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The Huguenots in Germany.

Berlin Corres. of the N. Y. Nation.

I witnessed the other day a celebration, which passed off nearly unnoticed by the public of this city, but which is more than one respect deserves the attention of not only the Prussian people, but also of your nation. On the 30th of June it was two hundred years since and under the auspices of the great Elector, Frederick William, that Count Louis Beaurieu d'Espenan succeeded in celebrating at Berlin the first French Protestant service for the benefit of the Huguenots who by the cruel edicts of Louis XIV. were driven from their country. The second centenary return of this remarkable day was celebrated with solemn rites by the French Protestant congregation of this city. In the course of years, especially after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (April, 1685), which the great Elector answered with the Edict of Potsdam (October, 1685) inviting all Huguenots to his dominions, and promising to them protection of person as well as liberty of conscience, these French emigrants were followed by thousands and hundreds of thousands of their brethren. Large numbers of them fled to the Netherlands or to England, and thence, or directly, to your country; but the greater part went to Germany, and about 300,000 of them settled in Brandenburg—*i. e.* in Prussia. Here Berlin soon became their central place of residence. The electors, and later the kings, found it for their interest to attract and protect this French immigration in every possible way. They were endowed with the most liberal rights and privileges. The French colonists, as they were called, had their separate jurisdiction, separate schools and churches. The property given to them by the government in Berlin alone, is now worth more than a million of thalers. The descendants of the Huguenots have still their college (gymnasium), where, up to the present day, the instruction in all the branches in French is obligatory; and I may say in passing that a poor enough French it is, as the teachers now are all good Berliners or Northern Germans. Of the churches of Berlin, one of the finest, the northern one the Gensdarmen-Markt, belongs to them. Here the sermons are not any longer delivered in the obligatory French, for the sole reason that the language has not been practiced enough by the present generation.

This benighted policy of the Prussian rulers has been amply rewarded by the French immigrants. The new element entered into the body of the Prussian people, which had been exhausted and impoverished by long and cruel wars, like an infusion of new blood. Wherever it came, it created new life out of ruin and destruction, revived manufactures, trade, and commerce, and brought higher ideas and nobler aspirations into the intellectual life of the Germans. For these Huguenots were not only more richer and more expert than their German contemporaries, but—applying a much misused term of our day—they marched at the head of civilization. To convey to you an idea of their ready means and wealth, I will give you an instance, which I found in the English Parliamentary Debates. In London the French Huguenots had deposited one million of pounds sterling in the Bank of England. In order to keep the money in the country, and to attract even more capital, the English Parliament in 1708, passed an act for the naturalization of foreigners, who, by the charter of the Bank, had thus far been prohibited from making deposits in the same. The preamble of this bill states the above fact.

The intellectual and moral power of these immigrants, however, was of even more consequence. On the Rhine, in Madgeburg, and in the Mark Brandenburg, their skillful weavers laid the foundation of the present greatness of our silk, velvet, and cloth manufactories. The superior skill of their tanners and paper-makers gave a new impulse to improvement in these trades. Their artisans, with a developed and cultivated taste, created a superior workmanship, and that artistic finesse for which Berlin especially is justly renowned. Their high moral tone—not to speak of their more refined manners and habits—and their elevation of mind, formed and matured in their sufferings for an idea, exercised an ennobling influence on the comparatively ruder minds of the Germans, who, just emerging from poverty and prostration, were striving for higher aims and a more civilized enjoyment of life.

The Prussian army, then just being created, gained some of its best superior officers from the French Huguenots. In consequence of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, six hundred French officers resigned at once, a great number of whom applied for and obtained admission in Brandenburg. Their cultured manners, their high sense of honor, and their practical experience in war, made them a very valuable and beneficial acquisition. Names like those of Marshal Formade de Blaca, Generals de la Motte Fouquet, De Treuer, De Rantzbarmein, De Beville, Des Granges, De Chammontet, and de l'Estocq, shine on the brightest pages of Prussian military history. Louis XIV., who pillaged and sacked the finest parts of Southwestern Germany, and who, to satisfy the lust of his priests and mistresses, made a desert of the rich and lovely Palatinate, involuntarily caused for his sins by driving out the best and most industrious part of his people into foreign exile, thus developing the resources and the slumbering abilities of his most bitter foes.

These reminiscences came to me while contemplating the magnificent and even stupid countenances of the clergy who had been invited to take part in the celebration of the day. I will not give you by giving the details of the proceedings, which were of a rather commonplace character. Instead of following the dumb sermon of the preacher, let me point out here those incidents in the history of the Huguenot emigration which have a similarity to the character and relations of European immigration into the United States. While other sciences have been furthered by a comparative study in their bearing upon each other and upon the human intellect, the history of emigration has been sadly neglected in this respect.

I can only wonder why the thought never occurred to some young American historian to study ancient emigration, and that of the Middle Ages, and to compare it with the emigration to his own country, thereby setting the root influence which it has exerted, and is still exerting, on the development of the American national character, in its proper light.

The history of the Huguenot emigration is very instructive to the American reader, as it envelops the particular phase which also characterize the present European immigration into the United States. There are three periods in the history of the former. In the first of them (1685–1715) the religious interests gradually drew back, making room for the national differences; in the second (1715–1760) France loses her intellectual hold on the emigrants, as she had lost its bodily hold before; while in the third (1760–1815) the Huguenots amalgate themselves with their new country, and become Germans in heart and sentiment.

In the beginning the Huguenots believed that their stay in Germany would be only temporary. Homeward they looked for their friends and relatives, for the more genial climate and kinder associations, for all which a German who knows the political and social condition of his country at that time will be the last to blame them. In Berlin they did not build a church for fear of being retained by it when the hour of return should be at hand. In October, 1686, a committee was formed for going back to France—but in vain. Louis XIV. in the Ryswick peace, refused to grant his "disobedient" subjects the permission to return home, though the Protestant powers—England, Holland, Sweden and Brandenburg—had joined them in the request. But, nevertheless, they did not give up the hope of a favorable change. They now waited for the death of their cruel oppressor, and continued to live in the faith of their fathers, separate from their German fellow-citizens, considering these their inferior in every respect. Louis, however, did not die before 1715. The good French patriots, in the meantime, grew tired of waiting, settled in business or married, and finally gave up all hope and wish of return.

They now became very active and useful members of the German communities in which they lived. Forming a separate organization, and retaining their language and customs, their religious interests no longer stood in the foreground, as they could worship just as they pleased. They intermarried with Germans, entered the military and civil service of Prussia, and made themselves useful in all branches of industry, science and art. The German who married into the "colony" derived a great many advantages from his connection with it; he became, so to say, a shareholder in its property, and obtained through his wife substantial benefits for the education of his children. For this, if for no other reason, the French girls were much courted and sought after.

During this second period, the Germanization of French names increased. Thus Le Clerc was changed into Kierike, Hennequin into Henniks, La Croix into Kreuz, Poirier into Birnbaum, Depre into Wiese, D'Ange into Engels, Laforge into Schmidt, Haring into Haring ("Willibald Alexis," the well-known novelist, whose real name was Haring, belonged to this family), Bottemont into Bettmann, (the celebrated philologist's family), Beller into Widder. In a similar proportion we find German names Gallicized, evidently by the Huguenots, who spelt them according to their pronunciation; thus Chenin for Schoning, Stosse for Stoech, Chendalar for Schondhaler. Of all the French colonists in Frankfort-on-the-Oder, from 1685 to 1720, out of a hundred only two or three names have a German form; and from 1750 to 1800 not less than thirty. Of the one hundred-and-eighty-four Hugenot names which, between 1686 and 1700, are mentioned in the records of the French church of that town, only twenty-five remained between 1725 and 1730, ten between 1750 and 1800, and only three in 1853—so entirely were they gradually converted into Germans.

These translations are more sensible and more correct than those which are daily made by the Germans of the United States. Not to speak of the many young Jewish clerks who make out of their common German family name of Lewenstein an aristocratic American *Livingston*, or out of an ordinary Schoenberger a more dignified *Belmont*, I will give you a ridiculous example, which I found, if I am not mistaken, in Mr. Friedrich Kapp's "History of German Immigration into the United States." A German farmer by the name of Feuerstein arrived in the last century in Pennsylvania. When settled, his American neighbors told him his name was too German, whereupon he called himself Flint. A few years later, Flint moved westward, and settled among Germans, who, in their innocence of the English language, took the English word Flint for the German word Flinte, and thereupon advised him to change it into its supposed corresponding English meaning. Flint, learning that Flinte was synonymous with fowling-piece, musket, gun, now adopted Musket as his family name. Feuerstein-Flint-Flinte-Musket, in the course of years, emigrated into another county, where his neighbors, struck with his extraordinary name, prevailed upon him to alter it into Gun. Although having gone through a fourfold metamorphosis, Gun's son did not stop here. Not liking the last name of his father, and taking it for a corrupted John, he transformed it into Johnson. This man is said to have been the father of Andy Johnson. Whether this genealogy of the ex-President is a correct one must, of course, be left to the higher criticism of the American historians.

To resume the subject, it took the French immigrants more than a century to become Germans fully. The fault lay less in them than with the Germans, who too often treated their new fellow-citizens with narrow-mindedness, jealousy, and envy. They only unwillingly acknowledged the superiority of the French in arts, manufacture and commerce. In Prussia the emigrants were much better off than in other parts of Germany. The so-called free imperial cities, which ought to have done everything in their power to attract the thrifty emigrants and to strengthen themselves by the accession, met them with the utmost rigor and even meanness. In Hamburg they obtained only in 1781 and in Frankfort-on-Main only in 1798 the free government of their church. In the latter city especially, a Know-Nothingism manifested itself which had its origin in the lowest possible greed, grudging them their livelihood. The Frankfort burghers apprehended that they would be outdone by the Huguenots in the pursuit of their trade, and concealed their shabby economical fears behind those religious scruples which were prevalent at that time among the followers of Luther and Calvin.

It must be said, to the great praise of the Huguenots, that their descendants in the war against the French and Napoleon were the most enthusiastic German patriots, and that without a single exception, in 1813 and 1815, they took up arms to drive out the French invaders. Since 1815, they are Prussians heart and soul, and only here and there are we reminded by a public institution, or a French name, or celebration like the present one, that we once had a large French "colony" amongst us. It is the old law which has taken place in this instance too, a comparatively small number, the descendants of a great nation, must disolve and amalgamate themselves with the other great nation in which they settle. Thus the German, English and Irish immigrants into the United States, will, as the Huguenots grew good Germans, also in the course of one generation, or two, lose their individualities, and become such a homogeneous part of the American people. All plans of establishing a German, Irish or English State within the territory of the Union, or of retaining another language than the English, must fail; they are beforehand doomed to defeat; and those who now entertain such ideas will in a few years be the best and most earnest citizens of the Great Republic.

English Liquor Legislation.

The English Liquor Regulation bill seems to be an earnest attempt to introduce a needed practical reform. It recognizes the evils of intemperance, and especially the connection of that vice with crime, but it does not admit the right of the state to prescribe a man's meat and drink, and it avoids the mistake of attempting more than is possible in dealing with human nature through the imperfect machinery of laws and constables. In the discussion which this bill has received in the House of Lords (by whom it has been passed) and in the House of Commons (where it has gone to a second reading) the total failure of the Maine law in the United States was pointedly referred to. If on the small scale of Maine or Massachusetts such a law was inoperative—increasing rather than diminishing drunkenness—it is obvious that in densely populated England it could not be enforced. One has but to imagine an effort to deprive London of its beer for twenty-four hours. Fifty thousand policemen and all the local militia could not prevent liquor from being sold and drank, though a truncheon or a bayonet were stationed at the door of every public house. The people would have their drink somewhere and somehow, or there would be a revolution upsetting the government. There is nothing about which the Englishman is more touchy than his beer—that beverage being not merely his indispensable comfort, but a symbol of his personal rights. English statesmen know and appreciate this, and confine their experiments in liquor legislation to what is feasible. The bill gives to boards of magistrates the sole licensing power. They are the best judges of the propriety of licensing men to sell liquor. The bill punishes the selling of liquor to children, the selling by other than standard measure, illicit storing of liquor and not closing the premises in case of riot when ordered to do so. There are also penalties for the making of internal communication between licensed and unlicensed premises (in the latter liquor drinking being prohibited), and for permitting the house to be used as a brothel. Keeping a house in any respect disorderly, permitting drunkenness or gaming, and refusing to admit the police, are among other offenses. For these there are various grades of penalties, most of them involving a revocation of license. The offense most seriously punished—and this is one of the best provisions of the bill—is adulteration. For the first offense, the penalty is £50 or a month's imprisonment with or without hard labor; for the second, three month's imprisonment and a disqualification for license. Mr. Bruce, speaking for the bill in the House of Commons, said that the charge of adulteration so sweepingly made was not justified by the facts. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the chief commissioner of police and himself had caused tests to be made of the liquor sold in London, and had not found that charge sustained. The public would be better satisfied on this highly important point if the statistical results of their researches were published. The impression is thought to be well founded that among the lower drinking places of London, as all great cities, adulterated liquor is largely sold. Whether this opinion is correct or erroneous, the bill if passed will do some good in preventing much of the pernicious tampering with liquors. The hours of closing for London are to be from midnight to 6 A. M.; in other towns of over 10,000 inhabitants from 11 P. M. to 6 A. M.; and elsewhere from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M. The local authorities have power, however, to permit the opening of public houses at any hour except between 1 and 2 A. M.; and liquors can be sold to *bona fide* travelers at all hours. This portion of the bill was very difficult to frame. Night workmen had to be consulted as well as those who follow daylight vocations; and the arrangement proposed is thought to be the best compromise attainable. On all hands it is agreed that much of the drunkenness in cities occurs from indulgence at late hours of the night, and as the law assumes to be a practical one, concerning itself with men and manners as they are, it was deemed best to close the liquor shops in the last half of the night, save in exceptional cases where the licensing magistrates may consider it an indispensable public convenience to allow selling within that period. The regulation of the liquor traffic is hedged about with many difficulties, and the bill, whose leading provisions we have sketched, may be productive of less good than its framers expect. But at least it has the rare merit of assuming a practical shape.

It has been generally supposed by scientific men that the fossil elephant of Siberia had no representative in the same latitude on this continent. Recent examinations on the Yukon river in Alaska, however, have established the fact that the remains are even more plentiful on the west than on the east side of the North Pacific. Enormous quantities of bones are found, and a supply of ivory sufficient to last the world for centuries. The valleys of all the streams and all the low grounds are filled with bones and tusks, so that every vessel now arriving from these remote possessions has part of its cargo made up in part of these new-found remains. The elephant, whose range was formerly almost universal, is now confined to a small portion of Africa and Asia, and it would seem as if the species was in process of slow extinction. Neither Europe nor America, which once swarmed with them, has now either a climate or a reputation fitted for their existence. Their remains, however, are likely to give Alaska a value not previously suspected.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of the above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on **Cargo, Freight and Treasure,** by **Coasters,** from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa.
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1872 1872
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A Large and Well-selected Stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and SHIP STORES constantly kept, and ready to be furnished at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices, by
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BREAD, BREAD,
BEST New Bedford Pilot,
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HUBBUCK'S Best Pale Boiled Paint OIL, in iron drums of 4 and 6 gallons each.
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This latter article we keep constantly, and will sell as low as any other Men, under the circumstances.
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A Few Half Barrels left,
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CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for Sale, from the well-known
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A FURNISHED COTTAGE in good repair, with outhouses, and 5 acres of land, suitable for a small family.
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A. BISHOP.
Nuuanu, July 17, 1872. 27

Hawaiian Gazette
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Are prepared to furnish KEG and BARREL SHOOKS in any quantity required, and respectfully solicit Consignments of Sugar and Island Produce.
Refer to
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Having been engaged in our present business for upwards of twelve years, and being located in a Fire-proof Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Staples, such as Sugar, Syrups, Rice, Pulu, Coffee, etc., to advantage. Consignments especially sol

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1872.

BY AUTHORITY.

WITH a view to afford every facility to parties desirous of profitably and securely investing small sums of money, Bonds of the Hawaiian Government of the several values of $100, $200, $500, and $1,000 bearing interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually will be issued at Par to all persons applying for them at the Treasury, for terms of not less than 1, nor more than 20 years.

ROBERT STUBBS,
Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Sept 20th, 1872. 2-m

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Honolulu, Sept. 16th, 1872.

IT having been made known to this Department by James Hay Wodehouse, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General, that with Earl Granville's sanction, Mr. Theophilus H. Davies British Vice Consul for Honolulu, has been appointed H. B. M's. Acting Commissioner and Consul General during the temporary absence of the said James Hay Wodehouse from this Kingdom. Notice is hereby given that the acts of Mr. Thos. H. Davies in that capacity are to be taken as having full force and effect within this Kingdom.

FRED. W. HYNEMANN,
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ARTICLES OF ARTICLES IN THE FRENCH TREATY.—Notice having been given by Official Declaration to the Government of the French Republic, on the Fifteenth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, that Articles numbered, respectively, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 24, of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between His Majesty Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, and His Majesty Kamehameha IV, King of the Hawaiian Islands, concluded at Honolulu October 26, A. D. 1857, should cease and expire according to the provisions of Article XXVI, contained therein. Public Notice is hereby given, that on the Fifteenth Day of April, which shall be in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, the above mentioned Articles of the Treaty aforesaid will wholly cease and expire.

By command of His Majesty the King.

FRED. W. HYNEMANN,
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Office, Sept. 14, 1872.

Royal Visitors.

By the Idaho, from San Francisco, arrived, en route to New Zealand and Australia, His Royal Highness Philipp, Prince of Coburg Gotha and Duke in Saxony, and His Royal Highness August, Prince of Coburg Gotha and Duke in Saxony.

The Princes Philipp and August are brothers, and are sons of August, Duke in Saxony, and Clementina, Princess of Orleans, daughter of Louis Phillippe, King of the French. Prince August married Princess Leopoldina, second daughter of Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil. He is a distinguished officer in the Brazilian Navy, holding the rank of Admiral.

This evening His Excellency the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs gives a dinner to the Princes, and to-morrow evening Her Majesty Queen Emma will entertain them at a party at her valley residence.

A Good Opportunity for Investment.

In our "By Authority" column to-day will be found a notice from His Excellency the Minister of Finance informing the public that Bonds of the Hawaiian Government will be issued in the several values of $100, $200, $500, and $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, the interest being payable semi-annually. As the securities of the Hawaiian Government are perfectly good this proposition of the Minister is one which commends itself to those having large or small amounts which they desire to securely invest. Savings of a few hundred dollars may be placed where it will always be available in case of necessity, as the Bonds of the Government are readily negotiable at all times and are always at or above par.

SINCE the inauguration of the line of steamers between San Francisco and Australia a considerable trade has sprung up between those Colonies and these Islands. Our sugars have found in many instances a better market than at our usual market, San Francisco. Another staple product of the country, Pulu, has met with a favorable reception. Considering the cost of production and freight, a somewhat large exportation would prove remunerative. In relation to this subject we publish an extract dated July 1, 1872, from a letter received at the Foreign Office from Geo. N. Oakley, Esq., His Majesty's Vice Consul, Melbourne, Victoria:

"As my desire is to stimulate by all means in my power commercial interchange between the Islands comprising His Majesty's Kingdom and this Colony, I should be happy to take charge of and exhibit samples of all descriptions of merchandise which can profitably be exported hither.

"A large demand exists in this market for pulu, and if it can be landed here and sold at about 6d. per pound (Victorian currency), I could introduce Hawaiian merchants, who might be desirous of extending their business in this direction, to good firms here who would accept consignments to a considerable extent.

"I purpose forwarding by next mail a full statement of the position of the market for such sugars as can be produced in the Islands, with the cost of landing from the different ports whence Victorian supplies are now drawn."

The News.

The arrival of the Steamer Idaho, on the 21st inst., ten days from San Francisco, places us in receipt of telegraphic dates for the past month, and as late as the 10th from Europe, and 11th from the United States. The news is somewhat more important than has been received lately.

In the United States, the all-engrossing campaign for the Presidency is now centered on the two prominent candidates in the field—U. S. Grant and Horace Greeley—Chas. O'Conor, the choice of the Louisville Democratic Convention, having declined to stand. From the tone of the papers we notice that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among that disunited body, the Democrats, who seem to simmer down very much in their support of their nominee, while the Republican candidate is apparently gaining ground everywhere in the Union; from which we infer that though the contest between the parties will be a hard one, the present incumbent will be re-elected to the position which he has filled to the general satisfaction of the mass of the people.

During his late visit to the Pacific Coast, Col. Scott, one of the leading railroad men of the United States, made arrangements for the commencement of the California end of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which will be prosecuted with that vigor so characteristic of the American people, thus placing at the option of the traveler the choice of two lines in a few short years, and we doubt not at a much less rate of fare than at present charged by the only line now established.

Among the more important casualties at sea is the total loss of three American steamships, and the sacrifice of a great many lives. The splendid steamship America, of the P. M. S. Co.'s Line, was burned in the harbor of Yokohama on the — inst., with a reported loss of nineteen lives; and on the Atlantic side the steamship Bienville, running between New York and Aspinwall, was burned at sea on the 11th ult., while on her passage to the latter port. The wreck of the steamer Metis on Long Island Sound by collision with a schooner, occurred on the 30th, about six miles from land, and during a storm. By this latter disaster, many lives were lost, as she had on board at the time a hundred and sixty souls.

The news from Europe is quite important, foremost among which is the peaceable settlement of the long-standing difficulty between the United States and Great Britain—the "American claim" for damages. With the exception of the signatures of the members of the Geneva Board of Arbitrators to be affixed to the documents agreeing the two Governments of the result of their deliberations, which was to take place on the 14th inst., the labors of the Board may be said to have virtually closed on the 6th. Nothing definite has transpired as to the amount of the award given to the American Government; but the peaceful solution of this delicate question between the two Powers seems to give general satisfaction to the people of the two countries, as well as to the civilized world at large.

Another item of vast significance may be mentioned—that of the meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria with the Emperor of the North German Confederation—so entirely different in nature from the meeting of the Emperors of those three countries in years past. Though this meeting of the Emperors may partake largely in its festivities of a military character, its real purpose, we do not doubt, is for the express purpose of forming substantial pledges of assurance for the continued good feeling between the three great Empires of Eastern Europe, and for the maintenance of peace throughout that Continent.

Among the items of lesser import, the following may be briefly mentioned: The Striking mania in England still continues, much to the detriment of the working of the mines and the leading manufactories. A congress of the Internationals was opened at Hague on the 5th inst., attended by sixty-nine delegates (among whom were three women) from the various subdivisions of this vast Society. An attempt was made at its first meeting by some of the French delegates to change the objects of the Society to political purposes, which was defeated, and the movers left in disgust. Several delegates from the United States were, for some unknown reason, refused admittance.

In South America, the progress of the network of railways now under way on that Continent is being pushed with vigor, and as no other national work, in the facilities afforded for the development of national resources, exceeds that of railroads, we may say that those hitherto comparatively undeveloped countries will soon be brought to a higher state of progress and civilization. Peru, with that chronic feeling of dissatisfaction with almost every form of administration so prevalent in the States of South America, has again passed through the crisis of a change in its head — the President having been coolly murdered at the instigation of his Minister of War, and he and his brother killed and hung by an outraged and furious people.

A change of Ministry in New Zealand is the only important news from the Colonies.

The Eruption of the Great Summit Volcano of Mauna Loa.

[CONCLUDED.]

The crater of Mokuaweoweo is on the very summit of Mauna Loa, in the centre of its vast dome, nearly 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is remarkable chiefly on account of its extraordinary elevation. The shape of the central pit is nearly round, and about 8,000 feet in diameter according to Wilkes, who visited and surveyed it in 1840. It possesses the general characteristics of Hawaiian craters, and is a deep pit with perpendicular moral walls, broken in some places, that on the western side being 784 feet high, and the eastern 470 feet. Wilkes describes the floor as nearly level, with several large mounds like those in Halemaumau. We found about one-third of the floor of the crater much lower than the rest, and it has evidently subsided since Wilkes' visit. The depressed portion may be two or three hundred feet below the other.

It is in the sunken part of the large crater that the new crater is found, and is located near the western wall, about midway between the north and south points of Mokuaweoweo. It commenced action on the 9th of August. It is apparently less than one hundred feet in diameter, and is constantly throwing up a fountain of fluid crimson lava to a hight varying, in the opinion of different persons, from 150 to 250 feet. The lava occupied from six to seven seconds in falling from the highest point thrown to the rim of its crater. If we apply the rule for ascertaining the hight by the time occupied in the fall of bodies—multiply the square of the number of seconds (say six) by sixteen and one-twelfth—it gives 576 feet as the hight to which the lava was thrown. We are not prepared to say that this rule is applicable, but repeated observations gave six and seven seconds as the time occupied by the lava in falling. Allowance should be made for the parabolic curve of the lava, and for the powerful resistance of the steam and gases which ascend from the crater with such force that light pumice-stone is carried up a thousand feet in the air before it begins to descend. The column of lava throws out portions of the circular motion peculiar to our Hawaiian eruptions, and in this instance was from southwest to northeast. Directly in the rear of the fountain stood a most symmetrical cone several hundred feet higher than it. This cone has been thrown up during the present eruption, as it was not there when visited by a party in July. It indicates that the eruption was more active prior to our visit, as it required a much higher jet to form it than that now ejected. The eruption of lava is constant, varying only in hight, form and in the way it descends. Sometimes it appears to fall back into the crater, and at others it spurts off to the right or left. It has evidently, at no time during the present eruption, been higher than the walls of the large crater, and could not therefore have been seen from any point below the summit.

About one-third of the floor of the large crater embracing the depressed portion, has been covered with fresh lava from the new eruption, forming a lake one-fourth of a mile in extent, which at night is all aglow and red with life. Only a portion of the lava thrown up appears to run out into the lake, the greater part falling back into the crater, to be perhaps again ejected. Certain it is that the actual quantity of lava discharged is not very large, or it would more rapidly fill up the large basin, or force a passage in some direction. At night the appearance of this eruption is beautiful and extremely fascinating, especially to persons who have never seen one before. A constant rattling and hissing noise accompanies it, caused by the falling lava and escaping gases or steam. The roar kept up day and night is incessant, which renders sleep almost impossible within reach of its sound, even if one desires to.

Our first experience on reaching the summit, was one of disappointment, as we had confidently expected to find a column as high or higher than the walls of the crater. In the size of its crater, and in the form and peculiarities of its jet, it very much resembled the eruption of 1859, which emptied into the sea near Kawaihae. But it is hardly to be compared to the short and magnificent display of 1868, when the lava shot up in a succession of fountains from 400 to 800 feet, oftentimes playing all at once, with cascades and a crimson river of fire flowing from ten to twenty miles a hour. Such an extraordinary effort of Pele as that of 1868 could only last four or five days. In another respect the present eruption differs from previous ones—in the quantity and color of its smoke. The smoke now emitted is of a light ashery grey color, like that of very hard coal. Generally it is very black and very dense.

Night coming on, we pitched our tents within a few yards of the edge of the crater and prepared our evening meal, for which we had less appetite than we expected to have after so exhaustive a journey. The night was spent between the tent and watching the fountain, for no one could sleep very soundly with so much around to attract and disturb him. There is, however, one other sensation experienced at the summit, which ought to be noted—a feeling of lethargy or listlessness—a disposition to do nothing and say less. This is undoubtedly attributable to the rarified atmosphere, which has a different effect on different constitutions.

Nowhere during our week's stay on Hawaii did we experience an earthquake, which we had expected to have felt, and were rather disappointed in not feeling one. They have been very few and light during the present eruption.

Being unprepared, from want of water and provisions, to spend the day at the summit, we reluctantly prepared, after breakfast, to commence our descent. Taking a final look at the volcano, which appeared to increase in hight, activity, brilliancy and noise, we bid adieu and turned our backs on Mokuaweoweo, a spot which no one of us will expect to ever visit again, but which will never be forgotten. The sun rose beautifully from the mid-sky horizon, with the fleecy belt of clouds stretching from it to our feet, and its warm rays falling so gratefully on our shivering limbs. We had left our horses some two hundred yards below our tent, where they were somewhat sheltered from the sharp cutting winds, and found them shivering and impatient to start. The party who had made the ascent before us lost their animals, which had gnawed off their ropes during the night and strayed down the mountain alone, though they were caught at one of the lower stations. Our animals had not suffered at all, and though they had only a small allowance of grass and no water during the night, they started off as briskly as at any time during the journey. The descent to the camping ground was made in six hours, one hour less than the ascent. Here it commenced to rain—no unusual occurrence on Hawaii—and continued with little interruption during the following day. We reached Captain Ellis' station at four in the afternoon, and found him ready to welcome us with a hot cup of tea. A portion of the party starting off without a guide became lost in the woods, and did not reach Ellis' till about dark. It is not safe to make the ascent or descent of the mountain without a guide. Through the woods numerous cattle trails are found, and it is impossible for a stranger to tell which is the right one to follow. Above the forest, as has been already stated, there is no trail, and nothing but instinct directs the guide as it does a mule.

It will be interesting here to refer back and compare our experience with that of Wilkes and Dr. Judd, who ascended the mountain in the winter of 1840. They left the Kilauea Crater on the 18th of December, with a large company of officers, sailors and natives, and after four days travel on foot, reached the summit on the 22d. They found the ground covered with snow, the wind blowing a gale, and the thermometer fell at night during their stay of three weeks on the summit, to 13°, 15°, 17°, and 18° Fah. Nearly all the kanakas deserted, being driven back by the intense cold. The sufferings of the sailors appear to have been intense. Wilkes says, in his account, "Dr. Judd and myself continued to descend for four miles. There we found a large number of men in a temporary tent. Some of them were suffering from mountain sickness, others vomiting; some had attacks of diarrhea, others had not got over their forced march, and showed me their bleeding feet and shoeless condition; all were looking half-savage, with overgrown beards, dirty and ragged clothes—so totally different from their trim and neat appearance on board ship, that I was shocked at the change in so short a time." Two men—one sailor and one kanaka—died as the result of the severity of the cold, it being mid-winter. Fortunately for travelers in our day, well-shod horses and mules are abundant.

From the account presented, it will be seen that there are no insuperable obstacles to prevent any person—man or woman—accustomed to horseback exercise and capable of riding sixty miles, from enjoying a visit to the summit of Mauna Loa. The ride is a more fatiguing one than that to the top of Haleakala, but only in proportion to the increased distance and hight. A table of distances will not be out of place here:

From Kailuaiki to Waiohinu	7 miles.
" Waiohinu to Richardson's Kapapala	24 "
" Richardson's to Ellis's	6 "
" Ellis's to Camping Ground	9 "
" Camping Ground to Summit	15 "
Total from the beach to the Summit	61 miles.
From Hilo to Kilauea (exact, 29½) say	30 miles.
" Kilauea to Ellis's	12 "
" Ellis's to Summit	24 "
Total from Hilo to Summit	66 miles.

The road via Waiohinu and Richardson's is considered the best, as it is the shortest. Mr. Chas. N. Spencer, who accompanied us to the Summit, thinks that a still shorter and better route will be from Waiohinu directly up the southern ridge of the mountain, through Kahuku. He proposes to undertake the ascent with any party who will go with him, and thinks it will not be over thirty or forty miles, and can be traveled in one day, easily. If this prove true, Waiohinu will be the best starting point. A pocket map of the Islands will always be useful, and give the land-marks in traveling around them.

No one should start for the summit without being prepared to meet intense cold, rain, and even snow. Warm clothing and plenty of blankets, an overcoat, water-proof, or poncho, are needed only on the mountain. A change or two in case of rain is well; but as little baggage as possible should be taken, and only what can be packed in a pair of saddle-bags and traveling-straps. Three days' rations for the mountain should be taken from Honolulu. The cost will be about as follows:

Fare by steamer for the round trip	$25 00	
Horse to the Summit and back	15 00	
Additional cost, if horse is taken through to Hilo or Kau	5 50	
Guide, cost for each person of company, $2 to	5 00	
Pack animals and servants for each person of company	3 to	6 00
Food for each person of company	3 to	5 00
One day and night at Volcano House		5 00
Incidentals of the trip	5 to	15 00
Total	$60 00	$80 50

Travelers around the Islands should not forget to remunerate their hosts in some way. They are too generous to take money, but a choice book or other present, sent by the return vessel, with the donor's autograph in it, will show a warm heart, and be prized for years to come by the involuntary recipients.

During the present eruption of the summit crater, the action in Kilauea has been very intermittent—some days the old south lake boiling up and running over its banks, and the very next, perhaps, not a particle of fire is to be seen. Some of the residents believed that the action in the two craters of Kilauea and Mokuaweoweo alternated—when one was more active the other was less so. They judged solely by the brightness of the reflection over each. If so, it would show an intimate connection between the two.

The volcano of Mauna Loa, when in full action, at its summit, as now, or on its slopes, is one of the finest sights to be seen anywhere on this earth. The successful trip of our party will form a new era in ascending it, and dispel many of the exaggerated reports heretofore current. But those who attempt the journey must go prepared for the discomforts as well as the pleasures of the trip.

H. N. V.

Japan Correspondence.

YOKOHAMA, August 6, 1872.

Since the departure of the last American mail, no decrease of spirit has been perceptible in commercial circles; the weather, though warm, has been fine, the rain having been just sufficient to give an agreeable variety, lay the dust, and cool the heated, thirsty souls whom sherry cobblers were powerless to act upon. The Mikado appears to find his southern tour eminently satisfactory, and after having visited Kobe, Osaka, &c., with a somewhat milder form of pageant than might have been looked for, he arrived safely at Nagasaki, where he was last heard of by Yokohama, an almost entire absence of royal pomp characterizing his visit, much to the disappointment of the people, and perhaps to the disgust of a few, who would rather receive a kick from Royalty than be passed by unnoticed.

The loss of the Thracian, from London, has drowned all anticipations of an early completion of the telegraph between here and Nagasaki, as the connecting wire and batteries were shipped by that vessel. This disaster is greatly to be regretted, as the line is said to be completed in every respect except in the application of the material alluded to.

A meeting of residents was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on Monday, the 29th ult., to moot the desirability of forming a Society similar in character to the Royal Asiatic Society of London, a council being elected to communicate with the London Society, with the view of becoming the Japan branch of that Association.

For some time past, the unsatisfactory state of the General Hospital has occupied a good deal of public attention, and the lax manner in which the affairs of the institution have been attended to by the Committee has provoked a critical inquiry. A debt of $3,000 or $4,000 weighs like an incubus upon it. A commission was appointed to investigate the causes of its pecuniary embarrassment, and though it was careful not to censure the Committee or the paid officers of the institution, yet the tone of the Report seemed to court the inference that they had been remiss in duty; and certainly the Committee who had the Hospital directly under their control, should have been more zealous for its interests, though it may be a hard task to find fault with gentlemen who devote valuable time to the "cause of humanity."

The spirit of progression seems to be growing in the fair bosoms of the daughters of Japan, as well as in the hearts of the sterner sex. The formation of schools for the instruction of the daughters of the "Land of the Rising Sun" is still growing in favor, and as it is reported that "twelve" of young ladies have been engaged across the Pacific to proceed to this country as teachers, fond hopes may be entertained that the fair admirers of Western manners and customs will ere long look with less indifference upon the poor Benedicts who languish over cocktails and billiards without the refining influence of a wife's companion and counsel.

There are many striking contradictions in Japan, as elsewhere. One of the most remarkable is the intense abhorrence of conjugal infidelity in wives and the almost total absence of decency observable among the sexes in every-day life. This state of things can not fail to excite the wonder and incredulity of foreigners. It is difficult to conciliate invariable immodesty with a law which justifies a man in murdering a faithless wife. It is hard to believe in the existence of a high regard for virtue in married females where prostitution is recognized by the Government; where young girls are sold to brothel-keepers in much the same spirit in which girls in Christian lands are placed in millinery establishments; where it is called an honorable sacrifice for a girl to "dispose" of herself for a number of years to all her friends; where the sexes group indiscriminately together at the bath-houses, and where young ladies have been seen on the thresholds of their country homes curiously eyeing passing bijoux in a state which induced the conclusion that Eve's sin and Adam's fall had never affected them. But notwithstanding appearances, virtue really does exist, and delicacy, too, though truly it is not very apparent; indeed, it may safely be asserted that conjugal infidelity is more rare in Japan than in many other lands. There is one custom especially which renders married women less liable to make a *faux pas*—that of blacking their teeth and plucking out their eyebrows, a destruction of beauty quite distressing to a foreigner. However, a change is gradually spreading over public opinion in these matters. Indecencies in the streets of Yokohama have been forbidden; coolies must no longer appear without clothing; the system of prostitution is receiving official attention with a view to improvement; the little shades of modesty which foreigners affect are by degrees being imitated; the wash-houses are divided for the sexes; and ere long something more like a moral tone will pervade the people, when it is to be hoped the women will find favor in promoting, instead of marring, their beauty.

THE News of the World, published in San Francisco, in its last issue, notifies its readers that it will be discontinued after that date.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.
Have Just Opened
And Offer for Sale a Splendid Assortment of
Goods of Every Description.
RECEIVED
Per 'R. C. Wylie,' from Bremen,
To which they call the attention of the Trade.
☞ Prices and Terms to Suit the Times. '53

Genuine
HUNGARIAN WINES!
Hock Wines,
Superior French Claret
And Bordeaux Wines,
Old Sherry and Port Wine,
In Cases and Casks.
German Pale Ale, Key Brand,
Holland Gin, in boxes,
Cognac, in demijohns,
Superior Champagne Cognac,
Alcohol, 96 per Cent., full proof!
For Sale at
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO'S.

SUPERIOR FRENCH CALFSKINS!
Cocoanut Matting,
Table Damask,
VIENNA
Cane Seat Chairs, Centre Tables, &c.
Austrian Glassware,
Leather Ware, Wooden Ware,
And a large variety of
Fancy Articles,
Cigars and Cigaritos
Of Superior Quality.
For Sale at
36 2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO'S.

H. HACKFELD & CO
Offer for Sale
THE FOLLOWING GOODS
Now Landing,
Ex Hawaiian Bark "R. C. WYLIE,"
128 DAYS FROM BREMEN.

PRINTS, LAWNS, MUSLINS,
White and Blue Cottons, and Drills,
Blue Denims, Burlaps, Mosquito Netting,
Blue and White Flannels, White Molesskin,
Assorted Bed Quilts, Assorted Silks,
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
White Imperial Linen, Assorted Towels,
Socks and Stockings, Assorted Threads,
Assorted Shawls and Plaids,
Woolen Blankets, red, white, green, blue & grey,
Fancy Flannel Shirts,

Fine Cloths and Cashmeres
Bedford Cords,
Linings, &c.,
For Tailors' use.

Fine Silks and Woolen Goods
FOR LADIES' DRESSES.
Bunting, assorted colors, French Merinos,
Veil Bereges,
Assorted Perfumery, Lubin's Extracts, &c.,
Assorted English Saddles,
French Calfskins, Paints and Oils,
A Full Assortment of German, French and English
GROCERIES!
Rhine Wines, Champagne, Scotch Ales,
German and Norwegian Ales, Gin, Sherry,
HARDWARE,
Butchers' Knives, Pen and Pocket Knives,
Scissors, Perforated Brass Centrifugal Linings,
Babbitt's Metal, Banca Tin, Tin Plates,
Fence Wire, Galvanized Iron Pipes,
Sheet Zinc, Best Refined Iron,
Assorted Qualities Needles,
Silver Plated Forks, Spoons and Ladles,
&c., &c., &c.

Fancy Goods, Toys, Riding Whips
COMBS AND BRUSHES,
Assorted Cordage,
Portland Cement, best brands,
Blacksmiths' Coals, Tar and Pitch,
Fire Clay, Fire Sand, Fire Bricks,
Oak Boats for Canoers.
A SMALL LOT OF
SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE
Consisting of
Mahogany Sideboard, with Marble Slab a Mirror,
Mahogany Dining Table,
Rosewood Centre Table, Rosewood Sofa,
Cane Seat Folding Chairs,
FINE HAVANA AND GERMAN CIGARS,
In full assortment and at various prices.
Music Boxes, Glass Beads,
And Many Other Goods too Numerous to Mention.
35 3m

Notice.
DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS Kingdom Mr. CHAS. T. GULICK will be my duly authorized attorney, and will have charge of my business.
JNO. H. THOMPSON.
Honolulu, March 6th, 1872. 17

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
AGRICUTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF HOLLOW-WARE!
Viz: Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Kettles, Iron Pots and Furnace Boilers,
Galvanized Iron Tubs from 14 to 30 inches;
Galvanized Iron Buckets, 10, 11, 12, 13 inches,
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Caps, Cartridges, Powder, Shot and Bulls.
Seine Twine and Wrapping Twine, Fish Hooks and Fish Lines.
KEROSENE LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS!
Downer's and Devoe's best Kerosene Oil,
DIRECT FROM THEIR FACTORIES, EXPECTED SOON TO ARRIVE.
Dealers desiring to purchase the GENUINE ARTICLE at a Low Figure, will forward their orders immediately.
We would also call the attention of Local and Country Dealers to our fresh stock of
HUBBUCK'S BEST PAINTS AND OILS!
Just Received, the Largest and Best Assortment in the Market.
Brushes of every kind and quality,
Byam's 8 Card Matches, on hand and to Arrive.
PURE MANILA AND NEW ZEALAND CORDAGE,
Bits, Bridles and Spurs, Mule Collars and Hames,
Ox Chains, Trace Chains, Topsail Chains,
Bar Steel and Iron, Wrought Nails,
Cut and Wrought Spikes.
Now is the Time to Buy Goods at 30 per cent. below their Real Value, at the
Concrete Block, Nos. 95 and 97 King Street, Honolulu.
37 DILLINGHAM & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BEFORE THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. Maui s.s. Adjourned June Term A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1872. MARY ANN KILIWEHI KAAUWAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOAPILI KAAUWAI.

In the above entitled libel for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mary Ann Kiliwehi Kaauwai of the causes of the habitual drunkenness and cruelty of the said William Hoapili Kaauwai to be made absolute after the expiration of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the terms thereof unless sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary.

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

HENRY DICKENSON, Jr.
[Seal.] Clerk Circuit Court, 2d Judicial Circuit.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order filed in the 2nd Judicial Circuit Court in the cause of Mary Ann Kiliwehi Kaauwai, vs. William Hoapili Kaauwai.
HENRY DICKENSON, Jr.
27-6t Clerk Circuit Court 2d Judicial Circuit.

NOTICE.

PROPER APPLICATION HAVING BEEN made to the undersigned by Chas. R. Bishop and Chas. Kanaina, Guardians of William C. Lunalilo, that the boundaries of the Ahupuas of Piliu, situated in the District of Koloa, Island of Kauai, may be defined and settled; Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that TUESDAY, the 5th day of November, at 10 a. m., is the day and hour set apart for the hearing of said application at the Court House, Waimea, Kauai.
DUNCAN McBRYDE,
Commissioner of Boundaries.
Waimea, Kauai, Sept. 10th, 1872. 37-

NOTICE.

PROPER APPLICATION HAVING BEEN made to the undersigned by Chas. R. Bishop and Chas. Kanaina, Guardians of William C. Lunalilo, that the boundaries of the Ahupuas of Waipouli, situated in the district of Puna, Island of Kauai, may be defined and settled. Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that THURSDAY, the 7th day of November, at 10 a. m., is the day and hour set apart for the hearing of said application at the Court House, Waipouli, Kauai.
DUNCAN McBRYDE,
Commissioner of Boundaries.
Waimea, Kauai, Sept. 10th, 1872. 37-

Marshal's Sale.

WILLIAM HILLEBRAND, Complainant.
vs.
PETER YOUNG KANO, Defendant.

BEFOLE ELISHA H. ALLEN, CHIEF Justice of the Supreme Court, of Law and Equity for the Hawaiian Islands.

By virtue of a decree issued out of the Supreme Court, of Law and Equity of the Hawaiian Islands, in favor of the above named complainant against Peter Young Kano, the above named defendant for the sum of Four Thousand Six Hundred and Seven 22-100, ($4,607 22), I shall expose for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right title and interest of the said Peter Young Kano in and to the following described parcels of real estate, or such portions thereof as may be necessary to pay the above judgment and costs, viz:

1st. The lands described in Royal Patent 274, situated on Maunakea street, Honolulu, Oahu, and being the mauka portion of the Kano premises, the makai portion having been conveyed to Pahakiaha.

2d. The lot of Kaiwarabi, Honolulu, Oahu, described in Land Commission Award No. 8520.

3d. The House lot in Punko and Waiauae, Lahaina, Maui, described in Land Commission Award No. 5483, Apana 4.

4th. The House Lot in Punko, Lahaina, Maui, described in Land Commission Award No. 5483, Apana 1.

5th. The Ahupuaa of Hoiokaa, Lahaina, Maui, described in Award of Land Commission No. 8520.

6th. The Ahupuaa of Waiko, Kohala, Hawaii, described in Royal Patent No. 1666, Apana 2.

And also the Ahupuaa of Waikahikani, Puna, Hawaii, described in Royal Patent No. 1668 Apana 4. The foregoing parcels of land being the same as described in the deed of division by the heirs of J. Kano and G Lahilahi Kano, and being P. Y. Kano's part, the deed being duly recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu, in Liber 16, pages 281, 282, 283.

All that tract of land situated in Kohala, Hawaii, known by the name of Aiii, and described in Royal Patent No. 228, at present leased to the Waimea Grazing Company at a rental of $250 per annum.

All that lot of land in Kalaeokalua, Honolulu, Oahu and described in Royal Patent No. 1666.

All that piece and parcel of land situated in the Ili of Kohoowaya, Kapalama, Oahu, and described in Award of Land Commission No. 8515, Apana 1, part 1, and for which no allodial title has been granted.

All that lot of land in Lahaina described in Award of Land Commission No. 8515, situated in Punko and containing 3 roods and 16 rods, being the premises formerly used as a Hale by the Odd Fellows of Lahaina.

The four last pieces of land having been devised to P. Y. Kano by Kaiai Ana, whose Will was duly entered of probate in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances and buildings to the same belonging; and unless said judgment interest costs of and my fees and commissions be previously satisfied.

W. C. PARKE, Marshal H. I.
Honolulu, Sept 23d, 1872. 37-1w

Commissariat et Consulat de la Republique Francaise Aux Iles Hawaii

Avis aux Francais.

UN RECENSEMENT QUINQENNAL de la population ayant, en ce moment, lieu en France, le Gouvernement de la Republique vient, par une circulaire adressee a ses Agents a l'etranger, de les charger de relever le nombre, le sexe, l'age, les noms, etc., de leurs nationaux residant dans leurs circonscriptions respectives.

En consequence, tous les Francais habitant, a quelque titre que ce soit, une des Iles de l'Archipel, sont invites a vouloir bien se presenter, dans un delai a partir d'aujourdhui, au Consulat de France a Honolulu (Richard Street, 39,) de 10 h. a midi.

Fait a Honolulu, le Mercredi, 11 Septembre, 1872.

Le Consul et Commissaire de la Republique Francaise,
BENEY LE MONNYER.
[L.S.] 35-1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of LINTON L. TORBERT, late of Honolulu, deceased. At Chambers, before Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice.

On reading and filing the petition of A. F. Judd of Honolulu, Executor of the Will of Linton L. Torbert, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, showing that certain claims against the said Estate, set forth in a schedule annexed to said petition, were presented to the petitioner, duly authenticated with necessary vouchers, and by him approved, and praying that upon a day to be appointed the same may be examined and approved by the Court.

It is ordered, that SATURDAY, the 12th day of October, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the said Justice, at his Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be approved by the Court. And that this order be published in the English language, in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing. Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 9th day of September, A. D. 1872.

ELISHA H. ALLEN,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
Attest:
JNO. E. BANKER, Deputy Clerk. 35-3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Oahu, s.s. In the matter of CHUNG HOON, a voluntary bankrupt. Before Chief Justice Allen, at Chambers.

The above named Chung Hoon having come before me and declared himself a bankrupt as provided in Section 302of the Civil Code;

It is ordered by the Court that the Marshal of the Kingdom do take possession of all the property of said bankrupt and put his store houses, counting houses, effects, books, and papers under lock and seal;

And it is further ordered by the Court, that notice of such bankruptcy be given in the Government Gazette, and that notice be also given for three consecutive weeks in said Gazette, calling upon all creditors of such bankrupt to appear before the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, at the Court House, in Honolulu, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, then and there to prove their debts according to law.

Dated Honolulu, Oahu, Sept. 12th, A. D. 1872.

ELISHA H. ALLEN,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
Attest:
JOHN E. BANKER, Dep. Clerk Sup. Court. 35-3t

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, KAUAI, at August Term, A. D. 1872. KAHEA, Libellant for divorce, vs. KAULAIKEAKAI.

In the above entitled Libel for Divorce it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Kahea, on the ground of the desertion of the said Kaulaikeakai, to be made absolute after the expiration of six months from the date of this decree, upon compliance with the terms thereof, unless sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary.

And the Libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government Gazette and Ka Au Oiwi for six successive weeks; the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order; that all persons interested may within six months show cause why said decree should not be made absolute.

By the Court.
Aug. 17, 1872. G. R. WILCOX, Clerk. 35-6t

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, Kauai, at August Term, A. D. 1872. LOKA KANAIA, Libellant for divorce vs. MOMOKA KANAIA.

In the above entitled libel for divorce it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Loka Kanaia of the cause of the desertion of the said Momoka Kanaia, to be made absolute after the expiration of six months from the date of this decree, upon compliance with the terms thereof, unless sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary.

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

By the Court. G. R. WILCOX, Clerk.
Newillwili, August 17, 1872. 35-6t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS IN PROBATE.—In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM NEWTON LAND, late of Honolulu, deceased. At Chamb

Phases of the Moon for the Month of Sept. 1872.

PHILADELPHIA MEAN TIME.

2nd.	New Moon			2 22	P M
10th.	First Quarter			7 37	A M
17th.	Full Moon			1 32	P M
25th.	Last Quarter			2 30	A M

TEMPERAMENTS, SIGNS AND SEASONS.

2d.	Sun Trines	3 Dials.	Sun Sets	6 22	PM
4th.	Sun Trine	6 43	Sun Sets	6 4	
10th.	Sun Rises	5 51	Sun Sets	5 29	
23d.	Sun Rises	6 12½	Sun Sets	5 38½	
25th.	Sun Rises	6 14	Sun Sets	5 40	

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Owing to the need of more extended repairs, the steamer Kilauea will not sail on the 30th inst., as heretofore advertised, but will leave on the 7th of October, making the circuit of Hawaii on her first trip.

Our thanks are due to Purser Alley, of the Steamer Idaho, for memoranda, passenger list, and a fly of newspapers, which unfortunately miscarried before it reached us.

Latest advices from Hawaii state that the Summit Crater of Mauna Loa—Mokuaweoweo—gave indications of greater activity, showing a larger and brighter reflection of light during the night.

We would call special attention to the sale of staple goods at Barlow's Auction Room to-morrow. The goods offered are from late importations by Messrs. Schaefer & Co. and are exactly suited to the market.

Magnificent Presentation.—On Thursday evening last, a very elegant Jewel, set with twelve stones, was presented to P. H. F. Alexander McDuff, for and on behalf of the members of Honolulu R. A. Chapter, by P. H. P., John O. Dominis, who accompanied the presentation by a very appropriate address.

On Wednesday last the Paukua Plantation was sold at auction, and purchased by Hon. C. C. Harris for the sum of $14,400.

The Copp Plantation, situated in Hana, East Maui, was sold yesterday for $800 to Mr. J. I. Dowsett.

Robbery.—A robbery was committed on one of the passengers of the Steamer Nevada, a week previous to her arrival, of about $1,400 in sovereigns. No clue was discovered of the thief, and on her arrival in port the nature of the robbery was made known by the sufferer to the proper authorities here.

The lecture delivered at the Fort Street Church, by Mr. Dunn, was well attended and highly appreciated by those who had the pleasure of hearing him. The subject of the lecture was "Temperance," which was treated in an eloquent and masterly manner by the lecturer. Mr. Dunn as a lecturer takes rank with the best speakers that has visited Honolulu.

Some time ago it was announced in an issue of our contemporary, that a Celestial Band was organized in this city, and that it was their intention to send to China for more instruments—which we hope may never reach here, as our experience on a Tuesday evening, while forced to give heed to the excruciating squeak of a Chinese fiddle, warrants us in advising the "heathen chinee" to desist and not send for any more, but to divide with their brethren on the other islands those that they have, more particularly the fiddle and the gong—for in our opinion either of these two instruments is far ahead of that "horn."

We notice, in our exchanges, the arrival of Prof. Agassiz and other scientific gentlemen in the U. S. S. Hassler, at San Francisco, where the Professor and his party are receiving distinguished marks of attention from the most prominent citizens of that city. At a reception given at the Rooms of the Academy of Sciences, eloquent and interesting addresses were made, in the course of which, after enumerating the difficulties and obstacles in the way of the student of science in the United States, some twenty years ago, the Professor alluded with pride to the present high and efficient state of the seats of learning in America. He considered that in many respects they were superior to those of the Universities of learning in Europe, and more especially in the facilities afforded the student of science by the vast acquisitions made to the collections of natural history and science, which are better adapted for modern study.

We infer, from sundry packages sent down in the steamer Idaho for the Exploring Expedition, that Professor Agassiz and others of the party will visit us shortly.

Criminal Court, Hilo.—The June Term, which was postponed to the 10th of September, was held by Mr. Justice Hartwell, of the Supreme Court, and Justice Formandez. Mr. McCully for the Crown. The following business was done:

CRIMINAL.

The King vs. Paul K. Kaahikui; selling and furnishing intoxicating drinks to natives. A transaction in July last year, the principle witnesses dead or absent from the Kingdom. Nol. pros.

The King vs. Papaka; same as the above. Nol. pros.

The King vs. Nalaka; assault and battery. Verdict of not guilty.

The King vs. Naahiwa; selling and furnishing intoxicating drinks to natives. Verdict of guilty. Fined $100.

The King vs. Kekahuna; selling and furnishing intoxicating drinks to natives. Verdict of guilty. Fined $150.

The King vs. Gona; same as the above. Verdict of not guilty.

The King vs. David Sylva; selling spirituous liquors without license. Verdict of not guilty.

The King vs. J. Kaluahana; violating the Sabbath. Nol. pros.

The King vs. Kaheleula; selling and furnishing intoxicating drinks to natives. Verdict guilty. Fined $150.

The King vs. Kaobele; taking of animals. Verdict of not guilty.

The King vs. Naaliwa (w.); practicing medicine without a license. Verdict of guilty. Fined $50.

The King vs. Kalawahine (w.); practicing medicine without a license. Verdict of guilty. Fined $50.

The King vs. Kaulihomaole; gaming. Judgment of guilty by Court. Fined $25 and one day imprisonment.

The King vs. Aiwoh Hakie; adultery. Verdict of not guilty.

The King vs. Julian Bertera; selling spirituous liquors without license. Verdict of guilty. Fined $500, and 6 months imprisonment.

The King vs. Kipu; perjury. Continued, sim.

The King vs. Makiaia; perjury. Abated.

The King vs. Kaulian; perjury. Continued, sim.

The King vs. Mailou, Kaiwaiola and Naeha; murder. This is the matter known as the "Lanai murder case." Five persons were implicated; only two remain to be tried, and they are the leading parties. One of the two was too sick to be taken to Lahaina for trial. Continued to next term.

The King vs. Charles Wallace; assault and battery with a dangerous weapon. Plea of guilty. Fined $50 with one day imprisonment.

The King vs. Kaimokowaka; murder. Verdict of guilty. The "Waiuku murder case." Capital sentence for first March next. W. C. Jones Esq. was associated with the crown prosecutor.

The King vs. Daniel; house breaking. Plea of guilty. 12 months imprisonment.

The King vs. Aikala; house breaking. Verdict of guilty. 18 months imprisonment.

The King vs. Kaanoa; larceny. Verdict of guilty. 3 years imprisonment and $1 fine.

The King vs. G. J. Harris; obstructing and perverting justice. Plea of guilty, and fined $100.

The King vs. Hoapili; selling liquor without license. Verdict of not guilty.

CIVIL.

In the matter of the estate Puhiolowai. Continued.

W. M. S. Associations vs. Kaui; dissolution of service. Ordered to return.

In the matter of the estate of Kaulua. Continued.

Kelimamai vs. Charles Wallace; libel for divorce. Continued.

Mary Ann Ellwahi Kaauwai vs. William Hoapili Kaauwai; libel for divorce. Decree nisi granted.

Naliika vs. Piimoiula and Kiau; petition to annul marriage. Petition denied.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Notice to Correspondents.—Every person interested in the welfare of this Kingdom has a right to express his opinions in this paper.

However, it is understood that the Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by any correspondent.

(Communicated.)

Labor and Population.

The question of "labor and population" is one that seems to be again troubling the surface of our usually quiet community. I say surface advisedly, for, I regret to say, I do not think that it is a question that has yet addressed itself to other than the few who may be directly interested in the matter comprehended by the first term. To my mind it looks to great good to the State that the subject should be labor and population rather than population and its consequence—labor.

During a residence of a number of years on these islands, I have been witness to several agitations of this subject, and the result has always been that a cargo or two of coolies for plantations have been introduced and the agitation has been allayed; but the problem of population still remains to be solved. Now, it is not unreasonable for me to suppose that the history of these agitations is to repeat itself. A number of persons deem more labor a necessity just at this time and the balance of the community good naturedly join the chorus and the demand is soon felt to be most urgent, and the result will be the selection of a commissioner to proceed to some quarter of the globe to import several hundred men—women and children being considered an incumbrance to labor; little matters it how essential an ingredient that may be to population. But some one will say it is hoped that the men introduced will amalgamate with our native women and thus solve the problem in its entirety.

One then might reasonably ask if the disproportion of sexes warrants this hope or belief. Again, even if women were in excess of men, is the style of man we introduce one whose influence or example will tend to elevate the character of the mothers of the coming generations? Will his influence and example even hold the woman upon the plane she has now reached? Honestly, does not experience teach us that the woman who joins her fortunes with that of the immigrant only does so to sink lower in the scale of civilization? Is there anything in the service which the immigrant undertakes that tends to develop the virtues of himself and his spouse? Does not their daily experience in the service to which the man is bound, rather tend to call into activity vices that may have been latent for years.

Primarily, however, will the service and its wages warrant the immigrant in making an alliance that will be of any benefit to the State, except perhaps in the way of fines.

It seems to me that the idea of "re-peopling the realm" by carrying out the favorite project for the introduction of labor is a false one. I am confident that agitating the question of "labor and population" will settle the matter of labor to the satisfaction of the planting interest of to-day; but it is very dubious as to whether the question of population will be solved for the statesman.

I must infer that the question of labor is the prominent one, the subject of population being secondary, appended simply to give an air of respectability and plausibility to the demand made for some action on the part of the community or of His Majesty's Government.

If we propound the question: Do we need more labor? a most decided affirmative response will come from at least thirty-two localities; but whether it hold enough to dictate may at least be pardoned, when we take into consideration the statement made by a local writer, that "we ought to find here all the labor for the immediate needs of our plantations and other industries. We have perhaps not less than five thousand available unemployed, or at any rate non-laboring native male adults who have physical ability and intelligence, and apparently need the wages that are waiting for them; but their need is only apparent." Accepting this as a reliable statement the query suggests itself: Why then do we want more foreign labor introduced? The two elements—demand and supply—being presented, why do they not come to terms? That they do not, proves something radically wrong, and is it in reality entirely with the native Hawaiian?

A whaleship going north to encounter the rigors of an Arctic season obtains a crew readily, the only impediment being, if it is one, the carrying out of certain regulations at the Harbor Master's Office.

A call for men to work the guano deposits of the islands on or near the equator finds a ready response. Certainly the service on the whaler, or on the guano islands, offers no superior natural advantages. Labor at the oar, at the try-works, or in the bitter season of a whaleship in the wintry, stormy regions of the North, or the delving in guano heaps and its transportation by wheelbarrow, car and boat under an equatorial sun, ought not to be so far preferable to our labors. It is our boast that our location and climate has no equal. The newspaper man adrift for a holiday goes into ecstacy over the charms presented to his senses when he writes from any one of the planting districts, and yet the natives will not work in them. Why? The native will tell you that for the voyage north he receives about the same sum in advance that the planter would give him; that after all the swearings and shrinkings peculiar to the settlement of a whaling voyage he has still something coming to him at the close of his term of service, even after by no means stinted draft upon the "slop chest"; but the advantage gained for the extra toil, risk and exposure is the certainty that his term of service ends in six months or a year at the most. The laborer upon the guano island will tell you the same story about advances, and of the certainty of receiving upon his return to this port a sum varying from forty to one hundred dollars; but with a deal of satisfaction will he emphasize the fact that he is sure of a discharge when his term of service expires; that he has no debt which he has been lured into contracting, to pay off in days' work; no fines and penalties imposed for trifling offenses to work out. The testimony of those who employ the natives in these callings is to the effect that they are as good workmen as they employ; that they prefer them. The natives so employed will also tell you that they are better fed as to quality and quantity of food, and better cared for generally.

Despotic as may be the government of a plantation, it will hardly be claimed that the whaleships or guano island offer a less despotic rule. So, then, it would seem that we have a large number of natives who are willing to perform styles of service more exacting than that demanded upon a plantation, for about the same remuneration, because they can count upon a prompt discharge at the close of their term of service, upon something coming to them at the close of work, upon a generous diet and good care.

Is not reform needed in these particulars upon our plantations before we organize expeditions in search of men to displace the native Hawaiians?

Late Foreign News.

AMERICAN.

Bangor, Me., September 6th.—There was a heavy frost in some portions of the State on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

About the town of Plymouth, the corn was killed and farmers are cutting it for fodder. The thermometer, at two o'clock yesterday morning, was 32 deg.

New York, September 6th.—The Lotus Club Rooms were crowded to-night on the occasion of the reception of welcome to the bonze Macin. He was introduced by Fred'k A. Stowell and warmly greeted until great enthusiasm by Whitelaw Reid, President of the Club. Speeches, toasts and song followed, and the reception was kept up until an early hour.

Cincinnati, September 6th.—An extraordinary meteor was seen ten miles west of Delhi, at 8 45 last evening. It appeared in the southwest, 30 degrees above the horizon, passed northeasterly into the constellation of the Great Bear, and disappeared in the northeast after remaining in sight two minutes and ten seconds. It did not decrease in brilliancy or magnitude. It left a trail of light behind it and faded gradually.

Chicago, September 7th.—A horrible wife murder was committed at Milwaukee, yesterday. Louis Fricke Baker, becoming enraged at his wife, because she was about to apply for a divorce on the ground of ill treatment, rushed out doors, seized an ax, and returning and knocked her down with the back of it, and then literally chopped her head to pieces. He was arrested, and with difficulty saved from the mob who gathered, determined to lynch him.

Havana, September 6th.—The Intendente of Havana has asked and has been promised the cooperation of the merchants in breaking up smuggling and defrauding the Treasury.

The French ship Jacques Sorris, Captain Rize, from Macao, April 6th, arrived on the 4th instant, bringing a cargo of Chinese. The Chinamen mutinied shortly after leaving Macao, and it is reported that the Captain killed several. Whipping was practiced during the entire passage. The Chinamen arrived in a horrible condition. Sixty-five out of three hundred died during the passage. The survivors on landing presented a sickening appearance, many being unable to walk.

City of Mexico, September 1st, via Havana, September 6th.—Two jealous women drove just caught a duel. They were attended by seconds. One was armed with a bone dagger, the other with an ordinary dagger. The one with the former killed her antagonist.

Grand Palacio declines to accept the Ministry of the Interior, offered by Lerdo.

The rupture in the mixed commission occasions much discussion. Gamon's course is disapproved, and it is rumored that Lerdo will remove him.

EUROPEAN.

Paris, September 6th.—The report of the assassination of French officials and citizens at Paraguay is confirmed.

Madrid, September 6th.—The Imparcial referring to the suggestions of English papers, indignantly repudiates the idea that the Spanish will part with Cuba for any consideration.

Cairo, September 6th.—No Egyptian force has entered Abyssinia as reported. Troops were stationed on the frontier to prevent incursions by the Abyssinians, and owing to the threatening attitude of Prince Kassel, the force has been increased to 4,000.

New York, September 7th.—London advices show that the striking mania prevades all over England. The chain makers of Wyrcouth, the coal men of Lawton, the silk weavers of Sudbury, the miners of Preston, the bakers of Dublin, the engineers of Birkenhead, and the china and earthenware manufacturers of Staffordshire are all on a strike. The London carpenters, painters, bricklayers and cabinet makers continue to strike. The Post Office employees have petitioned for advancing wages. The marble cutters of London have formed a Union for the purpose of getting higher wages.

A World's special from Berlin to-day, after the review, says Bismarck had a long private interview with the Czar. He was afterward closeted for two hours with Gortschakoff.

London, September 7th.—The failure of Nash & Co., bankers, is announced; liabilities, £200,000.

The uncertainty as to the amount of the award of damages by the Geneva Board unsettled consols to-day.

Geneva, September 7th.—One hundred and seventy houses in Sernaire, besides many stables and outbuildings, were burned last night.

The Geneva Arbitrators will be here on Thursday next, and conclude with a grand fête.

Berlin, September 7th. Admiral Akin and officers of the American squadron will participate in the festivities in honor of the Imperial visitors at Berlin.

Berlin, September 7th.—A grand military parade was held to-day at which the three Emperors headed the respective regiments. The Crown Prince Frederick William was the Order of St. Andrew, which was conferred on him this morning by the Czar. The parade was witnessed by an immense concourse.

This evening a Court dinner was given at the Imperial Palace. The Emperor William gave the toast, "Our Guests." The Emperor of Austria proposed the health of the German Emperor and family. The Czar's toast was to "Valiant Germania." The festilities of the day terminated with a monster torchlight procession this evening and the playing of the Prussian Tattoo by 1,200 musicians.

The Czar made Prince Frederick Charles and Frederick Henry Albert, Field Marshals of the Russian army.

The Hague, September 8th.—The session of the International Congress terminated to-day with a secret meeting. It was decided that New York shall be the seat of the General Council. The next Congress will be held in Switzerland.

The delegates dine together to-morrow at Amsterdam and unofficially participate in a public meeting.

The Peace Leagues at The Hague has addressed a communication to Russia, Germany, and Austria in favor of peace in Europe.

The last sitting of the International Congress occurred on Monday. Six French delegates left the Congress because they were unable to turn the society into a political organization, and were also dissatisfied with the project of the transfer of the General Council to America.

Sixteen two and twelve of the American branch of Internationals were refused representation in the Congress.

Geneva, September 7th.—A banquet was given to the members of the Board of Arbitration to-day. Count Schlopis made a speech, but nothing of importance bearing on the work of the Arbitration was said.

Geneva, September 8th.—It is rumored here that the Board of Arbitration has awarded the United States damages to the amount of $5,500,000.

A dinner was given to the Arbitrators by the city of Geneva last night, and was a most satisfactory affair.

M. Cartaret, on the part of his fellow citizens declared that the presence of the Arbitration was an honor to Geneva and hoped that all nations will follow the example of England and the United States by settling their differences through such mode of peaceful appeal to reason and justice.

Count Schlopis replied in words of praise to the city of Geneva, and took occasion to speak of the man who had achieved Independence for Italy. Count Cavour was whispered to be the man honored, and added that Geneva was doubly dear to him as the birthplace of the mother of that great statesman.

Berlin, September 8th.—The three Emperors drove to the Tiergarten this morning, and this afternoon went to Potsdam.

London, September 8th.—A special dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, says nineteen lives were lost by the burning of the America.

London, September 8th.—There was a heavy thunder storm yesterday at Bolton, in Lancashire; several lives were lost, and crops were much damaged.

London, September 8th.—Despatches from Hague say: The verification of the credentials of the Congress of Internationals is concluded. Twelve delegates from New York, adherents of the Woodhull-Stephens section, are present.

Berlin, September 9th—5 p. m.—The Emperor of Russia and Grand Duke Vladimir arrived at the Eastern Railway station at a quarter past two o'clock this afternoon, and were met by the Emperor William, Prince Frederick William, the son of the Crown Prince, the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg, Baden and Weimar, and the Duke of Coburg and a large number of other German Princes and Ministers, with Chancellor Von Bismarck at the head. The most famous Generals of the army, and chief dignitaries of the Imperial court were also present.

The Czar on alighting saluted and embraced the Emperor in the most cordial manner. The two Emperors entered the same carriage and passed slowly through the streets, amid the cheers of immense multitudes. All the Princes, Dukes and Generals were included in a long and brilliant procession. The Imperial carriage stopped at the Russian Embassy, into which the Emperor Alexander was conducted, where he was visited by the Empress Augusta and the Princess Victoria, wife of the Crown Prince.

Later in the day the Czar proceeded to the Imperial palace, where he was received and entertained by the Emperor William and Court. After making quite a long visit the Czar returned to the Embassy.

The Emperor of Austria meets with the most enthusiastic reception from the people in his progress through Germany. He arrived at Dresden to-day, and is the guest of the King of Saxony. The entire party leaves Dresden at 2 p. m. to-morrow, for Berlin, and will enter the city in the evening.

It is again denied that the meeting will be in any way of a political character.

Berlin, September 6th.—Bismarck holds long interview with the Emperor Alexander yesterday, and with Gortschakoff this morning. The Czar drove out alone on the Tiergarten, and on his return to the Embassy received General Von Moltke and other distinguished Prussians. He subsequently visited the Emperor William, and called on other members of the royal family.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived this evening and was received at the railway station by the Emperor William. Precisely the same ceremonies were accorded as to the Czar. As the two German Emperors rode side by side through the streets, the popular enthusiasm was even greater than yesterday.

Hay! Hay! Hay.

THE Undersigned are Receiving pressed Bales of

Prime Maniania Hay,

From Lain, which they will sell in quantities to suit.

25 3mos WALKER & ALLEN.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1872.

We have to report only the arrival of the steamer Idaho, 24 days from San Francisco; also, the steamship Nevada, from Auckland, with dates up to the 5th instant.

By advices received from Australia we learn that the New South Wales Government have given notice that they will receive proposals up to November 20th, for carrying the mails to Europe via Fiji, Honolulu and San Francisco, and propose £10,000 as their security, subject to the approval of the Ministry.

We learn from New Zealand that the people are dissatisfied with the expenditures of the Government, and it is doubtful if the Ministry will be sustained in the matter of subsidies.

The Idaho brings to San Francisco dates up to the 11th. The Queen Emma sailed on the 8th with a valuable cargo estimated at $71,000.

The bark R. C. Wylie sailed for San Francisco on the 12th, taking a large cargo of Island produce, leaving little or nothing for the steamer in the way of Island freight.

The Jane A. Falkinburg sailed to-day for Portland with a full cargo of sugars.

EXPORTS.

For Baker's Island, per Gem A Antonia, Sept 29—20 bbls Pork.—Value—Domestic ..... $70.

For San Francisco, per R C Wylie, Sept 12—

Peanuts, lbs	68,102	Rice, lbs	15,192
Fruit, lbs	47,322	Sugar, lbs	722,002

Value—Domestic, $36,131 00; Foreign ..... $621 18.

For Portland, O, per J A Falkenburg, Sept 26—

Bananas, bunches	20	Rice, lbs	4,000
Limes, M	4	Salt, tons	20½
Molasses, gals	1,340	Sugar, lbs	678,471
Pulu, lbs	5,362		

Value—Domestic ..... $42,000 50.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per stmr Idaho, Sept 21—2 cs Sewing Machines, 2 cs Clothing, 2 bs Office, 1 cs Vanilla, 1 cs Perfy, 2 cs Lead, 1 cs Turpentine, 1 cs Zinc, 1 cs Chemicals, 1 bbl Oil, 2 bales Rags, 30 cks Brooms, 5 cs Tobacco, 8 cs Hats, 12 bags Malt, 6 cs Cheese, 2 cs Boots, 4 cs Vegetables, 6 cs Pants, 4 bxs Onions, 5 cs Blacks, 29 bags Potatoes, 204 bbls sks Flour, 9 pkgs Dry Goods, 4 cs Drugs, 32 cs 1 Bills, 1 bbl 5 pkgs Mdse, 16 pkgs Assorted Mdse, 20 sks Beans, 1 cs Fruit, 20 pkgs Bread Brass in Stock, 2 bbls Pickles, 1 pkg Paper Bags, 12 pkgs Shortening, 1 cs Steel, 40 bxs Tea, 1 pkg Shoes, 2 cs Coffins, 1 cs Smoked Salmon, 1 cs Smoked Beef, 30 bbls Macaroni, 4 cs Lard, 1 bxs Stationery, 2 cs Copperware, 1 bbl Wine, 1 bbl Cider, 1 cs Tobacco, 1 cs Wine, 1 cs Medicine, and 2 pkgs Samples.—Through freight for New Zealand and Australia, 1,336 qr sks Flour, 28 bags Linseed Cake, 8 cs Brooms, 692 cs Salmon, 30,000 lbs Salmon, 2 Freezers, 2 Refrigerators, 6 pkgs Sadlery, 8 bxs Axles, 1 cs Bagatelle Table, 2 cs Pulpits, 1 cs Stallioners, 5 cs Sewing Machines, 2 cs Mdse, 1 cs Hardware, 1 cs Paper, 300 books Quickbooks, and 1 pkgs Assorted Mdse.

From Auckland, per stmr Nevada, Sept 26—1 cs Perfumery, 1 cs Sadlery, 1 bale Oakum, 2 bales Cotton, 2 cs Confectionery, 1 pkg Samples, 80 pkgs Rice, and 30 bags Oats.—In transitu for San Francisco.—30 cs Kauri Gum, 2 bags Fungus, 8 bales Sheep Skins, 1 cs Drapery, 2 cs Plants, 1 pkg Seeds, 2 pkgs Dry Goods, 1 pkg Jewelry, and 12 pkgs Effects.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 19—Bkn schr Kamilik, Beetle, 30 days from Jarvis Is.
19—Schr Kinoa from Niuoa.
20—Schrs Robert Murrell and Mary Ellen from Maui, and Ullaina from Hawaii.
21—Am stmr Idaho, Howell, 24 days from San Francisco, schrs Juanita from Hawaii, and Hattie from Kona.
22—Schr Malulani from Maui.
27—Schrs Jenny and Fairy Queen from Kauai.
28—Am stmr Nevada, Herbert, 13 days from Auckland, and schr Kamoi from Maui.

SAILED.

Sept. 19—Schrs Active for Hawaii, Warwick for Makaii, Hokulele and Ely Lee Yankee for Maui.
20—Norwegian ship St. Petersburg, Hansen, for Howland's Island, and schr Kamoi for Maui.
20—Norwegian ship Otto A Adolph, Gundersen, for Baker's Island, and schr Kamoi for Kauai.
27—Schr Ulamai for Hawaii.
28—Bkn bk R C Wylie, Holbrooke, for San Francisco.
28—Schrs Nettie Merrill and Kinoa for Maui, and Hattie for Kauai.
28—Am bktn Jane A Falkenburg, Forbes, for Portland, Oregon.

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco, per R C Wylie, Sept 21—A Tangeman, James Ford.

From San Francisco, per stmr Idaho, Sept 21—Miss Ellen Arms, J Boardman, L G Brooks, J S Christie, Jr., C Richard and wife, H R Hollister, 3 Negroes, Mrs McLeod, 2 Richardsons, Mrs C B Williams, Miss Wood, L Dowsett, W Hyde, C P Wood, H Harrison, and 42 in transitu for New Zealand and Australia.

From Auckland, per stmr Nevada, Sept 24—F Schermerhorn, and 40 in transitu for San Francisco.

For Portland, O, per J A Falkenburg, Sept 26—Mrs K Palmer and 3 children.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Report of Steamship Idaho.—Left San Francisco Sept. 11. Sept. 15th, in lat 41.37 N, long 137.21 W, passed a French ship all sail set, steering north. Arrived in Honolulu, Sept. 21st, at 8 a. m., after a passage of 9 days and 19 hours, the weather lovely the entire passage. H. L. Alley, Purser.

Report of Steamship Nevada.—Left Auckland September 7th. Have had strong trades and moderate weather throughout the voyage. Arrived in Honolulu September 23d.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that HIRAM FREDENBERG, of Koloa, Kauai, has appointed W. H. WRIGHT, of the same place, as his Attorney, having given him full power to act for him and in his stead. HIRAM FREDENBERG.

37 3t

Notice.

THE Undersigned being about to leave this Kingdom, requests that all accounts against him be handed to Mr. THEO. H. DAVIES for settlement. [37] JAMES HAY WODEHOUSE.

NEW GOODS!

Expected from China.

The German "Bark Minerva,"

Chartered by the Undersigned,

Soon to Arrive from Hong Kong!

Having Sailed August 7th,

WILL BRING A LARGE INVOICE

—OF—

CHINA MERCHANDISE!

AFONG & ACHUCK.

37 2t 14 Fountain St., Honolulu.

Boundary Commissioners' Notice.

WHEREAS, the following Applications for Settlement of Land Boundaries have been filed with me, to wit:

1. Application of Sylvester Cullen for settlement of the boundaries of the Ili of Poea, in Waialeie, Koolaupoko, Island of Oahu.

2. Application of Dr. E. Hofmann for settlement of the boundaries of a portion of the Ili of Kalawahine, in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu.

3. Application of Ahing for settlement of the boundaries of a portion of the Ili of Kalawahine, in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu.

4. Application of A. F. Judd for settlement of the boundaries of a portion of the Ili of Waikahalulu, in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu.

5. Application of J. R. Kinney for settlement of the boundaries of a portion of the Ili of Kalawahine, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu.

Notice is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House in Honolulu, I will hear the above applications, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said applications should not be granted.

W. P. KAMAKAU,
Commissioner of Boundaries for the Island of Oahu.
Honolulu, Sept. 21, 1872. 37 2t

For Sale.

Just Received, via San Francisco

An Invoice of English Saddles.

15. H. HACKFELD & CO

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE REQUESTED TO hand in to the undersigned at his office in Kaahumanu street, all claims against Her Excellency Ruth Keelikolani. It is desirable that they should be handed in immediately. F. H. HARRIS.
Honolulu, September 17, 1872.

House to Let.

A Two-Story House, situated in the rear of Alakea Street, near the residence of D. N. Pikner, Esq. For further particulars apply to R. B. DAVIESON, or

1m C. F. BECKLEY.

A CARD.

Mr. George Williams, Lessee and Manager of Buffum's Hall.

Dear Sir—Having experienced much kindness at your hands during our historic sojourn at Buffum's Hall and witnessing your strenuous efforts at all times to render our dramatic matters efficacious by the introduction of a variety of accessories of an ornamental and expensive nature in order to give lustering and effect to our exactions, if you will permit us to tender to you our services as a slight token of our regard and esteem for you, both in a commercial and social character, which might take the form of a complimentary benefit to be rendered to you at such times as you might think proper to select.

We are dear sir, faithfully yours,
Marie Dupuy,
George Fauncefort,
J. H. Le Roy.

Honolulu, Sept. 24, 1872.

Madame Marie Dupuy, Mr. George Fauncefort, and Mr. J. H. Le Roy.

Madam and Gentlemen—Please receive my sincere thanks for your very kind tender of a Complimentary Benefit. I am gratified to find that my endeavors to please have been so well appreciated; and I assure you that no means shall hereafter be spared to give satisfaction to yourselves and all other patronizing at Buffum's Hall, as well as to the public.

I accept your kind offer, and would suggest next Monday evening, as the most convenient time for the entertainment. Hoping the kindly feeling now existing between us may always continue.

I remain, sincerely yours,
George Williams,
Lessee and Manager of Buffum's Hall.
Honolulu, Sept. 24, 1872.

PACKET LINES.

STEAMER KILAUEA.

THE REPAIRS upon the Steamer Kilauea are such that she will not leave Honolulu until

Oct. 7th, making the Circuit of Hawaii

37 SAM'L G. WILDER, Agent.

Time-Table of the Steamer "Kilauea."

October 7th	Circuit of Hawaii
October 14th	Kona
October 24th	Circuit of Kauai
October 28th	Circuit of Hawaii

Tickets can only be secured at the Office. No credit will be given for passage money.

32 SAM'L G. WILDER, Agent.

United States, New Zealand and Australia Mail Steamship Line.

For San Francisco,

THE STEAMER IDAHO,

Will Leave on Wednesday, the 25th inst.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

For Auckland

And Other New Zealand Ports, connecting at Auckland with Steamers for Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane

THE STEAMSHIP

NEVADA

Will Leave on Thursday, Sept. 26, at 4 P. M.

TIME TABLE.

For SAN FRANCISCO, on or about

Saturday	July 27th	Saturday	Oct. 19th
Saturday	August 24th	Saturday	Nov. 16th
Saturday	Sept. 21st	Saturday	Dec. 14th

For AUCKLAND, &c., on or about

Saturday	July 27th	Saturday	Oct. 19th
Saturday	August 24th	Saturday	Nov. 16th
Saturday	Sept. 21st	Saturday	Dec. 14th

☞ Freight for the steamers will be received in the steamers' warehouse free of storage.

☞ Passengers booked through at reduced rates to points in the United States and to Liverpool, and also to ports in New Zealand and Australia.

For freight or passage and all further information, apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
15 tf Agents.

FOR HONGKONG

THE NORTH GERMAN SHIP

GEORGES

W. BEHRENS - - - - Master.

Will leave for above port on or about the 1st day of October next. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation apply to the Captain or

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

DR. SCOTT SMITH, DENTIST,

Having resumed practice, can be found at his rooms over E. Strohe & Co's Drug Store, corner of Fort and Hotel Sts.

26 1m

CHARLES LONG,

No. 5 Merchant Street,

Has on hand and for sale: Superior Assortment of

WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, Porters, Cordials, &c.

Ruinart, Pere et Fils' Champagne, quarts and pints.
Deinhard & Co's Champagne, quarts and pints.
Different Brands Cafe Champagne, do
Le Prieme Canteuer Claret, do
St. Julian Medoc Claret, do
Chateau Ladite Claret, do
Chateau la Rose Claret, do
Claret in Casks and on draught.
California White Wine, on draught.
Liebfrauenmilch, Hockheimer.

Superior California Hock,

Direct from the Vineyard, and guaranteed pure juice of the grape.

Port and Sherry Wines,

Casks and Cases.

Port and Sherry Wines, on draught.
Fine Old Madeira, direct from Cadiz.
Cordials, in cut glass decanters.
Pontfait Amour, Absinthe, Eau Verte,
Creme de Cassis, Eau de Vie de Dantzic,
Curaçoa, Absinthe, Maraschino,
Martell's and Hennessey's Brandy, casks and cases.

Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey.

Also a few gallons Superior Bourbon Whiskey for Medical use.

Pure White Gin, in Quarter Casks.

Pure White Gin in cases, 4 dozen each.
Gin in cases, 2 dozen each.
Gin in cases, 1 dozen each.
Gin in cases, 15 bottles each.
Gin in baskets, dozen green each.

A Large Assortment of Bitters,

Angostura, Boker's, Hufeland's, I. X. L., Hostetters, Humboldt's, Pipitzer, Sumers Sanessain, Fenet Branca, Orange.

☞ All the above will be sold as Cheap as any other house in the city, either in bond or duty paid.

24] No Traveling Agent Employed. [3m

EXCURSION TO MAUI!

THERE Will be a Large Gathering at Wailuku on the 2nd of October, on which date there will be

A GRAND BALL!

To celebrate the Opening of the

WAILUKU PUBLIC HALL

As many have expressed a desire to be present on the occasion, as well as to visit the pleasant an interesting region of Wailuku and East Maui, the fine, commodious, and fast-sailing Schooner Pauahi, Capt. H. T. Reynolds, has been put on for Kahului, for this occasion, and will sail from Honolulu on

Saturday, September 28th

Arriving at Kahului on Sunday or Monday morning. Returning, will leave for Honolulu on Friday, Oct. 4, thus giving ample opportunity for excursionists to attend the celebration, and to visit places of interest in the neighborhood.

Tickets for the Trip, including provisions on board, $7.00, to be had at the Bookstores.

Honolulu, Sept. 17, 1872. 36 1t

AUCTION SALES.

By E. P. ADAMS.

REGULAR SALE!

WEDNESDAY, : : : OCTOBER 2d

At 10 A. M., at Salesroom,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING!

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

Furnishing Goods.

Groceries,

Crockery and Glassware,

Kerosene Oil,

Card Matches, Matting,

Teas, Tobaccos,

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

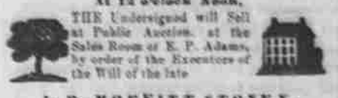
Valuable

REAL ESTATE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Thursday, 14th of Nov. next,

At 12 o'clock Noon,



THE Undersigned will Sell at Public Auction, at the Sales Room of E. P. Adams, by order of the Executors of the Will of the late

I. R. MOFFITT STONEY,

The Valuable Estate

KNOWN AS

KAHUKU POINT

SITUATED

In the District of Koolauloa, Island of Oahu,

AND CONTAINING

11762 Acres of Land

MORE OR LESS,

Of which 8708 acres are freehold, and 3054 acres are leasehold, having about thirty years to run. There are 1271 acres of Paddocks inclosed by substantial stone walls.

There are on the Estate

Over 900 head of well-bred Cattle

Forty Horses,

And 250 Fine Wool Sheep.

There is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, with Furniture, and all necessary Outhouses, Wool Press, Wool Shed, Stables, &c., all of which will be sold with the premises.

For further particulars, Inventory and Plan of the Estate, apply to the Executors, W. L. GREEN or A. S. CLEGHORN, or to the Undersigned.

E. P. ADAMS, } Auctioneers.
C. S. BARTOW, }

Honolulu, Sept. 24, 1872.

Licenses Expiring in September, 1872

Retail.

OAHU:		
24th	On Chong	cor King & Nuuanu st, Honolulu
5th	Mrs. Warren	Nuuanu Street "
5th	Ho Cheung	Hotel " "
5th	H Bellman	Fort " "
2d	J Neill	" " "
9th	M T Donnell	King " "
2d	Thos. Tannatt	Fort " "
9th	M S Grinbaum &

Mark Twain's Lightning Rod Story Outdone.

He called in all his radiant beauty and inimitable cheek. Unfortunately we were in a healthy condition, and he was not denied admittance. We knew at once that he was the lightning rod man, and we groaned in anticipation of the coming affliction. "The editor?" he asked, with a bow. "No, the editor has just gone out to kill a life insurance man." "Well, I can explain the matter to you. Being a gentleman of literary attainments, you undoubtedly take an interest in science, which in a few years has covered the earth with railroads and telegraphs, which has filled the rivers with steamboats and the sea with floating palaces, which has found means to defy the lightning of heaven—" "We take not the slightest interest in science. We regard Robert Fulton as an impostor, Stephenson as a pauper, Morse as an unmitigated rascal, and think that Benjamin Franklin should have been tied to the tail of his own kite, and sent on a voyage of discovery among the thunderbolts. He it was who originated lightning rod men, the vilest wretches who encumber the earth. A law should be at once passed, giving every man in the community a right to kill any lightning rod man on sight, or to nail him to the chimney, and stick a lightning rod down his throat, so that the first sportive thunderbolt that came that way should annihilate him." We were getting angry, and we are always mild-spoken in our anger. He now planted himself in a chair, as serene and calm as though we had been calling him a benefactor to the human race. "You don't understand this lightning rod—it is the most recent invention, unlike anything ever before produced. It will yet take rank with such inventions as printing, the steam engine and the telegraph. The world will yet revere the inventor as a benefactor, second to no one man who has ever lived. The lightning rod is for protecting the person, not dwellings. It is a composition of India-rubber, iron, and a chemical known only to the inventor. It is to be wound around the body, and run from the crown of the hat to the boot heel. Lightning will have no power to harm the man who wears it. The rod is, also, a protection against violence. A man in Nevada wore one of them. In a drunken row he was shot at seventeen times without being injured, a bowie-knife was shivered to pieces when it struck him, and a hatchet exploded and killed the man in whose hands it was when he attempted to strike the man who wore the Charmed Lightning Rod—that is the name it bears. He took a voyage to San Francisco. On the way the train on which he was travelling was pitched down a gorge fifteen hundred feet in depth. Everybody else on the train was killed, and the cars and locomotive were dashed to pieces, and he walked to San Francisco without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. The man who uses the Charmed Lightning Rod cannot die by violence—it is doubtful indeed, if he will ever die, as no person who has purchased one has yet died." He would have continued, but we interrupted him with: "You wear one of them?" "I wouldn't be without one of them for mine withdll—would sooner do without food and sleep." "And it would be impossible to hurt you while you wear it?" "As impossible as it would be for a fly to eat up the Rocky Mountains." "Will you wait for us for a few minutes while we give some necessary directions?" we asked. "Certainly," was his pleasant reply; "my entire afternoon is at your service." We went out and collected all the men in the building, and told them the circumstances, and each man armed himself at once. None of them had ever killed a man, and each was anxious to enjoy the luxury of trying to do so. We got a neighbor who owns a Russian bloodhound as big as a Shetland pony to bring him into the building. We then marched double file into the editorial rooms. The man with the dog led the way. The noise caused the Lightning-Rod Man to turn his head. He gave one howl and fled through the back door, followed by a volley of shot and the Russian bloodhound. He could run well—so could the bloodhound. We followed them up Frankfort street and across the Park to Broadway. There we stopped. But the bloodhound followed the L. R. M., while our forces returned in triumph to the *Dispatch* office. The bloodhound did not return for two days, and there was a fiendish glare in his eyes as though he had been enjoying himself in his savage way. We much fear that the L. R. M. has been digested ere this. The fate of this wretched man should be a lesson to all agents who think of invading the sacred precincts of our sanctum, or who try to impose on the credulity of the editor.—*N. F. Dispatch.*

THE BOY WHO SWALLOWED A MUSIC BOX.—It was an awful fate for such a little boy. His father had bought for him a miniature music box which played four tunes. It was long and narrow, and not much larger than a ten-cent note. So one day, just after the music box had been wound up, Thomas got to fooling with it, and placed it in his mouth, and accidently swallowed it. When Thomas went down to dinner, certain strange strains of mysterious music seemed to be wafted from under the table, and the food became cold while the family groped around on the floor trying to discover whence the sound came. But the truth was discovered at last. While the family was at prayers that evening Thomas got the hiccups, and the music box started off, all of a sudden, with "Listen to the Mocking Bird." Whereupon his father rose from his knees, and grasped Thomas by the hair, and shook him up a lot, and asked him what he meant. They tried their best to get the music box up, but it stuck fast, and every time they would pour some new kind of an emetic down Thomas' throat the machine would give a sort of a fresh spurt, and grind out "Home Sweet Home," or "Thou'l Never Cease to Love." And so they were compelled to permit that music box to remain upon the interior, and it made him miserable, because just as likely as not while he was lying asleep in bed in the middle of the night, the melody works inside would begin to revolve and would play "Kathleen Mavourneen" for two or three hours, unless the peg happened to slip, when it would switch back again on "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and rattle that tune out until Tommy's brother would kick him out of bed in wild despair and make him feel miserable. And the same way when he went to church. Very likely, right in the midst of the most solemn part of service, when every thing has hushed, that undigested harmonious would give a preliminary wurr and reel off "Thou'l Never Cease to Love." And it will kill him. Unless that music box can be got out Thomas will die.

A FUNNY incident occurred at a Detroit barber's shop the other day. An old negro rose from his seat to take one of the barber's chairs, when, looking at one of the large pier glasses, he saw, as he supposed, another man about to take the chair. The old darkey at once apologized for rising out of his turn, and was about to sit down, when he observed his mysterious image about to do the same. He again arose, and the mysterious stranger followed. This was repeated two or three times, much to the darkey's disgust, and he yelled out: "If it's your turn, why don't you sit down?" amid shouts of laughter from the rest of the customers.

OPEN WINDOWS AT NIGHT.—Very much has been written on this subject, and written unwisely; the facts are that whoever sleeps uncomfortably cool will get sick. To hoist a window sky-high when the mercury is at zero, is an absurdity. The cooler a sleeping apartment is, the more unhealthy it becomes, because cold condenses carbonic acid, formed by the breathing of the sleeper. It settles near the floor, and is re-breathed. Hence, we must be governed by circumstances. The first thing is, you must be comfortably warm during sleep, otherwise you are not refreshed, and inflammation of the lungs may be produced, and life destroyed within a few days. An open door and an open fire-place are sufficient for ordinary purposes in cold weather.

When outer windows are opened, it is well to have them down at the top for two or three inches, and up at the bottom for the same space. In miasmatic localities—and those are along water courses, beside mill-ponds, marshes, bayous, river bottoms, flat lands, and the like—it is important, from the first of August until several severe frosts have been noticed, to sleep with all external doors and windows closed, because the cool air of sunset causes the condensation of the emanations which were caused by the heat of the noonday sun to rise far above the earth. This condensation makes the air "heavy" at sundown, yet heavier by the greater solidification of the emanations by cold; and these resting on the surface of the earth in their more concentrated and malignant form, are breathed into the lungs, and swallowed into the stomach, corrupting and poisoning the blood with great rapidity.

By daylight these condensations are made so compact by the protracted coolness of the night, that they are too near the surface of the earth to be breathed into the system; but as the sun begins to ascend, these heavy condensations, miasma, begin to rise again to the height of several feet above the ground, and are freely taken into the system by every breath and swallow; hence the hours of sunrise and sunset are the most unhealthful of the twenty-four in the localities named; and noontide, when the sun is hottest, is the most healthy portion of the day, because the miasm is so much rarified that it ascends rapidly to the upper regions.

The general lessons are, 1st. Avoid exposure to the out-door air in miasmatic localities for the hours including sunrise and sunset. 2d. Have a blazing fire on the hearth of the family room at those hours, to rarify and send the miasma upward. 3d. Take breakfast before going out of doors in the morning, and take tea before sundown; then, being out after night is not injurious.

KISSING MADE EASY.—They have been indulging in a singular custom, the past Easter holidays, in Russia. In that country, Easter is called the great kissing season. Among the unsophisticated Russians the practice is universal between friends, or between masters and servants. It still holds good in court; and on Easter Sunday, from about half past one till three, the Emperor was seen in the Chapel of the Winter Palace going through an ordeal which, in spite of his perseverance and good humor, must have sorely tried his patience. Think of the number of kisses he had bestowed upon him during that hour and a half. There were first, the officiating priests; then the members of the Council of State; next the Senators; then all the general officers in St. Petersburg—whose name is legion; then the officers of the Imperial Guard above the rank of Major. Of the officers of lower rank only a certain number are sent by each regiment. These are followed by those of the fleet, the same distinction being made between the superior ranks as in the army, while lastly come the officers of the Imperial household. To each individual of this multitude the Emperor gives two kisses, one on each cheek—three being the canonical number according to Russian etiquette—but that would take too much time in the present instance. In ordinary Russian society the custom is to present an egg to a friend the first time you meet him or her—most generally *her*—after twelve o'clock on Easter night. The one who presents the egg exclaims, "Christ is risen!" The other answers, "Is he risen indeed?" and the three kisses follow. Of course, the second one has generally an egg to present in return. Timid swains eagerly take advantage of this custom to obtain the privilege of embracing some fond object whom they would be otherwise too bashful to approach. These eggs are of all kinds—some, simple hen's eggs gilded or silvered, or colored red, blue, or violet; some, sugar eggs, embellished with all kinds of fanciful designs.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A HORSE.—A recent French paper relates an extraordinary punishment inflicted by a horse upon its master for an act of brutality by the latter to one of the animal's stable companions. A carrier named B——, at no time tender in his treatment of his four-footed servants, returned one night in a state of semi-intoxication from Mornant to Givors. The man's natural barbarity was at this time aggravated by the drink he had taken, and being dissatisfied with the efforts of one of the horses—a poor hack which had almost served its time—he decided that the animal was not worth his food, and resolved to put an end to it. For that purpose he tied the poor brute to a tree, and taking a massive lever used in moving goods, he struck the animal several blows on the head, until the unfortunate creature sank to the ground insensible. The master, thinking the animal was dead, left it on the spot, intending to move the body next day. The horse, however, recovered his senses a short time after, found its way home, and entered the courtyard at daybreak. Its arrival was welcomed by the neighing of its companions in the stable, which noise awakened the master, who was now furious at having failed in his cruel purpose. He tied up the animal afresh, and commenced again to shower blows on its head. This act of brutality was committed in sight of two other horses in the stable; and at length one of them, a young animal, became so frantic with rage, that it broke its halter, and rushing on the man, seized him in its jaws, and after shaking him violently, threw him down, and trampled on him with such fury that had not the man's cries brought some persons to his aid, the master would certainly have been killed.

A MAN from one of the rural districts recently went to Washington to see the sights. A member of the House, whose constituent he was, said: "Come up to-morrow and I will give you a seat on the floor of the House." "No, you don't!" replied Jonathan. I always manage to have a cheer to set on at home, and I bet I hain't come to Wash'n'ton to set on the floor! Injuns may do that when they come, if they like, but I, that am civilized, don't do it."

A WEALTHY bachelor having had one or two law-suits for breach of promise, now replies to any young lady who wishes a few minutes' private conversation: "No, you don't, madam. It cuts me to be compelled to doubt the honorableness of your intentions, but that sort of thing is played out. My rule is imperative, and if you have business to transact with me it must be in the presence of two witnesses."

THE UNWEARIED ACTION OF THE HEART.—The effect of everything that touches the heart is multiplied by the intensity of the hearts own changes. Hence it is that it is so sensitive, so true an index of the body's state. Hence, also, it is that it never wearies. Let me remind you of the work done in your hearts in a day. A man's total outward work, his whole effect upon the world in twenty-four hours, has been reckoned about 350 foot-tons. That may be taken as a good "hard day's work." During the same, the heart has been working at the rate of 130 foot-tons. That is to say, if all the pulses of a day or night could be concentrated and welded into one great throb, it would be enough to raise a ton of iron 130 feet into the air. And yet the heart is never weary. Many of us are tired after but feeble labors; few of us can hold a poker out at arm's length without, after a few minutes, dropping it. But a healthy heart and many an unsound heart, too—though sometimes you can tell in the evening, by its stroke, that it has been thrown off its balance by the turmoils and the worries of life—goes on beating through the night when we are asleep, and when we wake in the morning we find it at work, fresh as if it had only just begun to beat. It does this because upon each stroke of work there follows a period of rest; because the next stroke which comes is but the natural suspense of that rest, and made to match it; because, in fact, each beat is, in force, in scope, in characters, in everything, the simple expression of the heart's own energy and state.—*Appleton's Journal.*

WHY CHILDREN DIE.—The reason why children die is because they are not taken care of. From the day of birth, they are stuffed with water, suffocated in hot rooms, and steamed in hot bed-clothes. So much for the interior. When permitted to breathe a breath of fresh air once a week in Summer, and once or twice during the colder months, only the nose is permitted to peer into daylight. A little later they are sent out with no clothes at all on those parts of the body which most need protection. Bare legs, bare arms, bare necks, girted middles, like an inverted umbrella, they air and chill the other parts of the body. A stout, strong man goes out on a cold day with gloves and overcoat, woolen stockings, and thick double-soled boots, with cork between and rubbers over. The same day a child of three years old, an infant of flesh and blood, bone and constitution, goes out with shoes as thin as paper, cotton socks, legs uncovered to the knees, neck bare—an exposure which would disable the nurse, kill the mother outright, and make the father an invalid for weeks. To rear children this for the slaughter-pen, and then lay it to the Lord, is too bad. We don't think the Almighty has any hand in it.

A RECIPE FOR BLEACHING NEGROES.—A "scientist" has at last solved the ancient conundrum "Can an Ethiopian change his skin?" This is the way he proposes to do it: The candidate will be first subjected to a bath of alkaline water. Having been well cleaned, he is placed in a room where a reliable thermometer indicates 120 degrees of Fahrenheit. After fifteen minutes baking, the partially cooked victim is conducted to a bath of chlorine water, at the ordinary temperature. The heat has opened all the pores, so that the chlorine flows in and reaches the coloring matter. To keep it in the pores must be closed. To close the pores the subject must be introduced into an ice cellar, where he spends two minutes in absolute agony, but relative bliss, for the next step is to drop his exhausted form into water heated to 180 degrees. In this the pores open, the chlorine grapples the coloring matter and departs with it, and our colored brother is colored no more.

THE architectural plea for the liberal education in fine building cannot stand the test of all the light of the modern churches. Those wretched heathen who live under that dream of beauty, the Milan Cathedral, are disproof of the fallacious argument. Into our elegant churches the people who most need religion will not go; and last Sunday, as I sat in a velvet bonnet congregation, I kept wondering what all those workmen were doing whom I saw trooping home from their work one evening as I stood on the corner of West India street and Milwaukee avenue. They came covered with sabes from their work in cellars, covered with flour from the mills, black with coal from coal-yard, carpenters with their tools in kits on their backs, masons carrying the hod,—all dirty and coarse, and some of them beastly. Where are they going? What will they do to-night? I ask of myself.—*Chicago Journal.*

WHAT SHE COULD DO.—The editor of the Portland *Transcript* having asked a lady correspondent, who applied for a situation, "what could she do?" received the following comprehensive reply: "I can keep house or a secret; drive a horse or a bargain; tend a post-office, a store, or a baby; make a loaf of bread or a shirt; sew on buttons, etc., or so forth; mend stockings, milk a cow, wash, iron, bake, or brew—is that enough for a woman to do? Then I'll decipher the copy that puzzles you, rewrite the manuscript plain and true, or even if fortune but play me fair, and my sphere points the way of my duty there, take the editor's scissors, his office, and chair. Satisfactory guarantee any day that I can do and have all that I say (and more too.)"

PRETTY HOMES.—Of all the dreary places, deliver us from the dreary farm-houses which so many people call "home!" Bars for a front gate, chickens wallowing before the door; pig-pens elbowing the house in the rear; scraggy trees never cared for, or no trees at all; no flowering shrubs; no neatness; no trimness. And yet a lawn and trees, and a neat walk, a pleasant portico, and a plain fence around do not add to it a great deal. They can be secured, little by little, at odd times, and the expense hardly be felt. And if ever the time comes when it is best to sell the farm, fifty dollars so invested, will often bring five hundred; for a man is a brute who will not instantly yield to a higher price for such a farm, where he thinks of the pleasant surroundings it offers to his wife and children.

A most extraordinary scene occurred in the Police Court of Morant, Rhone, recently. The proceedings were about to commence, when a man named Bittard, a locksmith, suddenly presented a revolver at the head of M. Metayer Descombes, Mayor of the town, and fired. The intended victim had seen the movement, turned the weapon aside, and escaped with a slight wound on the little finger. The assailant was immediately seized, and upon him was found a second pistol loaded to the muzzle, and a large knife, recently sharpened. When taken to the station he coolly declared that he entertained a deep hatred of all administration of justice in general, and particularly of the Mayor.

THE Empress Josephine was very fond of perfumes, and above all of musk. Her dressing-room at Malmaison was filled with it in spite of Napoleon's frequent remonstrances. Forty years have elapsed since her death, and the present owner of Malmaison has had the wall of that dressing-room repeatedly washed and painted; but neither scrubbing, aquafortis nor paint has been sufficient to remove the smell of the good Empress musk, which continues as strong as if the bottle which contained it had been but yesterday removed.

WHITELAW REID, who, by the retirement of Mr. Greeley, becomes the editor-in-chief of the New York *Tribune*, is a young man not much turned into the thirties. Born, like Mr. Greeley, a farmer's boy, and raised in the West (he is a native of Ohio), he has had experience as a newspaper correspondent, a cotton planter, a book-maker, a political writer and a managing editor. He is a combination for tact and judgment, and thoroughly qualified to handle the *Tribune* at this critical period in its career.

A Paris journal tells of a man, recently arrived in that city, who is the victim of a steam boiler explosion to such an extent as to make necessary the following additions to what was left of nature's handiwork after the accident: One wooden arm and two wooden legs, a glass eye, a nose made from the skin of the forehead, a silver jaw, a palate composed of a bit of caoutchouc, and a stomach consisting of a sort of trunk. He will make the tour of Europe as an artificial curiosity.

THE strike epidemic has penetrated as far as Paris. At the performance of Verdi's "Aida," the ballet girls declined to black their faces, as is of course required in Verdi's Egyptian work. A little revolution occurred at the theatre in consequence of their declining to act, and not until various potent authorities had been summoned would the recalcitrant damsels appear with their faces properly colored.

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WHALE BOATS AND BOAT STOCK!

GROCERIES,

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By Steamer from San Francisco,

Potatoes, Onions, &c.

Agents for

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The Fine Norwegian

SHIP "ATLAS,"

Has Just Arived

FROM LIVERPOOL

WITH A

Finely Assorted Cargo

Which is

Now Offered for Sale.

The new Patterns of Prints are especially good.

The Invoices include a FULL VARIETY of

Cottons,
Woollens,
Linens,
Saddlery,
&c., &c.

....ALSO....

FINE ALE, WHISKEY, WINES!

Bar and Hoop Iron,
Fencing Wire,
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Three Superior London made Upright

PIANO FORTES!

Welsh Steam Coals, &c, &c.

On Hand,

EX ROBERT COWAN.—VICTORIA BRICK.
BARRELS NEW RED SALMON.

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NOTICE!

GENUINE FRENCH SCREWED BOOTS

GENUINE FRENCH SCREWED BOOTS

GENUINE FRENCH SCREWED BOOTS

A splendid assortment of the above celebrated FRENCH CALF SCREWED BOOTS just received; also, a few more left of FRENCH CALF GAITERS, which will be sold at the Lowest Possible Price.

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HAS DONE MORE BUSINESS during the past year than any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

Had an income in 1870 of....$7,500,000

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Booth's Best English Portland Cement,
Danish Portland Cement,
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For Sale or Rent!

The Desirable Dwelling-house lately occupied by C. H. Lewers, situated on Kukui Street. For particulars, inquire of

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Honolulu, July 24, 1872. 25-tf

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SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS!

—Consisting in Part of—

Finest White all Wool 4-4 Flannel.
Finest White all Wool & Angola White Flannels.
Good Grey and White all Wool Flannels, 10x4 Bleached Sheeting.
Thompson's Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Amoskeag Denims, Jeans, Drills and Bleached and Unbleached Cottons.

A Sup'r Ass't of Stationery,

Water Lined Note Paper,
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White Zinc & Lead, in 1, 2 & 25 ℔ container
Paris and Chrome Green,
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Carriage and Coach Varnish,

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Fore, Smooth, Jack & Jointers,
Cut Nails, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60d, Boat Nails 1, 1½, 1¾ & 2 inch,
Pressed Nails, 2 & 2½ inch,
Cooper's Rivets, 4, 7 & 8 lbs,
Copper Rivets & Burs, ¼, ⅜, ½ & ¾ inch, Gimp Tacks,
Iron & Copper Tacks of all sizes,
Best Rubber Hose, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼ & 2 inch,
Centrifugal, Varnish, Paint, White-Wash and Scrub Brushes, Coe'd Tin Pails, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 & 12 quarts,
Covered Slop Pails, Dippers,
Dish and Milk Pans,
Jenning's bits, soldering irons, T hinges, steels,
Hammers, Gauges, Squares, Chisels,
Augers, Sieves, Lime Squeezers,
Yard Sticks, Bung Starters, Axes,
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Eagle Horse, A and O Plows and Points, Paris Plows, extra heavy and strong,
Protexide of Iron, Pain Killer,
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Etc., Etc.

DOWNER'S KESOSENE OIL,

From the Boston House.

And Many Other Articles

☞ ALL TO BE SOLD LOW. 3m

Steam the Great Disinfectant.

IF you want your Clothing neatly Ironed and Polished, send them to the

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If you want to keep your Clothing free from all

Contagious Diseases,

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Prices to Suit the Times

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A Large and Fine Assortment of

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Turkish, Porto Rico and Kanasta Smoking Tobacco,

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A Small Lot of Very Fine Cigarettes!

ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

THE VERY BEST

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CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO!

Meershaum Pipes,
Cigar Holders, &c.

☞ For Sale at the Oldest Cigar and Tobacco Store in Honolulu, corner of Queen and Nuuanu Streets.

6-3m B. I. NOLTE.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, from and after this date, will issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit on

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Best Commercial Paper discounted, and Monies advanced on Mortgages on the most favorable terms.

Cash advances made on consignments of Island produce at the rate of 9 ℘ cent. interest per annum.

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Honolulu, Nov. 4, 1871.—43-tf

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THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS of the Will of the late R. MOFFITT, will cause to be sold at Public Auction, in August next, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

THE ESTATE OF KAHUKU POINT,

On Oahu, consisting of Fine Grazing Land, about 800 head of imported Cattle, 40 Horses, and a small flock of choice Sheep. There is an excellent dwelling house with out-houses and furniture complete.

The paddocks and pens for dividing the stock are unusually complete and extensive. There is a Wool Shed, Wool Press, and every requisite for carrying on the Ranch without further outlay.

For further particulars, apply to

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Honolulu, April 16, 1872. 14-tf

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As Low as Offered by any other Parties.

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At present occupied by Billingham & Co. as a Hardware Store.

It is Completely fitted with Shelving, etc.

For further particulars apply to

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And every Article of utility and fancy connected with the line, adapted to the Counting House and Office, and for Artists, Teachers, Professional Gentlemen, Travelers, etc., on as reasonable terms as can be had here or in San Francisco, among which are the following Staple Articles:

English and French Letter Papers, satin surface and extra fine, plain and gilt edges
Do. Billet and Note, do. do. do.
Do. Letter and Note Envelopes, to match the above
Mourning Note Paper and Envelopes—an assortment constantly on hand
American papers, from the best makers, of almost every description
Enamelled surface and pearl surface Cards
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Tissue and fancy-colored Papers
Morocco and Embossed, and Gold and Silver Papers
Best London Quills and Quill Pens
Steel Pens, from the best makers
English Red and colored Wafers
English Notarial Wafers
English Sealing Wax, red and fancy
Kidder's & Payson's Indelible Ink
Blue, black and red Writing Ink
Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes
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Faber's superior Drawing Pencils
Colored Pencils, Creta levis de.
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Chess Men, Wood and Ivory
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Rogers' celebrated fine Silver Steel Penknives, 1 to 4 blades, of pearl, shell, ivory, buck and buffalo handles, of rich and beautiful patterns, imported expressly to order
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A very full and extensive assortment of superior quality, comprising every variety of form and style, adapted to all kinds of business, namely—
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Honolulu, November 1st, 1871. 4-3m

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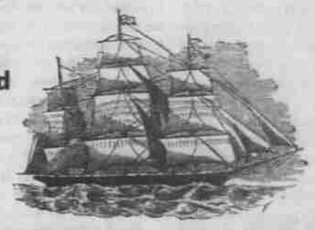

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WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF NOTIONS,

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BRIDAL AND BABY GOODS,

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To prevent a rush these Lively Times, * * * it will not do to say too much independent of making the Trade as wise as ourselves.

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JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE.

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