

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. L. GREEN,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND
BROKER.
OFFICE IN FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
25 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [1y]

C. N. SPENCER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
24 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [1y]

MCCOLGAN & JOHNSON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PORT STREET, HONOLULU,
10 Opposite T. C. Heck's. [1y]

IRA RICHARDSON,
IMPORTER AND DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES & GENTLEMEN'S FUR-
NISHING GOODS,
Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets,
HONOLULU, H. I. [1y]

EDWIN JONES,
GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER,
Lahaina, Maui.
Money and Recruits furnished to ships on
6-ly favorable terms.

THEO. H. DAVIES,
(Late Jacon, Green & Co.)
IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
AGENT FOR
Lloyds' and the Liverpool Underwriters,
Northern Assurance Company, and
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.
[1y]

HYMAN BROTHERS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots
and Shoes, and every variety of Genti-
men's Superior Furnishing Goods.
Store known as Capt. Snow's Building
—MERCHANT STREET, Honolulu, Oahu. [20]

C. H. LEWERS, J. G. HICKSON,
LEWERS & DICKSON,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN LUMBER AND BUILD-
ING MATERIALS,
Fort, King, and Merchant Streets,
HONOLULU, H. I. [1y]

J. B. WALKER, S. C. ALLEN,
WALKER & ALLEN,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
19 HONOLULU, H. I. [1y]

L. L. TORBERT,
DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND
OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
Office—Corner Queen and Fort Streets.
13-1y

BOLLES & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Queen Street, Honolulu.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and
Sale of Hawaiian Produce.
—REFERS BY PERMISSION TO—
C. A. Williams & Co., C. Brewer & Co.,
Castle & Cooke, H. Hackfeld & Co.,
D. C. Waterman, C. L. Richards & Co.,
[1y]

GEORGE G. HOWE,
Dealer in Bedwood and Northwest Lumber,
Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Nails,
Paints, etc.
At his Old Stand on the Esplanade. [26-1y]

E. S. FLAGG,
CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,
Address—Post Office Box No. 22,
28 Honolulu, Oahu. [2m]

MRS. J. H. BLACK,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER,
Fort Street, between Hotel and King.
Bonnets made up and trimmed in the latest
styles. Stamping, Braiding and Em-
broidering, executed to order.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
10 Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [1y]

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
41 Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [1y]

A. S. CLEGHORN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Fire-proof Store, corner of Queen and Kaabu-
man Streets.
Retail Establishment on Nuuanu Street. [1y]

THEODORE C. HECK,
IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
11 Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [1y]

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
5 Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. [1y]

THE TOM MOORE TAVERN,
BY J. O'NEILL,
23 Corner of King & Fort Streets. [1y]

J. D. WICKE,
Agent for the Bremen Board
of Underwriters.
All average claims against said Underwriters,
occurring in or about this Kingdom, will
have to be certified before me. 7-1y

CHUNG HOON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL
AGENT.
Agent for the Pookan and Amanulu
Sugar Plantations.
Importer of Teas and other Chinese and For-
eign Goods, and Wholesale Dealer in Ha-
waiian Produce, at the Fire-proof Store,
Nuuanu Street, below King. 21-1y

R. W. ANDREWS,
MACHINIST,
Fort Street, opposite Old Fellows' Hall.
Given particular attention to the repair of
Fire Arms, Sewing Machines, & Locks.
Drawings of Machinery, &c., made to Order.
5-1y

WILLIAM RYAN,
Variety Store No. 2,
Maunakea Street.
All kinds of Merchandise and Groceries.
30-1y

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. P. ADAMS, S. G. WILDER,
ADAMS & WILDER,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
27 Queen Street, Honolulu. [1y]

M. RAFFLEE,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT,
Office with E. P. Adams, Esq.,
QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU.
REFERS BY PERMISSION TO
Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. Messrs. C. Brewer & Co.
S. Conant, Messrs. Walker & Allen,
Messrs. Richards & Co. J. E. P. Adams, Esq. [41]

AFONG & ACHUCK,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHAN-
DISE AND CHINA GOODS.
Fire-proof Store in Nuuanu Street,
under the Public Hall. [1y]

C. S. BARTOW,
AUCTIONEER,
Sales-Room on Queen Street, one door
from Kaahumanu St. [1y]

CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT,
DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES,
AND PERIODICALS,
19 FORT STREET, HONOLULU. [1y]

JOHN H. PATY,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER
OF DEEDS
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co.
[1y]

H. A. WIDEMANN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
OFFICE AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
[1y]

SHIELDS' EXEC. S. A. P. CARTER,
C. BREWER & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Honolulu, H. I.
AGENTS—OF THE Boston and Honolulu
Packet Line.
AGENTS—For the Makee, Waialua and
Maui Plantations.
AGENTS—For the Purchase and Sale of
Island Produce.
—REFER TO—
John M. Hood, Esq., New York
Chas. Brewer & Co., Boston
J. C. Mansell & Co., San Francisco
H. S. Smith & Co., San Francisco
Chas. W. Brooks, Esq., Oahu. 5-1y

G. W. NORTON & CO.,
COOPERS AND GAUGERS,
AT THE NEW STAND
ON THE ESPLANADE.
WE ARE PREPARED TO
attend to
ALL WORK IN OUR LINE
At the Shop next to the Custom House, where
we can be found at all working hours.
WE HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE
OIL CASKS AND BARRELS,
Of different sizes, new and old, which we will
sell at the very
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
All work done in a thorough manner, and
warranted to give satisfaction.
All kinds of Coopering Materials and Coopers'
Tools for Sale. [2m]

J. P. HUCHES,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF ALL KINDS OF SADDLERY.
Carriage Trimming done with neatness and
dispatch. All orders promptly attended to.
Corner of Fort and Hotel streets, Honolulu.
[1y]

NEVILLE & BARRETT,
Planters & General Store Keepers
KEOPUKA, SOUTH KONA, HAWAII
(Near Kealahouka Bay).
Island produce bought, Ships supplied with
Wood, Beef and other necessities.
Agent at Honolulu. A. S. CLEGHORN, 3y

M. S. CRINBAUM & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
Dealers in Fashionable Clothing
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety
of Gentlemen's superior furnishing goods.
STORE IN MAKEE'S BLOCK,
10 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [1y]

VOLCANO HOUSE,
CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII
THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS
now open for the reception of visitors
to the Volcano, who may rely on finding com-
fortable rooms, a good table, and prompt at-
tendance. Experienced guides for the Crater
always in readiness.
STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS!
Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can
procure animals warranted to make the jour-
ney, by D. H. HIRSCHE, Esq., Hilo, 37-1y

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT,
CONTINUES THE BUSINESS ON
his old plan of settling with officers and
seamen immediately on their shipping at his
office. Having no connection, either direct or
indirect, with any existing 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.
Office on Jas. Robinson & Co.'s Wharf,
Honolulu, March 27, 1867. 24-3m

H. TREMPER,
Piano-Forte Maker & Tuner,
OFFERS HIS SERVICES
for Repairing and Tuning Pianos,
and having the best of materials on
hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left
at Mr. Fisher's Furniture Rooms will meet
with immediate attention.
H. TREMPER will leave these Islands on
the 1st of October, 21-6t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. H. THOMPSON,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH
HONOLULU, H. I.
HAS CONSTANTLY
on hand and for sale, a good
assortment of
BEST REFINED BAR IRON!
—ALSO—
Best Blacksmith's Coal,
At the Lowest Market Prices [38-1y]

280. NOTY. SAM'L NOTY.
JOHN NOTT & CO.,
Copper & Tin Smiths,
TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNC-
ing to the public that they are pre-
pared to furnish all kinds of Copper Work, consist-
ing in part of, STILLS, STRIKE PANS,
SUGAR PANS, WORKS, PUMPS, &c.
Also on hand, a full assortment of THE
WAZ, which we offer for sale at the lowest
market prices.
All kinds of Repairing done with
Neatness and Dispatch.
Orders from the other Islands will meet
with prompt attention.
Kaahumanu Street, one door above Pitt-
ner's. 24-3m

JEWELER AND ENGRAVER
MR. J. COSTA
Is now prepared to execute with promptness
all work in his line of business, such as
Watch and Clock Repairing,
Manufacturing Jewelry,
And Engraving.
Shop on Fort Street, opposite Old Fellows'
Hall. 24-3m

JAMES L. LEWIS,
COOPER AND GAUGER,
AT THE OLD STAND,
Corner of King and Bethel Sts.
A Large
stock of OIL
SHOOTS 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 re-
turns his thanks. 24-3m

SUGAR & MOLASSES.
1868 1868
THOMAS SPENCER—PLANTATION
1868
HILO, H. I.
Sugar and Molasses.
CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN
quantities to suit purchasers, by
WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents. 24-3m

ONOMEA PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTI-
ties to suit purchasers, by
WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents. 24-3m

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1868
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTI-
ties to suit purchasers, by
WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents. 24-3m

WAILUKU PLANTATION.
NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR
Sale in quantities to suit purchasers,
C. BREWER & CO.,
Agents. 24-3m

MAKEE PLANTATION.
New Crop of Sugar & Molasses
NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN
quantities to suit purchasers by
C. BREWER & CO.,
Agents. 24-3m

INSURANCE NOTICES.
SAN FRANCISCO
BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
THE undersigned having been
appointed agents for the San Francisco
Board of Underwriters, representing the
California Insurance Company,
Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co.,
Pacific Insurance Company,
California Lloyd's, and
Home Mutual Insurance Company.
Beg leave to inform Masters of Vessels and
the public generally, that all losses sustained
by Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of
the above companies, against perils of the
sea and other risks, at or near the several
Sandwich Islands, will have to be verified by
them. 24-3m H. HACKFELD & CO.

HAMBURG-BREMEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING
been appointed Agents of the above Com-
pany, are prepared to insure risks against Fire
on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Mer-
chandise stored therein, on the most favorable
terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
24-3m

Merchants' Mutual
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE undersigned having been ap-
pointed Agents for the above Com-
pany, are prepared to issue policies on Cargoes,
Freights and Transits.
WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents, Honolulu.
12-6m

California Insurance Company.
THE Undersigned, AGENTS
of the above Company, have been author-
ized to insure risks on CARGO, FREIGHT
AND TREASURY, by COASTERS, from Hono-
lulu to all parts of the Hawaiian Group,
and vice versa. H. HACKFELD & CO.
8-1y

History of the Kamehamehas.

TRANSLATED FROM THE HAWAIIAN OF S. M. KARAKAU.
Kamehameha I.
CHAPTER IV.
Kahakili reigned over Maui twenty-seven
years, and for nine years was king of Oahu,
after the flight at Honolulu in 1782. The
cause of his going into the war whereby he
became king of Maui, was through Kea-
moku taking possession of Nanihama, the
tabooed widow of Kamehameha Nui, to whom
she had borne two children—boys. This was
a very grave offence, according to the
usage of the chiefs, and was considered as
tantamount to rebellion. Fight after fight
succeeded between the different chiefs, and
the country from one end to the other was in
a constant state of turmoil with petty war.
Keamoku, with his retainers, resided at
Piha, and at Paikukalo, in Waikuku.
There was a warrior named Kahana, be-
longing to the party of Keamoku, who was
a hard working farmer and who lived at
Walhee. Walhee was in those times noted
for the abundance of fine fish that were
caught there. This Kahana, returning
each evening from his farming, always found
that the chiefs and their retainers had got
all the fish, so that he and his wife were
obliged to put up with less only, cooked on the
coals. One day, getting out of patience at this
continued deprivation of his share of the fish,
he put on the akua-red war-cloak—and the
mohole—helmet—and sailing forth, killed
two men. This was the commencement of
another war. There were a good many
joined with Kahana, and Keamoku was de-
feated.
While the latter was living at Hana, the
celebrated chief Kaahumanu—celebrated
during the reigns of Kamehameha I, 2nd,
and 3rd—was born in that district. Hereafter,
during this history, I shall endeavor to give
an account of her connection with the gov-
ernment of the Islands after the reign of Li-
hoiho—Kamehameha II—and previous to the
reign of Kaahakili—Kamehameha III—and
also a description of the career of several
other chiefesses who have prominently ap-
peared in this history—those of Kalamoku,
of Keopouli, and of Ulimahelie Hoopili.
From the year 1775 to 1779, Kaloanopu
was constantly carrying on war at Kaupo, in
Maui, killing and maiming the common
people and despoiling them of their property.
After a time, Kahakili, king of Maui,
collecting his forces attacked those of Kaloanopu
and defeated them. Kaloanopu was
the most famed for prowess among Kaloanopu's
warriors. He nearly saved the defeat,
but getting into a potato patch his feet be-
came entangled in the vines and he fell.
He would have been killed there, had not Ka-
mehameha I, who had charge of the reserve,
immediately brought them up and rescued
him. [This is the first introduction we have
to Kamehameha I. in the character of a war-
rior—a character in which he afterwards pro-
ved so prominent a part.] This was the
first occasion when Kamehameha distinguished
himself, and it was in rescuing his teacher
in the art of war—his teacher as well in wis-
dom as in the mysteries of the priesthood.
He received from the chiefs and people of
Maui, from this circumstance, the name of
Paia. [The Paia is a soft-shelled crab,
much esteemed by Hawaiian gourmands for
its superior flavor. The reason, however,
why the name was given to Kamehameha, is
said to have been because of his then youth-
ful appearance—soft, so to say—but his
acts showing him to be anything but soft.]
After various successes and defeats of Ka-
lanopu, he finally returned back to Hawaii
with all his followers. [Here follows a long
account of the different engagements, or
battles, between Kaloanopu and Kahakili, in
which the names of the different distinguish-
ed chiefs who figured on either side are men-
tioned, with the particulars of their suc-
cesses or their defeats. The object however,
of the present translation being to give an
account of Kamehameha, the founder of the
ruling dynasty, much that is not strictly
relevant thereto will be omitted, preserving
only the most striking occurrences in the con-
temporary history of the period.—TRANS.]
But a short period elapsed between the dif-
ferent wars between Kaloanopu, king of Ha-
waii, and Kahakili, king of Maui. It was
in the principal one of these that Kameha-
meha distinguished himself as a warrior.
Kaloanopu landed at Kaohaloa with his
forces, and from thence proceeded to Lahaina.
The chiefs and fighting men were posted at
the foot of Kahili, between Kanapa and Kanaha,
beyond Paupau. Kaloanopu determined to
take this fort, and dispatched a portion of his
soldiers for that purpose under the joint
command of Kekuhapuni and Kamehameha.
In the assault on the fort, a daring member
of the garrison named Pua, sailing forth
and seeing Kekuhapuni in advance of the
other assailants, threw a spear at him, which
pierced him through. Though badly wound-
ed he was not killed, but lived to the reign
of Kamehameha I.

The Climate of Alaska.

The following extract from the interesting
report of the House Committee on Foreign
Affairs, General Banks, Chairman, gives us
valuable information about the climate of
Alaska:
The laws which govern the climate of
Alaska are, in many respects, unlike those
which control the climate of that part of
the American continent on the northern Atlantic
coast. A great, warm, ocean current sweeps
from the south along the eastern coast of
Asia, crosses the Pacific to the northwest
coast of America, giving to that country a
high temperature and correspondingly high
humidity which could exist in the same
latitudes under other circumstances. The
ancient and modern navigators of the Old
and New World have observed this current,
and noted the changes it produces in the
climate of the Asiatic and American coasts.
The great northern equatorial current leav-
ing the coast and Gulf of Lower California,
sweeps across the Pacific south of the Ha-
waiian Islands, and moving northward grad-
ually deflects to the northward and north-
east along the coast of Alaska. It combines
its waters with the monsoon current of the
Caroline Islands, and those of the Japan
current, which doubtless has its origin, also,
in the northern equatorial current. The
waters of the three currents combined form
the Asiatic coast, deflecting to the north-
ward and north-east, and dividing into two
parts by the intrusion of the cold polar
current from the Arctic Ocean through
Behring Strait. The main body of the stream
moves directly toward the coast of America,
down the coast of Oregon, and finally
sweeps back into the equatorial current
which it originated, to continue
its course to the westward. The other
branch of this great current, which is
separated by the great polar current, called
the Kamtschatka current, passes through
Behring Strait, follows the northern Arctic
coast of America, and doubles back to the
stream which escapes from the Arctic Ocean
through Davis Strait into the north Atlantic,
forming the Gulf Stream. The Kamtschatka
current, on the eastern coast of America,
and the eastern shore of America, and com-
municates far south as the peninsula of Florida.
The whole of the waters of the Kamtschatka
current do not pass through Behring Strait.
A part are thrown from the eastern coast
of the Asiatic coast, and the south shore of
the Island of St. Lawrence, eastward and south-
ward upon the American coast, and northern
shores of the Aleutian Islands. The warm
currents from the equator, whose waters
show an average temperature of 56°, give a
tropical vegetation to the Aleutian and Bo-
lin Islands, in latitude 57° 40' north.
The warm currents from the equator which
wash the shores of western America produce
an exactly opposite result. The climate of
that country from that which is wrought
upon the eastern coast of America by the icy
currents from the Arctic ocean which wash
the northern and eastern coasts. One is
modified by the grand, ceaseless currents
chilled by the icy streams from the northern
ocean.
These observations upon the equatorial
and Arctic currents enable us to accept the
otherwise incredible statements made by an-
cient voyagers as well as modern explorers,
of the moderate temperature of the north-
western coast of America.
It is milder than the western coast of Eu-
rope, and the climate of the coast of Alaska
is milder than the northern coast of Europe,
which give to the northeastern coast of Eu-
rope a climate so unlike those of the
western Asia, eastern Europe, or the north-
west coast of America. The climate of Alaska
also, that many of the extraordinary charac-
teristics of the climate of Alaska are excep-
tional peculiarities, and do not affect, much
less control, the general character of the
climate. Thus the constant and direct fog
that are met in certain localities in Behring
Sea are supposed to be due to the contact of
the warm waters of the equator with those
of the Polar sea.
Mr. Lorin Blodgett, the distinguished
author of the excellent work on American Cli-
matology, says, in a communication address-
ed to the Chairman of the Committee on
Foreign Affairs, that "the winters in the
territory of Alaska, fully up to Port Provi-
dence, near Behring's Bay, are very mild.
At Sitka, they are nearly as mild as those of
delphia,—milder than in New York harbor."
The winters of Alaska are milder than
those of the United States, Boston, New
York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and
nearly as warm as at Washington. The sum-
mers are cooler. The mean temperature of
the winter, from January to March, is 37°.
The harbor of Sitka is open during the
winter.
It is stated by the officers of the Smith-
sonian Institution, from observations made
at Sitka, 1851, the longest frost-free period
only five days. In December, the tempera-
ture was at the freezing point only two
days, in January seven days, and in March,
it froze only at night, never during the day.
LETTER FROM JUAREZ TO THE POPE.—The
Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Ga-
zette writes, under date of June 19:
The Holy Father has received an autograph
letter from Juarez, the President of Mexico,
deploring the disunion which has arisen
between him and the Holy See. The Mexi-
can ruler declares that he is exceptional
circumstances which forced him into hos-
tility to the Church. He has, however,
and that he avails himself of the first oppor-
tunity to seek a reconciliation. To effect this,
he requests that some Bishops may be sent
to Mexico, promising to receive them with
every honor, and he concludes his letter by
applying the Pope's benediction for him-
self and the Mexican people. The Holy
Father has been gratified by the appeal,
and in the Consistory of the 23d, will pre-
conize six Bishops for Mexico. He will also
announce the convocation of the Ecumenical
Council for the 8th of December, 1868.
Among the questions to be submitted to the
Council, the most interesting at the present
moment is the policy of separating Church
and State. It is found that the Roman
Church is most flourishing in those countries,
such as England and the United States, where
it is not the established religion, as in France,
Austria, and Spain, in all of which it is losing
its hold upon the people.
Nor is the rapid spread, in this form, of the
principles of religious freedom limited to
Great Britain. Austria has just done away
with the Papal Concordat, which gave po-
litical strength to the Roman Catholic Church
throughout the Empire, and which placed in
the hands of the Bishops and Clergy the ad-
vantage of the people; and the French Min-
ister of Justice, M. Baroche, as the cable in-
formed us yesterday, declared in the Im-
perial Legislative Chamber, that the separation
of Church and State in the French Empire is
only a question of time.
HAVE EXHIBITION.—The groups which
naturally attract first the attention of the
visitor, from their relation to the special
character of the Exhibition, Nos. 1 and 2.
They comprise the models and plans of ves-
sels, masts, sails and rigging, materials of
armament, instruments of navigation, and
marine charts, marine telegraphs, fishing
tackle, life boats, and life-saving apparatus,
and alimentary substances intended for con-
sumption at sea. It is true that the classifica-
tions are not very strictly adhered to, and
that the visitor frequently meets with things
that appear incongruous in an exhibition of
this kind. It requires only a little stretch
of imagination, however, to reconcile these
anomalies. What in the world can they
mean by introducing models of horse stalls
and horse furniture in a place like this?
I asked a working Englishman, in my hear-
ing of Mr. Cairnes the editor of a London
engineering journal, "Mean!" he replied;
"why, nothing can be more appropriate.
Don't you see that they are intended for the
horse marines?"

Success in Life.

Success in Life.—For a man to be really
successful in the settled portions of a
country, the most essential element is a
power to turn his hand to anything. It is not so
necessary for him to be skilled in any particular
branch as to be able to apply himself
with moderate proficiency, to several. A
quick eye, a firm will and a ready hand, are
the prime elements of success in new settle-
ments. As time proceeds, the division
of labor comes in, and in proportion as
settlement is more advanced, it is more
necessary that each should be thoroughly pro-
ficient in many things. If a man has al-
ways lived in a city, and has attained great
skill in some pursuit, he will succeed better
there than in a new settlement. A few
of labor comes in, and in proportion as
settlement is more advanced, it is more
necessary that each should be thoroughly pro-
ficient in many things. If a man has al-
ways lived in a city, and has attained great
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BY AUTHORITY.



KNOW ALL MEN that in consequence of the powers vested in me by Section 184 of the Civil Code, I hereby appoint D. Kalamana, S. Y. Castle, A. T. Sudd, J. M. Keolu, G. H. Luce, J. M. Smith, S. P. Kalama, W. Humphreys, Malakoa, J. H. Thompson, Pabau, a jury of twelve persons, to meet in the Alley called "Printer's Lane," Honolulu, on Friday, the 23rd day of September inst., at four o'clock, P. M., to decide on the propriety of closing up that portion of Printer's Lane adjoining the Kamehameha Female Seminary, in accordance with the petition of D. Kalamana, C. Kanania, M. Maaha and fifty other poll-tax payers.

FRED W. HYCHCORN, Minister of Interior.

TO ROBERT G. DAVIS, Esq., and RICHARD H. STANLEY, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

Whereas, by an Act to compile and publish the Penal Laws of the Kingdom, both in the Hawaiian and English languages, approved 22d of June, A. D. 1868, the Judges of the Supreme Court are directed to cause to be compiled, ready for publication in both the Hawaiian and English languages, the Penal Laws of the Kingdom, and to be in force at the termination of the Legislative Assembly of 1868.

We having full confidence in your skill and ability to make the compilation of Penal Laws above directed to be made, do hereby commission you to compile ready for publication the Penal Laws as herein directed, and to submit the same to us for examination, and being approved, you are further charged with the duty of reading and correcting the proofs of the printer, in both Hawaiian and English.

And for what you may do in these premises, this shall be your sufficient authority.

ELIHA H. ALLEN, JAMES W. ACSTEN.

List of Tax-Collectors Appointed for 1868.

- OAHU: Honolulu - G. H. Luce, Ewa and Waianae - J. W. Keolu, Waikeolu - W. C. Lane, Koolaula - P. K. Kanihika, Koolapoko - S. G. Wilder. MAUI: Lahaina - Peter H. Treadway, Waikaloa - J. K. Kanihika, Makawao - J. K. Kanihika, Hanalei - T. C. Forsyth, Molokai and Lanai - D. Kaopuina. HAWAII: Hilo - G. W. Aha Hapai, Hanalei - J. K. Kanihika, North Kohala - W. M. Mersburg, South Kohala - J. H. Cooper, North Kona - J. G. Hoopi, South Kona - K. Kamaoaha, Kailua - E. S. Swain, Pahoa - H. P. Puanani. KAUAI: Hanalei - Sam. W. Looea, Anahulu - S. Kamaoaha, Lihue - T. H. Marshall, Koloa - W. O. Smith, Waimea - J. H. Kapunihi, Niihau - Frank Sinclair.

By order of the Acting Minister of Finance.

HIS HIGHNESS M. KEKULANIWA has improved somewhat during the past week. The paralytic symptoms have abated a little. Immediate danger is not apprehended by the physicians.

THERE exists throughout Polynesia a pretty well formed idea, that Hawaii and its institutions are representative of the capabilities of the race. It has preserved distinct its own nationality, while securing recognition from the other nations of the earth, and in parting with its ancient feudal customs has organized a liberal government, under which native and foreigner are alike protected and have lived with mutual advantage.

Hawaii has taken foremost rank of all Polynesia, and is looked upon by hundreds of Polynesians with desire as a pleasant land. The fact should be a matter of pride to all who have contributed in forming our nationality.

At Tahiti, the Chinese and other laborers, it is said, manifest a strong desire to migrate here, our islands appearing to them a land of promise and plenty. There are among us natives from many of the islands of this ocean, who have become domiciled here, and their opinions, when asked are, that the diffusion of information about these islands to the inhabitants of other groups, with an invitation and an opportunity to come, would result in a large increase to our population.

It is a fact, that while here the indigenous race is diminishing, that there are other islands where the natural increase is kept down by wars and the practice of infanticide. That there are islands where the chiefs have been known to order large numbers of the people to leave in their canoes and search for new homes, thrusting them out upon the ocean to perish or survive as chance directs, because their own atolls can not support so many inhabitants.

That there are many islands where either through the migration of the men to labor, or through wars, there is an excess of females. This is especially the case in the Caroline group, from whence many of the men have been carried to Guam and adjacent islands to labor, and where exterminating wars among the tribes is the rule rather than the exception.

It is the case also in some of the islands of the Hervey group, arising among that docile and gentle people, from the migrations of the men, who have left their island to cruise in ships or to make new homes in other near islands, where their labor has been in demand or was better requited than at home.

In small coral islands the circumscribed territory and the scanty vegetation makes the food question a paramount one, and when the people become too numerous so that the cocoanut and pandanus can not supply sufficient food for all, there must be a deportation or an extermination of the redundant population.

The condition is well illustrated by the Pitcairn islanders, the resources of whose territory became insufficient to supply its inhabitants, but whose intelligent and

more propitious relations with the civilized world, than many another scarcely known island in this ocean, arranged a migration instead of war or infanticide.

It has become to us an important as well as interesting question, whether we may supplement our own deficiencies by seeking to bring hither families of cognate race from other islands of Polynesia. Our last census shows us that the men outnumber the women on these islands, and that while hundreds of our natives are accustomed to labor and receive good wages and are desirous to have wives, and will support and cherish them—they cannot accomplish their wishes in this respect. This disjointed social condition, the cause of which we will not seek out, but for which civilization owes to this people some effort at reparation, is sufficiently apparent to cause the Government to seek a remedy.

It is believed, that under proper supervision, and with an explanation of the better social condition of Hawaiian homes, and the certainty of good treatment and plenty, that the advantage of migrating and settling in this country might be so set forth as to influence hundreds of Polynesian women to come and seek their homes here. Especially might those inducements prove potent on those islands where the females form the major part of the population. But the scheme should embrace whole families, especially such as include marriageable daughters. There are many residents who decline themselves ready to locate upon their lands such families of immigrants, to care for and provide for them until they become self-supporting.

How this necessary immigration can be arranged is not fully apparent, as it is encompassed with many difficulties, and the most skillful mind will find it an abstruse matter to master. Its importance we do most urgently bring into notice.

A social condition like ours is inimical to religion, and to the best interests of humanity. It will neutralize the labors of religious teachers, will impede the progress of our civilization, and if it increases, will destroy that security of person and property which we have hitherto enjoyed.

Hawaii will retrograde, and the labor and money expended in years past by the religious benevolence of the friends of this people will come to naught.

It seems therefore not only the secular residents of this country should be deeply interested in this matter, but that the various missionaries who are laboring for our religious advancement, should give it their serious attention and assistance.

In such an enterprise, if all are helpful, and will put aside unnecessary differences not pertinent to it, much can be accomplished, and an end perhaps be put to an unfortunate condition, detrimental to the general welfare and happiness of all classes of our population.

The Board have had the subject under consideration for several weeks past, but have not yet settled upon a definite arrangement. Where to go, whom to place in charge of the expedition, and whether the first voyage shall be mostly for information, are points that are not easily decided upon. We do not appreciate the antagonism which bases itself simply on the choice of an agent; it is unworthy of those who have really the welfare of this nation at heart.

The Assembly, believing that the introduction of such immigrants is desirable, has provided a liberal appropriation towards its commencement and prosecution. Information has been laid before the Board regarding the natives of some of the East India islands, and the possibility of inducing a free immigration from there.

Any information bearing upon this subject is desirable, and if imparted to the Board, or given publicly through the press, will aid in devising a practicable plan of immigration.

The Labor System.

MR. EDITOR.—The pertinacity with which the editor of the F. C. Advertiser returns again and again to the attacks upon the Government and the Gazette, reminds me of the story of a bull-dog, which, after all of its feet had been chopped off by a cruel butcher, had the pluck in its mutilated condition still to give battle to the noble animal against which it bears an instinctive antipathy.

Now the points of that dog and the editor in question resemble each other in other respects than that of pluck—the poor four-footed animal has only lost his feet, but the very ground has so often been cut from under the feet of the editor, that he has not a leg to stand upon. Each is unreasoning in ferocity and determination to bring down his enemy by any means, (perhaps the editor rather more so than the dog) and each appears perfectly unconscious of his own weakness, when compared with the real power of his antagonist, if it was chosen to be exerted.

The points of resemblance might be pursued still further, but I forbear, as my object is merely to expose the weakness of his views and the fallacy of his schemes. I will not employ his own choice terms, "impudence and falsehood," although there are plenty of both in his paper.

The spirit of his articles shows that by misrepresenting every act of the Government, and every person not favorable to his views, that he seeks a return to power of the religious party, whose mistakes and short-sighted policy, did nearly cost the country its independence.

True, he does not treat us (for some reason or other) to so many playful exuberances of fancy as he did awhile since, by calling people "traitors, cowards and rogues," and other favorite and pet terms of like import, for doing their duty and acting conscientiously, but the spirit is there ready for action, as I have said of the bull-dog. He has changed his tactics somewhat, as well as his phraseology, but the weakness is still there.

When speaking of his friends, or those he deems as such, he cannot remember common courtesy. The Reverend gentlemen

whom he proposes as proper persons to be sent on the expedition to the southern islands, are shorn of their titles and are spoken of as curly, as if they were the common individuals in the community. But why, on the other hand, are they more fit and proper persons to send than others who may be selected. Is it because they are connected with the missionary work on these islands and that this gives them, for schemes of immigration, an experience above all others? It may just be possible that the two gentlemen named—so discourteously thrust before the public—may not be able to lay aside their present engagements, or may not desire to make the voyage. And why should we go to the Missionaries of the islands, whom we hope to obtain the recuperating elements of our population, rather than to the chiefs and people themselves, except to gratify their vanity and give them an undue political influence to result most disastrously to the flocks of which they are already the spiritual directors. It is eminently proper that the chiefs and people should be the ones with whom the immigration should be arranged.

I shall not take the editor to task for accusing you of falsifying facts, or of faltering flattery of the employers of labor here, after the gross insults that he has heaped upon them. He is so unaccustomed to the language of truth himself, as to be incapable of appreciating it in others, and it costs him never a blush to have his perversions repeatedly exposed. His last article on our labor system, as is usual about whatever island topic he undertakes to discuss, is unexcused, untrue and designed to mislead foreign readers, for here his inventions are too transparent to require explanation. He knows that no immigrant has been brought here in the manner which alone has made such transportation odious under the phrase, "coolie trade," and they never have been, from the first importation to the last one, except it may be, the one or two ship-loads which came here under his previous plan of private enterprise, when he was one of those that fed out of the Government bowl.

He knows, that without any hint or assistance from himself or his corps of correspondents and friends, that the Government initiated the new scheme by which Japanese laborers have been brought hither, and which opens to us a new and sufficient source of supply, only now in abeyance by the political troubles existing there.

The mode of that immigration fortunately forestalls all objections and carping, seeing that in its essential features it tallies exactly with, or rather exceeds in care for the immigrant and the securing his voluntary consent, the views promulgated in the resolutions of the Senate and laws of the United States as published by the Minister Resident here for the benefit of American ship-owners.

As the Japanese matter was managed—before leaving his own country—the emigrant appeared not only before the Hawaiian Council, but also before the Japanese officials, and signified his desire and readiness to be brought here as a laborer. Moreover, the Japanese appointed an official—a two sworded man—to accompany them, to watch over them here during the performance of their contracts.

This Yacoin has been recognized and treated here as the agent of the Japanese Government, and has been placed at school at Pahoa at the expense of the Board of Immigration in order to increase his efficiency, by obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the English language.

The editor has the goodness to state that the Government has entered into the importation of laborers for the purpose of making a profit out of it!

This would-be Japhet tonans is a mere shallow pretender, whose jingleries of newspaper-making are easily seen through his under a shawl and his crown should be a fool's cap. In closing, there is one trite proverb which I commend to his notice, if he or his friends still entertain the desire to regain the enjoyment of the flesh pots of Egypt—"curses come home to roost." Let him in future mend his ways and try some other plan.

Copyright.

The following note from the Translator of Kamakau's "History of the Kamehamehas," explains itself:

MR. EDITOR.—Last Saturday, him of the Advertiser got off an indignant little paragraph about plagiarism in connection with your publication of the History of the Kamehamehas, and for fear that his readers might not comprehend the meaning of the word, adds, that it means literary theft. The fact is, that I spoke to Mr. Kamakau on the subject before translating a line, and he expressed himself much pleased with my proposition to put him into English.

As to the rights of the proprietors of the Kukoo in the History—had they wished to preserve a property in it, they could have availed themselves of the law of copyright, (section laws 1864-5, p. 36) as to the Harpers' and Bonner, in the United States. Otherwise, newspaper matter is public property, the proper credit being given, as was done by you in this instance in the outset.

How in the name of common sense can the term plagiarism be applied when the author's name appears at the head of each issue? Had the articles possessed no interest, the Advertiser's indignation at your republishing them—thus taking the wind out of its own sails—would have been spared.

Query.

MR. EDITOR.—Planters and others desirous of laborers would like information whether after reading the resolutions given by its press of the labor system here practiced? If it supposes that the gentlemen whose names it has indicated as proper agents to seek these laborers, would consent to act as such?

ED. GALETTE.—Sir: That learned Botanist and Agriculturist, Mr. Whitney, informs us in his paper that "Captain Spencer, of the schooner W. H. Allen, has brought from Guam some seeds and bulbs, among which is the currie plant, from which the well-known currie powder is made." I am anxious to learn the botanical name of the plant, which his well-known acquaintances will no doubt enable him to give.

Ordinary folks have always been under the impression that the "well known powder" is a compound of turmeric and peppers, both of which plants are found here in abundance.

—If looked for. The new plant, when developed by the learned editor, after his usual style, will, no doubt, add to the gratification of all. Yours, GUY EATON.

The Poor Coolie Slaves.

MR. EDITOR.—The agitators of the Press seem now to be enjoying themselves in sparring at the labor system of the country. It seems to give them pleasure in their efforts to make out that the employment of Chinese and other laborers, as conducted in these islands the past fifteen years, has been and is but a system of slavery, obnoxious to Heaven and thereby "damning" to the holders of such servants, be they few or many—from the Reverend Clergyman with his one or two, to the Planter with his hundreds.

These virtuous champions deeming our labor system an ulcerous sore and a gangrene to these islands, would apparently without loss of time, apply the caustic and the knife to rid us of the evil—and however great the sacrifice, or overwhelming the loss to individuals concerned—justice and honor and right in their view require that the so-called Chinese and Japanese coolies be immediately released from their bondage of slavery!

O ye "democratized Christian men who gave freely of your substance to aid in crushing a rebellion;" O ye "who speak of buying a Chinaman or a Japanese as though it were no sin;" O ye who breakfast your coolies on "half a papaya and a slice of kaho;" O ye who "inflict stripes" on the poor coolie slaves, awake from your infatuation! The day has arrived when the coolie has found friends.

No more servitude on Hawaii! Henceforth she shall be "The land of the free and the home of the brave!"

Cabinet Work.

THE native woods of this country furnish as handsome material for cabinet and furniture work as can be found anywhere else in the world. The koa, ko, kawili, coccoloba, and even the kukui, finish up elegantly, under French polish, and show a splendid grain and color. We saw at Williams's, the Cabinet-maker's, the other day, the coffin prepared for the late Mr. Lawrence. It was made of koa, and polished with all the skill of the maker's art. The dark color of the koa, and its elegant grain, make it finish up equal to mahogany, or the other much esteemed woods for ornamental and furniture work. We saw, also, at the same shop, a bowl, turned from the kukui, that showed a curled grain, and a contrast of colors very remarkable for a single block of wood. It was made from a knot, or excrescence, rather, which grows upon the kukui tree, and which adheres so slightly that it is easily knocked off. It may almost be called a parasite, attached to the tree, the kukui, however, is a soft wood, and unfit for furniture polished work. This tree seems to be more valuable for its parasites than for its own wood.

Any citizen of the United States who shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, take on board, or receive, or transport any such persons, for the purpose of disposing of them as aforesaid, shall be liable to be punished as before mentioned.

4th.—Free and voluntary emigrants may be taken upon the certificate of the U. S. Consul or Consular Agent at the port where they embark, which certificate is to be given to the master of the vessel only upon satisfactory evidence that such emigration is actually free and voluntary.

5th.—All United States laws applicable to the carriage of passengers by U. S. merchant vessels apply also to all vessels owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, or registered or licensed within the United States, carrying passengers between foreign ports, with the same penalties and forfeitures.

6th.—The President of the United States is authorized to direct United States war vessels to examine all vessels navigated or owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States whenever there is reasonable cause to suppose such vessels are engaged in any violation of this Act.

The foregoing is simply an abstract of the law, which will be found in full on page 240, volume 12, of the U. S. Statutes at large.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK, Minister Resident.

It was believed, some three years ago, when the first active measures were adopted by the Government, that there were about 300 lepers scattered through the population, who ought to be segregated. Up to the opening of the Assembly, the report of the Board of Health shows that 711 persons were examined, of whom 174 proved to be lepers, and were sent to Molokai. To the 45 in the Kailua hospital, at that time, 85 more have been added, and of this total 64 have been sent to Molokai, making a total of confined cases of 328.

The Hospital at Kailua, organized to place suspected cases for treatment, contains at present 35 patients, while there are 35 cases on the books, not yet restrained of liberty, who are obliged to report themselves every month, until the nature of their malady develops itself beyond doubt.

The percentage of the cases presented for examination, and popularly supposed to be leprosy, but who really prove so, is very small; and although the evil is serious enough, we decidedly disapprove of alarmists magnifying it so much beyond its real extent.

Of the 64 cases lately sent to Molokai, 35 were from the other islands, and 29 from Oahu. The examination of this Island has not, until now, been so thorough as the others, and hence the present cases can not be taken as a basis of calculation, to reach a general result.

It is difficult to detect this insidious disease in its early stages, so that even medical men, unaccustomed to note its obscure symptoms, may not reach the truth at once in determining what the disease of the patient examined may be. Hence the wholesale deprivation of liberty, in cases where doubt exists, would be unjust and unreasonable. Concomitant has been a great obstacle in the way of the Board's operation, and when one leper has been detained he has informed on the others. The operation of this natural instinct to have all served alike will, in the end, place all leprosy persons under the cognizance of our authorities. So far as reasonable industry, and a persevering intention to combat and exterminate the leprosy, and the employment of wise means and agencies for this purpose are concerned, we think the Board may challenge the strictures of all the carping writers in our community.

ORANGES.—This delicious fruit is now coming in season, and despite the blight which so seriously affects the trees, particularly in Kona, we learn that the crop will be very large. We notice some very fine large ones from the Kohala district.

NOTICE

To American Citizens and Ship-Owners!

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, At Honolulu, Aug. 31, 1868.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AND SHIP-OWNERS, resident on these Islands, and of American Ship Masters touching here, I deem it proper to publish the following Resolution on the subject of the Coolie Trade, which unanimously passed both Houses of the Congress of the United States, viz:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, January 16, 1867.

Whereas, The traffic in laborers, transported from China and other Eastern countries, known as the Coolie Trade, is odious to the people of the United States as inhuman and immoral; and whereas, it is abhorrent to the spirit of modern international law and policy, which have substantially extirpated the African Slave Trade, to prevent the establishment in its place of a mode of enslaving men differing from the former in little else than the employment of fraud instead of force to make its victims captive; be it therefore Resolved, That it is the duty of this Government to give effect to the moral sentiment of the nation through all its Agencies, for the purpose of preventing the further introduction of Coolies into this hemisphere, or the adjacent Islands.

Ordered, That the Secretary lay the foregoing Resolution before the President of the United States.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY, Sec'y. In furtherance of the humane policy adopted by the Government I represent, I also deem it my duty to call the attention of all whom it may concern, to an Act entitled "An Act to prohibit the Coolie Trade by American Citizens and American Vessels," approved, February 19, 1862, which provides:

1st.—That no citizen or resident of the United States shall prepare any vessel to procure or carry from "China or elsewhere," persons known as "Coolies," to be disposed of, or sold, or transferred, for any term of years, or for any time whatever, as servants or apprentices, or to be held to service or labor. Any vessel owned by citizens of the United States in whole or in part, so employed, shall be forfeited to the United States.

2d.—Every person building, equipping, sending to sea, or aiding to prepare in any way, or navigating as master, factor, agent, owner or otherwise, any vessel belonging in whole or in part to any United States citizen, or registered, enrolled or licensed within the United States to be employed in the above trade, or in anywise aiding or abetting therein, shall be liable to be indicted therefor, and on conviction, punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

3d.—Any citizen of the United States who shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, take on board, or receive, or transport any such persons, for the purpose of disposing of them as aforesaid, shall be liable to be punished as before mentioned.

4th.—Free and voluntary emigrants may be taken upon the certificate of the U. S. Consul or Consular Agent at the port where they embark, which certificate is to be given to the master of the vessel only upon satisfactory evidence that such emigration is actually free and voluntary.

5th.—All United States laws applicable to the carriage of passengers by U. S. merchant vessels apply also to all vessels owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, or registered or licensed within the United States, carrying passengers between foreign ports, with the same penalties and forfeitures.

6th.—The President of the United States is authorized to direct United States war vessels to examine all vessels navigated or owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States whenever there is reasonable cause to suppose such vessels are engaged in any violation of this Act.

The foregoing is simply an abstract of the law, which will be found in full on page 240, volume 12, of the U. S. Statutes at large.

EDWARD M. MCCOOK, Minister Resident.

Licenses Expiring in Sept., 1868.

- RETAIL.—Honolulu—34. Akiko, 4th. Tak Tak, 6th. H. E. McDowell, 7th. J. O. King, 9th. G. W. Crum, 10th. S. L. 21st. T. C. 22nd. K. 23rd. C. 24th. S. 25th. T. 26th. S. 27th. S. 28th. S. 29th. S. 30th. S. 31st. S. 32nd. S. 33rd. S. 34th. S. 35th. S. 36th. S. 37th. S. 38th. S. 39th. S. 40th. S. 41st. S. 42nd. S. 43rd. S. 44th. S. 45th. S. 46th. S. 47th. S. 48th. S. 49th. S. 50th. S. 51st. S. 52nd. S. 53rd. S. 54th. S. 55th. S. 56th. S. 57th. S. 58th. S. 59th. S. 60th. S. 61st. S. 62nd. S. 63rd. S. 64th. S. 65th. S. 66th. S. 67th. S. 68th. S. 69th. S. 70th. S. 71st. S. 72nd. S. 73rd. S. 74th. S. 75th. S. 76th. S. 77th. S. 78th. S. 79th. S. 80th. S. 81st. S. 82nd. S. 83rd. S. 84th. S. 85th. S. 86th. S. 87th. S. 88th. S. 89th. S. 90th. S. 91st. S. 92nd. S. 93rd. S. 94th. S. 95th. S. 96th. S. 97th. S. 98th. S. 99th. S. 100th.

AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Fort Street,

MAY BE SEEN THE VIEWS TAKEN

Late Lava Flow at Kahuku!

And the Effects of the Late

Earthquake at Waihu, Kau.

Also—VIEWS OF KILAUEA and other places. Cards of the Kings, Queens, Chiefs, etc., all for sale at Low Prices. Also, Original Frames of all sizes, and a few Square Frames, which will be sold cheap.

24-3m H. L. CHASE.

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii.

Sch. Annie,

Will run as a regular packet to the above ports. For freight or passage apply to

24-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF MULLER'S, DETJEN'S, and BREMMERMAN'S (German) ALLES, of Late Importation, and warranted sound and good. Is offered by the undersigned at Invoice Prices for the Single Package.

24-3m GODFREY RHODES.

NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES

Notice to all persons, that from and after this date, all animals found astray on my land known as the AHAPUUA OF PIHAI, at North Kohala, Hawaii, will be fined the sum of One Dollar per head, and to carry out my instructions I have empowered Mr. J. H. Kailua, of North Kohala, and Mr. Keiki, of North Kohala, as my agents for the said land.

24-3m KEKELI KAI.

Honolulu, Sept. 17, 1868.—25-2m

THEOD. C. HEUCK

Offers for Sale New and Desirable Goods

SHORTLY EXPECTED

FROM

EUROPE & THE UNITED STATES,

—PER—

R. C. Wylie from Hamburg,

Wilhelm I. from Bremen,

Ceylon from Boston,

AND PER

Steamers Idaho and Montana,

—AS ALSO—

By Every Packet from San Francisco

AS FOLLOWS:

Shipment per R. C. Wylie,

JUST RECEIVED, CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, &c.

BEAUTIFUL PRINTS OF SUPERIOR

quality and new styles, White Cottons, Blue Cottons, Brown Drills, Blue Drills, Heavy Blue Denims—a sup'r art., Assorted Colored Bunting, Large sized Cotton and Woolen Blankets of assorted colors, Fine Black Bathing, Black and Colored Delaines, Cashmeres, an. Black, White and Blue Coburgs and Alpaca, Superior White and Drab Molekin, White and Blue Flannels, Black Silk in pieces, Barga for waists, etc., Black Crap, Fine Black and Blue Broadcloth, Checked, Down, Pantolon Stuff, Victoria Laces, Mosquitto Nettings, Burlaps and Hosiery, Fancy Merinos and Cashmeres.

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

In great variety and styles, viz: White Madapolam and Fancy Boem Shirts, White and Printed Cotton and Hickory Shirts, Fine White Linen Boem and all Linen Shirts, Flannels, Colored, Striped and Fancy Colored Flannel Shirts, assorted, Heavy Grey and Blue Flannel Shirts, open Front Shirts.

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

Hats, Of Different Qualities and Styles.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, SEPT. 23, 1898. The whalping 300s arrived yesterday, with 20 blis. sperm oil, taken while cruising off Hawaii.

The steamer is fast approaching when we may look for some of the whalping oil from the Arctic, and until they arrive, we need not look for much improvement in business.

We learn that the premises now occupied by the Rev. Eli Corwin was disposed of last week at private sale, for \$2,600, Theo. H. Davis, being the purchaser.

We look for the mail steamer next Tuesday; also for the Clara R. Still about the same time, and two vessels with Bedwood Lumber—one from Humboldt, and one from Noyo River.

A very important international commercial convention was to assemble at Portland, Maine, on the 4th of August. The delegates from the Hawaiian Kingdom to be discussed:

1st—The completion of the Atlantic and Pacific railway, from Halifax to San Francisco, by the most direct route.

2nd—The completion of the Pacific and Atlantic railway, from San Francisco to Halifax, by the most direct route.

3rd—The completion of the Pacific and Atlantic railway, from San Francisco to Halifax, by the most direct route.

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9th—The completion of the Pacific and Atlantic railway, from San Francisco to Halifax, by the most direct route.

10th—The completion of the Pacific and Atlantic railway, from San Francisco to Halifax, by the most direct route.

LOCAL NEWS.

Phases of the Moon for the month of Sept'r. PREPARED BY CAPT. DAY'S EDITOR.

1st, Full Moon, 11 32 P. M. 2d, Last Quarter, 11 32 A. M. 3d, First Quarter, 11 32 A. M.

HONOLULU MEAN TIME. 1st, Sun Rise, 5 45 A. M. 2d, Sun Set, 5 12 P. M.

There will be a Special Meeting of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M., at their rooms in Make's Block, to-morrow evening.

We are requested to call the attention of the members of the Hawaiian Agricultural Society to a special meeting, to be held at the Court House, on Friday next, the 23rd inst.

An IMPORTANT CREDIT SALE, by C. S. Bartow, will be held at the Store of Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co., on Thursday, September 24th.

We understand that it is the intention of the Consul of the North German Confederation to hoist the Consular flag at his residence at 10 o'clock noon on Saturday next.

The Makoa will be due here next Tuesday with the mails. Every body will be glad to hail her arrival with news, and we hope the proposed arrangement of two steamers, will prevent the long intervals between mail arrivals.

TAMARINDS.—The tree bearing this useful fruit—useful in fevers, and as a cooling drink—is now in full bloom all over town.

HOT DAY.—Last Sunday was one of the hottest days of the season. The mercury stood at 89° from 11 to 4 o'clock in the day.

MR. G. RHODES, offers at auction, next Saturday, the remnant of the wooden building now in the rear of his new stone store.

EHKATA.—In the measurements of the land-slide at Keolu, by Rev. T. Coan, as given in our issue of Sept. 22, there is an error in the width, which is stated to be in the "centre two and a-half miles."

THE AUTUMNAL EQUINOX.—Last Monday the sun crossed the line on this way to the South. We usually about this time have some demonstration of the elements, either of wind or rain.

HONEY.—Wild honey is now to be found in abundance in the valleys of this island, and may be had for the going after by those skilled in bee-craft.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. R. G. LAWRENCE was largely attended on Sunday afternoon, from his late residence. The religious services were conducted by Rev. S. C. Damon.

HONOLULU OLYMPIC CLUB.—This institution, which held its annual meeting last Monday evening, has during the past year prospered far beyond the expectations of all interested in its welfare.

THE BRIG KANAKAHOA F. is in Foster & Co's hands, who are putting her in repair. The few days that she was without masts or bowsprit, so changed her appearance, that she was beyond recognition by ordinary observers.

Disastrous Termination of a Grand Scientific Experiment.

The following amusing account of the trial of a new invention, which we copy from the Aha, has an irresistible pathos in its connection with the destroyed hopes and rudely broken dreams of the inventor.

Some time since, a detailed account was given in the Aha, of a combination boat, or three boats lashed together, tandem style, so as to form one boat, which, by the simple action of the inventor's invention, was to run itself, invented by Mr. Robertson.

In his mind's eye, the inventor saw the new boat traveling the waters like a thing of life, riding the billows sea-serpent fashion, independent of steam or other expensive motive power, enjoying the temperate air, fairly exulting in the storm.

The following indictments were presented, and continued to Hilo: Rex vs. S. W. Case, Assault with a deadly weapon; Puskela-Assault with intent to commit rape; Kauwahi-Perjury, and Kamaka-Perjury.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT THE FISH MARKET.—Saturday afternoon is the time to see the native population of Honolulu, especially the female portion, out in full force.

THE HOUSE AND LOT at present occupied by the Rev. Eli Corwin, situated in NUUANU VALLEY.

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Supreme Court--In Probate.

In the matter of the proof of the Will of Robert G. Lawrence, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, late deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by Hon. J. W. Austin, Executor under the Will, for Probate of the Will of Robert G. Lawrence, of Honolulu, Oahu, late deceased.

WM. HUMPHREYS, Deputy Chief Supreme Court, Court House, Sept. 22, 1898.—34-36

Supreme Court. In the matter of the Estate of John Ross, a Voluntary Bankrupt, of Wailuku, Island of Maui.

PROPER Application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by J. W. Austin and Theod. C. Hoek, Executors, Assignees of the Estate of John Ross, of Maui, for the approval of their accounts of the said Estate, and a discharge from any further responsibility in the premises.

WM. HUMPHREYS, Deputy Chief Supreme Court, Court House, Sept. 17, 1898.—34-36

TOY BOOKS! TOY BOOKS! A LARGE LOT OF UNTEARABLE TOY BOOKS.—The very thing you have been looking for. Just received and for sale at BENNETT'S BOOK STORE.

KONSULAT DES NORDDEUTSCHEN BUNDES, Honolulu, den 22. Sept. 1898. ICH BITTE MEINE HERREN LANDS-leute hieselbst bei der Entfaltung der Konsulatsflagge am Sonnabend den 26. Sept. Mittags 12 Uhr gegenwartig zu sein und an der Feier theilzunehmen.

Valuable and Desirable REAL ESTATE FOR SALE! THE HOUSE AND LOT at present occupied by the Rev. Eli Corwin, situated in NUUANU VALLEY.

Northwestern Mutual Life and Endowment Insurance Co. \$3,700,000 Assets.

PARTIES WILL FIND IT TO THEIR interest to investigate the NORTHWESTERN before insuring elsewhere, as it offers advantages given by no other company.

TO THE LADIES Honolulul and Adjoining Islands I AM RECEIVING REGULARLY FROM SAN FRANCISCO, all the Newest Styles in Millinery Goods, such as

LADIES' HATS, AND HAT FRAMES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, WREATHS, &c., DRESS TRIMMINGS, GIMP, FRIGOLS, TASSELS, BUTTONS, Muller's Children's Hosiery, Gaiters, Slippers, Shoes, Balmoral & Croquet Skirts, Hoop Skirts, etc., etc., etc.

Supreme Court--In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Mead, deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, sitting as a Judge of Probate, by Messrs. G. F. Judd and W. J. Austin, Executors of the Will of Theophilus Mead, deceased.

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a Partnership, dating from the 1st of July, 1898, under the name of HITCHCOCK & CASTLE.

PUNALUU RICE PLANTATION. NO. 1, and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

PIANOS TUNED. PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Tuned and Repaired, by CHAS. DERBY, at the Hawaiian Theatre.

FOR RENT! THE COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE on Richards' Street, Honolulu, lately occupied by B. Sterling, Reg. Apply to A. F. JUDD.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. S. BARTOW. IMPORTANT CREDIT SALE! AT THE STORE OF Messrs Ed Hoffschlaeger & Co

On Thursday, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Will be sold at Public Auction, a large assortment of Desirable Merchandise, Such as DRY GOODS, of various descriptions, SUPERIOR CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, FANCY & MILLINERY GOODS, AN ASSORTMENT OF GLOVES, BRAIDS & TRIMMINGS, HOSE, HATS & LADIES' HATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, PARASOLS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, SADDLES, BRIDLES, ETC., ETC.

Supreme Court. In the matter of the Estate of John Ross, a Voluntary Bankrupt, of Wailuku, Island of Maui.

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FOR RENT! THE COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE on Richards' Street, Honolulu, lately occupied by B. Sterling, Reg. Apply to A. F. JUDD.

Pilot and Navy Bread. FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.

WANTED! TWO SHEPHERDS. Wages, \$15 Per Month, and Board. Apply to THEO. H. DAVIES.

AUCTION SALES.

By ADAMS & WILDER. On Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 10 A. M., at Sale Room, WILL BE SOLD, An Assortment of Merchandise, Consisting of DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, CARD MATCHES, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, HARD WARE, Downer's Kerosene Oil, ALSO, EX "MONTANA," Fresh California Onions, Fresh California Apples, New California Potatoes, Fresh California Oats.

On Thursday, Oct. 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., At the Residence of REV. ELI CORWIN, in NUUANU VALLEY, will be sold (on account of the departure of the owner by the next steamer) the Entire Superior and well-kept Furniture, consisting of the usual assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.

On Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, A. M., REGULAR ROOM SALE. When will be offered at Public Auction, THE USUAL VARIETY OF MERCHANDISE, particulars of which will be given by Posters previous to sale.

LARGE CLEARING SALE On Tuesday, Oct. 9th, The undersigned will offer at Auction at his Sale Room, a full assortment of English Staple and Fancy Goods, which must be cleared out to make room for the New Goods ex "Garstang."

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7th, at 10 A. M., at Sale Room, Will be sold at Public Auction, the balance of Stock on hand belonging to said Estate, and consisting of PRINTS, MUSLINS, COTTONS, SHIRTS, COATS, HATS, SHAWLS, PANTS, SHOES, ROPE, ETC., ETC.

HAWAIIAN LEATHER. Sole and Saddle Leather, and Tanned Goat-Skins, and a Regular Supply, from the Celebrated WAIMEA TANNERY, and for sale at the lowest market rates by A. S. CLEGHORN, Agent.

KONA COFFEE! Constantly on Hand and for Sale in Quantities to Suit. THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS the public that he is prepared to furnish Choice and Well Dried Kona Coffee, Having the agency of the following parties in Kona: Messrs. NEVILLE & BARRETT, Keopuka. H. N. GREENWELL, North Kona. D. MONTGOMERY, Kailua.

JUST RECEIVED PER HAWAIIAN BARK R. C. WYLLIE, FROM BREMEN, AN ASSORTMENT OF Wines, Liquors and Beers, CONSISTING OF COGNAC, Pints and Quarts, HOLLAND GIN, in Green Cases, French Wines, Chateau Cantemerle, Milon Clerk, Margaux du Tertre, SHERRY, CHERRY CORDIAL, DEETJEN'S PALE ALE, pints & qts, DEETJEN'S PORTER, in qts, MULLER'S LAGER BEER, qts, Alcohol, 96 per cent. Full Proof.

FOR SALE! RUIINART, pere & fils Champagne, Cart Blanc, in pints and quarts. For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents for Messrs. Ruinart, pere & fils Rheims.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. HAVE RECEIVED Per Haw'n Bark R. C. Wyllie, FROM BREMEN, An Assortment of Dry Goods, Woolen Goods, Hosiery, FRENCH DRESS GOODS and Fancy Articles, Dundee Hemp Canvas AND SAIL TWINE, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Blacked Calfcins, Lamp Chimneys, Shingle Nails, Paints and Paint Oil, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Beers, Wines, Spirits, Alcohol.

FOR SALE! FAVORABLE TERMS. TWO SHEPHERDS. Wages, \$15 Per Month, and Board. Apply to THEO. H. DAVIES.

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED, intending to leave this Kingdom, hereby requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him to please present the same for settlement. [21-4m] C. FRED. FLUGER.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

J. M. SMITH & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVAL... A new Assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Indelible Penicils, A New Invention. Hair Restorers and Dressings.

ROBT BYCROFT, PLUMBER.

HAS OPENED HIS SHOP ON KING STREET... Offers his services in all branches of Plumbing.

RRR PILLS.

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

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

One of Dr. Radway's Pills contains more of the active principle of cure, and will act quicker on the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, &c.

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

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

READ THIS.

New Albany, Ind. March 12, 1867. For forty years I have been afflicted with costiveness, and for the last twenty years I have been compelled daily to resort to injections to secure an evacuation.

MECHANICAL DISEASES.

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

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS CURE ALL DISEASES.

Of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Rheumatism, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS CURE ALL DISEASES. HIGH ENDORSEMENT FROM THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PRUSSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

Is in receipt of an important official document, signed by the Professors of the Medical College of Breslau, Prussia, embodying the result of an analysis of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

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

INDICESTION I

In cases where natural evacuations are difficult to secure, and a quick discharge is essential, take six of Radway's Pills and pulverize them—take the pill powder in water or preserve, in half an hour they will operate.

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

INSURRECTION OF CRETE.

Omer Pasha, full of confidence in his military skill, believed that he had but to show himself, and the insurgents, awestruck, would hasten to surrender, and give up a hopeless contest; but events proved his anticipations to be incorrect.

As soon as he left Canes, he was assailed by repeated and unlooked-for attacks. All the defiles were strongly fortified, and he vainly endeavored to dislodge the Christians who defended them. As soon as his back was turned, the country he had taken possession of was at once re-taken by his obstinate antagonists.

Things came to such a climax that all the foreign agents, without exception, could no longer refrain from showing their indignation. On the 21st of July, the French Consul wrote a dispatch to the French Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, which, after describing the barbarous conduct of the bachi-bouzouks, finished by stating that "the Turks had proceeded from powerlessness to wrath, and from wrath to extermination."

On the same day, Mr. Dickson sent to Mr. Ellis, the English Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, a similar dispatch, in which he requested him to let him know if, in case hostilities did not cease, foreign ships could not be allowed to take away from the Island the Christian families who would like to leave it.

The statement of Great Britain have always aimed at acting consistently in all points of their foreign policy, and as the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is one of the principles forming the basis of their policy in Oriental affairs, the English Consul received by return of mail a dispatch, in a postscript to which it was stated "that there were no reasons justifying English ships in taking Creteans from their country to Greece."

Notwithstanding the attitude taken by England, Russia and France sent instructions to the commanders of their squadrons in the Levant, by which they were authorized to take away from Crete the women, children and old people desirous of escaping from the evils of the war.

When this decision was made known to him, Foad Pasha protested and flaminated, but after reflection, he declared that the troops and ships under the command of Omer Pasha would not prevent by force the embarkation of the fugitives. It was the only means left to Turkey to avoid a more cruel humiliation.

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troops. A profound discouragement was predominant in all ranks of the army; officers and soldiers were equally tired of the protracted war. Money was very scarce, and the Pashas and Beys were the only ones who received any salaries.

With the few thousand men left him, and with an empty treasury, Omer Pasha was unable to attempt any new enterprise. The capture of the Akrotiri, which the Turkish Government extolled as a victory, was of no importance, for hardly had the bold vessel been seized, than it was replaced by the *Evosia* and the *Crete*.

In the month of June, the representatives of France, Italy, Prussia, Russia and Austria communicated to the Porte identical dispatches, received from their Governments, by which "the Turkish Government was requested to assemble a Committee of Inquiry, composed of Ottoman functionaries, accompanied by European delegates nominated by the respective Embassadors; said Committee to go to the spot and ascertain what were the wants and desires of the Creteans, and after the close of their investigations they would be called upon to form a resolution."

Foad Pasha answered in a very able written dispatch, that "he would not take part in those inquiries before knowing whether they would lead. If the Powers were decided upon respecting the principle of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and if the hypothesis of an annexation of Crete to Greece was discarded beforehand, he declared himself ready to examine, in the most conciliatory spirit, any other proposed scheme; but if they admitted the possibility of an annexation, it was preferable not to resort to the plan of inquiries at all."

The Sultan had made up his mind not to abandon, unless obliged to do so by some crushing defeat, one of the most beautiful provinces of his Empire—a country where there were 100,000 Mussulmans.

From his point of view, Foad Pasha was right. There was no reason for remonstrating any longer with the Porte, which, in order to conceal, under an apparent deference to the desires of Europe, its want of power, gave orders to the Sedar Ekrem that he should not undertake another campaign. A general amnesty was proclaimed, and six weeks were allowed to the volunteers and insurgents to leave the Island. The Grand Vizier, Aali Pasha, promised to go and see what should be done.

When Aali Pasha was in Crete, he somewhat modified the old system of administration, but not in accordance with the wants and wishes of the Creteans, who are at the present time left alone to defend their own rights. Most of the volunteers, officers as well as soldiers, have returned to Greece, not excepting the celebrated Coronos, but the native captains, disdaining the promises made by Aali Pasha, are still standing on the defensive.

Aali has divided the Island into departments, and appointed officers to take charge of them, who, when they went to assume their authority, were received as enemies, and obliged to resign their positions, remaining, as it were, *Governors in partibus infidelium*.

The Divan is seeking amongst its high dignitaries some one willing to accept the title of Veli of Crete. Musurus Bey, Ambassador of the Sublime Porte in London, and Aristarchi Bey, Minister-Resident in Berlin, have declined the honor. When, at the end of February, 1868, the Sultan recalled Aali Pasha, affairs were in precisely the same condition as in November, 1867, after the cruelties of Omer Pasha. Christians and Mussulmans are on the *qui vive*, and skirmishes take place when the Turks go out of the forts in which they are garrisoned.

How long can this situation last? It is difficult to tell. The energetic and abstinent Greek race has but few wants, and can bear for a long time the hardest privations. On the other hand, Turkey, with its scanty finances, and the threatening attitude of some other parts of its frontiers, can not remain indefinitely in the *status quo*. For the last two years, the Sultan has not collected any imposts from that rebellious Island, and it costs him several millions per month. He has to maintain there, at great expense, a large number of troops and a blockading squadron. The question now is, whether the pride of the Ottoman Cabinet will hold out the longest.

If no complication occurs on the northern limits of the Empire, by which the Sultan may be forced to renounce Crete, it is possible that the Creteans may submit for a time, in the hope of seeing again their wives and children. Greece will not be able to sustain, many months more, the burden imposed upon her. From 20,000 to 30,000 refugees are supported by subscriptions raised by the Greeks from Liverpool to Calcutta, from Alexandria to Odessa. However small the allowance to each exile may be, yet it is marvellous how that small Kingdom has borne for so many months such a heavy charge!

In the uncertain state of Europe, we can not foresee the destiny in store for this brave and unfortunate people, but

having arrived at the last page of our work, we can not help quoting, as a concluding remark, the following words, borrowed from the correspondence of Lieut. Murray, who has been an attentive and sympathetic eye-witness of the struggle: "The Turks have acted, during the whole of the insurrection, in such an awkward and disgraceful manner, that they have ten times deserved to lose the Island of Crete."

Distance of the Sun.

A new estimate of the sun's distance reminds us that this important astronomical element still remains unsatisfactorily determined. The discovery made, not many years ago, that the accepted value of the sun's distance was some 3,000,000 miles too great, was reluctantly admitted by astronomers. It was easy, indeed, to show that they might justly be proud of having determined the sun's distance even within this apparently enormous range of error.

But none the less, it was unpleasant to have to admit that they had largely over-valued the accuracy of their calculations—or rather of the observations on which their estimates had been founded.

It may not be amiss to point out briefly what is the nature of the problem astronomers have sought to solve: A prisoner confined in a room which has a single circular window, only six inches in diameter. Suppose him to be provided with accurate instruments, and conceive that directly in front of the window, and somewhat more than a mile off, there is an object—say a steeply-rising mountain peak—whose distance he wishes to determine.

Now, to return for a moment to our prisoner. If there were objects intervening between him and the steeple, and if he had by any means obtained certain knowledge of the relative distances of these objects, it is clear his power over his problem would be greatly increased. Let the reader look from opposite sides of the window at objects unequally distant, but nearly in the same direction, and he will immediately see the sort of use our prisoner might make of the sun's distance.

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SENSATIONS CONNECTED WITH A STRAIGHT-BOAT EXPLOSION.—Charles B. Lewis, formerly local editor of the Lansing (Michigan) Democrat was blown up by the explosion of the boilers of the steamer *Magnolia*, while on his way to accept a situation on the *Mayville* (Kentucky) *Bulletin*. At the time of the accident he was supposed to be fatally injured, but now, after a lapse of more than three months, he writes up the following first class "sensational" narrative of the circumstances of the disaster, and bravely evincing his determination to keep a "stiff upper lip":

When I bought my ticket, I asked the clerk if the *Magnolia* was considered a safe boat. He looked at me with a half-smiling, half-pitying expression, and replied by inquiring if I had ever traveled much.

"I did." I was seated in the cabin, between an ex-colonel of a Georgia regiment and a Cincinnati pork dealer, and we were all talking over the impachment matter. My fellow passengers soon became heated and angry. They were cursing Congress and the President across my head—each one as he felt—and I was looking for a muss. Their angry talk soon collected a crowd. I had just got up from my chair to escape the coming fracas, when I heard a yell of agony, and before you could have counted three, up through the cabin, and almost under our feet, came a huge jagged mass of iron.

For an instant thereafter I was conscious of what was going on. I saw the cabin roof lifted up, heard the angry hiss of steam, the crashing of timbers, and a cry from the injured and frightened passengers that will never be forgotten. Then I was lifted off my feet, felt an intense pain in the back of my head, and a biting stinging sensation over my entire body. Sixteen days afterward I awoke in the Commercial Hospital at Cincinnati. I knew that I was badly hurt, but could not remember how or where I was injured.

As I afterward ascertained, I was blown out of the cabin into the river. When the explosion occurred, the steamer was just rounding the bend above California, hugging pretty close to the Ohio shore to avoid the heavy current. I must have taken a jump at least two hundred feet, as I was picked up close to the bank. The survivors were conveyed down to the city on a tug, and here comes the only job I can discover in the whole affair.

From some cause or other my face was turned to as deep a black as negro ever wore, and I was accordingly treated as one. A dead-cart sent down from the hospital, and side by side with two wounded darkeys, lying on a mattress, was carried up. The mistake was not discovered until the surgeons commenced shaving the hair off to get at my broken skull. I was supposed, for the first two days, to be a deck-hand, but a telegram from my wife to the editor of the *Enquirer*, who came and hunted me up, soon set the matter right.

On awakening in the hospital I inquired how badly I had been hurt. The only answer I received was "keep still." Considering that I could move neither hand nor foot, I regarded this advice as entirely thrown away. But it did not take me long to find out that, first, there was an uncomfortable "air hole" in the back of my head; secondly, the skin peeling off from my left optic, and the skin peeling off my face and ears; third, that I had been steamed, or cooked, from head to heel, including both arms; and lastly, that the doctors had just pulled me through a severe attack of pneumonia. Remained in the hospital twenty-nine days, and then concluded to leave my bed, but accompanied by my brother-in-law, C. H. Rulison, Esq., who had nursed me from the third day, I made the journey.

Getting home—my friends had been looking to see me come in a coffin—my wounds had filled up with "proud flesh." This of course had to be burned out, driving me crazy for a night and a day, compelling me to use a solution of blue vitriol twice a day for forty days. So you can form a slight idea of the pain and suffering, and how much "ye lark" can endure without becoming "dead matter."

Now, after a lapse of almost one hundred days, I find myself once more about, but compelled to wear the savage marks of the steam-bend to my grave. A bald spot where the iron missile crushed my skull, a "piebald" eye, a face that resembles a beet, and over my arms, body and limbs are scars that resemble great slices of fresh beef laid on the skin. But, after all, I am yet alive, and getting ready to pursue the tanning business, which, you know, is vastly better than being fish-rod out of the Ohio some torpid day, with no coroner handy for an inquest."

RETURN OF A ROYAL VOYAGEUR TO THE NORTH POLE.—Her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, Captain Sir James H. M. Ross, the Prince of Leiningen, has recently returned to Portsmouth with a cargo beyond the Arctic Circle, the purpose of which still remains one of the official mysteries. This magnificent vessel, it is believed, has sailed and coasted which has made the attempt to penetrate the fabled and intricate channels of the Norwegian coast, and it is presumed that the object of the voyage was commensurate in importance with the risk incurred.

The ship left Portsmouth on the 1st of June, and arrived at Bergen on the 10th. She remained there three days, while the paddle steamer *Fridtjof*, which was detached for duty as tender to the yacht during the cruise, conveyed the Prince of Leiningen and others of the officers up the Hardanger fjord. On returning her voyage the yacht proceeded to Dronninge, calling on route at Grandstrand and Molde. During this part of the voyage, the ship kept well in-shore, steaming slowly up the fjord, and among the innumerable islands between the Scandinavian coast and the sometimes found herself in rather critical positions. In some places the channels were so narrow, with rocks lowering some hundreds of feet above on either side, that it seemed to be almost impossible for a ship to pass, but the yacht answered to her own admiralty, and without appearing any the worse for her voyage. To a traveler unaccustomed to the northern latitudes, the physical phenomena were most marvellous and interesting. After leaving Dronninge, the voyagers had the advantage—if it is an advantage—of perpetual daylight, and the mountains between the point of departure and the north were capped with snow. The thermometer was down to the freezing point, while the snow on the mountains was so deep, that we were well up above the horizon at midnight. The yacht steamed slowly northward to Hammerfest, generally anchoring for the night, and afterwards rounded the North Cape, which is over 70° north of the Equator, and there, some 30° within the Arctic Circle, the ship remained for some time at anchor for the homeward voyage, and then shaped her course southward, calling at Dronninge and the Shetland Islands on her way, and arriving at Portsmouth after an absence of 28 days. The only surprise we have heard expressed as to the object of the trip is that it was undertaken as a sort of trial cruise, with the view of its being repeated on some future occasion for the benefit of the Royal Family. The only visitor of distinction on board, however, on this occasion, was the Princess of Leiningen. The weather was very cold and wet during the greater part of the voyage.

SWEET IN THE ARK.—What sweetmeats did they have in the ark?—Prescribed pains.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO. SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 303 Front Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO. Wholesale Druggists. Cor. Battery and Clay Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO. Commission Merchants. SHIPPING AGENTS, 405 Front Street, corner of Clay, San Francisco, Cal.

E. M. VAN REED, COMMISSION MERCHANT, KANAWA. 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.

M'CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO. Forwarding and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. PORTLAND, OREGON. HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN OUR present business for upwards of seven years, and being located in a first-class Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Staples, such as Sugar, Rice, Syngams, Pulo, Coffee, etc., to advantage.

H. HACKFELD & CO. Offer for Sale THE FOLLOWING GOODS EXPECTED To Arrive Here the Coming Fall, —PER BARKS— WILHELM I, from Bremen, A. J. POPE, from New Bedford

EUROPEAN GOODS. ENGLISH & FRENCH FANCY PRINTS. Victoria Lawns, Brown White, Blue & Turkey Red Cottons, Brown and Blue Cotton Drills, Hickory Stripes, Tickings, Blue Denims, Blankets, Flannels, Moleskins, COBOURGS, ALPACAS, Lastings, Ginghams, Sheetings, Lines, Imperials, Burlaps, Floor Oil Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Ponchos, Woolen Braid, English Lines Thread & Sewing Cotton, Picture Cards, Clothing, Shirts, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Hats and Caps.

Silk & Merino Dress Goods, Table Covers and Counterpanes, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Combs and Hair Brushes. HARDWARE, Bright Fencing Wire, Nos. 3 & 6, Sheet Zinc, Sallors' Pocket & Sheath Knives, Knife and Forks, Shot, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, Yellow Metal Sheathing, Composition Nails.

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

AMERICAN GOODS. Invoices of Provisions and Groceries, Invoices of Wooden Ware, Invoices of Hardware. WHALE LINE, Cotton Canvas and Sail Twine, —ALL OF WHICH— Is Offered for Sale, Before or on Arrival.

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, AND ON FAVORABLE TERMS. A Stove that is a Stove! A FEW MORE LEFT OF these Celebrated Premium Stoves, "TROPIC," "PEELED," "ELBORADO," with or without extension. Please call and examine, at RICHARDSON'S, Corner Fort & Merchant Sts.

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

LEGAL NOTICES.

List of Foreign Jurors DRAWN for the October Term of the Supreme Court. Peter Dalton, J. McCallum, J. P. Haggan, Wm. Jarrett, H. L. Chase, Wm. Jarrett, C. Kinnes, S. G. Wilder, C. N. Spencer, S. G. Wilder, G. G. Clifton, J. B. Alderson, J. I. Dowsett, S. C. Allen, L. I. Turbert, E. Love, J. S. Smith, H. H. McIntyre, J. C. Glabe, J. B. Peterson, I. Bartlett, J. B. Peterson, A. McKibbin, R. Lewis, 33-21 L. McCULLY, Clerk.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands. William M. Wilber, vs. Phoebe T. Wilber. WHEREAS, the Complaint in the above entitled case has filed a petition into the Hon. James W. Austin, Justice of the Supreme Court, praying for a decree of divorce from his wife, the said Phoebe T. Wilber, on the ground of willful desertion without cause, of the said defendant, for three successive years. Now this is to notify the said Phoebe T. Wilber to appear before the Hon. James W. Austin at his chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time will be heard the petition aforesaid. WM. HUMPHREYS, Deputy Clerk Supreme Court. Honolulu, Sept. 9, 1868.—33-4m

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—Oahu, vs. Mary Anna Basim, Complainant, vs. Jose Basim, Defendant. Action brought before the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers, upon petition this day filed in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands. SUMMONS to Jose Basim, Defendant, residing at Honolulu, to appear before the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be and appear before the said Chief Justice at his chambers in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY next, to show cause why Mary Anna Basim, Complainant, should not recover a judgment and decree of this Honorable Court, divorcing her, the said Complainant, from the bonds of matrimony now existing between her and the said Defendant, on the grounds of willful desertion, without cause, for seven successive years past, and which is fully set forth in the petition filed in this cause. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and file an answer to the said petition as above required, the said Complainant will apply to this Court for the relief therein demanded. Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice [s. c.] of the Supreme Court at Honolulu, this 21st day of August, 1868. R. H. Stanley, Esq., Attorney for Complainant.

WM. HUMPHREYS, Deputy Clerk Supreme Court. Honolulu, Aug. 21, 1868.—33-4m

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—Oahu, vs. Catherine McGuire, Complainant, vs. Alexander McGuire, Defendant. Action brought before the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers, upon petition this day filed in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands. SUMMONS to Alexander McGuire, Defendant, residing in Honolulu, to appear before the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be and appear before the said Chief Justice at his chambers in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1868, to show cause why Catherine McGuire, Complainant, should not recover a judgment and decree of this Honorable Court divorcing her, the said Complainant, from the bonds of matrimony now existing between her and the said Defendant, on the grounds of willful desertion, without cause, which is fully set forth in the petition filed in this cause. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and file an answer to the said petition as above required, the said Complainant will apply to this Court for the relief therein demanded. Witness the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice [s. c.] of the Supreme Court at Honolulu, this 8th day of June, 1868. 20-6m L. McCULLY, Clerk.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands. Wm. Humphreys, Deputy Clerk Supreme Court. Honolulu, June 25, 1868.—24-6m

WHEREAS, application has this day been made to me by F. H. Threlkeld, Executor and Administrator upon the Estate of Michael T. Nowlin, of Koopakaia, Island of Molokai, deceased, for a settlement of the accounts of the said deceased, and that he is relieved from further responsibility, and that he be and a guardian be appointed for the property of George Nowlin, of full age, son of said M. T. Nowlin. Therefore, I do hereby order, that on the 5th day of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the day and hour appointed for the hearing of said application, and all persons who may be affected thereby, do appear at the Court House, in the town of Lahaina.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Circuit Judge of the Hawaiian District. Lahaina, Aug. 26, 1868.—32-24

Administrator's Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED, Administrators of the Estate of the late David Haddock, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said estate, to present the same, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment. J. PORTER GREEN, NUNU, Administrators on the Estate of the late D. Haddock. Makawae, Aug. 29, 1868.—32-1m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS of the Will of John P. Parker, late of Honolulu, Island of Hawaii, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate of said John P. Parker, to present the same, and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment. L. LYONS, Executors of the Will of John P. Parker. Hanaleia, June 19, 1868.—24-3m

FOR SALE. THE SCHOONER "MARY" OF HILO. 48 1/2 ton register, copper and copper-bottomed, now running between Hilo and Hanaleia, having just put in a thorough state of repair and furnished with a complete outfit of new sails, gear, ground tackle, etc., is now offered for sale. For particulars, apply to L. L. TORBERT, Honolulu, or J. H. Cooney, Hilo. 24-3m