed on the ground that the appellant had
not filed a bond for costs in the sum of one hun-
dred dollars, as required by the act of June 30,
1872, amending Section 1006 of the Civil Code.
Appellant's counsel had not filed such bond, but
had deposited with the clerk of the Court the
sum of twenty dollars in lieu thereof.
J. Porter Green for plaintiff; E. Preston for
defendant.
By the Court: We are of the opinion that the
statute is peremptory, and that the bond not
being filed the appeal is not properly perfected.
If one hundred dollars had been deposited in lieu
of the bond for one hundred dollars, we might
have held the statute complied with. Appeal
dismissed.
Honolulu, Jan. 13th, 1875.
Kahawili Collins and Charles W. Collins vs.
Alaki, (Chinese).
Before HARRIS and JUDG, J.J. Jury being
waived.
This is an action of ejectment in which the
plaintiffs claim that Kahawili Collins, who is the
wife of Charles W. Collins, is the daughter of
one Panani who deceased in 1853, and entitled to
a portion of the parcel of land described in
their complaint, which belonged to the estate of
the said Panani at the time of his death. The
defendant admits himself to be in possession of
the land in question and claims that he has de-
rived his title from Kamaoia, a son of the de-
ceased Panani.
It appears from the proofs and admissions that
Panani had several children at the time of his
decease; that the plaintiff had grown up and
gone away from him, and that the others, (three
in all), two girls and a boy, (Kamaoia), were
very young children at the time of his decease,
the offspring of a late marriage. Panani died
of small-pox in December, 1853. It appears that
all his children have since deceased, leaving no
issue except the plaintiff, Kahawili Collins, and
Kamaoia, and it is admitted that the defend-
ant has all the rights of Kamaoia in the prem-
ises.
A paper is put in evidence which reads as fol-
lows:
"Kamaoia, 19, 1853.
"Owan ka mea ka mea—Panani ka hooli
aku nei i ka kama a me ka hale a me ka lo
Kamaoia o ka kamaoia malo o Hama ka
mea malama i lakou e hooonopono i ka laka
waia me i ka mea ka mea.
"Nau no Panani i hooli aku a mau loa ka X.
"Ka mea: Puanana, Kamaoia, Kamaoia, Kamaoia.
And which we translate as follows:
"December 19th, 1853.
"I whose name is Panani bequeath the land,
the house and the horse to Kamaoia. The sis-
ters shall be under him. Hamaoia shall be guar-
dian of their persons and property, during her
life.
The word "their" (lakou) being applicable to
all his children.
This paper, which is written apparently with
infinite pains by an exceedingly ignorant person,
was admitted to probate by the late Judge An-
drews as the last will and testament of Panani,
on the 5th of November, 1854, and it is admitted
that Panani had no landed property except that
described in the complaint.
The only thing left for us to do is to give a
construction to the will, which does not seem dif-
ficult to do.
We are not convinced that the intention of
the testator was to bequeath to Kahawili any-
thing, since, in the same sentence he says, that
Hamaoia was to be the guardian of their persons
and property, and the word used for guardian is
(malama) to take care of them, and it does not
appear that Kahawili, who had grown up and
gone away from him, needed any such guardian-
ship or care. But for the decision of this case
it is not necessary to rule definitely on that point.
The will bequeaths the title to the estate to
the testator's son (Kamaoia) and directs that his
sister should live there under him. Conse-
quently the deceased testator had no estate which
could descend to any one. Their right of resi-
dence was simply an incommence during their
life. Therefore, if the present plaintiff has any
right, it is only a right to live there, and conse-
quently judgment in the present action must be
given for the defendant.
S. B. Dole for plaintiffs; L. McCully for the
defendant.
Honolulu, Jan. 14th, 1874.
Hawaiian Reciprocity.
From the N. Y. "Journal of Commerce."
The question of reciprocity with our neigh-
bors is one that has sprung up and has been agi-
tated with greater or less intensity during the
last twelve or thirteen years, or since the heavy
tariff on imports has been imposed by Congress.
Sometimes a particular interest has been injured
by the tariff; sometimes the free traders have
felt themselves moved to take action against it;
sometimes the agitation has proceeded from en-
lightened views of the public weal. The oppo-
sition to reciprocity has always proceeded from
manufacturers, who have believed that their in-
dustries would be injured by foreign competition.
In the case of Canada, for instance, such a com-
petition might be feared; but in such a case as
that of the Hawaiian Islands there would not be
the slightest cause for fear. The only opposition
in such a case would proceed from those who be-
lieve that reciprocity would injure the revenue.
The people of these islands now appear before
us by their representatives, asking that the prod-
ucts, raw or manufactured, of their islands be
allowed to be imported into the United States
free of duty, on condition that the products and
manufactures of the United States be admitted
similarly free of duty into all the ports of the
Hawaiian Kingdom. Congress cannot accede to
the request. The Hawaiians cannot compete
with us in manufactures, producing nothing of
moment in this way but molasses and unrefined
sugars; but this could be stopped in a moment by
our refineries purchasing all the raw sugar that
would be for sale in the islands. The benefits
that would accrue to the latter are obvious. Re-
ciprocity would afford them a market for their
products, which they could not overstock; they
might give sugar cane, cotton, coffee and rice to
the full extent that the arable surface of the is-
lands would allow, and still they would not be able
to glut our markets. Their lands would increase
many times in value, and indeed we are informed
on good authority that parties are waiting the
passage of a reciprocity law to invest in sugar
lands. At present their whole sugar crop, of
about 20,000,000 pounds, would not satisfy the
consumptive needs of the Pacific Coast, and not
quite one-eighth of that of the United States.
Reciprocity to Hawaii would mean rapid develop-
ment of all resources of the islands a large ac-
cession to the population, and their annexation to
the United States at no distant day.
To the mercantile community of San Francisco

it would in a certain degree give cheap sugars; in
fact it would help to throw a great part of the
sugar trade of the United States in its hands.
The removal of the duty of 1 1/2 to 2 cents on su-
gar grades, would reduce the price of raw su-
gar to 3 cents per pound to refiners who were
underpaying enough to invest in Hawaiian su-
gar lands, and would permit of the sale of the refined
article in all parts of the Union, and the entering
into active competition with the refineries of the
East. Last year, when two carloads of refined
sugar were shipped east over the railroad to Chi-
cago and St. Louis by the California Refinery,
the experiment proved a failure. There was
nothing inferior in the quality of the sugar, but
the price at which it could be laid down was too
high. The removal of the duty would be to re-
finers who had plantations of their own in the
Sandwich Islands, equivalent to a reduction on
raws of from \$30 to \$40 per ton, and with this
as a profit there could be no difficulty in laying
down refined sugars in either Chicago or St.
Louis at from eight to cents per pound.
Should this city succeed in securing a portion
of the sugar trade of the United States she
would be able to supply from this source the
equivalent of 100,000,000 pounds yearly, or one
and a half times the needs of the Coast. Simi-
lar results, though not so marked, would be vis-
ible in the rice business. The benefits resulting
would not be confined to those we have sketched
out. The great increase of sugar cultivation in
the islands would necessitate a similar increase of
population, which would be supplied with prod-
ucts and manufactures of all kinds from San
Francisco, and its rapidly increasing towns and
cities would afford splendid openings for the
young and adventurous among us, while the in-
creased agricultural importance of the islands
would open up a new field for the employment of
American capital.
Of course it would be a considerable time be-
fore all these benefits could be realized, as such a
greatly increased development of the resources of
Hawaii could not be brought about in a day—it
would take years to do it. But it would be
none the less sure, while what might be regarded
as an active and vigorous American State would
spring, as it were, from the midst of ocean to the
west of us—a new and more glorious Atlantis
from the depths of the Pacific waves.
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Tar and Pitch, Cordage, Corks,
Empty Petroleum Tins,
Empty Syrup Bottles.
Assorted Claret, Rhine Wine,
Bottle-Neck's Cognac, 1 to 4 Diamonds,
German Ale, quarts and pints,
Jeffrey's Ale, quarts and pints,
Jeffrey's Stout, quarts and pints.
Lager Beer, quarts and pints,
Bavarian Beer, quarts