Hawaiian Gazette,
PUBLISHED
Every Wednesday Morning,
AT SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
Foreign Subscribers, $8.00 to $10.00.
Office.—On Queen Street, in the old Custom House Building, Honolulu, H. I.
Printed and published by H. Baylee, at the Government Printing Office, to whom all business communications must be addressed.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

VOL. VII--NO. 7.] HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871. [$6.00 PER YEAR.

Hawaiian Gazette
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
THIS OFFICE IS NOW PREPARED
TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
For Plain and Fancy Printing,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CASTLE & COOKE,
IMPORTERS AND
Dealers in General Merchandise,
Shipping and Commission Merchants.
No. 80 King Street, opposite Hawaiian Islands. 1y

W. M. WALLACE,
Bill, Rent and Note Collector. Also, General Advertising Agent.
At C. S. Bartow's Sales Room, Honolulu, H. I. Terms reasonable and business promptly attended to. Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M.
References—A. F. Judd, Esq., C. S. Bartow, Esq., Ira Richardson, Esq., Bowers, Black & Auld. 2 3m

H. L. WALKER. ... S. C. ALLEN.
WALKER & ALLEN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.
Agents for the Hawaiian Packet Line.
—AGENTS FOR—
Princeville Plantation, Onomea Plantation, Spencer's Plantation, Waikapu Plantation, Greenwell's Coffee.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company, London.
Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Co., San Francisco.
50-1y7

... T. R. PETERSON.
A. W. PEIRCE & CO.,
[Successors to C. L. Richards & Co.]
Ship Chandlers and General Commission Merchants
Also—Agents for the Punloa Salt Works,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. [1y7

E. P. ADAMS,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [1y6

C. F. NICHOLS, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician.
Corner Fort and Merchant streets. At Office between after 2 ... Residence, 40 Beretania St. [1m6

JOHN S. McGREW, M. D.,
[Late Surgeon U. S. Army.]
Can be consulted at his residence on Hotel St., between Alakea and Richards Streets. 1y6

... F. BROWN
HUMPHREYS & BROWN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
In Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter, &c., &c., Merchant Street, Honolulu. 18-1y6

A. F. JUDD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office—No. 23 Fort Street, Honolulu. [1y7

THOS. G. THRUM'S
Stationery, Cutlery and News Depot and Circulating Library,
Merchant Street, Honolulu. Also—Stencil Cutting, Engraving, Calligraphy and Copying promptly attended to on reasonable terms. 41-1y7

IRA RICHARDSON,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES
Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Perfumery, &c., corner of Fort and Merchant Streets, Honolulu.
Also, Agent for the Hawaiian Soap Co. Orders received, and promptly executed.
Particular attention paid to the Shipment of Goods to the other islands. 9-1y6

A. C. BUFFUM, M. D.,
PORT PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence—under Buffum's Hall, Hotel Street, a few doors west of Nuuanu Street.
Has a good assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Hair Oils, Pomades, Combs, Toilet Powder, Cologne, Bay Rum, &c., &c., which he sells cheap for cash. [9-1y6]

JOHN H. PATY,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds
For the State of California. Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co., Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu. [3-1y6

DILLINGHAM & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Dry Goods, Paints and Oils, and General Merchandise, No. 95, King Street, Honolulu. [15-1y6.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [1y6

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [1y6

THEOD. C. HEUCK,
IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [1y

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [1y6

C. H. LEWERS. ... J. G. DICKSON
LEWERS & DICKSON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER,
And all kinds of Building Materials, Fort Street, Honolulu. 1y6

ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH,
KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.
Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping business at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such other Recruits as are required by whaleships, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Firewood always on hand. 8-1y6

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. 1y6

W. L. GREEN,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER.
Office, in Fireproof Buildings, Queen Street, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. [1y6

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Fort st., Honolulu, opposite T. C. Heuck's. 1y6

C. E. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND DEALER
In Furniture of every description. Furniture Ware-Rooms on Fort Street, opposite Chase's Photograph Gallery. Workshop at the old stand on Hotel Street, near Fort.
Orders from the other islands promptly attended to. [1y7

W. BENNETT,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
King Street, next to the Bethel, Honolulu. [1y7

THEO. H. DAVIES,
[Late Janion, Green & Co.]
IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND AGENT FOR—
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters, British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, and Northern Assurance Company. 3-1y6

HYMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Snow's Building, Merchant Street, Honolulu. [50-1y7

L. L. TORBERT,
DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
Office—Corner Queen and Fort streets. 1y6

EDWIN JONES,
GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER,
Lahaina, Maui.
Money and Recruits Furnished to Ships on the most favorable terms. [1y6

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT,
Office on James Robinson & Co's Wharf.
Continues the business on his old plan of settling with officers and seamen, immediately on their shipping at his office. Having no direct or indirect connection with any outfitting establishment, and allowing no debts to be collected at his office, he hopes to give as good satisfaction in the future as he has in the past. 1-1m

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOLLES & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.
Importers and Dealers in General Merchandise, Queen Street, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
Agents for the Kaanahakai, Hoonaloa, and Kahaoke Salt Works. 2 1y

ALFRED SINGER,
Teacher on the Piano Forte and Singing.
Music furnished at Private Balls, etc. All the latest Music furnished.
Orders left at Mr. T. G. Thrum's, Merchant street, or at the residence of Mr. Singer, next door above Mr. Alderley's, Nuuanu Avenue, promptly attended to. 30 3m

R. WHITMAN
Has Opened a New Establishment, and will give his attention to
Carriage Trimming, Saddle and Harness Making, and Repairing in all its Branches.
Every description of Articles connected with the Business constantly on hand, at
Moderate Prices. Give Him a Trial.
No. 30 King Street, next to Lewis' Cooperage. [30-6m

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.
STEAM ENGINES, Sugar Mills, Boilers, Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Castings,
Machinery of Every Description,
Made to Order.
Particular attention paid to Ship's Blacksmithing.
JOB WORK executed on the shortest notice. [23-1y6

J. S. DICKSON,
House, Ship and Sign Painter,
No. 92 King Street,
[Nearly opposite Messrs. Dillingham & Co.]
Graining, Marbling, Gilding, Calsomining, Paper-hanging, &c., &c., executed on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. 29-3m

WM. NEWCOMB,
DENTIST
Office, Cor. Fort & Hotel Streets. [1y6

CHALLAMEL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WINES,
Spirits, Ales, &c., No. 3, Nuuanu Street, opposite Merchant Street, Honolulu. 12-1y6

A. S. CLEGHORN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Fire-proof Store, corner of Queen and Kaahumanu Streets. Retail Establishments, on Nuuanu Street, and on the corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. 14-1y6

... J. O. CARTER.
C. BREWER & CO.,
SHIPPING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HONOLULU, H. I.
AGENTS—Of the Boston and Honolulu Packet Line.
AGENTS—For the Makee, Wailuku and Hana Plantations.
AGENTS—For the Purchase and Sale of Island Produce. 1-1y6

... A. JAEGER.
B. F. EHLERS & CO.,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Fire-proof Store on Fort St., above Odd Fellows Hall. 37-1y6

F. A. SCHAEFER,
AGENT for the BREMEN BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
Agent for the Dresden Board of Underwriters,
Agent for the Vienna Board of Underwriters. [1y

C. S. BARTOW,
AUCTIONEER,
Salesroom on Queen Street, one door from Kaahumanu Street. 17-1y6

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and every variety of Gentlemen's superior Furnishing Goods. Store in Makee's Block, Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [1y6

AFONG & ACHUCK,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise,
And China Goods, in the Fire-proof Store on Nuuanu Street, under the Public Hall. 49-1y7

D. H. HITCHCOCK,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Hilo, Hawaii. [1y6

M. T. DONNELL,
CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER
King Street, Honolulu, opposite Lewis' Cooper Shop. Will buy and sell second-hand Furniture. [1y7

CHUNG HOON,
Commission Merchant and General Agent.
Importer of Teas and other Chinese and Foreign Goods, Wholesale Dealer in Hawaiian Produce, and Agent for the Paukaa and Amauulu Sugar Plantations. Fire-proof Store on Nuuanu Street, below King. 21-1y6

JAMES L. LEWIS,
COOPER AND GAUGER,
At the Old Stand, corner King and Bethel Streets.
A Large Stock of Oil Shooks and all kinds of Coopering Materials constantly on hand. He hopes by attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed, and for which he now returns his thanks. 1-3m

J. H. THOMPSON,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
Queen Street, Honolulu.
Has constantly on hand and for sale at the Lowest Market Prices, a good assortment of the Best Refined Bar Iron, and the Best Blacksmith's Coal. 28-1y6

F. H. & G. SEGELKEN,
TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS, AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nuuanu Street, between Merchant and Queen.
Have constantly on hand, Stoves, Pipe, Galvanized Iron Pipe, Plain and Hose Bibbs, Stop-cocks, India Rubber Hose—best 3-ply, in lengths of 25 and 50 feet, with couplings and pipe complete. Bath-Tubs, and also a very large stock of Tinware of every description.
Particular attention given to Ship-Work. Orders from the other Islands will be carefully attended to.
Thankful to the Citizens of Honolulu and the Islands generally for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to business to merit the same for the future. 37-1 [1y6

M. BENFIELD,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE BUILDER,
76 King Street, Honolulu.
Repairing done with care and neatness. Also, particular attention given to Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing.
Orders from the other Islands promptly executed. 40-1y6

Carriage and Sign Painting.
THE UNDERSIGNED having procured the services of a competent workman, is now prepared to execute all orders in the line of CARRIAGE and SIGN PAINTING.
In a Manner to Warrant Satisfaction.
M. BENFIELD,
30-6m 76 King Street, Honolulu.

Photographic Gallery.
HAVING OPENED A PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, nearly opposite my former stand, on Fort Street, I shall be most happy to see my old patrons and others who wish for first-class Pictures, and shall try, by attention to the tastes of my customers, to merit their patronage. Also, for sale, Photographs of celebrated personages, views, &c. Pictures of all kinds taken on the most reasonable terms. [32 1y] H. L. CHASE.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, BACHELOR OF SCIENCES AND Arts, respectfully begs to inform the public of Honolulu that he is prepared to give lessons in the French, Spanish and Latin languages. EM. FENARD, B. S. A.
Address Post Office Box 42. 51-3m

FOREIGN NOTICES.

H. W. SEVERANCE & CO.,
General Shipping & Commission
MERCHANTS.
405 Front Street, corner of Clay, San Francisco
32 1y7

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON & Co.
SYDNEY, N. S. W.,
General Commission Agents,
Will attend to the sale of Sandwich Island Produce, and arrange for advances on same.
Refer to { W. L. GREEN ... Honolulu; MACFARLANE, BLAIR & Co. ... San Francisco }
28 1y

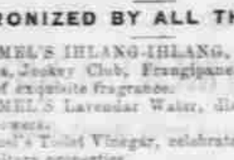
H. B. WILLIAMS, ... B. F. BLANCHARD, ... C. S. MORGAN.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 218 California Street, San Francisco. [1y7] [30

JOHN M'CRAKEN, Portland. ... J. C. MERRILL, S. F. Cal.
M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Portland, Oregon.
Having been engaged in our present business for upwards of twelve years, and being located in a Fire-proof Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Staples, such as Sugar, Syrups, Rice, Pulu, Coffee, etc., to advantage. Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon Market, to which personal attention will be paid, and upon which cash advances will be made when required.
—REFERENCES—
Charles W Brooks ... San Francisco
J C Merrill & Co ... "
Fred Iken ... "
Badger & Lindenberger ... "
James Patrick & Co ... "
Wm T Coleman & Co ... "
Stevens, Baker & Co ... "
Allen & Lewis ... Portland
Ladd & Tilton ... "
Leonard & Green ... " 1-1y6

E. M. VAN REED,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Kanagawa, Japan.
Having the best facilities through an intimate connection with the Japanese trade for the past eight years, is prepared to transact any business entrusted to his care, with dispatch. 17- 1y6

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

RIMMEL'S
CHOICE
PERFUMERY



PATRONIZED BY ALL THE WORLD.
RIMMEL'S IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
RIMMEL'S Lavendar Water, distilled from Mitcham flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Dagung Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor and other Toilet Soaps.
Rimmel's Rose Water, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for balls and parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose-leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.
A liberal allowance to shippers.
EUGENE RIMMEL,
Perfumer to H R H the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76, King's Road Brighton.
Sold by all Perfumery Vendors. 31-1y6

MAUNAKEA MARKET!
No. 4 Hotel Street.
ROBERT LETT begs to inform the public that he has opened the above market and that he has procured the services of
A First Class Butcher.
He trusts that by killing only the BEST CATTLE, and paying every attention to the business, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Beef & Pork Sausages, Bolognas & Blood Puddings
Made to Order.
TERMS—CHEAP FOR CASH. 31-3m

H. VOSS,
No. 3 Merchant Street, opposite the Sailor's Home.]
GENERAL UPHOLSTERER,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a variety of HOME-MADE FURNITURE, which he offers for sale AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, consisting of Sets of
BEST BLACK WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE,
Spring-Back Easy Chairs, Lounges and Mattresses.
Hair and Spring Mattresses, Window Shades and Slip-Covers made to order.
Old Furniture Re-Upholstered,
Repaired and Varnished, with satisfaction warranted.
Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Terms Reasonable. All orders from Ship-masters and the other Islands, will be promptly attended to. 5-1y

J. NOTT & CO.,
Practical Braziers,
COPPER & TIN SMITHS, make every description of work in their line, used on Plantations or elsewhere. They also keep on hand a full assortment of
Sheet Copper, Sheet Tin,
Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire, Copper Wire,
Soft & Brass Solder, Pail Ears,
Pressed Bucket Covers,
Black and Tinned Rivets,
Copper Rivets, etc.
Also on hand, a few more of
THOSE SPLENDID COOKING STOVES
Received by the "Syren."
"Cotton Plant" and "Gray Jackets," together with a variety of Japanned Ware, and many articles useful in the Kitchen. Work on Buildings, such as gutters, spouts, water-pipes, &c. Ship-work will meet with prompt attention at No. 9 Kaahumanu Street. 13-1y6

BARTLETT SALOON,
—BY—
WILLIAM HUGHES,
Corner of Hotel and Fort Streets.
THE CHOICEST AND BEST OF ALES, WINES and Spirits always to be found at the Bar. [22-1y

GROCERIES! GROCESIES!!
Quick Sales and Small Profits!
—AT—
RYAN'S RAILROAD STORE
4 Corner Nuuanu and Judd Streets. 6t

Furnished Rooms
TO LET, at Mrs. T. Thrum's, No. 29 King Street. [49-1ys

Hawaiian Mess Beef,
PACKED on the Island of Kauai, by an experienced Butcher, and warranted as good as any Beef put up on these Islands. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

American Mess Beef,
AMERICAN Mess Pork—In bond, and for sale by [2] BOLLES & CO.

SUGAR & MOLASSES

1871 ... 1871
THOMAS SPENCER PLANTATION,
HILO, H. I.
Sugar and Molasses,
CROP NOW COMING IN, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

ONOMEA PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1871
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1871
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

MAKEE PLANTATION.
New Crop of Sugar & Molasses
NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers by
1-3m C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

WAILUKU PLANTATION.
NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR SALE in quantities to suit purchasers, by
1-3m C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

PACKET LINES.

For Kona and Kau.
THE CLIPPER KETCH
LUNALILO,
93 Tons Register, Henry English, Master,
Will run as a regular packet to Kona and Kau.
51-3m DOWSETT & CO., Agents.

For Kohala, Hawaii.
Schr. Active,
P. MELLISH, ... Master,
Will run as a regular packet to the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

Regular Packet for Molokai.
Schr. Pauahi,
BALLISTER, ... Master,
Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kaunakakai and Pukoo. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or
1-3m H. PRENDERGAST, Agent.

INSURANCE NOTICES.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BOSTON.
ORGANIZED IN 1843.

Cash Assets, January 1, 1870	$8,432,731
Gross Income for 1869	2,933,557
Dividends for 1869	786,000
Premiums collected from 1843 to 1868	$11,093,564
Losses paid from 1843 to 1868	3,236,800

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY OF US.
From the "Spectator" of New York City we extract as follows: "The New England Mutual stands forth as a fitting type of what a company should be in regard to its method of business. Seeking rather to establish a reputation for stability and soundness, than to present novel and promising, but untried and unapproved features in underwriting; conducting all the company's affairs with the strictest economy and adopting only those measures proved by experience to be the wisest, the directors of the company have succeeded in establishing for it a reputation for reliability second to no other similar organization in the country. Yet, great as is the degree of caution manifested in the adoption of every new measure, the company is conducted in a manner fully in unison with the progressive spirit of the age. As regards its dealings with policy holders, few companies are more liberal and honest."
"The business of the New England Mutual is conducted in the most economical and able manner; its terms are liberal and just; its success has been uniform and extended and its perfect reliability and safety the natural consequences attendant upon the possession of such features, and which should be the great desideratum with an insurance company, are in no instance excelled."
For further particulars please call upon
CASTLE & COOKE,
49-3m Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of London.—Instituted 1803.
CASH CAPITAL, $8,000,000 in GOLD.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue policies on Fire Risks (with or without the average clause) on Plantation Buildings and Machinery, Private Dwellings, Brick, Stone and Wooden Stores, Merchandise, Coals, Lumber, ships in Port, &c., on the most favorable terms.
All Losses Adjusted and Paid for here.
For particulars apply at the office of
WALKER & ALLEN,
33-1y Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of San Francisco.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies on Cargoes, Freights and Treasure.
1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents, Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the San Francisco Board of Underwriters, comprising the
California Insurance Company,
Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co.,
Pacific Insurance Company,
California Lloyd's, and
Home Mutual Insurance Company.
Beg leave to inform Masters of Vessels and the public generally, that all losses of Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of the above Companies, against perils of the seas and other risks, at or near the Sandwich Islands will have to be verified by them.
1-3m H. HACKFELD & CO.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of the above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on Cargo, Freight and Treasure, by Coasters, from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa.
4-1y6 H. HACKFELD & CO.

HAMBURGH-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against Fire, on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
4-1y6 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Insurance Notice.
THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH Foreign Marine Insurance Company, (Limited), has received instructions to reduce the rates of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the Lowest Rates, with a special reduction on Freight per Steamers.
THEO. H. DAVIES,
45-1y7 Agent Brit. For. Mar. Ins. Co. (Limited)

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF THE above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on Cargo, Freight and Treasure, from Honolulu to all ports of the world, and vice versa.
18-1y6 H. HACKFELD & CO

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, January Term, 1871—In Banco.

ALLEN C. J., HARTWELL J., WIDEMANN J.

W. H. Davis vs. Charles Brewer.

Ejectment to recover possession of land in Honolulu held by the defendant under Royal Patent of Sept. 7, 1857, and claimed by the plaintiff under Land Award issued to him Nov. 6, 1852. The judge ruled at the trial that he should instruct the jury that the defendant on this evidence was entitled to a verdict, on the ground that a title by Royal Patent was paramount to that of an award, to which ruling the plaintiff excepted, and his exception being allowed, the case was withdrawn from the jury, with the agreement that if this ruling should be affirmed by the full Court, judgment should be entered for the defendant, otherwise that there should be a new trial.

H. Thompson and W. C. Jones for Plaintiff.
A. F. Judd for Defendant.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY HARTWELL J.

Section 43 of the Civil Code which provides that "a Royal Patent shall issue to any holder of an award from the Board of Commissioners," was not in force at the date of this Patent, but the following: "The Minister of the Interior shall issue Patents or leases to the claimants of land pursuant to the terms in which the said Board shall have confirmed their respective claims, upon being paid the fees, &c., unless the party entitled to a lease shall prefer to compound with the Minister, as in the succeeding section allowed." Sec. ix. p. 109, Vol. I, Statute Laws. "The Minister of the Interior shall have power in concurrence with the Privy Council under the sanction of His Majesty, to issue to any lessee or tenant for life of lands so confirmed, being an Hawaiian subject, a patent in fee simple for the same upon payment of a commutation to be agreed upon by His Majesty in Privy Council." Ib: Sec. X.

The award by its terms conveys to W. H. Davis "an estate less than allodial which he can change according to law to an allodial title if he chooses, but if not, he has an estate for 30 years." Section IX above cited gave the Minister of the Interior no authority to issue on this award a Royal Patent, in fee simple, but this he could only do in concurrence with the King and Council on commutation of the price fixed upon, according to the provisions of Section X. The fee simple patent in that case issued, at the discretion of the officers named, "to the party entitled to a lease." This was no mere ministerial duty, and does not make it incumbent on the Minister to compound only with the original holder of the lease under the award of the Commissioners. Neither does the Statute preclude all claims by an assignee, heir or devisee of the original holder. It is well known that patents were so issued under this statute, to persons presenting the original award with a legal conveyance thereof. It has been held in the United States that a land patent may be issued to the heirs of the person who held the certificate entitling him to the land. Shanks vs. Lucas, 4 Blackf., 476; Forsyth vs. Ballance, 6 McL., 562; 2 Wash., Real Prop., 542. This would require evidence that the claimant was the person named in the award, or that he was holding under that person, succeeding to the right of the first holder. To rule that every Royal Patent issued to any person other than the one named in the award is *prima facie* void as against such award would upset land titles and make strange confusion. The presumption on the contrary is, that the Patent was issued to the legal holder of, or to the one legally entitled to the award. The words of Lord Coke apply, that royal grants shall "have no strict or narrow interpretation for the overthrowing of them," but "a liberable and favorable construction of them for the making of them available in law, *usque ad plenitudinem* for the honor of the King." 2 Inst., 49. "And so note," says the same author, "the gravity of the ancient sages of the law to construe the King's grant beneficially for his honor and the relief of the subject, and not to make any strict or literal construction in subversion of such right." Molyn's Case, 6 Rep., 6. Sovereign grants are said by Mr. Justice Story to be construed against the grantee only in cases of mere donation, and not when there was a valuable consideration, which does not appear as requisite to the award. It is not denied that a Patent conveys only a legal title, and leaves the equities open. Brush vs. Ware, 15 Pet., 93. But we merely decide that a Patent valid on its face is good in law as the best evidence of title, and that the equities can only be reached in a Court of Equity, and not by an action of ejectment. Otherwise, a Royal Patent "would fail to be as it was intended it should be, an instrument of quiet and security to its possessor," Beard vs. Federy, 3 Wallace, 492.

The authorities cited in the brief of the defendant's counsel are conclusive, that a Patent not void on its face, or appearing to be issued contrary to law, or without authority, can not be impeached collaterally in a Court of law, and that in order to set aside a Patent for mistake, fraud, or other reason, application must be made to a Court of Equity. Green vs. Liter, 8 Cr., 250; Stoddard vs. Chambers, 2 How., 318; Stringer vs. Young's Lessee, 3 Pet., 344; Minter vs. Cromelin, 18 How., 87; Bagnell vs. Broderick, 13 Pet., 436; Fenn vs. Holman, 21 How., 481; Field vs. Seabury, 19 How., 322; People vs. Livingston, 8 Barb., 253.

Since the foregoing opinion was prepared, the plaintiff's brief has been submitted and examined, which cites the following extract from the Act of July 30, 1854, page 415 of the Civil Code: "Section 3. Any award of the Land Commission not appealed from within ninety days after its date in accordance with the present laws shall be final and binding on all parties, and shall be a good and sufficient title to the person receiving such award, his heirs and assigns, and shall furnish as good and sufficient a ground upon which to maintain an action for trespass, ejectment, or other real action, against any person or persons whatsoever, as if the claimant, his heirs or assigns, had received a Royal Patent for the same: provided that nothing in this Section shall be construed as annulling the Government right to commutation in any freehold award as at present established by law." The plaintiff's argument is based on the assumption that only the original holder of an award could receive the patent, and he does not observe that this award gives, not a patent in fee under Section IX of the Act of 1846, but merely a leasehold interest to be commuted, if desired, into a Royal Patent issuable "*to the person entitled to the lease*," in the words of the Statute, and that this commutatio into a fee requires the exercise of a judicial as well as executive function. The Act of 1854 merely gives the holder of an award as good a title for bringing real action as if he himself held the Patent, but of course gives him no right of action against any to whom he may have assigned his claim; nor does this Act enable the plaintiff to impeach the Patent at law, on the ground of fraud or mistake, or because it was issued in violation of his rights.

The plaintiff's exception is accordingly *overruled*, and judgment for the defendant, with costs, is ordered.

Four-Footed Hypocrites and Criminals.

There was one pony at the farm that had a curious artful trick of shamming lameness when he was driven in a direction which he happened, from some cause or other, not to like. He was a good-tempered little animal, very pretty, and would have been a favourite, but for this perverse habit. His pretended lameness appeared so real and was so distressing to witness that every one felt ashamed of driving him, lest by any chance it was no longer make-believe, but a nail that pricked him, or else that he had sprained himself. Yet no sooner was he put in the field than he was all right again, and would even frisk about as if delighted at the success of his artifice. There were two roads, however, that he never liked, one to the mill and the other to a village in the opposite direction to Downham. But, as there was another pony besides himself, he was generally excused from those two objectionable roads. If, however, after an interval of six or eight months, or even more, he happened to be driven towards either of them, he again pretended lameness, dropped into a walk, and feigned so completely a state of suffering there was nothing for it but to excuse him and turn back. He had been beaten, poor fellow, for his falsehood; but it made no difference, and it was thought probable that he had, on some former occasion, before he came to the farm, been ill-used, either at the mill or in the village, and never being able to forget it, had hit upon this device to save himself from ever going there again. He might, it is true, have been taught this trick for some purposes by a former master or groom, for both dogs and horses are capable of being made the accomplices and even active co-operators in crime, as several instances on record prove. In the first place I mention that of the highwayman's horse, which has been cleverly illustrated by Mr. Harrison Weir. "Between 1750 and 1760, a Scottish lawyer made a journey to London. At that period such journeys were usually performed with horses, when the traveler might either travel post, or if desirous of studying economy, buy a horse and sell him at the end of his journey. The lawyer in question had chosen the latter mode, and accordingly sold the horse on which he had ridden to London, as soon as he reached that place. When the time for his return arrived he went to Smithfield, then a horse market, to purchase a hackney for his journey. Not finding one at first to his mind, he waited till towards dusk, when a handsome animal was offered, but at so low a price, considering his appearance, that he immediately suspected there was some secret blemish or defect which would not bear the daylight. However, after much careful examination none such being found, and he being himself a good judge of a horse, he consented to become its purchaser. The next morning, still better pleased with the appearance of his bargain, he again commenced his journey. The horse had excellent paces, and the lawyer, riding the first few miles on a well-frequented road, and observing that his horse was admired by almost all he met, did not fail to congratulate himself on his good luck in having obtained so admirable a steed at so low a price. By this time he had reached Flinchley Common, then a noted resort of highwaymen, and, coming to one spot in a hollow which lay between two slight ascents, he met a clerical looking gentleman driving to town in a one-horse chaise. The road was solitary, not a creature was in sight, when the horse astonished its rider by making a sudden manœuvre, by which he brought his hindquarters close to the chaise, and so stopped it, proving at once what the profession of his former owner had been, as well as his own complicity in the highwayman's art. The clergyman, believing of a certainty that a highwayman, as well as the horse was at hand, and fortunately not having a pistol to defend himself, or rather as appeared, being of a peaceful turn, produced his purse at once, assuring the astonished lawyer that it was quite unnecessary to use violence, as he was not about to offer resistance. The lawyer spurred up his horse, with many apologies to the terrified clergyman, and went on his journey. In a while, however, they met a stage coach on another solitary part of the road, and again the horse perpetrated the same extraordinary manœuvre to bring it to a sudden stand. But here a different reception met him; a blunderbuss was levelled from the coach-window, with denunciations of death and destruction against the luckless rider, who was now in his turn more terrified than the unresisting clergyman had been.

So it went on through the day. Wherever an opportunity of robbing occurred, the horse offered it to his master, and did the best in his power to aid him. In short, after his life had been repeatedly endangered by the suspicions which the conduct of his steed naturally gave rise to, and his liberty threatened by the peace officers, who were about to take him up as the notorious highwayman to whom, of a truth, the horse had formerly belonged, the lawyer was obliged to part with him for a trifle, and to purchase at a high cost one in his stead, which, though far less beautiful, had not been trained to those criminal habits in which the other had become a perfect adept." My second anecdote, related by Sir Walter Scott, is of a sheep-dog, which had been trained to steal sheep by its master. The case came to trial in 1773. "Murdison and Millar were a sheep farmer, and his shepherd, who, having settled in the vale of Tweed, commenced and carried on an extensive system of devastation on the flocks of their neighbors. A dog belonging to Millar was so well trained that he had only to show him during the day the parcel of sheep which he desired to have, and when dismissed at night for the purpose, Yarrow—such was the dog's name—went right to the pasture where the flock fed, and carried off the quantity shown him. He then drove them before him, by the most secret paths, to the farm, where the dishonest masters were in readiness to receive the booty. Two things were remarkable. In the first place that if the dog, when thus dishonestly employed, actually met his master, he observed great caution in recognizing him, as if he had been afraid of bringing him under suspicion; secondly, that he showed a distinct sense that the illegal transactions in which he was engaged were not of a nature to endure daylight. The sheep which he was directed to drive were often reluctant to leave their own pastures, and, sometimes rivers and other obstacles intervening, their passage was made peculiarly difficult. On such occasions Yarrow continued his efforts to drive his plunder forward until the day began to dawn, a signal which he conceived rendered it necessary for him to desert his spoil, and slink homeward by a circuitous road. It is generally said that this accomplished dog was hanged, along with his master; but the truth is, he survived him long, in the service of a man in Leithen, yet was said afterwards to have shown little of that wonderful instinct exhibited in the employment of Millar." "Another instance of similar sagacity," continues Sir Walter Scott, "was discovered by a friend of mine in a beautiful little spaniel, which he had purchased from a dealer in the canine race. When he entered a shop he was not long in observing that his little companion made it a rule to follow at some interval, and to estrange himself from his master, so much as to appear totally unconnected with him. And when he left the shop, it was the dog's custom to remain behind him till he could find an opportunity of siezing a pair of gloves, or silk stockings, or some similar property, which it brought to its master. The poor little thing probably saved its life by falling into the hands of an honest man."
—*Our Four-footed Friends.*

A Maiden of Sixty-five Marries a Young Man of Twenty-three.—It isn't often that we have to record the marriage of a blushing youth to an ancient maiden; but here is a story of such a performance, related by a St. Louis correspondent:

At a fashionable boarding-house, on a fashionable thoroughfare, in this fashionable "future great city," an incident occurred recently of so unusually romantic a nature as to deserve passing notice. The house was, but is not now, kept by a maiden lady, who, of the temporal allotment vouchsafed mankind, has passed three score and five years, and in the management of her establishment she was ably assisted by her nephew, a bright lad of fifteen summers. Miss B— (for such was her name) unlike most fashionable or unfashionable boarding-house keepers I ever heard of, had, by close attention to business and personal supervision of her household affairs, accumulated a snug little fortune to wit, thirty or forty thousand dollars, and was very comfortably situated.

Last summer a handsome and fashionable young man, apparently about twenty-three years of age, came here from England, and engaged at a high figure an elegantly furnished room and board at the house aforesaid. He seemed to have no business, and for a time paid his monthly bills with the regularity of clockwork. It was noticed, however, that he no longer wore the costly jewelry he displayed on his arrival, and it soon became painfully apparent to the landlady that he was out of funds. She seized upon his costly trunk and contents during his absence one day, which she had no right to do under our laws, and he obtained a writ of replevin for the recovery of his property, and accompanied an officer to the house to identify it. The constable took a seat in the hall while the young man and the lady parleyed in the parlor. The consequence was, the young man came out and paid the costs that had accrued, and gave directions for the dismissal of the suit. He had offered the spinister his hand and heart, which she accepted.

"Was ever woman in this humor woo'd!
Was ever woman in this humor won!"

His father, who was a wealthy Birmingham manufacturer, had failed, became bankrupt, and hopelessly insane, and no longer able to send promised remittances. They were married the next day, the house and fixtures were sold, and he is now engaged in profitable business, all which proves at least that

"There never was a goose so gray,
But some day soon or late,
An honest gander came that way,
And claimed her for his mate."

Giant Powder—Interesting Experiments.—Last Saturday afternoon a series of practical experiments were conducted to test the power and qualities of the Giant Powder. The works of the Company are situated on the Treat Tract, on the Central Road, about five miles outside of the city.

The first experiments were to test the relative strength of Giant Powder with common blasting powder. For this purpose a cast-iron mortar was provided, having a six-inch bore and a six-inch thickness of metal. The mortar was surrounded by a wrought-iron band one inch in thickness and five inches in breadth. Into this mortar, placed at an angle of forty-five degrees, wer placed eight grammes (about one-fourth ounce) of common blasting powder, and 32-pound cylindrical shot. The charge was fired by a fuse, and threw the shot a distance of fifteen feet. The same charge of No. 2, (the poorer kind) of Giant Powder was substituted, and the same ball was thrown 410 feet. The same charge of No. 1 Giant Powder was used, and the same ball was thrown 560 feet.

Next, the mortar was placed upright and loaded with 32 grammes, or 15 grammes less than an ounce Troy, of common blasting powder, and then a 32lb ball which was packed in with sand. The charge was fired, but nothing came of it save a puff of smoke, the ball remaining stationary. The ball was then removed and the same weight of No. 2 Giant Powder was substituted, which sent the ball flying into the air out of sight. This experiment was repeated, and it was found this time that it was in the air 11 seconds. Next, the same charge of No. 1 Giant Power was used, and the ball was thrown still higher, the time occupied in its ascent and descent being 15 seconds. So powerful was the force of this last experiment that the band around the mortar was burst.

A third test was made to prove the non-explosiveness of the powder from common flame. A box containing about five pounds of the powder was thrown into a bonfire. As soon as the flame had burned through the box and to the powder a gaseous odor was discernible, and the powder burned with a pale green flame, but without explosion.

We have heretofore at length described the peculiarities of this powder. It is ungrained, of a yellowish color, with a specie gravity of about 1. It is insoluble in water. The explosion of the entire mass is instantaneous. The force is so great that it cannot be used in firearms.

Fisk, Jr., begs leave to explain what he meant when he threw on the market the phrase: "Gone where the woodbine twineth." The explanation has an air of truth that will obtain for it an acceptance as far as the phrase is found. "You see I was before that learned and dignified body, the Committee on Banking and Currency, and when Garfield asked me where the money got by Corbit went to, I could not make a vulgar reply and say up a spout, but observing, while peddling through New England, that every spout of house or cottage had a woodbine twining about it, I said naturally enough, where the woodbine twineth. That is all. It seems the Congressional cheesewaxes did not understand my delicacy, nor my delicate allusion."

Song of the ice men—"We will gather at the river."

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871.

BY AUTHORITY.

In accordance with the provisions of An Act entitled "An Act to promote Fencing" approved Feb. 14th, 1859 I have this day appointed Messrs. Samuel F. Chillingworth, John Parker and S. H. Mahuka Fence Commissioners for the District of South Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

F. W. HAYSELDEN,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Feb. 20th, 1871.

Australian Subsidy.

The prospects of the Australian subsidy in Congress, for being favorably considered, are somewhat brighter, according to the telegrams received by the *Moses Taylor*, than they were by the last mail. It was the opinion of the merchants of San Francisco that the subsidy would be so loaded with "riders" of other subsidy schemes—those plundering raids upon the public purse—that it would fall of receiving any attention upon its own merits; or in the words of Mr Stow, before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce—

"But because some man (Senator Conkling) wanted a million of dollars voted in connection with some scheme of his own, this mail question was jeopardized. A man who had been on this coast, and had received the hospitalities and courtesies of its people, could yet rise in his place and object to having so reasonable, and honest, and good enterprise considered by the Senate, unless all manner of worthless or questionable projects might be drawn into a vortex with it."

Matters now look brighter, because on the 14th ult. Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, did succeed in getting his measure, the Mexican Steamship Subsidy, passed by the Senate in committee of the whole; and the hope is, that as Senator Casserly did, on the 13th inst., amend Kellogg's motion, to make the consideration of the Mexican subsidy a special order of the day, by including also consideration of the Australian subsidy, that the latter, now the former is disposed of, will take precedence as unfinished business. The telegrams of the 15th, however, do not mention the Australian subsidy, and we must await another mail for any further information on the subject.

It appears improbable that during the few remaining days of the session—viz., from the 16th ult. to the 4th of inst.—that either of the subsidies mentioned can be pushed through the remaining Parliamentary forms of the Senate, and also through all those of the House of Representatives. However, the closing days of the session are famous for the dispatch of business.

The Mexican Subsidy Bill had one feature in common with the Australian one, viz., designating by name the persons with whom the Postmaster-General should contract. That feature was wiped out on the motion of Senator Edmunds, whose caustic remarks are reported to have been as follows:—

"Edmunds moved to strike out all the names of the corporators so as to leave the Postmaster-General free as heretofore in such cases, to contract with the best parties at the best rates. His object was to test the sense of the Senate upon the propriety of limiting the Postal Department in contracting with a particular set of men, no matter how good, in the matter of subsidies. There should be no departure from the plan hereto pursued in the issue of proposals, etc. The inserting of these names would make the people of the whole world, except the respectable gentleman named, that the bill was nothing but a job."

We notice that the Hon. Julius Vogel made an address before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, clearly setting forth the negotiations and views of the colonies on the matter of the Australian steamers, and what he hoped might be accomplished by the promotion of the scheme in the United States. He said that he should at once proceed to Washington, and that he hoped all opposition to the scheme would be smoothed over. That he, however, is somewhat at a loss as to how to overcome the opposition that the scheme meets with, is evident by the remark—

"You (the Chamber) are all, probably, familiar with what has taken place in California and the United States on the matter—though that, perhaps is saying somewhat too much, because there seems to have been a great deal of negotiation going on here which I confess I am not altogether able to understand."

The latest rumor that reaches us is that the steamers of the Webb line will commence on the 16th of March. If they are laid on at that time, without having received a Congressional subsidy—and that will have been decided by the 4th of March—they probably will be under the contracts with New Zealand, of which we have heard, making the ports of that colony the terminal ones, and with the hope that the next Congress will do something for the line. The programme of the route is thus laid down in the editorial of the *Alta* of the 8th. It is not the one originally mentioned in the contracts, but is perhaps, the modification that has been alluded to:

"It is agreed that a line of first-class steamers shall be run from San Francisco to Auckland, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Sydney on the outward trip, and at Port Chalmers, New Zealand, and the Sandwich Islands on the return. The voyages are to be made monthly, and the contract is concluded for ten years."

This route on the down voyage, will delay the mails for Sydney three days longer than by the Fijiis, and by the up voyage, the mails from six to eight days longer. It can hardly be that the New South Wales or Queensland colonies will contribute to support a route so manifestly adverse to their interests.

The New South Wales papers by the Wonga Wonga do not mention what progress their Parliament is making on their proposed subsidy, but we presume the next mail from there will inform us either of its final passage or rejection.

The News.

By late arrivals we are in receipt of the most important news that has reached us since the commencement of the gigantic struggle between Germany and France. Although it was generally anticipated that Paris sooner or later must fall—every heroic effort from within and without to break the iron girdle which surrounded it having proved unavailing—yet the announcement of the capitulation of the city caused the most profound sensation among all classes of our citizens. The news of the capitulation of Paris on the 27th Jan., together with the fact that an armistice had been agreed upon, extending from the date of the capitulation of Paris to the 19th ult., during which time the people of France were to elect members to the National Assembly, to meet at Bordeaux on the 9th ult., arrived on the 24th ult., two days in advance of the steamer. It is understood that the Assembly is not only to take measures to establish a Government in France, but to fix upon some basis of peace, if possible, with Germany. By the steamer we learn that the Assembly had met at the specified time, and immediately appointed a commission to negotiate terms of peace with the Emperor's Government, as will be seen by the following telegram, dated Paris, 13th inst.:—

Everything has been arranged at Bordeaux. A Committee to negotiate a treaty of peace has been selected, and a draft of a treaty has been approved by Bismarck and Von Moltke. The treaty will be signed immediately, and the German troops will then march through Paris to Strasbourg, and from there take the railroad for home. The trains will follow each other as rapidly as possible.

The National Assembly will then adjourn to Paris, and proceed with the reorganization of France.

It is to be hoped that this terrible conflict, which has hardly a parallel for magnitude in the history of the world, is practically at an end.

It is hardly safe to say what demands Germany will make in order to grant peace, many conflicting rumors and assertions being current in that respect. It is probable, however, besides a large money indemnity which France will be called upon to pay, the cession of a large portion of Alsace and Lorraine will be demanded by Germany, besides guarantees in regard to fortifications on the frontiers of the two countries. With her armies dispersed or prisoners of war, her last strongholds captured by the victorious Germans, France must necessarily submit to terms which she may consider to be hard. It would certainly seem that at present to persist in the continuance of hostilities would be hopeless for her.

Not the least difficult task before the Assembly will be the establishment of the Government. No less than four parties are represented in the Assembly, namely: the Empire, the Republicans, the Legitimists represented by the Count de Chambord, and the Orleanists, represented by the Count de Paris, grandson of Louis Phillipe. It is generally conceded that the Orleanist party have a majority in the Assembly, although whether it is sufficient to secure success without a long and doubtful struggle does not seem apparent. It is understood that Germany will entirely abstain from any interference as to the future Government of France.

Among the most satisfactory and gratifying news received by the steamer is the announcement of the appointment of a joint High Commission by the British Government and that of the United States, to discuss and fix upon a basis of settlement of the various questions between the two countries. This Commission consists of six commissioners from each country, the appointment of whom have been announced by both governments. The high positions of the commissioners in the governments of their respective countries, and the mutual respect and confidence reposed in them would seem to guarantee that at last the questions which have, for a number of years, been matters of discussion between the two governments will finally be settled in a manner honorable to both. The amicable settlement of the "Alabama Question" and the "Fishery Question" will no doubt be a severe blow to sensational patriots on both sides of the Atlantic; but such an event, inasmuch as it would insure a lasting peace between the two countries, would be of such incalculable benefit to the world, that it is hardly worth while to consider their interest in the matter.

On the 9th ult. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, opened the session of Parliament in person. In her speech from the throne—which we publish elsewhere—she congratulates that body on the peaceful relations existing with all countries, and the prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the questions with America. She believes that the Conference will result satisfactorily to the signatory powers, laments the continuance of the war, and trusts that the armistice will result in peace.

The Earthquake.

Since our issue of last week, we have received communications from all the Islands of this group, relative to the earthquake shock of Sunday evening, the 19th ult. It is true that we have not yet heard from the districts of South Kona and Kau, on the Island of Hawaii, but we feel confident that, had anything seriously destructive happened in those districts by the shock, there would have been ample time to communicate the fact to Hilo before the departure of the steamer Kilauea.

We beg pardon of our correspondents if we do not insert all their letters at full length, but we shall gratefully avail ourselves of the data they may afford, in order to show how the different Islands and parts of Islands were affected by the shock, and enable those of a scientific turn of mind to arrive at some correct, or at least plausible, conclusion as to its origin and direction.

On Kauai. We have heard from Wahiawa and Koloa, on the south-east side of the Island. This Island has, by living testimony and by ancient tradition, for ages past been unisturbed by the shocks and perturbations emanating from the volcanic centres of Hawaii. Only the faintest reverberations of the shocks and convulsions which have desolated the latter Island, and sent terror into the neighboring Islands, have ever reached Kauai: just enough to note the fact that all the Hawaiian volcanoes were not yet extinct, but not enough to create any feeling of insecurity or alarm in that "Island of the blest." The surprise and dismay, therefore, of the Kauai people may easily be imagined, at being so rudely awakened from their dream of security. We have no data from Kauai as to the apparent direction of the shock. Its motion was of a complex character, thumping and vibrating, as if the houses were tilting from side to side. No serious damage, however, to either buildings or inclosures was done, so far as we have heard. The duration of the shock is thought to have been from 30 to 40 seconds.

On Oahu. This Island has formerly—that is, within the memory of man, or of ancient tradition,—been as exempt from the rude shocks of the volcanic system of the eastern portion of the group, as Kauai. Now and then a shock, emanating from Hawaii, but attenuated by distance, would produce a slight tremor on Oahu, just enough to stop a clock or two, to loosen a little plaster from a ceiling, and to set charitable people speculating upon the amount of damage done on Hawaii. This time, however, Oahu trembled to its core, and though the actual damage was not great in any individual case, yet it was widely diffused throughout the Island. We gave an account in our last week's issue of the shock as felt in Honolulu, and the damage there done. Since then, we have heard from the north-eastern and western sides of the Island, and are led to believe that though the shock was generally felt as one of unprecedented violence and duration, yet the degree of severity, the direction and duration, varied considerably in different localities. In addition to what we have already related, we learn that the belfry of the Catholic Church at Ewa, which was supported by four cast-iron pillars, was thrown down, and those massive pillars broken short off like pipe-stems. To most of those who were inside their houses at the time, the direction of the shock appeared to be from the east, westwardly, varying from north-east to southeast, though several creditable persons who were standing in the street at the time confidently assert the direction to have been from the north-west.

On Molokai. Earthquake shocks on this Island have hitherto generally been of the same light nature and character as those on Oahu and Kauai. This time, however, the shock was indisputably more severe than on Oahu, and it was moreover accompanied by several lighter shocks and frequent tremblings of the ground during the night. Besides the damage done, and already reported, to houses, stone-walls, furniture and movables on the eastern portion of the Island, and along the southern coast-line, we now learn that at Kalae, on the western slope of the main mountain ridge which runs through the Island, the shock was very severe, with a thumping, rocking, tilting motion, threatening to overturn the dwelling house of the occupant. The Pali road, leading down from there to Kalaupapa, was thoroughly destroyed, and several new and dangerous rents made in the pali, preventing any communication in that direction with the people on the low lands at the foot of the pali. The massive stone-wall of the Kalamaula paddock, four feet wide by five feet high, was broken down in several places. The direction of the main shock on this part of the Island appeared to be from Oahu, that is, about west by north, and the duration estimated at about 45 seconds.

On Lanai. From this Island we have received the following letter, which we insert in full:

PALAWAI VALLEY, Lanai, Feb. 21, 1871.

Mr. Editor: We felt a shock of earthquake on this Island on the night of Sunday, the 19th inst., so violent that I doubt not it must be owing to some extraordinary outbreak on Hawaii, and I hasten to send to you, for general information, some particulars of the phenomenon, as observed at this point.

I was roused out of a sound sleep by the first shock, and immediately observed the time to be 10:16 P. M. I found it difficult to keep my feet, and felt a motion and heard a roar and rattle, as though I was in a railway train rushing onward with great speed. My family were reminded of precisely the same sensation. It lasted about 40 seconds, and created in that short time a lively alarm and excitement. Natives rushed out of their huts, calling to one another throughout the valley. Animals as well as people were greatly excited. My frightened sheep ran down the hill with a great outcry; and the low of the dogs added to the din and terror of the night.

This first great shock was succeeded by several milder tremblings of the earth, and by reports or detonations in the direction of Hawaii; and at the same time bright glares of light were observed in the eastern sky, like displays of electric, or other luminous gaseous phenomena, in the direction of the great mountains.

This earthquake is declared by the oldest natives of the Island to be by far the most violent and fearful ever felt by them on Lanai. The shock of April, 1868, was very light here, and barely noticed by a few; but this one roused up every soul on the Island: shook it from vale to peak, and racked and rent its bold, rock-ribbed coast. A great portion of the well-known bluff, Pali Kaholo, has fallen into the sea; enormous fragments have broken off from those towering ocean-walls between Manele Bay and Kawaikoe Point; masses of the red basalt have been torn from the beetling turrets of Puupehe, the lone sea-tower near the south-eastern end of the Island; huge boulders have been hurled from the mountain sides, and the ravines are filled with debris of rocks and trees and slides of earth; several great clefts have been opened in different parts of the Island; and it has been shaken and broken as though the mighty elements of the earthquake were earning and upheaving at its very foundations, and ready to burst forth with volcanic fury, and convert its lovely valleys once more into flaming, sulphurous craters.

W. M. G.

On Maui. Our information from this Island leads to the conclusion that West-Maui was much more heavily shaken than East-Maui, and the south side of the entire Island more than the north. From Lahaina, we give the following:

On Sunday evening, while making a call in company with Governor Dominis upon Mr. Dickenson and family, just as we were about to make our adieus, the house began to tremble a little, increasing in force until the earth rocked to and fro like a tub in a pond, the shock lasting more than a minute, I should think. During the worst of it, Mrs. Dickenson seized the lamps and extinguished them, to prevent fire. I got out of the house, and some others did the same. When the shock was over, we got a light, and ascertained the time to be 10 o'clock 15 minutes, exact, by Lahaina time, corrected only the day previous. I believe every one was affected as by sea-sickness: I was, certainly. I was unable to tell from which way the shock came: Mrs. Dickenson said from the south; Mrs. Dominis said the same; many said north; and a few from the sea, while others said from the mountain.

The motion must have been most severe from north to south, for bottles and glasses were tumbled all over from shelves ranging east and west, while those ranging north and south showed very little breakage. The ground opened in one place, showing a mark in the morning. The Court-house walls are opened, and much of the plastering is down; some adobe houses are pretty much demolished, and hardly any stone houses have escaped without some damage. I have not heard of anyone being hurt, up to 4 o'clock P. M., Monday. Almost everybody owns up to a bad scare, with two or three exceptions of very brave men,—and these appear to have rushed about in a rather unaccountable manner, unless it might be they were hunting for a place on which to stand to maintain a proper balance of the globe. I hope I may never experience another shake like it. The sea did not appear to be affected by the shock.

Another friend writes us from Lahaina as follows:

I have been in this country thirty-five years, five of them on Hawaii, and never have I experienced a shock so severe as this last one has been. On Sunday night, at 8 minutes past 10, I was awoke by the shock. The house was rocking to and fro so violently that I could not get out of bed, and continued for over 1½ minute, though some say 2 minutes. The vibrations appeared to proceed from north-east to south-west. There were successive shocks; one slight one at 20 minutes to 11, and one at 36 minutes to 12. As far as I know, there is not a single stone or adobe house in Lahaina that has not been injured. Our Court-house is cracked in several places, and many of the adobe houses are in ruins. Some people say that a shock was felt on Monday night: I did not feel it, but I decidedly felt one on Tuesday night, at 12 o'clock.

From Lahainaluna we are told that:

A shake of earthquake occurred here at 10 h. 15 m. P. M. last evening, continuing less than a minute, which shattered the walls of my house so that it is doubtful whether it can be made tenable. The building seemed to struggle and rack like a vessel shipping a sea, while bushels of plaster were tumbling, and large sections of the walls falling out. The vibrations seem to have been from south to north. Crockery on shelves lying in that direction was scarcely disturbed, as also a large shelf of medicines, while a wardrobe, standing east and west, flung out its contents, and packages of stationery were thrown from shelves adjacent to the medicines, but standing east and west. An east and west wall of 60 rods is down in twenty places, the stones all falling north. Most of the stone and adobe structures in Lahaina are seriously damaged. Mr. Andrews' house has the north-west corner badly opened, but was held together well by the roof.

From the north side of West-Maui, along Waikapu, Wailuku, &c., we learn that the shock, though severely felt, produced no material injury to the plantations or dwellings. We are told that its main direction there seemed to have been from the north-east, or from the sea.

From Makawao, East-Maui, one correspondent says that the shock of the 19th was the severest that he has felt during a residence of forty-three years on this group. No special injury seems to have been sustained at Makawao. At Ulupalakua, south side of East Maui, the character of the shock would seem to have been nearly similar in strength and duration to that experienced at Makawao and Wailuku.

On Hawaii. From Kawaihae, we have received the following letter:

KAWAIHAE, Feb. 21, 1871.

On Sunday evening last, at about eight minutes past ten, we were terribly alarmed by a shock of earthquake, which appeared to me to be fully as severe as the shock at the time of the Kau outbreak. This shock lasted about 2½ minutes, and was most peculiar in character. It commenced in the usual way, with a rumbling noise, reached its greatest intensity, and decreasing in strength until almost its termination, when it gave a most violent shake and suddenly ceased, seeming to me as if two earthquakes had merged in one. It has thrown down nearly all the stone walls in the district. Marshal Parke (who arrived here last night from Kona,) reports that the earthquake was very severely felt in Kailua,—in fact drove him out of the Governess' house, he fearing that it was about to fall. He also reports shocks of earthquake at 7 o'clock 11 minutes on Friday evening, 17th inst., and on Saturday morning, at 5 o'clock. Neither of these shocks were perceptible here. We anxiously await news of our Hilo friends.

At Waimea, inland from Kawaihae, the shock would seem to have been some degrees less severe than on the sea-board; and crossing the Island to Hilo, we learn from that town that the shock, though passably strong, was not of a character to create any special alarm.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, February 9th.—Parliament re-assembled to day. Following is the Queen's speech delivered at the opening of the session.

Lords and gentlemen.—At an epoch of such moment to the future fortunes of Europe, I am especially obliged to avail myself of your counsels. The war which broke out in the month of July, between France and Germany, has raged until within the last few days with unremitting and likewise unexampled force; and its ravages may be renewed after a few days more, unless moderation and forethought, prevailing over all impediments, shall sway the councils of both the parties whose well being is so fatally concerned. At the time when you separated, I promised a constant attention to the subject of neutral obligations, and I undertook to use my best endeavors to prevent the enlargement of the war and to contribute, if opportunity should offer, to the restoration of an early and honorable peace. In accordance with the first of these declarations, I have maintained the right and strictly discharged the duties of neutrality within the sphere of the two countries, originally engaged. Cherishing with care the cordiality of my relations with the belligerents, I have forbore from whatever might have been construed as gratuitous or unwarranted interference between the parties, neither of whom had shown a readiness to propose terms of accommodation, such as would bear promise of acceptance by the other. I have been unable on more than one occasion to contribute towards placing the representatives of the two contending countries in confidential communication, but until compelled by the surrender of Paris no further result had been obtained. The armistice now being employed for the convocation of an assembly in France, has brought about a pause in the constant accumulation on both sides of human suffering, and has rekindled the hope of a complete accommodation. I pray that this suspension may result in a peace compatible for the two great and brave nations involved—with security and with honor, and likely, therefore, to command the approval of Europe, and to give reasonable hopes of a long duration. It has been with concern that I have found myself unable to accredit myself with an ambassador in a formal manner to the Government of Defence which has refused in France since the revolution of September, but neither the harmony nor the efficiency of the correspondence of the two members has been in the slightest degree impaired.

The King of Prussia has accepted the title of Emperor of Germany, at the instance of the chief authorities of the nation. I have offered my congratulations on an event which bears testimony to the solidity and independence of Germany, and which I trust may be found conductive to the stability of the European system.

I have endeavored in correspondence with other Powers of Europe to uphold the sanctity of treaties and to remove any misapprehension as to the binding character of their obligations. It was agreed by the Powers which had been parties to the treaty of 1856 that a Conference should meet in London. This Conference has now been for some time engaged in its labors, and I confidently trust that the result of its deliberations will be to uphold both the principles of public right, and the general policy of the treaty; and at the same time by the revision of some of its conditions in a fair and conciliatory spirit to exhibit a cordial co-operation among the Powers with regard to the Levant, and greatly regret that my earnest efforts have failed to procure the presence at the Conference of any representative of the French nation, which was one of the chief parties to the treaty of 1856, and which must ever be regarded as a principal and indispensable member of the great Commonwealth of Europe.

The lessons of military experience afforded by the present war have been numerous and important. The time appears appropriate for turning such lessons to account, by efforts more decisive than heretofore, at practical improvement. In attempting this, you will not fail to bear in mind the special features in the position of this country, so favorable to the freedom and security of the people, and if the changes from a less to a more effective and elastic system of defensive military preparations shall be found to involve at least for a time an increase of various charges, your prudence and patriotism will not grudge the cost so long as you are satisfied that the end is important and the means judicious. No time will be lost in laying before you a bill for the better regulation of the Army and the auxiliary land forces of the Crown, and I hardly need commend it to your anxious and impartial consideration.

At different times several questions of importance have arisen, which are not yet adjusted, and which materially affect the relations between the United States and the Territories and people of British North America. One of them in particular which concerns the fisheries calls for an early settlement lest the possible indiscretion of individuals should impair the neighborly understanding which it is on all grounds so desirable to cherish and maintain. I have therefore engaged in an amicable communication with the President of the United States in order to determine the most convenient mode of treatment for these matters. I have suggested the appointment of a joint comission, and I have agreed to a proposal of the President that this comission shall be authorized at the same time and in the same manner to receive the consideration of the American claims growing out of the circumstances of the late war. This arrangement will by common consent include all claims for compensation which have been or may be made by each Government or by its citizens upon the other.

The establishment of a Prince of the House of Savoy on the throne of Spain by the free choice of the popularly elected Representatives of the Spanish Nation, I trust will ensure for that country, which has passed with so much temperance and self-control, through a prolonged and trying crisis, the blessings of a stable government.

I am not able to state that the inquiry which was instituted by the Government of Greece into the history of the shocking murders perpetrated during the last spring at Dolee, has reached a termination answerable in all respects to my just expectations; but I shall not desist from my endeavors to secure the complete attaintment of the objects of the inquiry. Some valuable results, however, have in the meantime been obtained for the exposure and the suppression of a lawless and corrupting system which has so long afflicted the Greek peninsula.

The anxiety which the massacre at Tientsin on the 21st of June last called forth, has happily been dispelled, and while it be my earnest endeavor to provide for the security of my subjects and their trade in those remote quarters, I count on your concurrence in the policy that I have adopted of recognizing the Chinese Government as entitled to be dealt with in its relations with the country in a conciliatory and forbearing spirit.

The Parliamentary recess has been of anxious interest in regard to foreign affairs, but I rejoice to acquaint you that my relations are, as hereto, those of friendship and good understanding with the Sovereigns and States of the civilized world.

Papers illustrative of the conduct of my Government in relation to the several matters on which I have summarily touched will be duly laid before you.

In turning to domestic matters, I have first to inform you that I have approved of a maraiage between my daughter, the Princess Louisa, and the Marquis of Lorne, and I have declared my consent to this union in a council of gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The revenue of the country flourishes, and the condition of trade and industry may, though with partial drawbacks, be declared satisfactory. The estimates of the coming year will be promptly laid before you.

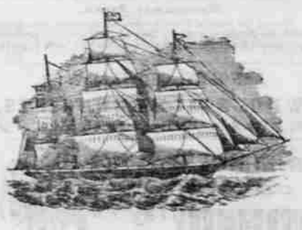
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. HACKFELD & CO

Offer for Sale,

BY THE

Hawaiian Bark 'KA MOI,'



From London.

THE FOLLOWING

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

Selected with Great Care

FOR THIS MARKET

—CONSISTING OF—

ENGLISH PRINTS, Fancy Lilac, & Mourning,
Satining Prints, Twilled chintz Prints,
Fancy Muslins, Victoria Lawns, mosquito netting,
Superior black Cobourg, black Alpacca,
French Merinos and Crape, woolen dress Goods,
Black and blue Broad Cloth,
Italian Cloths,
White Moleskins,
White Drills,
White Duck,
Black Haircloth,
White Shirting and Longcloth,
Turkey Red Cloth,
Brown and Blue Cotton Drills, heavy
Brown and Blue Cotton, Ticking,
Blue Denims, very heavy,
Blankets, large size assorted colors,
Bleached Linen Sheeting,
Blue Alhambra Red Quilts,
White Bed Quilts,
Fine Linen Imperials,
White Linen & Cotton Turkey Towels,
Superior Linen Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Turkey Red & Yellow Hd'kfs.
Plain White Flannel,
Blue Twilled Saxony Flannel,
White Merino Socks,
Grey Mixed Socks,
Ladies' White Hose,
Fancy Damask Table Covers,
Black Silk Neckties,
Fancy Alpacca Blouses,
Fine Linen Bosom Shirts,
White Cotton Shirts,
Fancy Calico Shirts,
Hickory Shirts.
Heavy Merino Under Shirts,
Silk Um'lt. Under Shirts,
Brown Cotton Under Shirts,
Turkey Red Suspenders,
Black Silk Umbrellas,
Black Silk Elastics,
Blue Cotton Thread.
Woolen & Cotton Girths,
Feather Duster,
Boiled Linseed Oil.
White Zinc Paint,
Ground White Lead, Red Ochre,
and Venetian Red.
Burlaps, Sail Twine,
Scotch Hemp Canvas,
Russia Duck, light & heavy.
Bright Fencing Wire,
Hoop Iron, from ¾ in. to 1½ in.
Tinned Saucepans with Covers,
Babbits Metal,
Galvanized Gas Pipes, ¾ to 4 in.
Galvanized Iron Buckets and Tubs,
Cabin Lamps and Lanterns,
C. C. Iron with brass guards,
Fine Pocket Knives and Steel Scissors,
Crushed Sugar,
French Chocolate,
French Prune au naturel,
Malaga and Sultana Raisins,
Currants in Jars,
Salad Oil,
Codliver Oil,
Curry Powder,
Essences of Shield Almonds.
Liverpool Salt,
Sausages in Tins,
Wiltshire Loaf Cheese,
Dutch Loaf Cheese,
Malt Vinegar in Demijohns and Barrels,
Cream of Tartar,
Seed Biscuits,
Gin in Baskets and Boxes,
Rum in Barrels,
India Coope & Co., Ale,
Claret in Boxes,
Rhine Wine,
Schiedam Aromatic Schnappe,
Dunville Irish Whiskey,
Manila Horse Rope,
Stockholm Tar,
Pitch in half Barrels,
Portland Cement,
Fire Bricks square and arch,
Blacksmith Coal,
Mantz Yellow Metal and Composition Nails,
Best Rifle Powder in ¼ lb Tins,
1,000 bbls New Oil Shooks,
100 Tons West Hartley Steam Coal. 2-3m

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

OFFER TO THE TRADE

A Large and well Assorted Stock

—OF—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ex Late Arrivals,

At Reasonable Rates and on Liberal Terms to Suit the Times.

1-2m

THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL FORTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS IN CASH,

The Largest Company in the World!

THE ASSETS, RECEIPTS, DIVIDENDS, (AND ENTIRE SYSTEM) ARE ALL CASH.

POLICIES---Non Forfeitable and Exempt from Execution

J. R. HELEN,

Special Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

E. P. ADAMS, Local Agent. 6-1m

PACKET LINES.

For San Francisco.

The Fine British Barque

VIOLETTE,

WILSON, ... Master,

Will be despatched positively on the 6th of March. For freight or passage, apply to

6-2t THEO. H. DAVIES, Agent.

For Sydney.

THE FINE BRITISH BARQUE

CASTLEHOW,

CAMPBELL, ... Master.

Is now loading for the above port, and will be despatched on or about Saturday, the 11th of March. For Freight, apply to

7 THEO. H. DAVIES, Agent.

For Tahiti.

THE BRITISH BRIG

SUSAN,

HUGHES, ... Master,

Will sail on or about the 6th of March. For Freight or Passage, apply to

7 THEO. H. DAVIES, Agent.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco.

The fine Clipper Barkentine

GRACE ROBERTS,

KNACKE, Master,

Is now ready to receive cargo, and will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WALKER & ALLEN,

6 Agents.

For Hong Kong.

The A 1 Clipper Bark

NABOB,

J. H. SHATSWELL, ... Master.

Will sail for the above port with dispatch.

The "Nabob" being under the American Flag, shippers will not be obliged to pay a war risk. For freight or passage, apply to

4 C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

The North Pacific Transportation Company's

SAN FRANCISCO & HONOLULU LINE.

The Company's Splendid Steamship

MOSES TAYLOR,

R. S. FLOYD, . . . Commander,

Will Leave San Francisco

On or about ..... February 15th

Will Leave Honolulu

On or about..... February 28th

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

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

Insurance guaranteed at Lower Rates than by Sailing Vessels. Particular care taken of Shipments of Fruit.

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

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

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

1-3m H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

The California, New Zealand and Australian Mail Line of Steam Packets.

The Splendid Steamships

WONGA WONGA,

1450 tons..... Stewart, Com'r,

CITY of MELBOURNE,

1200 tons..... T. Grainger, Com'r,

—AND—

CITY of ADELAIDE,

Will run regularly between Honolulu and the above ports, connecting at Honolulu with the North Pacific Transportation Co's Steamers.

—AGENTS AT—

HONOLULU..... W. L. GREEN.
AUCKLAND..... H. M. JERVIS
SYDNEY..... H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

14 3m

FRESH GROCERIES!

RECEIVED PER

STEAMER OF THE 25th ULT.

G. Extra Family Flour,
G. G. Extra Wheat Meal,
Oat Meal, Rye Meal,
HUMBOLDT POTATOES,
CALIFORNIA ONIONS,
Hatch's Cream Cheese,
California Hams and Bacon,
Kitts Eastern Tongues and Sounds,
Cutting's Pickles in five-gallon kegs.
Hf bbls Columbia River Salmon,
Hf bbls best Family Pork,
California Golden Syrup,
Cutting's Table Fruits, assorted,
New Pacific Codfish,
Almonds and Walnuts,
OATS, BRAN AND WHEAT,
Smoked Beef, Smoked Salmon,
All kinds of Crackers and Cakes,
Beets and Turnips,
Half and whole boxes Salmon Bread, etc., etc.,

For sale a lowest rates at the Family Feed Store.

JUDD & LAYTON,

6-1m No. 52 Fort Street.

RED SALMON, in barrels.—A small lot of very good quality, but as good as the average that is for sale about town. Call at

2 BOLLES & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands, in Equity. In the matter of the Estate of Her late Majesty H. K. KAPAKUHAILI, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.—Before the Hon. A. S. Hartwell, Vice Chancellor.

On reading and filing the petition of James W. Austin and Charles Kanalua, Administrators of the Estate of Her late Majesty H. K. Kapakuhaili, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, showing that there are certain claims against the Estate of said deceased, amounting to seven thousand five hundred and forty-one and 94-100 dollars, now due and payable, and that there is insufficient personal property for the payment thereof, and that the said Administrators desire to pay the same and hereby to avoid numerous and expensive suits and finally to be enabled to settle their accounts as such Administrators, and praying to be authorized to sell certain real estate of the deceased, situated on Richard street and King Street, Honolulu, Oahu, and described in said petition at public auction to the highest bidder.

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1871 at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Justice at Chambers in the Court House in 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 granted, also that this order in the English and Hawaiian languages be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and AU OKOA newspapers published in Honolulu for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
Justice Supreme Court.

Attest: L. McCULLY, Clerk.
Dated Honolulu, Feb. 20th, 1871. 7-3t.

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands, in Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Her late Majesty H. K. KAPAKUHAILI, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.—Before the Hon. A. S. Hartwell, at Chambers.

On reading and filing the petition of James W. Austin and Charles Kanalua, Administrators of the Estate of Her late Majesty H. K. Kapakuhaili, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, showing that certain claims against the estate set forth in schedule annexed to said petition were presented to the petitioner duly authenticated with necessary vouchers and by them approved and praying that upon a day to be appointed, the same may be examined and approved by the Court.

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 17th day of March A. D. 1871 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 the said petition, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the said claims should not be approved by the Court, and that this order be published in the English and Hawaiian languages in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and AU OKOA newspapers published in Honolulu for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

(Signed) ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
Justice Supreme Court.

Attest: L. McCULLY, Clerk.
Dated Honolulu, Feb. 20th, 1871. 7-3t.

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Estate of W. N. LADD, of Honolulu, deceased.—order of Notice of Petition to allow the account of Administrator. Before Mr Justice Hartwell in Chambers.

On reading and filing the petition of Joseph G. Carter, Administrator of the Estate of W. N. Ladd, late of Honolulu, deceased, that his first account as such Administrator may be allowed.

It is ordered by the Court, that FRIDAY, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1871 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon be and the same hereby is appointed for hearing the said petition before the said Justice at his Chambers in Honolulu, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and that notice thereof be given by publication of this order in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE newspaper for three successive weeks previous to said hearing.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
Justice Supreme Court.

Attest: WALTER R. SEAL, Deputy Clerk.
Dated Honolulu, Feb 23d, 1871. 7-3t.

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands, in Probate. In the matter of the Estate of GEORGE E. ELLIOTT, late of San Francisco, Cal., deceased at Honolulu, H. I.

Pursuant to an order of the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of said Court, in Probate, made on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1871, notice is hereby given that WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Honolulu in the island of Oahu has been appointed as the time and place for proving the Will of said George E. Elliott, deceased, and for hearing the application of Daniel Smith and C. G. Williamson for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to them as executors named therein, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

L. McCULLY, Clerk.
Dated Honolulu, Feb. 27th, 1871. 7-4t.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the Estate of F. Bernard, bankrupt, of Honolulu.—In reading and filing the petition of Sanford B. Dole and Thos. C. Heuck, Assignees in Bankruptcy of said estate, asking to have the accounts of said estate examined and allowed by the Court and themselves discharged from their trust as Assignees of the said estate. It is ordered that THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House in Honolulu, be and the same hereby are appointed a time and place for the hearing of the said petition, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said petition should not be granted.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE for four successive weeks previous to said hearing.

H. A. WIDEMANN,
Associate Justice Supreme Court.

Attest:
WALTER R. SEAL, Deputy Clerk.
Honolulu, 14th July, 1871. 5-4t

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

DISTRICT OF HONOLULU, OAHU.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that his office will be closed for the collection of

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 28, 1871.

The bark Mary Belle Roberts passed this port on the 22d, bound for Hong Kong, and by her we received a few papers, with San Francisco dates up to the 4th inst.

The bark Ka Moi arrived on the 22d, after a short passage of 105 days from London, with merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

The Wonga Wonga arrived on the 25th, bringing Australian dates of the 31st ult. from Sydney, and of the 7th inst. from Auckland, with the usual amount of cargo and passengers, to W. L. Green, Agent.

The Moses Taylor arrived on the morning of the 26th, 9½ days from San Francisco, with a full cargo and quite a large number of passengers, to H. Hackfeld & Co., Agents.

The brig Byzantium arrived on the 26th, 22 days from Tahiti, with merchandise and passengers to Walker & Allen.

Our San Francisco dates are up to the 16th inst. Gold had advanced to 111¼. The sugar market was quiet; Sales of choice at 11@11½c; dark, not so much in demand. A cargo of Peruvian sold at 7½c. Rice dull, and coffee drooping. Molasses and Pulu, no sale.

The Wonga Wonga sailed on Sunday, 26th, with less than the usual amount of cargo, owing to the scarcity of Sugars in market.

The bark Comet sailed on the 24th, with only part of a cargo and a few passengers.

The Moses Taylor will sail on the 2nd, and will take a full cargo and a large number of passengers.

The bark Grace Roberts will sail for San Francisco on the 11th prox.

The Robert Cowan will clear for Victoria on the 3d, and be followed by the Byzantium.

The bark Nabob is taking in ballast, and will sail in a few days for Hong Kong.

Our San Francisco correspondent informs us that the matter of the subsidy for the Australian Steam Line was before the United States Senate on the 10th, with every prospect of its passing.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 22—Haw bk Ka Moi, Oberhaus, 105 days fm London, and Am bk Mary B Roberts, 18 days fm San Francisco.
23—Schrs [illegible], fm Hawaii, Mary Ellen, fm Maui, and [illegible] and Isabella fm Kauai.
24—Schrs Ka Moi and Nettie Merrill, fm Maui.
25—Schrs Warwick and Pauahi, fm Molokai. Br stmr Wonga Wonga, Stewart, 18 days fm Auckland, and stmr Kilauea, fm Windward ports.
26—Am stmr Moses Taylor, Floyd, 9½ days fm San Francisco. Br brig Byzantium, Calhoun, 22 days fm Tahiti, schooners Kay and Lilia fm Koolau, and [illegible] Mary, fm Kauai.

SAILED.

Feb. 23—Schrs Lilia, for Waialua, and Annie, for Hawaii.
24—Br ship Wm Le Lacheur, Lucas, for Punta Arenas. Am bk Comet, Fuller, for San Francisco, and schr [illegible], for Molokai.
25—Schrs Mary Ellen, for Maui, Prince for Hawaii, and Jenny, for Kauai.
26—Br stmr Wonga Wonga, Stewart, for Auckland and Sydney.
27—Schrs Nettie Merrill, for Maui, Hattie, for Kauai, Warwick, for Molokai, and stmr Kilauea, for Windward ports.
28—Schrs Lilia and Rob Roy, for Koolau, Kamoi and Pauahi, for Maui, and Fairy Queen, for Kauai.

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco, per Moses Taylor, Feb. 26th.—Judge Lyons, Miss Cara Lyons and maid, Gen E D Keyes, W B Barton and servant, Mr Bonner, N Hymns, H Sundt, George [illegible], F Bringhurst, A B Clark, Miss H S Wager, A S Nichols, Dr C S Kittredge, Miss Smith, Mrs C J Branham child and nurse, Master Robert Branham, Miss Mary Reilly, Miss Kidwell 2 children and nurse, C A Kittler, W J Kittler, J L Spear, E C Bond, F H Williams, George Harper, Mrs L W Bradford, Mrs Stewart and infant, Miss Carpenter, and 15 others. In transitu for Australia, 34 Cabin and 15 others.

From Tahiti, per brig Byzantium, Feb. 26th.—Mrs H C Victor, and 50 Chinese laborers.

From Auckland and Sydney, per Steamer Wonga Wonga, Feb. 25th.—J Martin, A Fennels, G Andrews, Capt Kelly, H J Cooke, and 78 en route for San Francisco.

For Auckland and Sydney, per Steamer Wonga Wonga, Feb. 26th.—Mr Patterson wife and 3 children, and 20 en route from San Francisco.

MEMORANDA.

Report of Bark Ka Moi.—The Hawaiian bark Ka Moi, S. Oberhaus, master, left London on the 5th of November, for Honolulu, with a cargo consigned to Messrs H. Hackfeld & Co. Was three days in the British Channel, after which encountered strong gales from the NW until reaching the NE trades. Saw several vessels, none of which showed any signals. Crossed the equator Nov. 28th, in longitude 29°W. From the equator to latitude 50°S, was twenty-one days—fifty-one days from London. Had very rough weather off the River La Plata. On the 2d of December spoke the North German bark [illegible] in lat. 36°22' S, long. 33°23' W, from London bound to [illegible]. Dec. 14th, in lat. 31° 23' S, long. 41° 30' W, spoke the French bark St. Pierre, forty-two days out from Bayonne, bound to Buenos Ayres. Dec. 20th, in lat. 45° 14' S, 62° 20' W spoke an English bark (signal, H. B. S. D.,) forty-eight days from West Coppice, bound to Valparaiso. Off Cape Horn, experienced very pleasant weather, meeting with no detention in that usually boisterous region. Saw a large number of vessels, but spoke none except Am. whale bark George Howland, Capt. Knowles, on the 3d of Jan. off Diego Ramirez, just out from New Bedford, bound to Honolulu, having taken 80 barrels of sperm oil since leaving home. From 50° S in the Atlantic, to 50° S in the Pacific, was fourteen days. Had the SE trades quite fresh until reaching lat. 21° S, after which had a succession of calms and baffling winds, and occasional squalls, accompanied with much thunder and lightning. From thence to the equator had the trades again, but very light. Crossed the equator in long 122° 20' W. A short distance to the northward of the equator, had a great number of rain squalls, with heavy thunder and lightning. Had the NE trades moderate until within a few days sail of the islands, then got them very strong. On Sunday Feb. 19th, experienced very rough weather, with a tremendous high sea running. Sighted Mauna Kea Sunday, Feb. 21st and arrived at this port on the 22d, having made the passage in 105 days, the quickest passage that has been made from Europe to this port, with one exception.

Report of Steamer Wonga Wonga.—The California, New Zealand and Australia Mail Steamer Wonga Wonga, J. Stewart commander, left Sydney Heads at 1 P. M., on the 31st ult. Experienced strong easterly winds till the 3d inst., then light baffling winds with fine weather. Sighted the Three Kings—on the northern point of New Zealand,—on the 5th inst., at 4 P. M., and was off the North Cape at 2 A. M., arriving at Auckland on the 6th inst., at 10:30 P. M. Left Auckland at 2 P. M., on the 7th inst., and during the whole passage to this port, had a succession of head winds. Sighted Oahu at daylight on Saturday the 25th inst., and arrived at her wharf at 8 A. M., 17 days from Auckland, and 24 days from Sydney.

The North Pacific Transportation Co's. Steamship Moses Taylor, E. S. Floyd, commander, left this port at 5 P. M., on Saturday, Jan. 28th, arriving at San Francisco, February 7th, nine days and fourteen hours from Honolulu. Was detained until the 16th,—on account of the non-arrival of the mails, occasioned by a railroad disaster. Returning, left San Francisco on the 16th inst., and arrived at her wharf here at 6:30 A. M., on Sunday, Feb. 26th.

Report of Brig Byzantium.—The British brig Byzantium, Captain Calhoun, left Tahiti on the 3d inst. After leaving, had the wind light from ENE and fine weather. Crossed the equator on the 11th inst., in 150° W—eight days out. Sighted Fanning's Island on the 12th, wind from the eastward and moderate. In lat. 7° north, took the wind from ENE, very strong and weather stormy, which lasted until reaching the latitude of the islands. From the equator, steered a course in the direct longitude of this port, and sighted this island on Sunday the 26th at daylight, 22 days from Tahiti.

The American bark Mary Belle Roberts, Capt. Spearwater, arrived off this port on the afternoon of the 22d inst., 18 days from San Francisco, having sailed on the 4th, bound to Hong Kong with a cargo of lumber and spars. Stopped for the purpose of landing letters and papers, and proceeded on her voyage. Experienced light winds since leaving San Francisco.

From the Captain of the schooner Isabella, we learn that a large ship under full sail, passed the port of Koloa, Kauai, on the 10th inst., at mid-day. It was probably the American clipper ship Herald of the Morning, which sailed from San Francisco on the 1st of February bound to Singapore.

The Hawaiian bark R. W. Wood, arrived at the port of Wellington, New Zealand on the 22d of Dec, 42 days passage from here. She left Wellington on the 25th of Dec. and arrived at Sydney on the 12th of January, and was expected to leave for Honolulu about the first of February, with a cargo of coal.

Loss of a Whaler.—The whaling bark Massachusetts, Capt. Covey, of San Francisco, while going into Scammon's Lagoon, Jan 17th, struck on the beach, and immediately filled, and finally went ashore on the beach, where all hands left her. The vessel was stripped of everything, consisting of boats, sails, rigging, etc., which was put on board of a schooner, and taken to San Francisco, also the crew, numbering thirty-five men.

Coasting Incident.—The schooner Kate Lee sailed for Hilo from this port on the 2d inst., and since then has had a rough time in trying to land at the plantations near Hilo. She has made several attempts to land, but the weather rendered it impossible. She was at Hilo when the steamer left, awaiting favorable weather. The brig Kamehameha sailed on the 11th for Hilo, but had not arrived when the Kilauea left. It is reported that she has had to put into Kailua through stress of weather. The freighting business on the coast of Hawaii is attended with more difficulty than any other part of the group.

EXPORTS.

For Punta Arenas, per Wm Le Lacheur, Feb 23d.

Coffee, lbs	200	Merchandise, etc., cs	1

Value domestic produce $50.00

For Auckland and Sydney, per Steamer Wonga Wonga, Feb. 26th.

Books, bx	1	M'dse in transitu from S. F., pkgs	12
Gin, cs	2	Plants, cs	2
Sugar, lbs	112,707		
Salmon, bbls	10		

Value foreign produce .... $ 211.00
Value domestic produce 5,803.53

IMPORTS.

From Sydney and Auckland, per Stmr Wonga Wonga, February 26th.

Butter, csks	12	Corks, bx	1
Butter, kgs	49	Mats, bdls	200
Bacon, cs	2	Mdse, cs	11
Brandy, cs	1	Plants, cs	1
Brandy, qr casks	15	Pheasants, cs	1
Brand, bbls	3	Eggs, pkgs	616
Cheese, cs	2	Samples, bx	1

From San Francisco, per Stmr Moses Taylor, Feb. 26.

Apples, bxs	41	Groceries, pkgs	146
Bran, sks	100	General Mdse, pkgs	320
Boots and Shoes, cs	67	Hardware, pkgs	282
Bread, pkgs	233	Hats, cs	22
Brooms, doz	100	Liquor, pkgs	32
Canned goods, cs	108	Oats, sks	43
Crackers, tins	125	Onions, cs	11
Drugs, pkgs	27	Potatoes, sks	19
Flour, sks	3	Salmon, pkgs	274
Flour, hf sks	345	Tobacco, cs	14
Flour, qr sks	1,440	Wheat, sks	11
Furniture, pcs	34	Woodenware, pcs	54

From London per Ka Moi, February 22d.

Apothecaries ware, cs	6	Iron-jack	1
Ale, bbls	40	Kettles, crate	1
Ale, bbls	100	Kitchen Utensil, cs	1
Ale, csks	100	Linens, cs	1
Anvards, cs	2	Linens, bale	1
Anvils	4	Liquor, cs	200
Books, cs	3	Liquor, csks	200
Bolts, csk	1	Liquor, bkts	400
Boots and shoes	1	M'dse, crates	22
Bottled Beer, bbls	2	M'dse, bales	19
Bottled Beer, csks	20	M'dse, bxs	40
Bunting, cs	1	M'dse, cs	37
Bricks	5000	M'dse, csks	237
Babbit Metal, ingots	9	M'dse, kgs	108
Buckets, crates	9	Mustard, cs	4
Biscuits, cs	3	Mats, bale	1
Bitters, cs	10	Oils, drums	100
Boats, cs	2	Provisions, cs	3
Coal, tns	100	Porcelain ware, cs	2
Coal, bbls	1	Pitch, hf bbls	25
Cement, csks	300	Punch, cs	15
Cement, bbls	600	Paints, cs	3
Crockery, csk	1	Paints, kgs	200
Crockery, cs	2	Paints, csks	10
Cordage, pkgs	12	Palm oil, csk	1
Cigars, cs	6	Perfumery, cs	6
Cheese, bxs	12	Ribbons, pkgs	2
Cheese, tub	1	Rivets, kgs	3
Cards, playing, cs	1	Rosin, csk	1
Cottons, bales	37	Red Lead, kgs	4
Cottons, cs	20	Saws, csk	1
Cocktail, cs	1	Saws, cs	2
Cotton Blankets, bales	2	Spirits, bbls	2
Dusters, cs	1	Spirits, demijohns	15
Drugs, cs	44	Scissors, bx	1
Dry Goods, bales	102	Steel, cs	1
Dry Goods, cs	17	Spades, csk	1
Earthenware, crates	6	Spikes, kgs	19
Fencing wire, bdls	25	Stationery, pkgs	9
Fencing wire, pkgs	25	Scythe stones, csk	1
Filters, csk	2	Screws, csk	2
Filters, cs	1	Saucepans, csks	2
Fish-lines, bale	1	Samples, cs	3
Fancy goods, cs	4	Samples, csk	1
Flannels, bales	2	Samples, parcel	1
Glue, csk	1	Samples, kg	1
Grindstones	15	Tools, csk	4
Glass, csk	1	Tools, cs	11
Gas-piping, bdls	21	Tools, bdls	44
Groceries, cs	9	Tar, bbls	25
Groceries, csk	12	Tinplates, bxs	20
Hair Oil, cs	1	Thread, cs	2
Hose, csk	2	Trunk	1
Hats, cs	2	Umber, cs	2
Hams, cs	17	Umbrellas, cs	1
Hay-machine, pkgs	2	Varnish, cs	1
Hardware, csk	1	Vinegar, bbls	2
Hardware, cs	12	Woolens, bale	1
Hoopiron, pcs	151	Woolens, pkgs	20
Hinges, csk	1	Woolens, cs	1
Hollow ware, csk	4	Wine, cs	1
Iron pots	60	Wire, bdls	60
Ironware, csk	3	Wire-rope, coil	1
Ironware, cs	14	Wire, csk	1
Iron, bars	14	Zinc, csk	1
Iron, bdls	47		

From Tahiti, per Brig Byzantium, Feb. 26th.

Charcoal, tns	2	Limes, bbls	5
Cocoanuts	1,500	Spanish, pkgs	2
Cocoanuts, dried, tns	2	Wood, cords	—

Phases of the Moon for March, 1871.

PREPARED BY CAPT. DANIEL SMITH.

HONOLULU MEAN TIME.

March 6th, Full Moon	5	7	7	A.M.
March 13th, Last Quarter	11	42	2	A.M.
March 20th, New Moon	5	20	1	A.M.
March 28th, 1st Quarter	8	15	2	A.M.

TIME SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1st, Sun Rises	6 24 A.M.	Sun Sets	6 01 P.M.
6th, Sun Rises	6 19	Sun Sets	6 04
11th, Sun Rises	6 12	Sun Sets	6 06
21st, Sun Rises	6 7	Sun Sets	6 07
26th, Sun Rises	6 1	Sun Sets	6 09
31st, Sun Rises	5 58	Sun Sets	6 10

We notice that the new Missionary brig Morning Star was launched at Boston on the 26th of January last.

New Postage Stamps.—A supply of the new postage stamps—one, six and eighteen cents—have been received. They can be obtained at the Post Office.

We learn that Rev. Chas. G. McCully, lately of the Fort Street Church, has accepted an invitation to preach for two months in the Congregational Church of Oakland, Cal., which is at present without a settled pastor.

The Detroit *Daily Union* of January 19th, publishes the account of the Saginaw disaster from the Gazette of December 28th, and acknowledges the receipt of the same in twenty days from here, which that paper considers quick time.

The Kilauea.—The travelling community and all who are interested in the movements of the steamer, will bear in mind that she will be laid up next week for the purpose of cleaning her boilers. She will resume her trips on Monday, the 13th inst.

A Quick Passage.—The Hawaiian bark Kamoi arrived on Wednesday last, one hundred and five days from London. This is one of the quickest passages that has been made to this port from the Atlantic side. She brings a cargo of European goods to Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co.

The Mail for San Francisco by the steamer Moses Taylor, closes at the Post Office tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock. The steamer leaves at four. The next mail will probably be dispatched by the bark Violette, which is advertised to sail positively on the 6th instant.

Fatal Accident.—During the last trip to this port of the steamship Moses Taylor, a melancholy and fatal accident occurred to one of the firemen. From what we have been able to learn, the unfortunate man was engaged in oiling the machinery, and approaching too close, he received a violent blow in the breast, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards.

The weather has been very changeable during the past week—one day wet and cold, and the next the sun shining and warm. The result of these changes are that colds are prevalent among our population. The winter has been a severe one, and it is to be hoped that the settled weather which we usually enjoy at this time of the year, will soon set in.

The lovers of the fine arts have an opportunity of gratifying their taste in this respect, by visiting Chase's Photographic Gallery, where he has on view two portraits in oil from the brush of Mr. George H. Burgess, of San Francisco together with retouched photographs—fully sustaining the high reputation of Mr. Burgess as an artist of great merit.

Buggy Accident.—On Monday afternoon, Mr. C. S. Bartow was driving in his buggy and turning around the corner of Beretania and Nuuanu Streets, the horse was thrown off its feet and the buggy upset. We are happy to say that Mr. Bartow escaped with only a few bruises, of no serious nature. The axletree of the buggy was broken and other damage sustained.

Last Evening, Mr. Charles Matthews, who arrived by the Australian steamer Wonga Wonga, en route to San Francisco, gave an entertainment at the theatre before a very large audience. It would be useless to praise the acting of one who has been at the head of the comic stage for over a quarter of a century. Those present on the above occasion will not soon forget Mr. Matthews' finished and mirth provoking delineations.

A Celestial Oddity.—The Chinese, generally, are of a retiring disposition, their chief aim apparently being to attract as little attention as possible. But there are exceptions, even among Celestials. On Monday afternoon there might have been seen, riding through the principal streets, mounted on a lean and hungry-looking horse, an equally lean and hungry looking Chinaman, and on the Chinaman's head was a particularly lean and lanky stove-pipe hat. It was one of the most comic spectacles we ever witnessed, and excited the attention and risible faculties of the boys, who ran after the fantastically-looking horseman, yelling with delight.

The Australian Line.—It is rumored that the Australian Steamers, after the next arrival, will hereafter run through to San Francisco, instead of connecting here with the other boats. Mr. Hall, the originator of the line arrived by the Moses Taylor, having, it is reported, completed arrangements to that effect. He returned to the colonies by the Wonga Wonga, which sailed on Sunday afternoon.

Sudden Death.—A man named Henry Schrober, who was employed at Whitman's harness shop, died suddenly on Saturday morning last. He went to work as usual that morning at seven o'clock, and about half-past nine left the shop and went into the yard. He was found about half an hour afterwards quite dead. The deceased had been suffering from a severe cold, and it is supposed that being attacked with a fit of coughing he burst a blood-vessel, which caused his death. At four o'clock on the same day he was buried. This is truly a startling example of the uncertainty of life—at work, dead and in his grave, all within a few hours. The deceased came here a short time ago from California, where he has relatives residing.

Impudent Robbery.—One of the most impudent robberies we have heard of in this town, was perpetrated last Saturday morning at the jewelery store of Mr. Tannatt, on Fort Street. That gentleman having opened his store, retired to the back part of the premises to perform his customary morning ablutions. On returning, he found that some audacious rascal, taking advantage of his absence, had entered the store and abstracted from the glass case on the counter, several watches. The perpetrator, whoever he may have been, evidently must have been thoroughly acquainted with the movements of Mr. Tannatt, otherwise he would never have ventured on such a daring robbery in broad daylight. Up to the present time no clue has been obtained either of the watches or the thief, but as the number of the watches are known, it is more than likely the offender will be brought to justice.

Exodus of Theatrical Talent.—We understand that by the Moses Taylor, which leaves tomorrow, the following members of the theatrical profession will take their departure for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews, Mr. Joseph Rayner, Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann, and Mr. J. Neill. Mr. Matthews, as a comedian, has long since established a world-wide reputation, and is a favorite in the United States. Mr. Bandmann has also established a wide American reputation, while Mr. Rayner goes there a comparative stranger. However, comparing his abilities with other tragedians we have witnessed, and knowing him to be an old favorite, both in England and Australia, we have no doubt that he will soon succeed in making a name for himself in the United States. Mr. Neill, we understand, purposes leaving the stage for the press, on which he was formerly engaged. Frank Jones, the popular negro comedian, took passage for San Francisco on the Comet, which sailed on Friday last. We understand he intends returning here in the fall with a first-class troupe. Miss Maggie Knight, with her parents, also left in the same vessel.

Editor Hawaiian Gazette:

Sir: By this steamer I have received a letter from the French Government, dated Bordeaux, the 9th of January, 1871, by which the Delegate of the Department of Foreign Affairs acknowledges the receipt of the different sums of money collected in Honolulu for the French wounded, their widows and their orphans. Mr. de Chandordy adds that he requests me to express to the givers and to those persons who have contributed by their co-operation to effect so large a subscription, all the gratitude of those for the alleviation of the sufferings of whom, even in so distant a country, they have contributed. Up to to-day, I have forwarded 9,232.50 francs.

To assure the execution of this commission with which I am happy to be charged, and in which I request you to take part, I make a fresh appeal to your kindness by the insertion of this letter in the next number of your paper.

With sincere regards I remain, Th. Ballieu,
Consul and Commissioner of France.

Honolulu, Feb. 28, 1871.

Late Foreign News.

The mail by the Steamer Moses Taylor arrived here on Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock. We have San Francisco dates to the 16th, and European telegrams to the 15th inst. The Moses Taylor brought the largest mail ever landed here at one time: it covered a full month's correspondence, nothing having been received since the last steamer except the small mail per Comet and a few papers by the bark M. B. Roberts. We give below the principal telegraphic news from Europe and the United States:

AMERICAN.

Kellogg's subsidy bill, authorizing mail steamship service in the Gulf of Mexico, between the port of New Orleans, Louisiana, and certain ports of the Republic of Mexico. The Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Edmunds moved to strike out all the names of the corporators so as to leave the Postmaster-General free as heretofore in such cases, to contract with the best parties at the best rates. His object was to test the sense of the Senate upon the propriety of limiting the Postal Department in contracting with a particular set of men, no matter how good, in the matter of subsidies. There should be no departure from the plan heretofore pursued in the issue of proposals, etc. The retention of three would make it patient to the whole world, except the respectable gentleman named, that the bill was nothing but a job.

Washington, February 14th.—In the evening session of the House the Chair was occupied by Brooks of Massachusetts. Several speeches were read and some members got leave to print their speeches without delivering. There were few members present and the proceedings were entirely without interest.

Senate.—Edmund's amendment to the Gulf Steamship bill was agreed to, on division—24 to 20.

After further discussion, and rejection of the amendment by Davis to refer to Committee the several amendments not materially modifying it, the bill was reported to the Senate—ayes, 29; nays, 21.

The bill as passed directs the Postmaster General to advertise for, and authorizes him to contract with responsible persons who shall be American citizens, upon the best terms for the conveyance of a semi-monthly mail service from New Orleans *via* Galveston to certain Mexican ports; the contractors within 18 months to construct three first-class iron steamers of not less than 1,500 tons burthen each, to be subject to acceptance or rejection by the Postmaster General and approval by commission detailed by the Secretary of the Navy. In time of war or danger, the Government to take the vessels by purchase or payment of a sum equivalent to the interest on the ascertained value of the mail contract, not to exceed ten years nor an annual compensation of $100,000. Reasonable compensation to be paid for the first eighteen months for any pioneer vessels placed on the route.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bills reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EUROPEAN.

Paris, February 9th.—The Orleans interest is believed to be strong throughout the country.

The mortality among the children of many of the respectable people, are causing them to make efforts to leave, believing that the renewal of the war will bring on worse horrors than ever.

The actual condition of the city is little changed. The Champs Elysees is very little damaged. The Bois de Boulogne is destroyed at the entry to the lake, and other parts partly. Shops are slowly commencing to re-open. There is no gas in the city, yet order is good.

The popular sentiment is intensely excited at the idea of the entry of the Prussians, but the feeling is growing gradually more lenient to the enemy.

There is a report that the Prussians sent an army corps on Thursday to carry Belfort by assault.

The railways are getting into good condition again.

The American Minister went away on Wednesday from the city for a few days relaxation from his duties, and he is now in Brussels.

Versailles, Feb. 9th.—The Fifty-eigth and Fifty-ninth regiments left this morning for the South. Prior to their departure the Germans had drawn closer to Paris.

General Chanzy entered Paris on Tuesday. A Council of War is to be held by the chief Generals of France.

There is a prevailing wish in the capital for submission to the fate of war, and Paris is willing to make any sacrifice in preference to the resumption of hostilities.

Accounts from the north indicate a similar feeling. The conditions of peace are likely to be relaxed in severity, if the National Assembly manifests a spirit of resignation, dignity of temper, and a spirit of reconciliation.

The elections go off quietly. Not the slightest interference was made by the Germans. There was not a motion of excitement.

The whole of the Fifth Army Corps are marching to Orleans, and the Eleventh corps are under orders to follow.

London, Feb. 9th.—Then Qeen opened the present session of both Houses of Parliament to-day. The Lords and Commons mustered in full force, and there was a large attendance of spectators. The usual military and civic display was made. The weather was fine, and large crowds witnessed the procession. A great display was made outside and within the House. The ladies crowded ithe galleries and many were on the floor.

The Duke of Argylle, who appeared early in the session, was made the object of undisguised curiosity. He was followed by the Lord Chancellor and members of the Foreign Legations. An oriental Princess next appeared. She was magnificently arrayed in jewels and gorgeous robes, and attracted universal attention.

The Queen arrived at two o'clock with her children. She wore a black velvet robe. At the entrance of the royal family the House rose as soon as the Queen had taken her seat on the throne.

The Commons were then summoned to the bar of the House, and came in with their usual unseemly scramble.

London, February 10th.—A dispatch from Versailles says the delivery of the cannon and small arms of the army of Paris to the Germans commenced on the 7th and continued throughout the 8th inst.

The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's speech. At the conclusion of the reading the Queen departed and the sitting was suspended.

In the elections for the National Assembly the Republicans have been successful in Perpignan and in the departments of Ardecne, Loire, Ariege, Indri and Herault. Conservative candidates have been elected from Poitiers, Montauban, and in the department of Farn-et-Garonne. Candidates of the Liberal Union Party have been generally elected throughout France, wherever they were put in nomination. The Republican majority is large.

Thiers has been elected to the National Assembly by an overwhelming majority. His success exceeds all expectation.

In the elections at Brest and Havre the Gambetta ticket was carried by a heavy majority.

The following are doubtless elected to the National Assembly: M. M. Blanche, Rocnefort, Brisson, Flourens, Rollin, Dorian, Quinet and Valant.

The election returns of this city, so far as at present know, show a large Republican majority in Paris.

There has been a great fall in the price of provisions.

General Chanzy has been in consultation with other Generals and the members of the Government, and has returned to Laval.

The Theatres will re-open on the 15th instant.

Charente, Inferieure, Hantes, Alpes, Vignary, Dijod, and Toulon have elected Republican candidates. In the Departments of Nantes, Creuse, Ardennes, Lot, Garonne and the Loire have elected Conservative, Moderate or Liberal Union candidates.

The official result of the election in the North will be published to-morrow. The counting of votes is long and difficult. A monarchical triumph is certain. The Republican majority in this city is 25 per cent., the monarchial in the Province is 50 per cent.

There will be no decision respecting the prolongation of the armstice until it is seen what chance there is of the National Assembly concluding peace.

Election returns are not all counted, but the election of the following candidates are considered certain: Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Blanc, Quinet, Gambetta. Saisslt, Rochefort, Dorian, Schoeicher, Polthier, and Delescluge.

The result in a great majority of the elections are in favor of the Conservatives. Grevey was elected from Jura; Picard, in Meuse; Gambetta, in Hault Rhin, and Favre in Angers.

London, Feb. 14th.—There are continued details of the increasing exactions of the Germans in the Seine Inferieure.

A *Times* Berlin dispatch says the French elections being pacific. Bismarck has conceded, on principle, to a prolongation of the armistice for a week, and has made a definite agreement, dependent on certain military conditions.

The *Telegraph's* Versailles special says the Emperor is very unwell. He persists in his determination to enter Paris. A resumption of hostilities is strongly apprehended. The monster guns on Fort Valerein will be destroyed.

In the House of Lords Granville said the mixed Commission was without power to settle the fisheries question. It is only authorized to frame a plan of adjustment in which the members must be unanimous for submission to the respective governments.

In the House of Commons Enfield promised the papers relative to the English colliers sunk in the Seine and said he had no doubt Bismarck would redeem his promise of compensation.

There were riotous demonstrations in Cork on the receipt of the welcome news of the release of the Fenians. The mounted police cleared the streets with drawn sabres and the mob were scattered.

Bordeaux, Feb. 15th.—The National Assembly today, were engaged in the verification of the election of its members. The electoral reports from Alsace and Lorraine were read, and caused warm demonstrations of sympathy for those provinces. The President announced that to-morrow the Assembly would proceed to constitute a new government.

The Deputies, on leaving the Assembly Chamber, were greatly cheered by the populace. Victor Hugo was received with an enthusiastic ovation.

Dijon, Feb. 15th.—[*World* Cable.]—Belfort has surrendered. The garrison will be allowed to march out with all the honors of war. The armistice has been extended to the Departments Cote D'Or, Joura and Doubs.

London, Feb. 15th.—The *Echo* this evening says Prince Napoleon is in London, and will make that city his permanent residence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA CHEESE.

SALOON PILOT BREAD, CRACKERS, Jenny Lind Cakes, Jumbles, etc., etc., received per Moses Taylor. (7) BOLLES & CO.

NOTICE.

ON THE 6th of March, at 12 M., at the Government Pound, Pauoa, there will be sold one Black Bullock, brand right, indescribable.
P. KAAIAHUA, Pound Master.
Pauoa, Feb. 28, 1871. 7-1t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Manuel Silva, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, hereby notifies all parties indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to him, at his office in Honolulu; and all parties having claims against the said Estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly authenticated and with the proper voucher, at the office aforesaid within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred.
F. H. HARRIS.
Honolulu, March 1, 1871. 7-4t

Licenses Expiring in March, 1871.

Retail.—HONOLULU, Oahu—3d, Ah Huna, 3d, J. H. Hopper. 31st, Antonio Manuel. 8th, Grunwald & Schutte. 5th, J. Widdifield. 10th, P. H. Fosbrooke. 14th, I. Richardson. 19th, Thos. A. S. Wills. 18th, Tung Fat. 20th, Fischer & Roth. 24th, Daniel Montgomery. 19th, C. Brewer & Co. 19th, Pae Shun. HANALEI, Koloa, Kauai—18th, Ahmau. WAIANAE, Oahu—18th, Ah Chong. LAIE, Oahu—17th, Nebeker. LANAI—16th. W. M. Gibson. KEEI, South Kona, Hawaii—22d, John Grace. WAIOHINU, Kau—28th, Chung Hoon.

Wholesale.—HONOLULU—15th, J. Widdifield. 30th, C. Brewer.

Wholesale Spirit.—HONOLULU—13th, M. C. Challamel. 31st, W. A. Humphreys.

Horse.—HONOLULU—10th, Alex. Kelly, No. 196. 24th, Napahukapu, No. 197. 29th, Kahanu, No. 198. 30th, Kapipilani, No. 199.

Lapanu.—HEEIA, Koolaupoko, Oahu—14th, Umi (k). KALIHI—14th, Ohule. NUUANU—14th, Kahalehili. WAIALUA—15th, Mehekula. HONUAULA—15th, Kapono. MANOA—18th, Mahoe. KIPAHULU, Maui—21st, Kuaana. WAIANAE—26th, Kalikoa.

Butcher.—HONOLULU—7th, George Riesly.

Boat.—HONOLULU—15th, Kanekoa, No. 57. 17th, Waiwai, No. 58.

Billiards.—HONOLULU—30th, James Olds.

Public Show.—HONOLULU—26th, Lee & Ryland, per Lemon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OREGON HAMS AND BACON.

A SMALL LOT RECEIVED PER MOSES Taylor, via San Francisco. For Sale by
7 BOLLES & CO.

BEST LEAF LARD,

IN 10-LB TINS, RECEIVED PER ST'R
7 BOLLES & CO.

Now Landing per Bark Ka Moi

105 DAYS FROM LONDON.

CASES FRENCH CHOCOLATE,
Cases French Peas, Cases Westphalia Hams,
Cases Bologna Sausage,
Cases Bologna Sausage in small links for frying,
Cream Cheese, half boxes Dessert Raisins,
Quarter Boxes Dessert Raisins,
Soft Shelled Almonds in 2 lb glass jars,
Jars Sultana Raisins, 7 to 14 lb each,
Cases Proprietary Sauces, fine quality,
Cases Genuine Curry Powder, fine quality,
Cases Ground Ginger, Kegs Crushed Sugar,
And a general assortment of
Huntley & Palmer's Reading Biscuits
For Sale by
HENRY MAY.

Henry May can confidently recommend the above Groceries, as they are fresh and of a better quality than can generally be procured here. 1t

PER MOSES TAYLOR
HENRY MAY RECEIVED
THE FOLLOWING:

HALF & QUARTER BOXES RAISINS
Soft Shelled Almonds, English Walnuts,
Dried Peaches, Dried Cherries,
Cases Cutting's Asparagus,
Cases Roast Mutton,
Cases Roast Beef, cases Mince Meat,
Cases Sausage Meat,
Cases Yarmouth Sugar Corn,
Cases Kenritt's Green Corn,
Cases Baltimore Green Peas,
Cases Table Pears, cases Table Peaches,
Cases Table Egg Plums,
Cases Table Apricots, cases Tomato Catsup,
Cases Gherkins in ½ galls and quarts,
Cases Columbia River Salmon in one lb. Tins,
Cases Clams, Bags Cracked Wheat,
Large and Small Hominy,
Bags Buckwheat Flour,
Bags Oatmeal,
Bags Golden Gate Extra Family Flour,
Bags Golden Gate Bakers' Extra,
Bags Superior Flour,
Bags Bran,
Half Barrels Mess Pork,
Cases Codfish,
Cases Lard in 5lb and 10lb Tins,
California Cheese,
Smoked Hams and Bacon,
California Golden Syrup,
Bags Humboldt Potatoes,
Cases Onions, Boxes Apples.
For Sale at No. 59 Fort Street.
7 1t

THEOD. C. HEUCK
OFFERS FOR SALE
Just Received,
—PER—
HAWAIIAN BARK KA MOI,
A LARGE
ASST. OF NEW GOODS
SELECTED WITH
SPECIAL CARE FOR THIS MARKET!
COMPRISING
English, German and French
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Dress Goods,
Clothing,
—AS—
FRENCH CASHMERE MERINOS,
Coburgs and Baratheas, Italian Cloth,
Blue, Brown and White Cotton Longcloth,
Heavy Denims, Superior White Linen,
Bleached Moleskin,
White Muslins and Jaconets,
Black and mixed Broadcloth,
Victoria Lawns, White and Blue Flannels,
Doeskin, Huck Towels,
MEN'S MERINO SHIRTS,
White Linen and Mourning Handkerchiefs,
Linen Sheeting, Coatings and Wadding,
White Sewing Cotton, assorted,
Col's Linen Thread,
Linen and Paper Collars, Cotton Cane Umbellas
White Quilts, Dutch Tape,
Crochet Cotton and Patent Eisenyarn,
Ladies' White Cotton Hose,
Gents' Brown Cotton half-hose,
Button Rings,
Brown and White Cotton Undershirts,
Patent Highland Playing Cards,
Philocome, Pomade and Macassar Oil.
—ALSO—
A LOT OF FANCY ARTICLES.
7 THEOD. C. HEUCK, Fort St.

C. BREWER & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE
Per bark 'Nabob' Direct From Boston,
CUMBRLAND COAL,
Hide Poison,
Rosin, Rubber Hose,
Sail Twine,
Spruce Planks,
3 Hoop Paneled Pails,
Pure Cider Vinegar,
CUT NAILS,
Pine and Cypress Barrel Shooks
FOR MOLASSES,
PINE SUGAR SHOOKS.
McMurray's Oysters,
4 1 & 2 lb Spiced, 1 & 2 lb Fresh. 2m

Fresh California Lime
FOR SALE BY
4-tf A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

Best English Portland Cement,
FOR SALE BY
4-tf A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

15 Cases, each 24 dz., Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
FOR SALE BY
4-tf A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

By E. P. ADAMS.

CREDIT SALE!

The Undersigned will Sell at Public Auction at his Sales Room,
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 3d!
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
ON A LIBERAL CREDIT TO THE TRADE
—AN—
Entire Invoice
—OF—
Fine Cottons, Clothing, Prints,
Fine Cloths, Silks, &c., &c.
Just Landed Ex Brig Susan,
All of which will be
SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE!
AND CONSISTING OF

Fine Linen Damask Table Cloth Covers, 8-4 and 10-4, Printed Delaines, Brown Ginghams, Fancy Stripe and Check,
Cambric Robes, Fancy Flannel Shirts,
"Empress," "Princess" and "Scarboro" Stays.

A SMALL WELL ASSORTED INVOICE
OF
VERY FINE HOSIERY,
Of a quality rarely offered at a Public Sale. A few dozen of
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE INCLUDED.

A few dozen of Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs,
18 pcs of Fine Glace Silks and Satins, col'd and plain,
Japanese Silk Dresses, Silk Stripe Mohair,
Fancy Tweed Suits, a few pieces of

FANCY TWEEDS, BLACK DOESKIN & VERY FINE BROADCLOTH

Two cases Horrock's Long Cloth 36-inch, 10 pcs extra fine E2,
One case Water Twist Shirting, 2 cs Imperial Shirting
One case Wetmore Shirting, very good,
One case Embossed Prints, white ground, entirely new here,
Three cs prints, new patterns, heavy cloth, good styles,
Two cases Pointed Cambrics, a small lot of
Ladies' Chemises, fancy trimmed, corded, variety of styles; Ladies' Tuck Drawers.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

Five cases one-pound assorted Jams,
30 cases Geneva Gin, large bottles, 3 2-32 galls to the dozen,
20 casks Byass' celebrated Devenish Champagne Ale, 4 dozen each, very choice,
10 casks Byass' celebrated Devenish Champagne Ale, pints, 8 dozen each,
50 casks Friend Allsopp's Ale, quarts,
20 cases Friend Allsopp's Ale, pints.
ALSO,
Tennant's Ale and Porter in bulk,
25 bbls Mess Beef, 25 bbls Prime Pork,
50,000 Cigars,
600 feet 3-4 inch Rubber Hose, 3 ply,
5 gross Yeast Powders, 25 bbls good Salmon,
10 kegs Choice Butter, and
A SMALL LOT OF GROCERIES.
A good opportunity at this Sale will be had for Bargains.
E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r.

CREDIT SALE OF CHINA GOODS
—EX—
BARK VIOLETTE,
On Wednesday, March 8th,
BY ORDER OF KWONG NGIN CHONG & CO.,
AN ENTIRELY
New Assortment of China Goods,
Teas and Curiosities.
E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r.

A Superior lot of Anchors,
FROM 1 TO 25 CWT. EACH.
CHAIN CABLES,
FROM 1-2 TO 1 3-8 INCH.
Tested by the Admiralty List.
For Sale by
5-5t A. W. PIERCE & CO.

Hubbuck's Paints and Oils
FOR SALE BY
5-5t A. W. PIERCE & CO.

A. W. PEIRCE & Co.
OFFER FOR SALE
A General Assortment of Merchandise
......FOR......
Shipping and Local Requirements
COMPRISING
COTTON and Hemp Duck, from 0 to 10,
HEMP & MANILA CORDAGE, ALL SIZES,
HEMP AND COTTON TWINE,
Spunyarn, Marline, Houseline, Seizing Stuff, Cutting Falls, Whale Line,
Blocks of all Sizes
Patent, Iron Strapped and Bushed, 3 to 15 in.
Jib Hanks and Mast Hoops,
Sheaves, bushed and patent;
Hooks and Thimbles, Connecting Shackles,
Boat Timbers, Stems and Sterns,
Boat Boards, Oars of all lengths, Rowlocks,
Bushings, Steering Braces, Boat Nails,
Wrought Nails, Cut Nails, Rivets of all sizes,
Paints, of all Kinds!
Linseed, Kerosene, Whale and Sperm Oils,
Tar, Bright Varnish, Pump and Rigging Leather,
Copper and Iron Tacks,
BREAD, FLOUR, BEEF AND PORK,
Preserved Meats, Pie Fruits,
Pickles, Green Corn and Peas,
Spices, and various other Groceries.
......ALSO......
BRAND'S BOMB LANCES!
Peirce's Whaling Guns,
Table, Dairy, and Coarse Salt, from the Puuloa Salt Works.
Perry Davis & Sons' Pain-Killer,
AND
Various other Merchandise
CAREFULLY SELECTED,
From the California, Eastern and European Markets
☞ Orders from the other Islands carefully attended to. 2

Hemp and Flax Canvas!
BEST ARBROATH MANUFACTURE, assorted Numbers, in bond or duty paid. For sale by [2] BOLLES & CO.

CHAIN CABLES.—All sizes, from ½ to 1 5-8 inch, in Bond or duty paid. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. S. BARTOW.

WEDNESDAY, - - - MARCH 1st,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at Salesroom, will be sold
Dry Goods, Prints, Denims,
White and Brown Cottons, Blankets, Towels, Muslins,
ALSO
Shirts, Undershirts, Pants and Drawers,
1 new Fowling Piece, 2 sup'r Pistols, sharp shooters.
A small lot of Furniture,
One large Carved Koa Bedstead.
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
Casks of Ale, cases of Guinness' Porter.
ONE LIGHT BUGGY, IN FINE ORDER.
C. S. CARTOW, Auct'r.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

By order of A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Esq'r, Administrator of the Estate of Ed. Burgess deceased, I will sell at Public Auction
ON FRIDAY,
March 3d, at 12 Noon at Salesroom,
A Valuable tract of Land, situated at Kalihi, Kona, Island of Oahu, commencing on the westerly side of Kalihi River, and on the northerly side of Ewa Road, and containing 14 85-100 acres.
For further particulars apply to
C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
—OF—
Buildings and Lease of Land
On King Street, Honolulu.

By Order of J. W. AUSTIN, Esq., Executor of the Will of E. R COFFIN, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction
On Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1871,
At 12 O'clock, M.,
On the Duncan premises, nearly opposite the Station House, on King Street, Honolulu, the Two Wooden Buildings, occupied by William Duncan for many years as a Blacksmith Shop, and Carriage Shop, the same to be removed from the premises.
Immediately after the above Sale, on the said Premises,
by order of J. W. AUSTIN, Trustee of S. Reynolds, will be sold at Public Auction, for the term of TEN YEARS from the 4th of March, 1871, at a yearly rent, the **Lease of toe Land,** upon a part of which the two said buildings stand, the whole land to be leased measuring sixty-five feet on King Street, and extending the rear One Hundred and Nine Feet, including a Two-story Dwelling House standing in the rear of the said premises, the whole forming a desirable investment, as the land may be made available for improvements. For further particulars, apply to
J. W. AUSTIN, Executor and Trustee.
Or to C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer.

Taro Land and House Lot
AT AUCTION!
On Saturday, March 11th, 1871,
At 12 o'clock, M.,
I will sell at Public Auction, on the premises,
TWO TARO PATCHES AND HOUSE LOT,
Known as Auawiolimu, situated a shortdistance from School Street. C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

Co-Partnership Notice!

THE Undersigned has this day purchased an interest in the Grocery and Feed Store of J. M. Crowell.
The business will be conducted under the style of Crowell & Co. T. A. LLOYD,
Honolulu, Feb. 14th, 1871.

J. M. CROWELL, having formed a Co-Partnership with Mr. T. A. Lloyd, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public, generally, which has heretofore been so liberally bestowed.
The best of Groceries, Feed, and Produce, also Garden Seeds, may always be had at No. 76, Fort Street, at the house of CROWELL & CO.
February 14th, 1871. 5 3t

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED
FROM CHINA,
PER BARK VIOLETTE,
And for Sale by
AFONG & ACHUCK,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Pajamas,
Ivory Broaches, Jewelry Boxes,
Gold and Ivory Bracelet Sets, Gold Earings,
Ivory Puzzles, Ivory Card Cases,
Ivory Chessmen, Ivory and Feather Fans,
SANDALWOOD GLOVE BOXES,
Sandalwood Jewelry Boxes,
Sandalwood Fans, and
Sandalwood Hankerchief Boxes,
Tortoise Shell Fans,
Tortoise Shell Cups and Saucers,
Tortoise Napkin Rings, and
Ivory Napkin Rings.
ALL KINDS OF FIREWORKS,
Fire Crackers, Rockets, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
4- A Lot of Chinese Lanterns. 4t

Philadelphia Coal!
BALANCE OF THE CARGO EX. BARK "STERLING."
For Sale by
5-3t BOLLES & CO.

Russia Bolt Rope,
ASSORTED SIZES—For sale by
2 BOLLES & CO.

Salt, Salt!
2,000 TONS Best Hawaiian Salt, for sale in quantities to suit, by
2 BOLLES & CO., Agents.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries and Ship Stores
ALWAYS on hand, and will be Sold at the lowest prices, by
2 BOLLES & CO.

Oars,
BEST New Bedford Ash Oars—All sizes. For sale by [2] BOLLES & CO.

SPERM OIL—Warranted the pure article. For sale by [2] BOLLES & CO.

POLAR OIL—10,000 Gallons, in quantities to suit. For sale by [2] BOLLES & CO.

CALIFORNIA LIME.—We have a regular supply from the celebrated Santa Cruz Lime Kilns, which enables us to sell at the lowest rates.
2 BOLLES & CO.

Iron Stock Anchors,
SIZES, from 100 lbs. to 4,000 lbs., in Bond or duty paid. For sale by
2 BOLLES & CO.

HEMP and Cotton Sail Twine.—For sale by [2] BOLLES & CO.

TAR AND PITCH—American and Stockholm, in barrels and half barrels. For sale by
2 BOLLES & CO.

VICTORIA and California Red Bricks—For sale by [2] BOLLES & CO.

Rome and Italy.

THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

The encyclical excommunicating the Italian Government is addressed to the whole body of Catholic Bishops throughout the world, and bears the date of the 1st of November. After an historical abridgement of the different attacks made at various intervals by the "Subalpine Government" against the States of the Church from 1820 up to 1867, the note calls to mind the numerous protests issued by the victim of these aggressions, and proceeds to paint the idylic happiness and patriarchal state of the Papal subjects in Rome before the final assault. Then it continues as follows: "Well, our people were in the enjoyment of peace and tranquility when the Subalpine King and his government, seizing their opportunity, and profiting by the gigantic war which had broken out between two very powerful European nations (one of which had been instrumental in obtaining a formal engagement on the part of the King and his government, that the existing state of ecclesiastical rule should not be violated by incursions, and should be preserved untouched), decided all on a sudden upon invading the rest of the lands belonging to our territory, as well as the Holy See itself, and getting them into their power. But why this hostile invasion? What motives are adduced for such a proceeding? The facts contained in the King's letter despatched on the 8th of September, and delivered to us by his messenger, are undoubtedly well known to every one. By an artful deceitful circumlocution and turning of words and sentences, in which the terms 'loving son,' and a 'Catholic' are ostentatiously displayed and profusely made use of, and under the vain pretext of serving public order, the Pontificate itself, and our person, we are requested not to look upon the destruction of our temporal power as a hostile and criminal action and to yield up our power, confiding in futile promises made by the King himself, which, it was asserted, would reconcile the wishes of the Italian people with the supreme right and liberty of the supreme Roman Pontiff. Of course we could not be otherwise than taken by surprise, and were greatly astonished to see under what pretext they (our enemies) tried to cloak and dissemble the violence they were about to perpetrate with regard to us; nor could we help pitying from the bottom of our heart, the lot of that King, who, urged by mutinous counsellors, ceases not to inflict new wounds and injuries upon the Church, and who, taking men into greater account than God, forgets entirely that there is in heaven a King of kings and a Lord of lords, who will not exempt any man, nor take into consideration the greatness of any; for it is He who has made the high and low, and the highest are exposed to the greatest punishment."

The Holy Father then proceeds to relate how and why he has rejected all the deceitful offers of Italy, following in this course of conduct pursued by Pio VII. with regard to Napoleon I. He further goes on to state that facts gave an immediate lie to all these splendid offers: "In our own answer to the King's letter we have expressed our disapproval of his unjust demands, in such a way, however, that he could perceive that bitter sorrow was mingled with paternal love in our heart, which cannot bring itself to dismiss from its care, even those sons who follow the example of Absalom the rebel. Already, before this letter had been delivered to the King, towns belonging to our Pontifical State, till then, left quiet and untouched, were occupied by his army after an easy victory over the soldiers composing the garrison which attempted resistance. Soon after dawned that unfortunate day the 20th of September last. When we saw the city—seat of the Prince of Apostles, centre of the Catholic religion, and asylum for all nations—attacked by thousands of soldiers, a breach having been affected in her walls, and the city having been alarmed by the explosion of bombs, we were obliged to take pity on her, taken as she was by force of arms at the orders of him who, but a little while before, had loudly proclaimed his 'filial affection for us, and fidelity to the Catholic religion.'"

After the above statement, the writer enters into a further description of the horrible state of Rome ever since the invasion was made, painting it in vivid colors, and especially pointing out the introduction of immoral books and newspapers into the sacred precincts, and the violence committed against church property. He bitterly complains of that "enormous crime," the plebiscite of the 2d of October, and inveighs against those who did not shrink from carrying in solemn mission the news of this sacrilegious act throughout the peninsula. Then he once again formally repeats his different protests against the spoliations which have been committed during latter years, declares himself to be under duress, and his determination never to consent to any transaction implying a relinquishment of any part of territory belonging to the Church before 1860, or diminution of his rights, "which are those of God and of the Holy See." Moreover, he declares that "he will never satisfy or comply with any iniquitous demands which may in future be made to him," and once more calling to mind the example and words of Pio VIII., he finally proceeds to pronounce the excommunicatio major in the following terms:

"As our admonitions, requests, and protests have been of no avail, we declare to you, venerable brethren, under divine authority of Almighty God, of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and under our own and through your means, declare to the whole Church that all those who have been instrumental in accomplishing the invasion or usurpation of any provinces whatsoever appertaining to our State and this Holy City, whatever may be the authority with which they be invested, even should it be of a kind to which especial mention is due; moreover, those who have been guilty of any of these things, and those under whose orders they have acted, and any persons having aided, abetted, advised, or otherwise encouraged, or who may have personally contributed to the execution of the before-mentioned facts, under whatsoever pretext, we hereby declare that all these persons have incurred the excommunicatio major, as well as the other ecclesiastical censures and penalties prescribed by the holy canons and Apostolic constitutions and decrees of the General Council, especially of the Tridentine Council, and that they have incurred them according to the tenor and forms expressed in our above-mentioned apostolic letter of the 26th of March 1860." The document winds up with a prayer to God for the conversion of the sinners, and that the woes and sufferings of Holy Mother Church may be put a stop to.

A Judge Fines Himself.—The Criminal Court was adjourned at noon until 3 P. M. The Judge, however, failed to appear at that hour, and about 4 o'clock he entered the Court room, and, on taking his seat, said: "Mr. Clerk, enter a fine of $100 against Samuel Dodge, Judge of this Court, for being absent at the hour to which this Court adjourned." The fine was entered by the Clerk. While there seems to be something nonsensical in the presiding officer of a Court fining himself for delinquency, there nevertheless is a high moral principle of honor involved, which is the more commendable the more we reflect upon it.—*Galveston Bulletin.*

An eastern paper calls a colored centenarian of its village "one of the dark ages."

Husband-Taming.

It is a pleasant custom in Russian marriages for the brides' father to put into the bridegroom's hand the whip, as emblematic of the transfer of authority. If this charming practice should be introduced into some other countries, the condition before long would probably have to be reversed and the symbolical scourage pass from the hand of the bridegroom's mother to the bride. At least so we infer from certain recent and rather striking occurrences.

We have already recorded an instance of practical enforcement of women's rights by an energetic Irish lady, who, under the inspiration of rum and milk, was in the habit of beating her spouse, and then completing the ignominy by sitting on his head. Apparently the spirit of revolt has spread to our own shores, and American women, tired of vain appeals, seem to be willing to resort to the same decisive measures for their emancipation. The Irish case has been almost literally repeated at no greater distance from us than Norwich, Conn. A physician of that town, Dr. Sweet, whose right to that name a succession of four spouses ought to establish, asks a divorce from the last wife on the seemingly sufficient ground that "she had threatened to kill him with knives and poison," neglected his children, and shocked all his æsthetic and medical sensibilities by drinking gin and molasses. The significant feature of the two cases is the similarity of the inspiration and of the consequences thereby induced. The boldness of invention displayed under the influence of these unusual beverages is hardly less appalling than the ferocity they seem to have fostered. From women capable of drinking gin and molasses, what have we not to fear?

It is not without apprehension, then, that we await further developments of this curious mania. Are our wives hereafter to be transferred into furious Mænades, running a muck in the train of a rum-and-milky Bacchus, and dealing indiscriminate destruction to the hated sex? Or shall we see them renewing the story of the wicked daughters of Danaus, moving simultaneously, with knives and poison and bowls of gin and molasses, to the massacre of their unhappy husbands? Certainly if this new feminine caprice spreads much further, it will work a speedier and fuller emancipation of womankind than its stoutest champions ever dreamed of,—they will enjoy the perfect freedom of a universal single blessedness.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Ship-Master's Opinion.—The following remarks are extracts from a letter recently written by Captain Leonard Hartwell, of New Bedford, Mass.: "Having spent the past four years on a whaling voyage in the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, I have no hesitation in stating that the territory of Alaska was, in my opinion, a good bargain for the United States. The climate is not too severe for Americans, and not so trying to the constitution as tropical countries. The soil is adapted to grazing, and the common vegetables are raised in abundance, making it a good recruiting ground for ships. The seal fisheries on the coast and islands are very extensive and valuable, St. Paul and St. George especially. San Francisco gets her fish—cod-fish, salmon, etc., there. I know that the last season there were some twenty-eight vessels engaged in trading between San Francisco and Alaska in furs, such as the Russian sable, fox, mink, otter, etc. The timber of the territory is something like the Oregon Pine. The cranberry fields of Kodiac Island, near the peninsula, are immense, and far surpass in size and are equal in flavor to those of Cape Cod or New Jersey. Gold mines have recently been discovered in Alaska, and California miners have gone there in considerable numbers. The new Oregon railroad, or North Pacific Railroad, will start the tide of travel, immigration and adventure to Alaska, for Portland is not far from half way between San Francisco to Sitka. I have seen herds of the finest cattle on Kodiac Island, which is some 600 miles northeast of Sitka. The fact of the existence of a northwest passage, in the discovery of which Sir John Franklin lost his life, is established beyond a doubt by the finding of harpoons in the bodies of whales captured on the west side of America, which must have been struck and the animals wounded on the east coast. These harpoons, as you may be aware, are all marked with the name of the whaling vessel to which they belong, and I well recollect seeing one from a whale taken near Point Barrow by the Cornelius Harlow, which bore the inscription of Ansel Gibbs, the name of a vessel which struck and lost the whale in Cumberland Inlet. This Northwest Passage is not and can never be of any use or advantage to commerce. I state these facts because I have found, in the minds of my countrymen, false impressions as to the value of Alaska as an investment. Very crude ideas people have of distant countries and latitudes. Even north of Portland, Oregon, as I was told by a companion from San Francisco the other day, no snow had been seen there for over three years, a fact which it is hard to reconcile with the prevalent notions of the qualities of the climate in what we usually call the frozen north. I have seen in the summer season at the extreme northern coast of Alaska, bordering on the Arctic Ocean, herds of reindeer, thousands in number, grazing on the plains."—*S. F. Bulletin.*

How Grafe became the Greatest Oculist in the World.—Notwithstanding all the experience of celebrated oculists with whom he studied, there was still great room for investigation. Grafe desired to experiment for himself to see and to investigate and to draw his own conclusions. He arranged for himself a singular clinic, such as the world had never yet seen—a clinic of rabbits. In these unfortunate victims for humanity, chosen from among the smaller animals, the most varied diseases of the eye were produced in an artificial way; and this with the greatest attention, scrupulousness, and perservernace observed from beginning to end. This will be seen to have no small labor, when we are told that this strange clinic often comprised a hundred such patients. To distinguish the rabbits from each other, thin metallic tablets with numbers on them were fastened on their ears, and an exact statement of the phenomena connected with each number was entered in a book. Many of these patients were not permitted to survive to the end of their disease. They were killed, and the diseased organ in the different stages of disorder was dissected and examined. Poor rabbits! They suffered much and merely went down to death, but they sacrificed themselves for humanity; they have their share in the great Grafe. Scarcely had he returned to Berlin when he accomplished a cure which at that time was thought to be almost miraculous, but which now, thanks to his instruction, can be done by every well-educated oculist. So wonderful was his professional skill that his fame spread with the rapidity of lightning, and sufferers from all parts of the world came to him; not only these, but students and old physicians, who made themselves scholars again. Why should they not? Grafe was not only the most skillful operator and oculist, but he had also by his writings overthrown the old-fashioned notions of oculists, and substituted new principles therefor.

Cremation of an East Indian Prince at Florence.—A letter from Italy dated December 5th, says:

The Florentines have had, this week, another novelty added to the variety to which they have lately been treated. A young East Indian Prince, on his travels, died at one of the hotels here, and according to the custom of his country, it was necessary to go through the ceremony of burning the body. It is a good many hundred years since the Etruscan and Roman ancestors of present Italians, gave up the habit of reducing the body to ashes after death, and so it was at first difficult to get the authorities to consent to a function so out of date. But by the intervention of the British Minister, a co-patriot of the deceased, liberty was obtained and between one and two o'clock on the morning of the raw and windy 1st of December, about five hundred persons of both sexes met in a remote part of the public promenade of the Cascine, to be witnesses of the strange spectacle. The body was wrapped in robes of princely dignity worn in life. With the pearls and other ornaments so much loved in the semi-barbaric East. The attendants threw upon the burning mass camphor and other gums, going through a variety of rites preserved in the system of Buddha for similar dismal occasions. The ashes were gathered up in due form, and inclosed and sealed, to be sent to the native country of the deceased. The Florentines came back, half chilled with cold and horror, content that their weird curiosity had once more found something to feed upon; and the newspaper writers have exhausted themselves upon their new theme

EUROPEAN.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Versailles says that the armistice has been extended to all the Departments, and military perations on the part of Generals Manteuffel, Werder, Bourbaki and Garibaldi ceased to-day.

Versailles, Feb. 2.—The Emperor William entered Fort Valerien yesterday. He was accompanied by Count Bismarck and Generals Von Moltke, Von Rak, and a number of other officers belonging to the Imperial staff. The fort had been previously occupied by German troops. His Majesty rode around and inspected the various batteries and fortifications, which had been rendered available for the defense of the fort during its previous occupation by the French. His Majesty, Count Bismarck and Von Moltke was several times engaged in conversation with reference to the character of the defenses.

London, Feb. 2.—Advices have been received here containing information from Paris. The Paris Government has officially announced that the election for members of the National Assembly will take place in that city on Sunday, the 5th.

The *Times*, in an editorial this morning, strongly condemns the conditions which Germany seeks to impose upon France as the price of peace, and says that the sum demanded as indemnity for the expense incurred by the war is excessive, and a demand which it is impossible that France in its present condition can fulfill.

The *Times* also considers the proposed retention of Metz a highly unreasonable act on the part of Germany, and one that should never have been included in the conditions stipulated. It says: "Nothing could be more unfair and unjust to France than such demands. No French ruler could sleep securely in France if the Germans occupy Metz."

The *Times* to-day also publishes a lengthy article on the recent action of the American House of Representatives in passing a resolution of welcome to the released Fenian prisoners. It says: "The action of Congress in tendering a welcome to O'Donovan Rossa, whose object was to overthrow the Queen and dismember the United Kingdom, is unprecedented in the annals of international comity, and if seriously intended would be regarded as an expression of hostility; but it is only a simple exhibition of bad manners. During the late civil war in America no English body expressed sympathy with the Confederates. England is expected to treat Americans as if they were composed solely of nerves, while Americans seem to think England has no susceptibilities."

London, February 2.—A telegram has just been received in this city from Bordeaux. A meeting of the municipal authorities of the city was convened this morning, at which resolutions in favor of a continuance of the war were offered and immediately adopted by the unanimous voice of the Assembly. In accordance with these resolutions measures will be immediately taken to raise additional war funds, and for this purpose levies will be made upon the various municipalities throughout the Provinces. A number of fresh troops are being added to the Army of the Republic at Bordeaux, and the general feeling in the city is warlike and hopeful.

London, February 2.—A dispatch from Berne states that the army of Bourbaki, 80,000 strong, is now on Swiss territory. Orders have been issued by the Swiss Federal Government, instructing the various Cantons to disarm and detain such troops as may enter within the boundaries of their respective jurisdictions.

Vinnie Ream's Statue of Lincoln.—Washington, Jan 7.—Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln was temporarily unveiled, this morning, in the rounds of the Capitol, for inspection by the Secretary of the Interior, prior to the formal acceptance of the work by Congress. About one hundred persons were present, by invitation, including nearly the entire Illinois Congressional delegation, and others particularly intimate with Mr. Lincoln, and who were more or less associated with him, before and after his elevation to the Presidency. The audience was a very critical one, and disposed, if anything, to judge the work unfavorably. The time occupied in the inspection was about one hour, and all present expressed the highest satisfaction at the artistic manner in which the work had been performed. Senator Trumbull considered the statue very life-like, and as preserving, in the most creditable manner, the peculiar physical characteristics of Mr. Lincoln. Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, considered the expression of the face of the statue the best and nearest to the original of any that had yet been produced, whether on canvas or in plaster. The opinions of Representatives Banks, Poland, Farnsworth, Marshall, and others, were all to the same effect. So far as preliminary inspection is concerned, it may be said to be all that the artist could desire, and the action of Congress will undoubtedly be in the highest degree favorable. The statue is semicolossal: the figure represents Mr. Lincoln standing erect, the right hand, which is slightly extended, clasps a paper, on whose folds can be read the words refering to the abolition of slavery; the head is slightly cast forward, and the eyes turned toward the paper, giving the appearance of deep thought. The expression of the face is startlingly natural, the skilful blending of humor and seriousness amounting almost to melancholy, which was so customary with the original, is very happy, and was particularly commented upon by all present as being one of the chief recommendations of the work.

THEO. H. DAVIES

—OFFERS—

FOR SALE THE CARGO

—OF THE FINE—

CLIPPER BARK "DELTA!"

A 1 AT LLOYD'S.

This Vessel will be Due in March,

—AND HAS A FULLY—

ASSORTED CARGO

—EXPRESSLY—

Selected for this Market!

—ALSO—

Two Elegant Park Phaetons,

Suitable for Double and Single Harness,

Ransome, Sims & Co's Heavy Plows,

ONE TRASH TURNER, &c.—ALSO,

THE FINEST BRANDS OF BOTTLED ALE,

BASS' ALE, IND COOP & CO'S ALE,

Devenish's Celebrated Champagne Ale,

—AND—

A FEW OF McONIE'S COOLERS.

ALSO—ON HAND,

One McOnie's Train of Carrom Pans,

AND ONE McONIE'S CLARIFIER.

FOR SALE BY

2 **THEO. H. DAVIES.**

Paints and Paint Oil,

HUBBARD'S Best Boiled Oil,
Hubbard's White Zinc,
Hubbard's White Lead,
J. T. W., White Lead,
Fancy Paints, a general assortment. For sale by
2 BOLLES & CO.

BEST English Portland Cement.—For sale by [2] BOLLES & CO.

STATIONERY, &C.

STEAM IN THE PACIFIC

1871 1871

THE COMMERCIAL

PERIODICAL AND NEWS AGENCY

FOR THE NORTH PACIFIC.

HAVING BEEN FOR TWENTY YEARS established in this city as Agent for the leading American and European

Magazines and Newspapers,

—AND—

Enjoying the best Facilities for Supplying Subscribers at the Lowest Possible Cost,

The undersigned solicits the continuance of the patronage of his friends and patrons, who will be served with promptness and entire satisfaction, even in the smallest matters.

As the steam line is now established, connecting Honolulu with San Francisco and the Colonies, monthly *NEW YORK, LONDON AND AUSTRALIAN PUBLICATIONS* will be furnished to subscribers

Within 10 to 20 days from the date of publication,

And at prices that barely cover the cost of subscription and postages thereon.

Papers Delivered Free of Postage or other Charges in any part of the Group.

Back numbers of the leading Monthlies and Weeklies always on hand. Files made up at short notice for whalemen and travelers.

Subscriptions Payable Always in Advance.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

New York Weekly Herald	$5 00
" Weekly Tribune	5 00
" Weekly Times	5 00
" Weekly Ledger, (a story paper)	5 00
The New York Weekly, (a story paper)	5 00
The New York Irish American	5 00
The Home Journal	5 00
Scientific American	4 00
Boston Weekly Journal	5 00
Boston Weekly Advertiser	5 00
Every Saturday (Illustrated, monthly parts)	6 00
Boston Weekly True Flag	5 00
The New York Nation	6 00
The Citizen and Round Table	6 00
New York Courier des Etats Unis (French)	8 00
New York Weekly Zeitung (German)	8 00
New York O Novo Mondo (Portuguese, illustrated)	8 00

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

Harper's Illustrated Weekly	5 00
" " Bazar	5 00
Leslie's " Weekly	5 00
" " Zeitung (German)	5 00
" " Chimney Corner	5 00
" " Budget of Fun	5 00
Appleton's Illustrated Journal (monthly parts)	6 00
Boston Every Saturday (monthly parts)	6 00
Hearth and Home (for the family and farm)	5 00
London Illustrated News	14 00
" " Graphic	14 00
" Weekly Punch	8 00

Miscellaneous Papers.

News of the World, 12 numbers, 25 cents each	3 00
Steamer Bulletin, " "	3 00
The American Agriculturist (monthly)	2 50
Leslie's Budget of Fun (monthly)	2 50
The Scientific American	4 00
The Country Gentleman (weekly)	3 00
Rural New Yorker (weekly)	4 00
Army and Navy Journal	8 00

Juvenile Periodicals.

Our Young Folks (monthly)	3 00
The Youth's Companion (weekly)	2 50
Demorest's Young America (monthly)	3 00
The Chicago Little Corporal (weekly)	2 50
The Boston Nursery (monthly)	2 50
Merry's Museum, Boston (monthly)	2 50
Children's Hour (monthly)	2 50

California Periodicals.

San Francisco Weekly Bulletin	6 00
" " Alta	6 00
Sacramento Weekly Union	6 00
San Francisco Commercial *Herald*	10 00
" Weekly Pacific	5 00
" News Letter	8 00
Overland Monthly	5 00
Daily Alta California	20 00
Daily Bulletin	16 00

Religious Papers.

New York Independent (Congregational organ)	4 00
Christian Union (H. W. Beecher's paper)	4 00
Chicago Advance (Congregational)	4 00
Boston Congregationalist	4 00
New York Observer (Presbyterian)	4 00
" Evangelist, "	4 00
" Tablet (Catholic)	5 00
Boston Pilot (Catholic)	4 00

London Papers.

London Illustrated News	14 00
" Pall Mall Gazette	13 00
" Examiner	13 00
" Evening Mail (tri-weekly Times)	20 00
" Bell's Life	12 00
" Despatch	12 00
" Saturday Review	13 00
" Lloyd's Weekly Times	10 00
" Weekly Times	10 00
" Nature	8 00

London Monthlies.

London Art Journal	14 00
" Society Magazine	7 00
" Cornhill Magazine	7 00
Belgravia Magazine	7 00
Temple Bar Magazine	7 00
English Society	7 00
All the Year Round, (Dickens' Magazine)	6 00
Blackwood's Monthly	5 00
Chambers' Journal	5 00
Good Words	4 00
London Quarterly	4 00
Westminster Quarterly	4 00
Edinburgh Quarterly	4 00
North British Quarterly	4 00

American Monthlies.

Littell's Living Age (weekly)	10 00
Boston Waverly Magazine	8 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	6 00
Harper's Magazine	5 00
Atlantic Monthly	5 00
Scribner's Monthly	5 00
Leslie's Magazine	5 00
Godey's Lady's Book	5 00
Demorest's Monthly	5 00
The Galaxy	5 00
Overland Monthly	5 00
Peterson's Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Lady's Magazine	3 00
Our Young Folks	3 00
Sabbath at Home (Tract Society's Monthly)	4 00

Australian Papers.

The Australasian (weekly)	10 00
The Town and Country Journal	10 00
Melbourne Illustratrated News	13 00
The Weekly Sydney Herald	6 00

Devoted Exclusively to Music.

Hitchcock's Magazine	4 00
Peter's Musical Monthly	4 00

Any Periodicals, not in this list, will be ordered at any time, and supplied at cost and charges.

Address H. M. WHITNEY.
Honolulu, 1871. 513 mc

GO TO THE NEW YORK PHOTOGRAPHER!
On King Street,
Opposite the Bethel.
ALBERT W. OSBORNE.
3m

PHOTOGRAPHS!

M. DICKSON has fitted up the Gallery on Fort Street, east side, between King and Hotel Sts., and is now prepared to take Pictures of any desired style or size.
Island Views for Sale. [43-6mc

PIPES! PIPES! PIPES!

H. I. NOLTE,

HAS RECEIVED DIRECT FROM VIENNA,

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

GENUINE MEERSHAUM PIPES!

Ever Offered in this Market.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices!

2 1m

SOLE & SADDLE LEATHER,

Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for Sale, from the well-known

WAIMEA TANNERY, C. NOTLEY, Pp'r
7-1y-6c A. S. CLEGHORN, Agent.

For Sale in Quantities to Suit,

WHALE AND SPERM OIL

2 by H. HACKFELD & CO.

Golden Gate Mills Flour,

THE Best Quality, received direct From the Mills by every Packet, which enables us to warrant it fresh and in perfect order. For sale by
2 BOLLES & CO.

MERCHANDISE, &C.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex "A. J. POPE,"

AND

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

SUPERIOR

COTTAGE PIANOS!

From the celebrated manufacturer, A. BOND, Paris.

Shall We Say More? Yes!

We will say they were ordered by A. H. HAVELL, who was well qualified to judge of their superior qualities, he being a first-class musician, and having dealt in these Pianos for several years in Australia.

These Pianos are in beautiful Italian walnut cases, and are in splendid condition, having been packed in zinc lined cases.

ALSO

TWO SUPERIOR PIANOS.

In Rosewood Cases, from the well-known house of HALLETT & CUMPSON, Boston. Also, direct from London per "A. J. Pope," a fine assortment of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

SUCH AS

Harmoniums, Violins, Organ Concertinas, Guitars, Violin and Guitar Strings, Piano Strings and Felt, Musical Boxes, assorted; Organ Accordeons with stands, Tamborines, Regulation Drums and Toy Drums.

Also a large assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

EX LATE ARRIVALS,

Now Opening,

All of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH at my Ware Rooms on Fort Street. Particulars in advertisement next week.

49 3mc C. E. WILLIAMS.

THE BEST CIGARS IN TOWN

JUST RECEIVED!

And For Sale by

HENRY I. NOLTE,

Cor. Queen & Nuuanu treets,

Direct from the Manufacturers!

The Finest Assortment

—OF—

CIGARS, TOBACCO & PIPES!

Ever Imported into this Market,

—AND WHICH—

HE OFFERS AT REASONABLE RATES.

11 6ly

SELLING OFF!

Cheap for Cash! Cheap for Cash!

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

J. W. WIDDIFIELD,

Would Call the Attention of

PLANTERS, MERCHANTS & MECHANICS

TO THIS LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

WELL SELECTED HARDWARE!

PECULIARLY ADAPTED

For the Wants of the Island Trade.

Merchants in Particular,

WOULD FIND IT MUCH TO THEIR ADVANTAGE

TO GIVE ME A CALL!

Before Purchasing Elsewhere

AS MANY THINGS WILL BE SOLD

Not Only at Cost,

BUT IN MANY INSTANCES,

GREATLY BELOW COST!

TO MAKE ROOM

FOR A LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT

—OF—

agricultural and Other Implements,

Coming from the East.

The Usual Discount Made to the Trade!

Orders from the other Islands respectfully solicited, promptly attended to and filled with care.

No Connection with the Firm across the Way.

3m 24

THOS. G. THRUM'S

STATIONERY, PERIODICAL,

NEWS & CUTLERY DEPOT,

—AND—

CIRCULATING LIBRARY!

Merchant Street, Honolulu.

THE ADVERTISER having purchased the interest of Messrs. BLACK & AULD in the Stationery, News and Periodical Business, will continue the same and

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY,

Such as—Foolscap, Legal-cap, Letter,
Note and Billet, and Harpers' Envelope,
Account-current and Bill Paper,
Cloth-lined, Vellum, White, Blue,
Buff and Canary Envelopes,
Black, Copying and Writing, Violet, Blue,
Carmine and Sympathetic Inks, Pens and
Holders, Inkstands & Pencils in variety,
Files—cap and letter size, Letter Clips,
Paper Fasteners, Rubber, Erasers, Rulers,
Penracks, Red Tape, Rubber Bands,
Sealing Wax, Notarial Seals, &c.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals,

Day, Cash, Record and Memorandum Books,
Scrap, Log, Receipt and Note Books,
Penn's Letter Books, with Ink,
Press Copying Books,
Drawing Paper, Blotting Paper and Boards,
Bristol Boards, Water Colors, Dominoes,
Chess and Backgammon Boards,
Star Medicated Paper, &c.

To the above, with a large Supply of

AMERICAN & ENGLISH PERIODICALS BY EVERY MAIL

will shortly be expected, a full and complete ass't o

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY

of celebrated makers.

The Circulating Library

Will contain Standard Works of Fiction, and New Books will be added by every Steamer.
J. F. Smith's, Dickens', Bulwers, D'Israeli's,
Eugene Sue's, Wilkie Collins', Marryatt's,
Miss Braddon's, Mrs. Henry Wood's,
Mrs. Ellen Wood's, Miss Mulbach's, Thackaray's,
Mrs. Grey's Victor Hugo's, T. S. Arthur's,
Pierce Eagan's, and others are now on hand.

BY THE NEXT STEAMER will be added—
Anthony Trollope's, Amelia B. Edwards',
Annie Thomas', Mrs. Oliphant's, Geo. Elliot's,
Mrs Stephens', Chas. Lever's, Miss Mullock's
Chas. Read's, and Mrs. Southworth's, together with all the Latest Novels.

Engraving, Caligraphy, Stencil Cutting & Copying.

will still be attended to.

Thankful for past favors, the advertiser hopes, by strict attention to business and the wants of his patrons, to meet with a continuance of the same.

All orders from the Country and the othe Islands, promptly attended to, at the lowest rates.

Honolulu, Sept. 27th, 1870.—37-6m

MERCHANDISE, &C.

THEOD. C. HEUCK

HAS RECEIVED

—BY THE—

HAW. BARK R. C. WYLIE,

Haltermann, : : : Master,

FROM GERMANY,

—A SPLENDID—

ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

SELECTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET

—CONSISTING OF—

ENGLISH, GERMAN & FRENCH

DRY GOODS!

FANCY GOODS!

Silk, Woolen and Cotton Dress Goods,

Clothing and Hosiery,
Broad and Brilliant Cloths,

Saddlery, Groceries,

Paints and Oils,

Wall Paper,

GERMAN PALE ALE & PORTER,

qts & pts—Deetjen & Schroeder's Star brand,

Best French Clarets and Brandy,

Rhine Wine, Genuine Holland Gin,

in cases and in bulk,

Sparkling Hock, in quarts and pints,

Port Wine, Hoff's Malt Extract

Ladies' and Gents' Boots & Shoes,

of the best make and manufacture,

2 Splendid Rosewood Cottage Pianos,

of the newest pattern, and unsurpassed in brilliancy of tone,

Three Large Burglar and Fire-proof Iron Safes,

—AND—

A Variety of Other Articles,

Too Numerous to Mention,

Suitable for Town and Country Trade

For Sale on the most Reasonable Terms.

—ALSO—

On Hand!

McMURRAY'S Fresh Oysters,
No. 1 Hawaiian Rice, Best Island Paddy,
Manila Rope—1½, 2, 2½ and 3 inches,
Havana Cigars—the best in the market,
Swiss, California and Limburg Cheese,
Boxes Salad Oil; Century & Forest, Rose Tobacco
New Styles of Ladies' Trimmed Hats,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,—American, &c, &c,

For Sale Cheap,

at the Store of

THEOD. C. HEUCK,

Fort Street.

Honolulu, Sept. 14th, 1870.—35-tf

FALL TRADE 1870

Best A 1 Hawaiian

MESS BEEF,

—PACKED BY—

C. BERTLEMANN, KAUAI,

AND WARRANTED.

The above Beef is packed by an experienced Butcher, cured in Liverpool Salt; and packed in Turk's Island Salt. The best reference can be given. For sale in quantities to suit by

THEOD. C. HEUCK,
Honolulu, Sept. 14th, 1870.—35-6m

C. W. GREY & CO.,

Hawaiian Soap Works,

At Leleo,—Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Soap. Beef, Mutton, and Goat Tallow Wanted.

Office, 30 Fort Sect, where orders will be received and promptly attended to. [39

MERCHANDISE, &C.

AT WHOLESALE

—AND—

RETAIL!

—BY—

CASTLE & COOKE,

—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,
White Ruled Note Paper,
White Ruled Laid Leaf, Letter and Bill Paper,
White, Cuff and Amber and Letter and Note Envelopes,
Payson's Indelible, and Carter's Copying Ink,
Artists' & Book-keepers' Flexible Rulers,
Smith & Wesson's Pistol Cartridges,
Hair Girths, Stirrups & Leathers,
Spanish Trees, Croupers and Bridles,
Oak Belting, Street Brooms,
Wood Faucets, Lamp Black,

Italian Packing Lace Leather,

Paints, Oils, &c.

White Zinc & Lead, in 1, 2 & 25 lb container
Paris and Chrome Green,
Chrome Yellow, Umber, Sienner,
Patent Dryer, Vermillion,
Whiting Prussian, Blue, Bladders of Putty,

Carriage and Coach Varnish,

Bright, Copal and Furniture Varnish,
Boiled Linseed Oil, Turpentine,
Mason's Blacking, Coffee Mills,
Axe, Pick, Sledge, Adz, Hoe, Oo,
Hammer & Chisel Handles,
Wool Cards, Saddles, Enameled Trunks,

Coopers' Tools,

Crozers, Howels, and Champering Knives,

Carpenter's Planes,

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, ⅜, ½,
⅝ & ¾ inch, Gimp Tacks,
Iron & Copper Tacks of all sizes,
Best Rubber Hose, ½, ¾, 1, 1½ & 2 inch,
Centrifugal, Varnish, Paint, White-Wash and Scrub Brushes, Cov'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,
Shovels, Spades, Oos, Lanterns,
Eagle Horse, A and O Plows and
Points, Paris Plows, extra heavy and strong,
Protoxide of Iron, Pain Killer,
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Etc., Etc.

Downer's Kerosene Oil,

From the Boston House.

And Many Other Articles

ALL TO BE SOLD LOW.

38 3m

"Pro Bono Publico!"

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,

Have on Hand

AND IN TRANSIT,

Direct Importations

—FROM—

AMERICAN and EUROPEAN MARKETS

The Largest and

Best Ass't of Ready Made Clothing

ON THE HAWAIIAN GROUP,

Consisting in Part of, viz—the Celebrated

GENUINE

Scotch Tweed Suits!

Cashmere, Cloth & Drill Garments, in all varieties,

Complete Black Dress and Walking Suits,
Boys' White Linen Cashmere
and Cloth Suits

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Saratoga and Gents' Leather Trunks,
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO'S

Celebrated Patent White Shirts,

Styled Davies & Jones, in all grades.

Overshirts! Overshirts! Overshirts!

in Grey Flannel, Diagonal,
Printed and Crimean.

ALL OF THESE GOODS

—ARE AT—

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!

Hats! Hats! Hats!

Hosiery! Hosiery! Hosiery!

For Gents', Ladies and Boys.

AMERICAN & ENGLISH

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS

—AND—

Yankee Notions!

Boots and Shoes,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

At the very lowest possible Price

By the original package.

AN ASSORTMTMENT OF

French Gaiters & Pumps,

Of the Latest Styles, warranted genuine, of the very best material. Also constantly on hand

The very best importations of Manila Cigars!

For Sale by

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,

15-tf Makee's Block.

Ship Chandlery and Ship Stores!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON Hand, kept by any House on these Islands, and for sale at the Lowest possible Prices, by
2 BOLLES & CO.

Hemp Cordage!

4 STRAND, BEST QUALITY, RUSSIAN Manufacture. Sizes, from 1½ to 8½ inches, in bond or duty paid. For sale by
2 BOLLES & CO.

Manila Cordage,

ALL SIZES, from 1-2 to 5 inch, in bond or duty paid. For sale by
2 BOLLES & CO.

Spunyarn, Houseline,

WORMLINE, Marlin, Seizing, Ratlin, etc., etc. A full assortment for sale by
2 BOLLES & CO.

In Bond or Duty Paid!

Cotton Duck.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Numbers. For sale by
2 BOLLES & CO.