COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, 4 P. M., MARCH 27, 1872.

BUSINESS is at a low point, and a general stagnation prevails that we hope to see broken soon by the arrival of the spring fleet of whalers.

The *mount courier*, the *Morengo*, arrived here this A. M., nine months from home. Captain Barnes reports that he took 200 barrels of sperm oil in the Atlantic which he shipped home from Fayal. Since entering the Pacific he has taken 8 barrels sperm, losing one large whale.

In commenting upon the future commercial prospects of the Kingdom, our neighbor the *Gazette* in this morning's issue seems to think that our business transactions in the future will be more contracted than in the past, that we will be compelled to forego many luxuries in order that we may have the necessaries of life. This may be so; a good deal depends upon what may be called luxuries. At any rate, as the necessities of the people are the necessities of the Government, and if retrenchment is practiced by one it must be by the other, we may conclude that the subsidized *Gazette*, of all the Government luxuries the most useless, is on its last legs.

The *Comet* is loading for San Francisco, and will sail on Tuesday.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1872.

By the arrival of the *Queen Emma* we are in receipt of commercial news to the 13th inst. We quote the following from latest files:

SUGAR—Sales 750 half barrels per *Queen Emma*, 7½@10c; 200 half barrels Pioneer Hawaiian, 10½c.

From private advices we quote:

"Owing to the bad state of the roads in the interior, trade still continues very quiet, but with the advent of good weather, we look for an early improvement in business, and a good demand for island produce. We have to report a serious decline in the sugar market since the sailing of the *Montana*, owing to a quarrel among our refiners which culminated on the 1st instant in a reduction in price of all refined sugars of (2) two cents per pound. This of course affects the price of island sugars, more particularly the better grades, and 10½ cents is now a fair quotation for the choice grades. Some small sales have been made of Pioneer X at 10½c. We do not anticipate this state of affairs will be of long duration, but think a compromise will be made, and prices advanced upon present rates before long. Report says our two refineries made $600,000 during the past year, and they don't like a third party to share with them in their success."

Other advices state that the refineries have contracted very heavily at the reduction established by themselves, and that they will have to come to island sugars, to fill their engagements.

RICE—The market is reported flat. There is reported to be a six months' supply now on hand in the San Francisco market. Hawaiian is quoted at 8½@8c.

PULU—The stock of Hawaiian is light, and price steady at 12c.

HIDES—The demand is active with sales of Dry, 19@20c; Salted, 8½@9c.

TALLOW—The market is firm at 9c.

We notice that the ship *Kearsarge*, 1,041 tons, has been chartered to take guano from Baker's Island to Cork at 70 shillings. The *Kearsarge* is the first of the three to load this spring.

The *R. W. Wood* cleared on the 1st inst. for Honolulu, via Humboldt, with 210,000 feet lumber.

The *Queen Emma* has made the round trip in thirty-five days, and arrives with her cargo in fine order.

We are informed that the U. S. S. *Narragansett* will return here shortly for coal from her cruise to the southward.

We understand that Messrs. C. Brewer & Co. and J. Dowsett intend fitting out and sending north this spring the *Iolani* and *R. W. Wood*, and that an opportunity is afforded for those wishing to invest to place about $12,000 in the enterprise. There is not much doubt but that there will be a good season especially in trade-bone by vessels going into the Arctic this spring.

NEW YORK, March 12th.

HIDES—Strong. Dry, 25c; Salted 12½c; Green, 12c. OIL—Quiet. Sperm, $1 60@1 75; Winter Bleached, $1 70@1 75; Whale, 75c; do, Winter Bleached, 80@85c. WOOL—Strong. Spring, fine, 38@45c; burry, 32@37c; unwalled, 55@60c; Fall, California, 30@38c; do burry, 25@30c per pound.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 23—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, from Kaunakakai, Molokai.
23—Schr Waiola, Alapai, from Halawa, Molokai.
23—Schr Ka Moi, Davis, from Kahului, Maui.
24—Schr Prince, West, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
25—Schr Annie, Nika, from Hanalei, Kauai.
26—Schr Pauahi, Reynolds, from Lahaina, Maui.
26—Schr Manuokawai, Anakalea, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
26—Schr Hattie, Kaapuni, from Lahaina, Maui.
27—Schr Rob Roy, Jim, from Koolau.
27—H B M's steam corvette Scout, R P Cator, 17½ days from Victoria, V I.
27—Am wh ship Marengo, Barnes, 9 months out from home, with 200 spm.
28—Haw bk Iolani, Ropes, 76 days from Newcastle.
28—Am bk Camden, Robinson, 20 days from Port Gamble.
28—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Pukoo, Molokai.
28—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
29—Haw bk Queen Emma, Gelett, 15 days from San Francisco.
29—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, from Kaunakakai, Molokai.
29—Schr Kinau, Adams, from Makee, Maui.
29—Schr Jenny, Burns, from Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
29—Schr Keoni Ana, Likeke, from Koloa, Kauai.
29—H I R M's steam gunboat Tuscarora, Greigersah, 49 days from Valparaiso, en route for the Amoor.
29—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Hanalei, Kauai.
29—Am wh ship Josephine, Long, 6 months out from New Bedford, with 250 wh, 375 spm.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 23—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
23—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
25—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, for Maui and Hawaii.
25—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
25—Schr Moi Keiki, Green, for Kahului, Maui.
25—Schr Odd Fellow, Jim, for Hilo, Hawaii.
26—Schr Ka Moi, Davis, for Kahului, Maui.
26—Schr Prince, West, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
27—Schr Pauahi, Reynolds, for Lahaina, Maui.
27—Schr Mary Ellen, Jim, for Kohala, Hawaii.
27—Sloop Live Yankee, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
27—Schr Manuokawai, Anakalea, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
27—Haw brig Nunanu, Hughes, for Hongkong.
27—Schr Hattie, Kaapuni, for Lahaina and Hilo.
28—Schr Annie, Keoki, for Hilo, Hawaii.
29—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.

Projected Departures.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Comet, sails Tuesday next.
FOR LAHAINA—Per Nettie Merrill, sails this P M.
FOR KOLOA AND WAIMEA—Per Jenny, sails this P M.
FOR KAUNAKAKAI—Per Juanita, sails Monday P M.
FOR HANALEI—Per Fairy Queen, sails this P M.

MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF BARK CAMDEN, ROBINSON, MASTER.—Left Port Gamble March 7th, with lumber to H Hackfeld & Co. Came out of the Sound March 10th, in company with barkentine Victor, bound for San Francisco. Had light northerly winds all the passage. March 27th, at 6 A M, sighted the Island of Maui, arriving off Honolulu at 11 P M. Came in port March 28th. Passage 20 days.

REPORT OF BARK QUEEN EMMA, CAPT. C. W. GELETT.—Left Honolulu, February 23d, for San Francisco, and experienced light southerly weather until 24th, then easterly until 1st inst, after which heavy southerly weather, and northwest winds. Arriving on the 6th inst, thirteen days passage. Sailed for this port on 13th, with north-west winds until 16th, calling into southward, which continued until reaching latitude 32° 30, longitude 139°, then took westerly winds, three days, and got trades 11 days out, which were moderate until day previous to arrival on morning of 29th.

IMPORTS.

FROM PORT GAMBLE—Per Camden, March 28th:—282,160 feet Rough Lumber, 35,566 ft Dressed Lumber, 25 M Laths, 215½ Shingles to H Hackfeld & Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.—Per Iolani, March 28th:—400 tons Coal, 7,000 Sugar Mats to C Brewer & Co.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Queen Emma, March 29th:—100 sks Oats, 6 sks Middlings, 117 sks Ground Oats, 12 sks Feed, 40 sks Potatoes, 160 sks Bran, 40 bales Hay, 2 cs Marble, 10 M Bricks, 50 cs Coal Oil, 200 bbls Lime, 200 Posts to C Brewer & Co; 1 bbl Roofing Composition, 1 case Rubber Hose, 9 coils Pipe to H Hackfeld & Co; 2 cs Stationery to Thos G Thrum; 1 case Books to H M Whitney; 280 qr sks Flour to King Kee; 2 bndls Mdse to R Whitman & Co; 3 cs Mdse to J T Waterhouse; 37 cs Mdse to M Phillips & Co; 20 cs Mdse to S Magoon; 2 cs Starch to W Jarrett; 1 bbl Cotton Seed to Col Spencergast; 1 case Tobacco, 1 Show Card to H I Nolte; 47 pkgs Mdse, 1 pkg Powder, 20 qr sks Flour to E O Hall & Son; 10 pkgs Iron Tubes, Bars, &c, 15 bbls Coal, 30 tons Sand, 3 pkgs Mdse to T H Davies; 20 bales Hay, 300 qr sks Flour, 15 pkgs Mdse, 1 pkg Powder to Castle & Cooke; 200 qr sks Flour, 30 sks Potatoes, 12 cs Mdse to H E McIntyre & Bro; 4 rolls Leather, 2 cs Mdse to E G Adderly; 5 pkgs Mdse, 1 cask Wine to A Herbert; 6 cs Mdse to Ira Richardson; 3 cs Mdse, 2 bales Blankets to F A Schaefer & Co; 8 bales Mdse to E Hoffschlaeger & Co; 24 hf sks and 250 qr sks Flour to Bolles & Co; 620 qr sks Flour, 100 sks Potatoes, 10 sks Corn, 3 bxs Onions, 7 pkgs Mdse to H May; 19 cs Tobacco to F G Krauss; 120 qr sks Flour, 140 sks Potatoes, 25 pkgs Mdse to Walker & Allen; 21 cs Mdse, 20 kegs Nails to Lewers & Dickson; 36 pkgs Livmore to Chas Long; 1 Organ to Capt J Hassinger; 2 pkgs Mdse to J Nott & Co; 30 sks Potatoes, 5 pkgs Mdse to A W Peirce & Co; 21 pkgs Mdse, 1 pkg Powder to Dillingham & Co; 1 Hook and Ladder Carriage with Ladders, 2 cs Mdse to Chas T Gulick; 384 pkgs Mdse to Judd & Layton; 120 pkgs Mdse to E P Adams; 1 pkg Mdse to A S Cleghorn & Co; 1 Iron Safe, 3 pkgs Mdse, 1 case Glass, 3 pkgs Stationery, 50 sks Potatoes, 3 pkgs Paper, 3 pkgs Mdse to Order.

FROM VICTORIA, V. I.—Per Scout, March 27th:—12,000 ft Rough Lumber.

EXPORTS.

FOR HONGKONG—Per Nuuanu, March 27th:—
Bones and Horns, tons. 160 Sandal Wood, lbs. 20,232
Sea Cucumbers, lbs. 3,200 shark Fins, &c.
Value—Domestic $2,000.

PASSENGERS.

FROM HILO—Per Odd Fellow, March 23d—S Hardcastle, Jno Trimble, and 8 deck.

FROM KAHULUI—Per Ka Moi, March 23d—W H Bailey, Mr Cleloy, and 8 deck.

FROM KONA—Per Prince, March 23d—Mr McGregg, and 8 deck.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, March 25th—Hon C R Kealikolani, W H Bailey, Master A Lidgate, Miss C Kaheinaui, Mr Leeloy, Mr Apon, Mr Aiona, Mrs Lack, Miss Mary Wicke, C W Stoddard, Mrs Parker N Makee, Miss Coombe, J C Pfluger, Adam Kaukau, and about 150 deck.

FOR KAHULUI—Per Ka Moi, March 26th—Geo Schrei, Geo Crocker, Mr Whitford, and 10 deck.

FROM PORT GAMBLE—Per Camden, March 28th—Miss Sophie E Emerson.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Queen Emma, March 29th—H Dickson and wife, D H Hartlett, Chas Gruber, Edward Bartz, W Griffith.

DIED.

CONANT—In this city, March 5th, Mr. HENRY CONANT, born in Oakham, Mass., in 1806. He came to the Pacific, a seaman, on board the American whale ship *Falcon*, Captain Chase, wrecked on the Island of Rurutu, South Pacific.

KAZAROUSKI—In this city, at the Queen's Hospital, March 24th, Mr. FRANCIS KAZAROUSKI, a native of Austria, and many years a resident of California, in Mariposa County. He came to Honolulu, as passenger on board the *Comet*, in May, 1871.

CRIGLEY—In Kona, Hawaii, March 20th, of consumption, WILLIAM N. CRIGLEY, aged 20 years. The deceased came passenger by the last steamer from California.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

The Royal Decree of 1864.

Some of our readers have expressed dissatisfaction because we did not proceed to comment upon the evidence produced in our last of most palpable subterfuges uttered by the Attorney-General of Pro-Convention times. But to such we have only to say, that we have undertaken to give sober historical truths concerning one of the most unwarrantable usurpations of power recorded in modern times, and leave it to our readers to furnish the spice of adverse criticism or invective in accord with their own individual tastes. We acknowledge to some degree of warmth as we read again for the purpose of republication the infamous record of events immediately preceding the subversion of the Constitution of 1852, but as journalists we propose to furnish facts, generally leaving to the apprehension of the community to utilize. With these prefatory remarks, we resume "our mutton."

"C. C. H." was a very voluminous writer in Pre-Convention times—we regret we cannot say a truthful one. It is true, he denied that it was the intention of the Government to establish a State Church, but the fact that so much of his promissory paper turned out correct, was in spite of his efforts.

The residents of this city, in the summer of 1864, beginning to feel a little alarmed at the appearance of state affairs, called a public meeting at which was passed the following preamble to a series of resolutions, which "C. C. H." embodied in his second communication to this journal:

"WHEREAS, The Royal Proclamation published last Saturday, the 7th inst., convening 'the delegates of the people for the purpose of consulting on the revision of the Constitution of our Kingdom, and consulting upon the public good as well as to provide ways and means to carry on our Government,' aims at unlawful measures to alter or abrogate the Constitution under which we live, depriving us of its protection and those rights and privileges which it now grants, and are so sacred and dear to us; and

"WHEREAS, It is alleged and believed that a revision of the Constitution as foreshadowed in the Proclamation, would pave the way to the establishment of an undesired Church, as an appendage of the State to be supported by tithes or taxes to be imposed upon the people at large," &c. * * *

By this—and other testimony which we may produce—it will be seen that the foreign element in this community had begun to be aware, although to but a limited extent, of the intended abrogation of the Constitution. In order to allay the suspicions of the foreigners—for the native element he had no regard—"C. C. H." took occasion, in print, to comment on the preamble above quoted, as follows:

"I have read the Proclamation over many times, and earnestly invite my fellow-citizens to read it again and again, and see if they can find a single word which even hints at or can be tortured into an intimation of any ideas attributed by this preamble to the Proclamation, which I have stated in my former letter to mean just what it says and no more. * * * That the way pointed out for revising the Constitution is 'justifiable' and not 'unlawful,' and tends in no way to deprive any one of its protection, must have become apparent to every one; and if it is not so apparent, I beg them to suspend their judgment until they have time to ponder over the general principles of free Government."

We can imagine the complacency with which "C. C. H." penned the last sentence of the quotation. His tongue must have found its way into his cheek at the mention of "free Government." But it seems to have struck him at this time that the word of "C. C. H." might not prove entirely acceptable—for reasons doubtless well known to himself—so he proceeds to drag forward an unwilling witness to vouch for his statements:

"And in the meantime it is to be hoped that no one will attribute to Judge Allen any dissension from his colleagues, for he most assuredly fully concurred in the propriety and lawfulness of the method which has been *suggested* to the people."

The italicizing the word "suggested" was intended to farther deceive, while the writer evidently forgot that the evidence intended to inculpate Judge Allen was at best but hearsay, and came through a doubtel channel.

"C. C. H." then proceeds to show that the Constitution of 1852 had its faults:

"In some cases it has deprived the Legislature of its just power of regulating the Government of the country according to its exigencies." * * *

* * * "But the King is not desirous of DICTATING any Constitution to the people, but is desirous of meeting in a free and hearty manner a free people, which has the power to refuse any changes not clearly demonstrated to be for the public good, and who he may reasonably hope will meet him free from all prejudices and foregone conclusions."

Behold what solicitude for "the power of the Legislature"!—best understood, however, by the light of events after the Convention was over. The conspirators knew quite well that their plans for curtailing the liberties of the people would be of little avail, so long as the Legislature stood between them and their game. The veritable "strong man" must be disposed of, and so this plausible Delilah lulled his Samson by fair promises and assurances, and then deftly proceeded to shear it of power. Like Samson of old, shorn of his strength, groping helplessly about with sightless eyes, thus pitiable is the scene presented by the Legislature of to-day,—shorn, crippled and maimed, deprived in *all* cases of its just powers. Then, the Representatives of the people sat apart, as a distinct estate and chamber, possessing independent powers that they never abused; to-day, they are merged with the Nobles and Ministers, absolutely without power, and made to feel it. Like the shorn Samson before the Philistines, the third estate serves to furnish amusement to the Ministers and Nobles. Before the spectators become too hilarious, however, it may be well to remember that Samson's hair grew again.

The crowning height of infamous subterfuge is reached in the closing paragraphs of "C. C. H.s'" correspondence, which is in these words:

"Nor do I remember to have heard any expression which would seem to imply that His Majesty's advisers had any opinion upon the subject, as to whether one chamber or two would be preferable for the Legislative Council. The result then of my last remark is, that such rumors are made out of 'whole cloth,' have not the shadow of a foundation, and no one can prevent their manufacture. The sin lies with the originators and circulators, and they must bear the blame."

The writer then proceeds to prate upon some changes in the Constitution then awaiting the sitting of the Legislature for final action, and finally he ventilates the proposed change regarding the tenure of office of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The article proposed by him provided that they should retain their offices during good behavior, subject to removal upon impeachment; provided, however, that they might be removed "on a *concurrent resolution* of two-thirds of the *Legislature*, for good cause shown to the satisfaction of the King." "C. C. H." again proceeds to make capital on Chief Justice Allen's reputation by saying: "This Article was drawn with the aid and counsel of the Chief Justice." So that Article might have been, but how different its meaning and force from the Article which was incorporated in the Royal Decree! The former required a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of a Legislature, composed of an Upper and a Lower House, either branch having a veto upon the other. By the Royal Decree, the Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by a resolution of two-thirds of the *Legislative Assembly*,—a body that is "neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring!" These persistent attempts to make the then absent Chief Justice responsible for the outrages upon the people's rights, is quite characteristic of "C. C. H."

The Chief Justice is also *ex-officio* President of the House of Nobles in the trial of all cases of impeachment, and the Royal Decree provides that in case of his own impeachment, "a person specially commissioned by the King shall be President of the Court of Impeachment during such trial." An imagination of even ordinary fertility, will have no difficulty in picturing such a contingency in the future, with "C. C. H." as the "person specially commissioned" to the high position, next only to the Crown. This would be indeed the consummation of all his plans and aspirations—a consummation we devoutly pray to be delivered from.

Who was Alcibiades?

A correspondent, who confesses that he has read but little of ancient history, but who signs himself as one of our "Constant Readers," asks the above question. In reply, we will give him a short sketch of the character of Alcibiades the Greek, very nearly in the words of a modern writer.

John Lord, L.L.D., in his "History of Ancient States and Empires," shows that Athens reached her highest position as a state under the guidance of Themistocles and Pericles, men who only made changes in the Constitution of their country in favor of the people; and says, that in considering the downfall of Athens, the policy of Alcibiades will be found to have been the main cause.

In politics, Alcibiades was first an oligarchist, then a democrat, ringing the changes as often as his interests demanded. Always ambitious, and hoping to gain an ascendancy incompatible with free institutions. A demagogue, making use of the people to forward his own ambitious views; then an oligarchist, fomenting revolution, overturning the Constitution and putting the people under. His political career was commenced with a sullied reputation. He cheated and deceived his friends; was vain, versatile and impudent; and an insidious and unscrupulous intriguer. He made enemies by his unbearable insolence, yet fascinated people who mistrusted him. A man of great resources, and the first man in any party he espoused. The most notorious man in Grecian history; not only disgraced by vices, but his influence was disastrous on his country. Athens owed her political degradation more to him than any other man. The end of such a man proclaims the avenging Nemesis in this world. He died by the hands of an assassin, unlamented and unhonored.

A "Constant Reader" will observe that in some points of character, the Grecian Alcibiades has a parallel in modern times.

IN our daily walks about town, we have always made it a rule to note down any changes for the better that may be taking place, either in the condition of our highways and byways, or in the adoption, by those whose duty it is to carry out our sanitary laws, of means for promoting the public health and comfort. As a general thing, we have no occasion to go to the trouble of filling our memorandum book with items relating to existing evils, nuisances, or wants, as we can safely depend upon the large and active body of fault-finders in our midst for voluminous correspondence on such subjects. From this premise our readers can ponder upon our surprise at finding our *original* air paragraphs under the head of Local Items of a complimentary nature to public individuals or public measures, we have no wish to carry off *all* the prizes, and are therefore willing that "our correspondents" should apportion amongst them the honors bestowed upon growlers.

In accordance with our well known principles, we hasten to accord to our energetic Minister of the Interior the praise due to him for the admirable system of public drinking fountains placed at convenient points, where not only can our citizens assuage their thirst, but, what is of even greater importance from a Bergh-ian point of view, the hard driven horses that we see hourly clattering through the streets, can take a drink.

We are also gratified at the prospect of having our streets graded decently in course of time. Already several patches of broken stone have been spread around in spots, and we hope soon to see the ancient *kuaaunas*, that border most of our roadways in town, carted away. Nobody uses them, the middle of the street being much smoother and wider, and their uneven width and humpy surface causing many a trip and stumble.

The extension of the wharf towards Waikiki already affords our shipping valuable facilities for loading and discharging, and from personal inspection we can vouch for the substantial manner in which the work is being done.

The rest of the complicated machinery of our Government, such as the steam tug, dredge and pile driver, all work well, we believe. The question as to how the new machine ordered for April 30th—the Legislature—will work, is one that cannot be settled without an actual trial after it is set in place. It probably will require much lubrication at the first going off. We hope however for the best.

THE recurrence of frequent "spells" of dry weather of late, reminds us of the nature of the source of supply of water for the city. There is but one reservoir, of the capacity of 8,000 barrels only, upon which we have to depend for drinking and domestic purposes, for irrigation, and the supply of shipping, to say nothing of fire, which last, though we have been wonderfully exempt in the past from its ravages, we are yet peculiarly liable to suffer from. To be sure, the one reservoir is supplied from a spring that seldom fails, yet in very dry times, long continued, the supply will fall short, and some day the whole city may awake to a deficiency of water, the great necessity of life. These considerations cannot surely enter into the thoughts of those householders—and they are not a few—who have been and still are so recklessly prodigal of their irrigation privileges. The notice of the Superintendent of Water Works, calling attention to the rules in relation to the use of water from the pipes for the purposes of irrigation, and to the penalty for the infraction of those rules, appears to have failed of attracting much attention, for the wasteful practice still continues in many localities. Perhaps a more extended notice than an advertisement in the Government newspaper alone, would have the effect. And the question also is very pertinently asked, why cannot the police of the city, who evidently have a great deal of spare time on their hands, be instructed to attend to this very necessary branch of the public service, and on their rounds, (always provided it is not a pleasant delusion that they do make rounds) note and report those premises where the rule is broken, such reports to be promptly acted on by the Superintendent of Water Works?

This matter of the water supply would be better attended to had Honolulu a city government. We might then expect to see measures taken for the building of at least one more reservoir, either on the Palama or Makiki side of the city, for in either locality there is abundance of the pure element constantly running to waste, that might be secured and made to add to the means of irrigating and beautifying our city, and place us beyond the possibility of a scarcity of water in any contingency.

Supreme Court—April Term.

The following is a copy of the calendar of the Supreme Court during April term:

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

The King vs. Wahilani—Practicing Medicine without a License. The Attorney-General for the Crown. E. Kanihina for defendant.

Kaawaili vs. Keomani—New Trial—Appeal from decision of Mr. Justice Hartwell. J. W. Austin for plaintiff. W. C. Jones for defendant.

In Re, Estate of Kikaha Halulu—Appeal from decision of Probate Court. Widemann. W. C. Jones and J. W. Austin for appellant.

JURY.

H. N. Greenwell vs. Keelikolani—Assumpsit. W. C. Jones for plaintiff. H. Harris for Deft.

JURY.

Achun vs. Chung Hoon—Assumpsit. Appeal from decision of Police Court of Hilo. S. B. Dole for plaintiff.

Lau Ying vs. Ah Chun Heong—Assumpsit. E. Preston for plaintiff. Hughes. R. H. Stanley for plaintiff.

CAGANCO.

John Montgomery vs. C. Pfluger—Assumpsit. Appeal from decision of Justice Hartwell. E. Preston for plaintiff. R. Stanley for defendant appellant.

John Norton vs. Pa—Divorce. Appeal from decision of Mr. Justice Widemann. C. Jones for plaintiff appellant. S. B. Dole for defendant appellee.

In Re, Estate of Keegan, of Honolulu, deceased—Exceptions ruling of Mr. Justice Widemann. E. Preser exceptions. J. Montgomery, contra.

THE GAZETTE.—Afraid of ensuring the sale of some copies of the *ette* of the 27th, we call attention to a fact will be patent enough to those who take the ble to glance over the Organ of last Wedy. There is an evident effort made by the edo produce a sheet that in the future he can t to proudly, as vindicating his claim to the stowed title of RELIABLE. To be sure, to accom this, he has been obliged to transfer the conten last Saturday's ADVERTISER bodily to the cns of the *Gazette*, together with the second dis in the Semi-Weekly of Tuesday, but as he not give us credit for the same, the news possesl the charms of freshness and originality to thenighted few who having the *Gazette* mailed tem free, do not take the ADVERTISER. As a cquence, there are at least a round half-dozen English reading people living on the islandio, after spelling through the "very latest" (st) news in the *Gazette*, will hasten to communicate same to their neighbors, only to be astounded learning that it was all known to all but thepme six days previously. We had hoped that w the censor of the press left the island, he wd have sent a cart-load of manuscript down to tOrgan, and his not doing so is, in our opinio grave oversight, unless indeed it is part of holicy to show us that the *Gazette* is *aut* Harris, *nullus*. Nothing could more forcibly impress with the great necessity that exists for econd in the consumption of water than the leader that subject in the Organ of this week. It is clent from the descent that has taken place from a irt drloble to an imbecile drool, that the resery is indeed getting dry. Will not somebody comto the rescue? Where's *, X, XX, XXX, and squirer?" Alas! We fear that in the hour of triale Organ's wind has given out, its crank is feebly irked by inefficient hands—its stops no longerunder the control of the "Ruling Genius," wheepitifully, and, so to speak, the wild asses of the mutains roam through the ruins.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Yestday, by official order, was kept as a close holida by the Government, all offices being closed. Te same custom prevails in England, but in Scotlat the day is not observed by the Presbyterians, n is it in America, outside the Episcopalians. Gd Friday is so named from the good and blessedork performed by Jesus Christ in submitting t a shameful, ignominious death on the cross fothe salvation of mankind. Next to the first day of the week and Easter, this was the earliest of the cys set apart in commemoration of the chief evers in the life of Christ, but when first celebrated whave no record. By the Roman Catholics and th Greeks, as well as by the English Church, it is regarded as a strict fast. Hot cross buns are probably a relic of paganism. In London they are eaten for breakfast on that day, and the superstition that a cross bun preserved from one Good Friday to another will prevent an attack of whooping cough, has, it is said, still some believers.

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NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN J. I. Dowsett and Samuel G. Wilder, doing business under the name of DOWSETT & CO., is this day, March 30, 1872, dissolved by mutual consent; either party will sign in settlement of business. (Signed) J. I. DOWSETT. (Signed) SAM'L G. WILDER.
mh30 1m

NOTICE!

HAVING PURCHASED OF MR. J. I. DOWSETT his Interest in the LUMBER BUSINESS, I shall carry it on, at the old stand, under the Firm name of WILDER & CO. offering to my friends and the public, a complete assortment of

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL,

Which will be

SOLD AT LOWEST MARKET RATES!

Thanking the Public for the many acts of Business courtesy received for many years, I ask a continuance of the same for the new firm. (mh30 1m) SAM'L G. WILDER.

NOTICE.

HAVING RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT as *Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.*, of New York for the Hawaiian Islands, I am prepared to settle with all parties having any insurance business with the former agent. (mh30) SAM'L G. WILDER.

WILDER & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO DOWSETT & CO.
Corner Fort and Queen Sts.
Dealers in Lumber, Paints, Oil, Nails, Salt, and Building Materials, of every kind. mh30 1y

AGENTS FOR THE

LUKA, ROB ROY,
LILIU, ISABELLA,
LIVE YANKEE,
WAIOLA,
KINAU, AND HOKULELE.

Freight at fair prices and goods properly handled.
mh30 WILDER & CO.

Supreme Court—April Term.

The following is a copy of the calendar of the Supreme Court during April term:

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

The King vs. Wahilani—Practicing Medicine without a License. The Attorney-General for the Crown. E. Kanihina for defendant.

Kaawaili vs. Keomani—New Trial—Appeal from decision of Mr. Justice Hartwell. J. W. Austin for plaintiff. W. C. Jones for defendant.

In Re, Estate of Kikaha Halulu—Appeal from decision of Probate Court. Widemann. W. C. Jones and J. W. Austin for appellant.

JURY.

H. N. Greenwell vs. Keelikolani—Assumpsit. W. C. Jones for plaintiff. H. Harris for Deft.

JURY.

Achun vs. Chung Hoon—Assumpsit. Appeal from decision of Police Court of Hilo. S. B. Dole for plaintiff.

Lau Ying vs. Ah Chun Heong—Assumpsit. E. Preston for plaintiff. Hughes. R. H. Stanley for plaintiff.

CAGANCO.

John Montgomery vs. C. Pfluger—Assumpsit. Appeal from decision of Justice Hartwell. E. Preston for plaintiff. R. Stanley for defendant appellant.

John Norton vs. Pa—Divorce. Appeal from decision of Mr. Justice Widemann. C. Jones for plaintiff appellant. S. B. Dole for defendant appellee.

In Re, Estate of Keegan, of Honolulu, deceased—Exceptions ruling of Mr. Justice Widemann. E. Preser exceptions. J. Montgomery, contra.

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