COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

THE absence of any foreign arrivals and the continued unsettled state of the weather, (in which we are realizing more of our winter southerly winds and rain than winter months supplies us), have produced a dull week.

The movements in shipping have been marked also with an absence of bustle and stir, from the fact of freight being held back to wait the news of final action on the Treaty. The Helen W Almy sailed on Saturday last for Victoria with a light freight, valued at $4,260.00; and the D C Murray sailed yesterday for San Francisco with a light cargo, valued at $8,640.00—after having been in port thirty-two days. During the week the schooner Giovanni Apiani and whale barks Cornelius Howland and James Allen have sailed for the Arctic, and the bark Arctic will follow as soon as the weather will permit.

By the schooner Kamoi, yesterday at hand from Kahului, (with 100 tons sugar) we are pleased to learn of Maui's enjoyment of very copious and heavy rains, the first they have had for many months.

Sloop Libby, formerly the yacht Fearless, went ashore last night on the reef abreast of our harbor, and lies high and dry inside of the line of breakers.

There are several vessels that may be considered fully due, but the present southerly winds doubtless are keeping them back.

Bark Mary Belle Roberts, up for San Francisco, has received some 200 tons of freight, but will wait for a full cargo. Brig Pomare, for Victoria, is now taking in freight, to sail about next Tuesday or Wednesday.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 11—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
12—Schr Annie, Kalanao, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
12—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Maliko, Maui.
12—Schr Pueokahi, Clarke, from Hana, Maui
12—Schr Marion, Lambert, from Koloa and Waimea.
15—Am wh bk Onward, Hayes, from cruise.
15—Schr Prince, Beck, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
15—Schr Warwick, John Bull, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
16—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
17—Schr Kamaile, Bolles, fm Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
17—Schr Uilama, Mana, from Kaupakuea, Hawaii.
17—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 11—Schr Uilama, Mana, for Kohala, Hawaii.
11—Am bk H W Almy, Freeman, for Victoria, B C.
13—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
13—Schr Mile Morris, Kaunann, for Kaunakakai.
13—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
13—Haw brig Giovanni Apiani, Dority, for Arctic.
14—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Maliko, Maui.
14—Schr Annie, Kalanao, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
15—Schr Marion, Lambert, for Koloa & Waimea, Kauai
15—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.
15—Schr Pueokahi, Clarke, for Hana, Maui.
15—Am wh bk Cornelius Howland, Homan, for Arctic.
15—Am wh bk James Allen, Keenan, for Arctic.
16—Am bk D C Murry, Fuller, for San Francisco.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

H B M S Myrmidon, Commander Hare.

MERCHANTMEN.

Am Miss brig Morning Star, Colcord.
Am bk Mary Belle Roberts, Gray, loading.
Haw brig Pomare, Hatfield, loading.

WHALERS.

Haw wh bk Arctic, Whitney.
Haw wh brig Onward,.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Italian corvette Vittor Pisano, from Japan, due in all this month.

Am schr Panonia, from Tahiti, to H Hackfeld & Co, is nearly due.

Haw bk W C Parke, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, is due.

Br bark Albert, from Sydney with coals, to Hackfeld & Co, will be due the latter part of this month.

Am schr Bonanza, from San Francisco, due about Mar 30th.

Am bktn Jane A Falkinburg, from Portland, to Castle & Cooke, is nearly due.

Am bk Camden, from Port Gamble, to H Hackfeld & Co, due the latter part of the month.

SS Granada, from the Colonies, due Mar 28th.

SS City of San Francisco, from San Francisco, due Apr 6th

EXPORTS.

FOR VICTORIA—Per Helen W Almy, March 11th:—
Sugar lbs..... 68179
Value—Domestic..... $4,260.00

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, March 15th:—

Bananas, bnchs	200	Goatskins, bales	39
Betche de Mer, lbs	1774	Lime Juice, galls	1994
Betel Leaves, bxs	2	Peanuts, lbs	2984
Chains, pcs	2	Rice, lbs	61900
Fungus, lbs	432	Sperm Oil, galls	5689

Value—Dom...$.3,178.50; For....$706.34; Tran....$5,461.44

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Mar 11th:—E Leavett, wife, maid and servant, Mrs A L Stone, F Menzels, Miss Wayland, J Spreckles, Mr Apana, Mr Wicke and wife, Mr Akino, J W Robertson, W Meyersberg, Miss L Wundenberg, Mrs W H Bailey and servant, W F Sharratt.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Mar 13th:—Gov Jno M Kapena, Col C H Judd, Kia Nahaoleiua, wife and 2 children, Mrs Boyd, Miss Boyd, E L Pond, Alex Paul, W Meyersberg, Judge Hart, J L Richardson, J T Waterhouse Jr, J Spreckles, W F Sharratt, Bishop Willis, Chas Oester, Miss G Risely, E L Kamakau, Mrs Nahaolelua, Jno Miller, F H Hayselden, and about 85 deck.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, Mar 15th:—J W Hanson, J J Peavey, Geo Woods, G Tesser, J Mitchell, Mrs J O Carter and 2 children, R P Baker, H Manley, O Emerson, Capt Provost, wife and child.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Mar 17th:—Mrs H N Greenwell, Miss C Booth, H J Abbott and wife, S Parker and servant, C Williams, Capt Makee, Miss Grammer, Chas Oester, H A Widemann, E H Rodgers, G Armstrong, Geo E Richardson, H W Daniels, W H Bailey and servant, E Bailey, H Cornwell, Rev W P Alexander, Col W F Allen, wife and servant, 2 Misses Richard, Miss Burhaus, G M Mahina, Mr Keohokalole, C B Stone and wife, Miss K Stone, J T Waterhouse Jr, J Spreckles, and 30 deck.

DIED.

MCKIBBIN—In Honolulu, March 11th, R. MCKIBBIN, Sr., M. D., a native of County Down, Ireland, in the 81st year of his age. Dr. McKibbin had resided here since 1855, and was much esteemed as a gentleman, a philosopher and a Christian.

ANDERSON—In Honolulu, March 14th, of consumption, CHARLES ANDERSON, a native of Nova Scotia, aged 53 years. He was a member of Pacific Lodge, No. 136, F. & A. M., of San Francisco. His remains were interred in the Masonic lot, Nuuanu cemetery, the funeral being attended by the Craft of this city.

BURGLARY.—Mr. Henry May's grocery store was entered last night by removing an iron shutter of a window in the yard. A very trifling amount of cash only was secured from the till—an attempt to force the money safe having failed.

TWENTY-ONE.—To-day, Postmaster General Brickwood completes his twenty-first year in the service of the government. We cannot second our contemporary's motion to give him a pension,—for we don't believe that a poor government would appear "graceful" in giving pensions—but we think he ought to have a furlough to go to the centennial, provided he cares to. He deserves a rest, for he is prompt and punctual to his duties as ever, although

"Age sits with decent grace upon his visage,
And worthily becomes his silver beard."

LICENSES.—In looking over a Portland (Oregon) paper, we notice that farmers there who peddle their own produce and dairy men, pay a license of three dollars per quarter on a one-horse wagon, and for every additional horse, two dollars more. We have more than once heard it suggested that our license laws might be amended with advantage—though not specially with reference to vegetables or milk.

Immigration.

A correspondent writing from Maui on this subject says:

"There can be no doubt but that any quantity of men and women too, can be got from Germany—the very best of laborers and the most industrious and frugal people in the world—if the planters will agree to give them a living chance. Some planters have been heard to say, that to any one who will plow, plant and cultivate cane, they will gladly furnish land, team and seed, take the cane from the ground, (cut) and give one-fourth of the sugar in containers. This I consider a fair proposition for both parties. There are a plenty of families in the States even, who I doubt not, if a proper statement was made to them of the climate, etc., would gladly avail themselves of this offer. It is easy to estimate what their income would be, calling the crops from two to four tons to the acre, according to location, season, &c. But I think Germans would be preferable. Remember—for you must have heard—how they were colonized in Western Ohio, and how, by their indefatigable perseverance and hard work transformed the "Black Swamp"—once the plague-spot of that part of America—into the garden of the Western States. These people would require no *lunas* to drive them to their work, but would be at it from break of day until sundown. Let the planters (aided and endorsed by the government) send an emigration agent to Germany (or the States) offering to furnish each family with a small house and say half an acre of land to raise their "garden sauce," and then advance the passage money for each family the head of which will sign an agreement to farm a certain number of acres for a term of years, (it is one native's work to cultivate 80 acres of cane in Makawao, after it is planted.) Such a plan as this would be a vast improvement for the planters, for they would get larger and better crops than now."

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

THE PATRIOTIC address which was presented to His Majesty on the 29th ultimo, has been followed by a perfect shower of documents, little dreamed of by the projectors of the memorial; and the end is apparently not yet. The exhibition has been a sad one, wherein we have seen a Minister of the Crown losing his temper in public, forgetting that

"Calmness is great advantage. He that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets,
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire."

The blunders on the Ministerial side of the controversy have been repeated and inexcusable, and, as we have before observed, constitute ample proof of incompetency. Common prudence, to say nothing of statesmanship, would have dictated a Ministerial reply which in dignified terms should simply have acknowledged with brief thanks the receipt of the memorial and assured the signers that the important subject of which it treated should receive careful attention. Only this, and nothing more, would have prevented—not to say snubbed—the spirit of controversy that has since raged; the memorial would have gone into the Ministerial waste-basket and ere long have been forgotten, whilst somnolence and "the study of the rocks" once more would have prevailed within the shades of Aliiolani House. But other councils prevailed, and the Ministerial reply was the unfortunate result, followed on Saturday last, by the still more unfortunate blunder of an ill-advised and intemperate letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, printed in the shape of a circular and addressed to the memorialists. We need scarcely say that the latter were surprised and indignant at both the matter and manner of the Minister's letter. It was voluminous, and crude in a literary point of view, and otherwise stilted, defiant and actually insulting. For the satisfaction of our readers outside of Honolulu, we print the remarkable letter of the Minister together with a very able and sufficiently sarcastic reply from the pen of the Hon. Mr. Carter, on a supplement accompanying to-day's paper. A plain, matter of fact history of the origin of the memorial will also be found in another column.

An appeal to public opinion over the signature of a Crown Minister is a proper subject for comment by the press; we preface ours by saying that, in common with the generality of the signers of the memorial, this letter is to us a source of sincere regret. One naturally experiences an unpleasant shock to find a character that we had estimated rather highly for sound discretion and a philosophical mind, thus suddenly developed, by the agency of so simple an ordeal, into a second-rate political demagogue. A man of experience and the adviser of a King has treated a loyal and patriotic address in a most offensive manner; for common sense, to say nothing of diplomacy or state craft, would have admonished a Minister of any proper judgment, even had the address been objectionable in matter or manner, to receive it with a quiet dignity and an assurance of future consideration.

We shall not undertake to follow the Minister throughout his lengthy effusion; we can only refer to some salient points. And first we condemn the demagogic spirit which pervades it. The signers of the address are taunted with an arrogation of popular representation—an assumption which is nowhere borne out in words or circumstances connected with the address. The signers never dreamed of any exclusive action, or of declining the association of their names with those of any of their fellow-citizens, whether mechanics or traders, natives or foreigners. The address was a spontaneous expression of loyal advice to the Crown; it was not intended to be generally circulated, and it did not pretend to represent the feeling of the whole country, but only of so many residents as might suffice to gain the earnest consideration of H's Majesty. Its presentation was perhaps somewhat hasty, for had this been delayed, the number of signatures would have been largely increased.

The taunt of an offensive exclusiveness, because no native Hawaiian names were appended to an address in the English language, is an insinuation of demagogism contemptible in a politician, but culpable, almost criminal, in a Minister.

Surely a more express assurance of native sympathy was hardly necessary when it is remembered that the address advocated the repopulating the country by cognate races; of saving the decaying remnant of the Hawaiian race; of perpetuating the independence of the country; and of maintaining the native sovereignty. It was fair to assume that the native sympathies should be with the memorialists, and all the more that reference could be made to the words of the patriotic Kamehameha IV., the declarations of the present sovereign, and the late appropriation by native legislators of $50,000 for immigration and allied purposes.

Had the Minister been able to assure the memorialists that he had tried, even if unsuccessfully, to expend this fund for immigration purposes, we could have recognized a greater faithfulness to his trust than now, when far from having done so he even attempts to divert attention with his doubts as to the possibility of any recuperation of the Hawaiian race. He does not care to conciliate the opinion or win the confidence of the community, but, on the contrary, tries to set class against class, race against race. He indulges in a series of contemptuous insinuations, forgetting at once both the courtesy of the gentleman and the dignity of the Minister. In conclusion we have to repeat our regrets that the Minister for Foreign Affairs shows in the letter before us, how singularly he is misled by a misjudging, indiscreet and intemperate spirit, the exhibition of which is insulting to the memorialists, derogatory to the dignity of the King and the government, and injurious to the welfare of the country.

And now the serious question is, can a gentleman who has betrayed such pitiful elements of weakness and incapacity in a discussion with his fellow citizens—such a scant appreciation of the magnitude of a question so vital to the independence of the Kingdom—can such an one be longer safely entrusted with the high and sometimes delicate duties of the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs?

LATELY the oil of cashew as a remedy in Leprosy, has been attracting the attention of medical men in many different countries, and favorable reports of its efficacy in places where it has been tried, have become numerous.

The oil was first applied to the cure of leprous affections by Dr. Beauperthuy of Cumana, in Venezuela, somewhere between the years 1866 and 1868; but, as the remedy was then kept secret, no reference was made to it in respectable medical journals of the day, the *Lancet* for one declaring itself unwilling to publish the fame of one who was not philanthrophic enough to make his discovery known for the benefit of his fellowmen. Sometime after, however, the discovery was made known to others than the inventor of the plan of treatment, and Dr. Bakewell was sent by the Governor of Trinidad to make a proper examination of the plan of treatment and its efficacy, the result of which was subsequently communicated to the editor of the *Lancet* and published in that journal April 16th, 1870. After speaking of the internal treatment used, which "consists in the administration of the *liqueur mercurielle de Van Swieten*"—Dr. B. says:

"But the chief means consists in the external application of the oil of the cashew-nut, which possesses very powerfully irritant and almost epispastic qualities.

"The action of the oil is slow.

"The effect of a limited application, once, twice, or thrice, is to restore sensibility to parts previously insensible, to promote absorption of the tubercles, and to bring back the skin to its normal aspect."

The treatment was introduced into the British West Indies among the lepers there, and having met the expectations that were entertained in regard to its efficacy, its fame was immediately spread far and wide, and the subject was thought of so much importance, that the British Government, in order to investigate scientifically the value of its claims, sent out on a commission for that purpose, an eminent physician from England,—Dr. Gavin Milroy—whose reports we believe were not contradictory of what had been previously alleged in its favor.

Although not definitely informed as to the minutiæ of the results obtained in the different countries where the treatment has been tried, we understand it has been used in England, China, and India, besides the countries previously mentioned, and can only wonder why it has not been imported—as we are reliably informed it never has been—into these islands, especially when we consider that the leper population of this country is larger in proportion to the whole, than in that of almost any country known—the ratio being nearly one in fifty.

At a meeting of the Clinical Society of London, reported in the *Lancet* May 4th, 1872, the subject of the treatment of Leprosy being under consideration, the physician to the skin department in University College Hospital said that, "the oil of cashew in his hands had been very successful in this respect, (dispersing the tubercular formations) though it required to be used with care."

These of course are disjointed and meagre statistics, nor do we intend to make them the text for a long sermon; but still they are sufficiently suggestive of a future possible good to the people of this country, that might reasonably warrant the slight effort that alone would be necessary on the part of our Government to obtain this medicine and give it a trial.

This, as we all know, has not been the first vaunted panacea for leprosy that has been heard of; but it is the one best supported by respectable testimony. *Condurango*, as well for leprosy as for cancer, was not long since a boasted cure; then came the *Hydrocotyle* and the *Asclepias gigantea*, both of which latter medicines were imported and tried here, but without effect, by a physician yet in the country, and an ex-member of the Board of Health.

When a great desideratum is being looked for in any community, it frequently happens that the air is filled with false cries of *Eureka!* uttered by people anxious for the expected reward of their discoveries, and it is not to be wondered at that the ignorant knave, estimating others from his own calibre, should be foremost as well as loudest, in asserting the priority as also the superlative character of his claims. Especially is this so in regard to medicine and its application to disease; and thoughtful people, by the frequent disappointment of hopes thus exalted, have learned to be wary of the charalatan and his wares. Others there are, who from a false analogy, would condemn all, irrespective of their motive, who would step out of a rusty groove to declare against the belief that "all things continue as they were from the foundation."

With a people like the Hawaiian, among whom leprosy prevails so extensively, there can be no greater boon looked for than a remedy for that disease, and knowing this, their anxiety has regarded neither bounds nor reason in estimating the assertions of quackery and ignorance; and disappointment has always been the result. But while this should engender a feeling of caution, and a tendency to balance well any fresh claim that may be advanced in favor of a specific, it should not be pushed to the exclusion of all future evidence in respect to claims that may show less of empiricism than the voice of authority, whose traditions we would, otherwise, accept.

It is poor logic that would generalize from one fact; and it would indicate a great narrowness of mind, if, because we have been more than once deceived by promised cures for leprosy, we should always look with distrust upon all measures that are directed to that end, without discrimination in regard to their value as deduced from the probable incentives, as well as the character of those by whom they are offered, and the nature of the testimony adduced in their favor.

AMONG various questions started by the late address to the King, one of the most important has been—whether the address ought to have ever been presented at all. Another, suggested by minds of small calibre, is whether the requirements of official etiquette were duly observed. It is happily needless for us to justify the act of the memorialists. But for the sake of the timid sticklers for official etiquette just alluded to, we give an extract from an official foreign state paper—the report of a portion of a Committee of the United States House of Representatives—which shows that a component part of the government of at least one great power, considers that the independence of this kingdom cannot be much longer maintained.

The geographical position of the Hawaiian Islands, their relation to our Pacific coast and to the countries adjacent to the Pacific Ocean, their history, area and capabilities of production, the character of their harbors and their commerce, the present and future commerce of the ocean which surrounds them, the problem as to their future political status, *together with the certainty that they cannot maintain autonomy or hold their place as a separate nation and not become absorbed by some other power*, are to be considered in determining the question as to the policy of making this treaty. As early as 1840 the importance of these islands, in their geographical and political aspect, attracted the attention of our Government.

Meeting of Memorialists.

Pursuant to a call subscribed to by several signers of the address to His Majesty, which called forth a "ministerial reply" and the subsequent belligerent letter of Mr. Green, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, against the signers, there was a meeting of memorialists held at the Lyceum on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst. There was quite a good attendance, not less than sixty persons, who included the leading memorialists.

On motion of Mr. J. B. Atherton Hon. G. Rhodes was called to the chair, and Mr. H. L. Sheldon, as secretary.

Mr. Rhodes, whilst accepting the honor, regarded his position as painful. Mr. Green was his friend, who had aided him in an important crisis of his life. He owed to him largely the competence he enjoyed, yet he came forward now to assist in condemning the public action of his friend. He thanked Mr. Carter for his caustic reply to Mr. Green. He then read the draft of an address to the public and a series of resolutions, to be submitted with other expressions of memorialists.

Mr. W. M. Gibson presented a copy of the address to the King in the Hawaiian language and signed by many of His Majesty's native subjects, even more than the number of foreigners who had signed the address in the English language. Mr. G. said that the translation had been long delayed, and owing to various misunderstandings the paper had been detained in several hands, so that its circulation for signatures had only taken place quite recently. An influential native who now had it in charge had said that he could obtain 1,000 signatures to it in this city, but Mr. G. did not think that necessary; he had brought the paper here this evening merely to show how absurd was Mr. Green's sneer to foreign memorialists that not one of "pure Hawaiian blood" had appended his name to the address.

Mr. H. A. P. Carter said he was a personal friend of Mr. Green, and had enjoyed pleasant official relations with him. He regretted his display of anger in his letter, and hoped that no heat of temper would be shown here. He trusted that Hawaiians would be correctly informed in regard to this matter, and hoped that the address in the native language would be widely circulated. He desired the continued independence of this kingdom, as necessary to the preservation of the native people. Officials from abroad would be regrettable. To this end repopulation by kindred races was absolutely essential. For this object the memorial was prepared and presented, but was not received in the spirit which had prompted its production. In the reply to it, class and race antagonisms had been invoked. In a country where different races existed, it was a difficult and delicate task to govern, and he was a bold statesman who should endeavor to govern by a discriminating policy, and by trying to antagonize the influence of one against another. He detested all class allusions. He still had large faith in Mr. Green as a public man, and deprecated any personal attack. He thought favorably of resolutions read by the honorable chairman, but begged to submit a preamble and series of resolutions which he read.

Mr. Gibson seconded the preamble and resolutions read by Mr. Carter.

Some discussion took place in respect to the phraseology of certain resolutions. Mr. Hartwell objected to the word "pretence," and would suggest "impression"; also objected to the words "offensive" and "discreditable." He thought resolutions would have more force without epithets. Mr. Preston urged to retain these words. Mr. Green could not have mistaken the purpose of the address. He was unwisely carried away by outside expressions. He had acted in a way unworthy of a minister or a man by his show of temper, and by circulating his reply among people not parties to the address, in order to excite jealousy and ill will. He never signed the address as an attack on ministers.

For the words "pretence" and "offensive" were substituted "assumption" and "objectionable"; and the word "discreditable" retained. As thus amended, the following preamble and resolutions were passed and endorsed by this meeting with a hearty unanimity:

WHEREAS, In the Memorial addressed to His Majesty on the 22d day of February, we were actuated by a loyal desire to point out the dangers which threaten the independence of this kingdom, and to aid all loyal men, whether in office or not, who desire and are willing to work for the good of the Hawaiian King and people; and

WHEREAS, One of His Majesty's Ministers, under the assumption, entirely unauthorized by the tone of our Memorial, that we were demanding their resignation, addressed to us a letter, objectionable in tone and discreditable to himself;

Resolved, That we regret and deplore that a gentlemen holding so high a position in His Majesty's government should have so far forgotten the dignity of his position, however much he may have differed with us in our views as expressed in the Memorial.

Resolved, That with this expression of our regret, we, as a body, dismiss the offensive charges and insinuations of the Minister, trusting to the purity of our intentions and to the undeniable importance of the matter presented in our Memorial for our justification.

Resolved, That believing that the continued independence of this Kingdom, the preservation of the throne and flag of Hawaii nei, and the happiness of the Hawaiian people, depend upon a population large enough to claim the continued recognition of foreign nations, we will continue our efforts by advocating every practicable scheme for the encouragement of immigration, and every means of preserving and increasing the Hawaiian race, by inculcating lessons of morality and sanitary care, notwithstanding the opposition of others.

Resolved, That no person is worthy the confidence of His Majesty who would oppose these objects, or who would seek to plant the seeds of discord between the races and classes living under His Majesty's rule.

On motion of the Hon. H. M. Whitney, it was voted to send a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to His Majesty and also to each of the Ministers, and that the same be published in the newspapers of this city.

The meeting then adjourned.

Notice to "Vindex."—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received your letter, and as he believes, as far as his knowledge extends, that your suggestions for bringing a certain class of people to these islands are, as you state "definite," and may also be "practical,"—he will be happy to see you at his Office in Aliiolani Hale, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, or at any time thereafter that may be convenient to you.

WM. JARRETT,
Secretary Foreign Office.

Aliiolani Hale, March 17th, 1876 1t

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL NOT BE responsible for breakage of Demijohns containing Vinegar or Spirits, shipped by the NETTIE MERRILL.
E. D. CRANE,
Master Schr. Nettie Merrill.
Honolulu, March 13, 1876. mh18 3m

FOR SALE OR LEASE!

THE WELL KNOWN PREMISES ON the corner of Fort and King Streets, at present occupied by the undersigned. The corner is a room 28x22 feet; store-room on King Street, 16x38 feet; above which is a room 18x38.—If not sold within the next three months, the entire premises will be offered for lease.
HENRY BRADLEY.
Honolulu, March 18, 1876. mh18 2m

NOTICE.

THE WATER RATES FROM JANUARY 1st, 1876, (payable in advance) to July 1st, 1876, being now due, all persons having Water Rates unpaid are requested to call at my office and settle previous to the 31st of March, that being the end of the fiscal year. All Water Rates unpaid for after that date are liable to be cut off without any further notice. H. S. HOWLAND,
mh18 1m Superintendent Water Works.

RECIPROCITY PRICES!

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO CALL the attention of his numerous customers, and the public generally, to the fact that

HE HAS REDUCED HIS PRICES

—FOR—

HORSESHOEING

To Two Dollars for New Shoes all round of Iron, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for STEEL SHOES, of which he has a fine stock on hand. Please call and examine them for yourselves. The best of workmen always employed, and Particular Attention Paid to this Branch of our Business.

All Kinds of Blacksmithing and Carriage Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, at proportionably low prices. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage from our friends and the public.

Those neat and commodious Hawaiian Rockaways and Excelsior Buggies, so generally admired, always on hand or made to order at the shortest notice.

☞ Orders from the other islands promptly attended to.

G. WEST, Nos. 74 and 76, King Street.
mh18

M. DICKSON,

61 FORT STREET,

Invites the Attention of All

Who Intend Visiting the United States during the Coming Season,

TO HIS LARGE AND VARIED STOCK

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Rare and Beautiful Shells,

Black, Red and White Corals,

HAWAIIAN FERNS,

Classified and Elegantly Mounted in Portfolios!

CURIOSITIES OF ALL KINDS!

Just what is wanted for

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS IN THE STATES
mh18 qr

THEO. H. DAVIES,
(Late Janion, Green & Co.)

IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. AGENT FOR
Lloyds' and the Liverpool Underwriters, Northern Assurance Company, and British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company.
m18 Fire Proof Buildings, Kaahumanu and Queen Sts. 1y

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets. m18 1y

LOST!

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16th, a ROAN HORSE—whoever will bring the same to the Bishop's Residence, Nuuanu Valley, shall be rewarded. 1t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to trespass upon the Land known as KAWAOLE, East Maui,—all Cattle and Horses, or other Animals, found on the Land, will be dealt with according to Law, unless upon special permission.
M. PAIKO,
C SILVA & CO.,
Lessees
C. Silva & Co., Agents at Wailuku.
Honolulu, March 13th, 1876. mh18 4t*

NOTICE.

THE VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER of Kilauea, WILL BE CLOSED on March 25th, 1876. After that date, parties visiting the Crater, should provide themselves with tents, food, bedding, guides, &c.
VOLCANO HOUSE, March 1st, 1876. mh18 1m

WANTED!

A STEADY OLD MAN AS COOK AND General Servant in a plain family, a good home for a steady man. A white man or Portuguese preferred.
Inquire of W. JOHNSON,
mh11 No. 10 Kaahumanu St.,
opposite Mr. G. Rhedes' Building.

WANTED!

A CAPABLE MAN, A FOREIGNER, ON a Sheep Ranch immediately. Apply to
mh11 2t F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

AT THE ENTRANCE OF PAUOA Valley, a Fine Family Residence, well known as the premises formerly owned and occupied by Stephen Spencer; there is a fine spring of water on the place, and pasturage for two horses.

Also, the Lot and Fine Cottage Adjoining!

☞ Terms Easy. ☜
For particulars apply at this office. mh11

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN to trespass on the land called WAIMANALO, in the Ahupuaa of Honouliuli, District of Ewa, Oahu, by letting cattle run on the same, or by cutting, or taking wood, or killing wild cattle, or hunting on said land.

The boundaries of said land are described as follows: "The lands originally leased to John Meek, the Kula of Lihue and the Kula of Honouliuli are mauka and makai of this, and the lands of Nanakuli and Kolina on each side."
Honolulu, March 11, 1876. (mh11 tf) J. H. CONEY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of William Hall, late of Boretania Street, Honolulu, deceased, are requested to forward the same with the proper vouchers to the undersigned, at his office, No. 29 Fort Street, Honolulu, within six calendar months from the date of the first publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to the said William Hall are required to pay the amounts owing by them forthwith.
EDWARD PRESTON,
Administrator of the Estate of the said Wm. Hall.
Dated this 7th day of March, 1876. mh11 4t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN trespassing on the Land known as KAHIKINUI, Island of Maui; and notice is hereby given that thirty days from this date all cattle and horses found trespassing on said land will be dealt with according to law.
M. PICO,
Honolulu, Feb 21, 1867. fe26 1m* C. SILVA & CO.

TO LET.

THAT VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING and Premises, No. 150 Nuuanu Avenue, containing parlors, dining room, bedroom, dressing room,—China and clothes closets on first floor,—basement under all; three rooms on second floor, kitchen and pantry connected, also with basement beneath,—bathing and washroom, carriage house, stable, fowl house, &c., in order. Apply to J. H. WOOD.

ALSO—The Cottage and Premises adjoining, with six rooms,—kitchen, bathroom, servants room, store room, stable, and carriage house. au14 tf

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED by Mr. S. M. Carter, situated at the corner of Palace Walk and Punchbowl Sts. Possession given immediately. Apply at the
se4 MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Valuable Land for Sale or Lease.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR Sale or lease the extensive well known tract of GOOD SUGAR LAND, known as MAULUA, situate in the district of Hilo.

Also, the tract of excellent COFFEE LAND known as HONOKOHAU, in the district of Kona, Hawaii, suitable for cultivation of Cotton, Ramie, &c., and contains also a valuable FISH POND. ☞ For further particulars enquire of
March 4, 1876. mh4 J. W. ROBERTSON.

TO RENT.

THE FIRE-PROOF STORE on Queen Street, lately occupied by C. S. Bartow Esq., as an an Auction Room. Possession given immediately.
Apply to mh4 W. C. PARKE.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE LATELY occupied by the subscriber, situated on Beretania St. This house is in first rate repair, and is fitted with all the conveniences of a first class house. Inquire of
d18 B. F. BOLLES & CO.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that JOSEPH DUCHALSKY has no authority to sell any Leather or material made at the KALAUAO TANNERY, nor to incur any expenditure on account of the same except through the undersigned.
J. I. DOWSETT.
Honolulu, March 17, 1873. 969

CONSULAR NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM HONOLULU, M. PERNET will attend to the business of this Consulate at the French Chancellerie, between the hours of 10 and 12 every day. Entrance on Punchbowl Street.
THEO. BALLIEU,
ja15 tf Consul and Commissioner of France.

THE

New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.

OF BOSTON, MASS.

Incorporated, 1835.

The Oldest Purely Mutual Life Insurance Co., in the United States.

Policies issued on the most favorable terms.

EXAMPLE OF NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

Insured Age, 35 Years—Ordinary Life Plan

One Annual premium continues Policy 2 years 3 days
Two Annual premium continues Policy 4 years 12 days
Three Annual premium continues Policy 6 years 27 days
Four Annual premium continues Policy 8 years 46 days
Five Annual premium continues Policy 10 years 56 days

Assets, $13,500,000!

Losses Paid through Honolulu Agency $49,000!

CASTLE & COOKE, AGENTS
o2 FOR THE HAWN ISLANDS. 1y

Saloon Pilot Bread!

CASES AND QUARTER CASES, per MARY Belle Roberts. For Sale by (mh11) BOLLES & CO.

Beans!

RECEIVED PER M. BELLE ROBERTS, For sale by
mh11 BOLLES & CO.

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!!

CALL AT S. K. RAWSON'S, No. 17 Merchant Street, and look at the LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF DIAMOND JEWELRY ever exhibited in Honolulu. fe19 tf

THE RIDGE HOUSE!

KEALAKEKUA BAY HAWAII.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS ARE noted the world over for their unrivaled salubrity of climate. Certain localities in the group are especially favored in this way.—The District of Kona, on the leeward side of Hawaii, has long been famed as a place of resort for invalids with bronchital, or lung diseases. With its pure and mild atmosphere, with its absolute freedom from storms or high winds, with its porous soil which, with all its rich vegetation, retains no dampness and yields no malaria, and with an unvarying temperature—that of the American or Southern European June—ALL THE YEAR ROUND, the climate of Kona is one of the healthiest and most luxurious on the globe.

The undersigned, at his house at Kaawaloa, a house unequaled in the district for size, cleanliness, commodiousness, and thoroughness of furnishing, is prepared to give boarders excellent rooms and all obtainable comforts in the way of diet.

THERE ARE FRESH WATER BATHS on the premises, and fine sea bathing within a short distance. The steamer Kilauea and the schooners Ulilama and Prince, run regularly between Honolulu and the Kaawaloa landing.

The undersigned employs no agents nor runners. His house speaks for itself upon inspection.
A. A. TODD.
Kaawaloa, Kealakekua Bay, Kona, Nov. 15, 1873. d11

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS Kingdom, Mrs. J. H. Black holds a power of attorney to transact any business on my account.
Feb. 4th, 1876. (fe5) J. H. BLACK.

Horse and Carriage for Sale!

SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER.
The Carriage is a double one. The Horse is young, kind, well-trained to harness. For particulars enquire of
CAPT. BENJ. WHITNEY.
Honolulu, Feb. 26, 1876. 6:26 1m*

J. MARTIAL BUYS

KID SKINS!

414 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Room No. 10, San Francisco. [mh 11 3m

NU HOU!

Chromos Given Away!

CHROMO STATIONERY PACKETS FOR SIXTY CENTS, containing 12 Sheets Note Paper, 12 Envelopes, Pen, Holder, Pencil, and Ink Powder for making 1 Bottle Ink. Every packet contains an order for a Chromo mounted on card board, with the chance of drawing an elegant mounted chromo on stretcher.
For Sale only at THOS. G. THRUM'S.

EAGLE COPYING PENCILS!

ANOTHER SUPPLY JUST AT HAND, and for sale by THOS. G. THRUM.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK

WITH BRIGGS' MARKING PEN, can be had at THOS. G. THRUM'S.

Haswell's Pocket Engineer.

CAREW PAPERS, ARNOLD'S INK, AND GENERAL STATIONERY, JUST RECEIVED, with a Fine Invoice of

Stationery and Novelties Shortly Expected

mh11 By THOS. G. THRUM.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

—HAS—

JUST RECEIVED

—PER—

R. C. WYLIE,

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DAYS

FROM LONDON DIRECT.

BEST ANNEALED DRAWN FENCING WIRE, Nos. 4, 5, 6.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron!

Galvanized Iron Tubing,

1-2 & 3-4 in.

Best Hoop Iron,

3-4, 7-8, and 1 inch.

HORSE SHOE NAILS AND HORSE SHOES.

BOOTH & CO'S BEST PORTLAND CEMENT

PATENT SHOT, 1 to 12.

Hubbuck's Best White Lead

AND ZINC PAINT.

Hubbuck's Lamp Black, Venetian Red, Yellow Ochre,
Hubbuck's Red Lead Putty in 12½ lb. bladders;
Hubbuck's Raw and Boiled Oil, in casks and drums.

TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS.

CARVERS, BUTCHER KNIVES,

POCKET KNIVES, &c.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BEST ENGLISH SAD