R. R. R.

1 BETTER THAN 10

SARSAPARILLIAN!

(PREPARED IN VACUO.)

The Curative Principle of Sarsaparilla enters largely into the composition of

R. R. R.

RESOLVENT

One Bottle of Resolvent Better than Ten Large Bottles of Sarsaparilla.

One Bottle will Purify the Blood, and Expel Corruption from the Body!

So swift is this remedy in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in six minutes after it has been taken.

1 BETTER THAN 10

R. R. R. Resolvent cures with astonishing rapidity every form of Chronic, Scrofulous and Skin Diseases, and exterminates all corruption from the human system.

One bottle of Dr. Radway's Renovating Resolvent contains more of the active curative principles of the best Jamaica Sarsaparilla, (Sarsaparillian,) than Ten of the largest size bottles of the mixture sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

The process adopted by Dr. Radway in securing extracts (prepared in vacuo,) of Medicinal Roots, Plants, Herbs, and other vegetables possessing great curative properties over Scrofula, Chronic, Syphilitic and all skin diseases, that enters into the composition of the Renovating Resolvent, produces only ONE OUNCE of the pure extract out of 20 lbs. of the crude roots. The Inert matter that enters so generally in the large bottle mixtures and prepared under the official or pharmacopeia formula, is, by Dr. Radway's process, cast aside as rubbish.

One teaspoonful of the Resolvent is sufficient for a dose for all Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, Sores and Eruptions of the Skin, Humors in the Blood, &c.

One teaspoonful, three times per day, will, in a few days, make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, &c., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small.

The first dose that is taken seizes on the disease and commences its work of resolving away all diseased deposits, Purifying the Blood, and driving corruption from the system.

The Renovating Resolvent, if used in any of the following named complaints, will positively cure the patient:

Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bones, Humors in the Blood, Constitutional, Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases, Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rickets, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Boils, Nodes, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ear, Opthalmia, Itch, Constiutinal Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Strictures, Difficulty of Passing Water, Calculous Deposits, &c.

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY and CALCULOUS DISEASES.

The annual reports of the Health Commissioners of different cities, show a great increase of deaths from diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the only remedy *that has dissolved* calculous concretion.

Its SOLVENT, *diuretic, lithontriptic* and *tonic* properties exceed that of any medicine in the world: it readily assimilates with the fluids, and promotes their exit through the Kidneys, Ureter and Bladder, removing calculous obstructions, and correcting all derangements of these organs.

So swift is this remedy in passing into the circulation, that it has been detected in the urine in six minutes after it has been taken; by adding to the liquid when cold a few pieces of starch, then a few drops of nitric acid, the liquid will change to a blue color. When brick dust, or a thick white deposit, like the white of an egg, (albumen,) is detected in the vessel, or bloody discharges from the urethra, or micturating in drops, accompanied by a burning or scalding pain—the RESOLVENT should be used, and R. R. RELIEF rubbed on the spine, &c.

RADWAY'S PILLS being an aperient, soothing, and tonic laxative, are the only purgative medicine safe to administer in these difficulties; their mild, soothing and healing properties produce evacuations without irritating the mucous membranes of the bowels, kidneys, ureter, bladder, &c., or causing straining when at stool.

Price of Resolvent, $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5. Pills 25 cts. R. R. Relief, 50 cts. per bottle. Principal Depot, 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

For Sale by

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

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Lanai Charcoal.

BEST FOR IRONING. For Sale by
45-tf WALKER & ALLEN.

Golden Gate Mills Flour.

EXTRA FAMILY! BAKER'S EXTRA AND SUPERFINE!

RECEIVED by every Packet direct from the Mill. Our customers can rely on having the very best article of Flour, at low prices. 12 BOLLES & CO.

Anchors and Chains.

ANCHORS WEIGHING FROM 300 lbs. to 1,100 lbs.; Chains, sizes from 1-8 to 7-8 inch, for sale by
3-tf BOLLES & CO.

Lewis' True Lemon Syrup.

FOR SALE BY
(34) BOLLES & CO.

Salt Water Soap

IN 14-lb and 50-lb boxes, for sale by
(34) BOLLES & CO.

Chemical Oil Soap.

FOR SALE BY
(34) BOLLES & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED

OFFER FOR SALE

EX LATE ARRIVALS FROM NEW BEDFORD, BREMEN, CALIFORNIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND & KAMSCHATKA

The Following

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS!

AT LOW PRICES:

ENGLISH PRINTS & MUSLINS,
Turkey red cloth, Victoria lawns,
Blue drill, glazed lining,
Black coburgs and alpacas,
All descriptions of clothing,
Calico, hickory and woolen shirts;
Mosquito netting,
Turkish bathing towels,
Cotton huchabuck towels,
Blue flannels,
Jaconet and silk corah handkerchiefs,
Socks and stockings,
Whalemen's slops,
Galvanized iron water pipes & couplings
Tin plates, ingots of tin,
Sheet zinc, knives and forks,
Sailor's pocket knives,
Fine knives and scissors,
Muntz's yellow metal sheeting,
Muntz's composition nails,
English, American and French saddles, for ladies and men;
American bridles and bits,
Burlaps, canvass, sail twine,
Bunting, Shepherd's long shawls
Ladies' dress goods,
Black and blue broadcloth,
Cashmeres, silk umbrellas,
Cotton and union pants stuff,
Ivory and horn combs,
Ladies' trimmed hats,
Gent's felt hats, gold leaf,
Wrapping and printing paper,
Portland cement, fire bricks,
Blacksmith's coal, rifle powder,
New strong oak barrels,
Stockholm pitch, hide poison,
Coasters strong oak boats.

Havana and German Cigars,
Claret, Rhine Wine,
HOLLAND GIN, AND CHAMPAGNE,
Hunter's Extra Prime Pork,
Cases Lobsters and Assort'd Meats.

Planters hoes, garden hoes,
Ax handles, oak planks,
Cedar boat boards, hatchets,
New Bedford whale line,
Boots and shoes, fence wire.

Cut and Chewing Tobacco, various kinds,
RED AND WHITE SALMON,

In casks, barrels and half barrels, for plantation and family use.

100 tons Anthracite Steam Coal,
A full assor't of Hoop Iron and Rivets at very low prices.

A small lot of Oregon Sugar Keg Shooks.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

H. HACKFELD & CO.
Honolulu, Nov. 9, 1867. 43-tf

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NEW AND LATEST STYLES OF

GOODS!

BY EVERY STEAMER.

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Finest, Largest and Best

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HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

AMERICAN CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, VALISES, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

BEG RESPECTFULLY

To inform their friends and the public at large, that they will always keep the above mentioned articles to suit the trade their importations being direct from the Eastern States, and by careful selections are enabled to sell at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Great care will be taken to suit all purchasers, and hope to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—Masters of Whaleships and Merchants from the surrounding Islands please take notice, you will find it to your advantage to call at our Store and examine our Stock.

HYMAN BROS.,
Capt. Snow's Building,
13-tf Merchant st., Honolulu, H. I.

REPORT

Of the Board of Health to the Legislative Assembly of 1868.

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES—As required by the "Act of the Legislature" passed on the 3d day of January, 1865, the following report is respectfully presented to the Legislative Assembly on the part of the Board of Health.

The duties imposed by the above Act, were of the most onerous and delicate kind, and the Board could not hope to perform them with fidelity and success, without encountering many difficulties. But the obstacles actually met with, have exceeded even the anticipations of the Board. They were caused, partly, by the Lepers themselves; partly by the apathy and want of co-operation on the part of the public, and partly by the inadequacy of the appropriation which had been applied for by the Board, and granted by the last Legislature. The insufficiency of the fund was soon discovered, and the strictest economy, and the most rigid supervision of the expenses became necessary, nearly $10,000 having been expended in the first six months of the biennial period, expiring March 31st of the year 1868.

One of the greatest difficulties experienced by the Board has been the lack of means of transportation. This has pressed most heavily during the last few months. Indeed, there is now, and there has been for some time, an entire absence of such means of transport. The schooner *Warwick* was purchased, but in October 1866, extensive repairs were needed, and as the cost would have amounted to a larger sum than the Board felt at liberty to expend, the vessel was sold. This want of means of transport was partially supplied through the kindness of Mr. James Dowsett, who carried the patients of the Board whenever he could conveniently spare one of his small schooners. But this resource has lately been cut off in consequence of the representations of parties who are accustomed to use his vessels. They instructed their agents not to ship freight by him, on account of the Lepers being carried by his schooners. A small vessel must therefore be purchased and held by the Board for some time, if the several districts and islands are to be purged of this terrible disease.

Again, when the lands were purchased on Molokai, it was confidently expected that the first outlay there, would be the principal one required, and that the valley of Waikolu, and surrounding lands, than which no richer can can be found throughout this group, would be cheerfully cultivated by the strongest of the Lepers, and that, except for clothes and perhaps some animal food, the resources at the disposal of the Board would not be subjected to a regular and constant drain. But a great disappointment was soon experienced in this respect; the terrible disease which afflicts the Lepers seems to cause among them as great a change in their moral and mental organization as in their physical constitution; so far from aiding their weaker brethren, the strong took possession of everything, devoured and destroyed the large quantity of food on the lands, and altogether refused to replant anything; indeed, they had no compunction in taking from those who were disabled and dying, the material supplies of clothes and food which were dispensed by the Superintendent for the use of the latter; they exhibited the most thorough indifference to the sufferings, and the most utter absence of consideration for the wants, to which many of them were destined to be themselves exposed in perhaps a few weeks; in fact, most of those in whom the disease had progressed considerably, showed the greatest thoughtlessness and heartlessness. The Superintendent, therefore, in the month of September, 1866, informed the Board, to its great surprise, that supplies must be sent for the future from Honolulu, as the settlement would be able to produce but little from that time forth. This state of things, which it was hoped for some time might be changed, has been found irremediable, and the Legislature must be asked to supply absolutely, for the future, all the wants of these people. Such a state of things is to be regretted, but inasmuch as the Lepers are deprived by the law of the ordinary rights of citizens, and as a restraint is placed upon their liberty for the good of the community at large, that community incurs a responsibility, which, with its accompanying burdens, must be honorably and cheerfully accepted. It is hoped that in a few months, it will not be necessary to send ordinary provisions from Honolulu, as the Board has lately removed all the Lepers from the Waikolu valley, where the kalo lands are situated, and leased those lands on the condition that the necessary supplies of kalo and pai ai are furnished to the order of the Superintendent of the settlement. A supply of pai ai, averaging about 130 lbs. per diem, has been obtained from the settlement and adjacent valleys for the last six months, and it is hoped that a larger quantity may be obtained in the coming summer months, in which case, the supplies needed from Honolulu will be very materially lessened. In justice, moreover, to the Lepers, it must be recorded, that sweet potatoes and other vegetables in considerable quantities have been planted by them, but as the late stormy winds and cold rains have destroyed most of the plants and vines, very little food will be derived from this source; it must also be observed, that those who plant consider themselves entitled to the same ordinary supplies as those who do not, and it is difficult to perceive the injustice of this claim. Again, one of the symptoms of this disease is, an extraordinary increase of appetite, a great voracity, and constant longing for food; the quantity each patient will devour if left to himself is incredible to those who have not witnessed it; this craving never appears to be satisfied, and in two or three instances, when opportunities of gorging the stomach with animal food have presented themselves, death in a few hours has been the result.

In connection with this question of the food supply in Molokai, it should be remarked that letters were published in Honolulu on or about January, 1867, reflecting severely on the Board for its alleged want of care of the Molokai settlement, and distinctly charging it with inhumanity in allowing the unfortunate people sent there to perish from starvation and want of the ordinary necessaries of life. Upon this, at the request of the Board, its President took the first opportunity of visiting the settlement. He called at every house, and had communication with every one of the patients, who all denied absolutely having made any such statements or complaints as were attributed to them; they stated indeed, that they had some pilikias, that they would like to have more food allowed them, and that they wished to kill the cattle belonging to the Board, which they understood had been sent for their use; but as a general thing, they were satisfied with what had been done for them, and with Mr. Lepart, their superintendent. So far from being in the miserable condition described in those letters, most of them looked well and stout, compared with their appearance when first entrusted to the care of the Board. The peculiar and frightful nature of the disease might easily mislead non-medical men, who carefully avoid contact with the subjects of it, or even medical men who had had no previous experience of it. But while the parties who made the adverse reports thought that they had found evils which really had no existence, they, owing to the superficial nature of their examination of the settlement, altogether omitted to notice wants really existing and palpable. The President of the Board says that two things were absolutely necessary: First, a hospital building for the accommodation of those who were in the last stage of leprosy, or of other diseases, of which leprosy was the cause; and secondly, a female nurse, with some knowledge of medicine, who would sympathize with the sufferers, and take charge of the establishment when the building should be erected. Orders were therefore given to Mr. Lepart to have such a building put up at once, and efforts were made to secure the services of a person competent to take charge. With regard to the first, however, it was found that nothing could be done, from the resources on the spot, towards erecting the proposed establishment. The patients themselves would do nothing, and the people of Kalaupapa, after a feeble attempt to undertake the work by cutting a few posts, declined troubling themselves further about the matter. Workmen and materials had therefore to be sent from Honolulu, and the Board is happy to report that a comfortable building, capable of supplying the wants of the settlement has been erected and used for some months, greatly alleviating the miseries of the poor sufferers, and smoothing their inevitable course to the grave. To take charge of this establishment, the Board were fortunate enough to secure the services, in February, 1867, of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, the former as schoolmaster to the children, and Mrs Walsh as nurse to the hospital; both to have a general supervision of the sick, and entire charge of all children. These duties they have performed to the complete satisfaction of the Board; and inasmuch as Mr. Lepart requested in October last to resign the post of general superintendent of the settlement, the whole supervision has now been placed in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh.

As may easily be imagined, one of the most serious troubles on Molokai, both for the Board and Manager, has been the difficulty of maintaining order. Drunkenness, pilferings, immorality, and general insubordination were very prevalent; ki-root beer was manufactured and drunk in large quantities, and great orgies took place. But the Board is happy to report that for the last few months a very different state of things has existed. Drunkenness and insubordination have almost entirely disappeared, and it is to be hoped that further experience in the management will tend to develop a system well calculated to produce a good and desirable result. The change has mainly been brought about by the appointment of Mr. Walsh as Magistrate for the Peninsula; by this means he is enabled to keep the residents under control. It has been further assisted by making constables of the husbands of diseased women. These men, in return for their services, are allowed, at their own request, to reside with their wives, rations and clothing being issued to them in the same quantities and at the same times as to the Lepers themselves.

In addition to the hospital, a comfortable house has been erected for Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, as also a school-house for the children, and separate sleeping apartments for the boys and girls. All these buildings, including the hospital, are enclosed within one fence, and are under the exclusive care of the Superintendant and Nurse.

Fresh meat has been provided for the use of the settlement for several months past, by supplies of sheep, forwarded from time to time. The health of the patients has been by this means much improved, and the expenses at the same time considerably lessened.

It will be necessary to erect new houses on Molokai for the accommodation of the Lepers who have been sent there, and, from past experience, it is thought advisable to build them in a substantial manner, of wood, after the Kalihi pattern, with more or fewer partitions, as may be required.

A serious cause of embarrassment has been the separation of families. In some cases this has produced no feeling whatever in the parties interested; sometimes indeed, the separation is felt to be a relief; in other cases, it has been regarded as a great grievance, and in consequence, many Lepers are carefully concealed from the knowledge of the Board. There have been two runaways from Kalihi, and all enquiries have failed to elicit the places of their concealment. Whenever wives, husbands, or parents have expressed a desire to accompany their relations, the Board has not considered that it would be justified in refusing the application; it would seem right however, that some provision should be made by law for the support of those children of Lepers who have no friends willing to take charge of them. It is also worthy of the consideration of the Legislature, whether divorces should not be granted to the wife or husband of a Leper, if the said Leper has been certified as having the disease—whether, in fact, the party afflicted should not be regarded by the courts as "civilly dead."

KALIHI HOSPITAL

Has been supervised by the Physician, Dr. Hoffman, to the entire satisfaction of the Board, and no complaint has been made by the unfortunate people who are confined there.

By reference to the "Act" of 1865, section 4, it will be seen that the Board was authorized to establish "a hospital for the treatment of Lepers in the incipient stages of the disease, to attempt a cure, &c." Although, perhaps not bound to continue such a hospital under that provision, the Board did not consider itself justified in abolishing the Kalihi establishment until the present Legislature should have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject. There is an idea in many minds that the disease in its early stages is curable, and this impression no doubt caused the insertion of the above clause in the statute. But the board is decidedly of opinion that the hospital at Kalihi should be abolished; or if kept open for a time, that it should only be for doubtful cases; that every person recognized as certainly having the disease in any form or stage whatever, should be immediately sent to the settlement on Molokai. But, on the other hand, an opinion has been expressed that the latter establishment should be abolished, and the patients brought to Honolulu. It is thought, however, that enquiry will remove that idea; but should such be the decision of the Legislature, it will materially relieve the different members of the Board of much trouble and anxiety. Inasmuch however, as the only justification for taking possession of these people, and depriving them of their personal liberty, is the attempt to exterminate the disease, complete and absolute isolation should be recognized as necessary.

Is the Disease Contagious? Although there is high authority in other countries to the contrary, the Board believes that it may pronounce a positive opinion in the affirmative, and it is believed that that opinion will be upheld by every physician on the islands who has had experience of the disease; but it can hardly be determined exactly under what conditions the contagion takes place; it does not appear to be very active; and probably (under ordinary circumstances) it does not occur in the early stages of the disease; but in the ulcerative form, the danger is great. By reference to the returns from Kalihi, it will be seen that the male sex are more liable to the disease than the female, and experience shows that the latter communicate the disease much more readily than the former. It may be worth mention, that there is a man on Molokai in the last stages of leprosy, who has a wife apparently healthy; this woman has had two husbands, who have both shown the disease after their marriage to her. There can be no doubt that the disease is inherited in some cases, but it does not show itself until after the sixth year after birth.

Is it Curable?—To this question, we are constrained to answer "No!" at least, under any known treatment. This has been the experience of all countries and ages to the present time, and it would seem desirable that leprous patients should understand this; it is cruel to hold out hopes that can never be realized. Cures have been reported which seemed real, but they have no doubt been cases of other diseases, difficult to discriminate from leprosy in the first stages of their appearance. Medicine and Hygiene will ameliorate the condition of the victims for a time, especially when first used; but soon the poison begins to make fresh way, and despite what is done, the inevitable result will occur, viz: a premature death. The duration of the disease varies much; in some cases, the operation of the disease goes on for many years; in others, it runs its course very quickly. The following is the ascertained duration in 171 individuals.

Of 15 year's standing	2	cases.
14 " "	3	"
13 " "	2	"
12 " "	7	"
10 " "	9	"
9 " "	7	"
8 " "	32	"
3 to 1 year's standing	94	"
Under 1 year's standing	15	"

By reference to the Molokai table, it will be seen that the average number of deaths is rapidly decreasing. This is chiefly owing to the fact that those first sent there were of the worst class of cases, indeed some were almost dead. Still, the judicious care and kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, in placing the sick in hospital and caring for them, has had considerable effect during the last few months.

New Cases.—There have been reported to the Board lately a considerable number of cases on Kauai and Oahu, about thirty on the two islands, with a few on Maui. It is highly desirable that these persons should be examined as soon as possible, but to enable the Board to have this done, a small vessel must be at their absolute disposal.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This institution has been opened during this biennial period, and has proved well adapted for the purposes intended. It was first placed under the medical care of Dr. Ford, and after his death under that of Dr. Hoffmann. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are the resident superintendents, and have shown themselves quite equal to the requirements of so arduous and responsible a position.

Number of patients admitted	62
" " discharged as well	17
" deaths	16
" present inmates	29

Of this number were:

Women	16
Men	46
Nationalities:	
Hawaiians	43
Chinese	6
Western and Cape Verd Portuguese	5
Other foreigners	8

The majority of cases received here have been aged people (the average age is 46 years), many of whom were afflicted with other diseases besides insanity, which were probably its cause. Such cases had been accumulating for many years, and it may be concluded from these considerations that so large a proportion of deaths will not occur for the future; and, for the same reasons, the admissions are likely to be fewer.

The causes of death have been as follows:

Marasmus	6
Apoplexy	4
Paralysis	5
Dropsy	1

Two of the inmates are discharged seamen from the U. S. Hospital; one of these went direct to the institution of his own will; the other was sent there by the U. S. Consul, Gen. M. L. Smith, and from some misunderstanding the Government at Washington have not authorized the payment of his board, &c., for the last three months.

The total expenditure for the year 1867 has been $7,410 26; receipts from private patients, $1,078 25. Thus an average expenditure from the public funds of $527 67 per month has been required.

The full expenditure of the establishment for the last two years will be found in a separate table.

Wherever possible, the Board has appointed physicians to look after such poor Hawaiians as may be unable to pay the usual fees, and this policy they will be happy to continue, and to enlarge the scope of its operations, whenever an opportunity presents itself. Medicines have also been supplied to any gentleman making application for them, who was willing to devote a portion of his time to their distribution; it is believed that a great deal of suffering has been relieved, and that much good has been done by this means; and it is the opinion of the Board, that the system may be very extended and improved, by the establishment on each island of a small hospital, containing about twenty beds, with dispensary attached. Whether they should be considered branches of the Queen's Hospital in Honolulu, or separate and distinct institutions, is a matter for the consideration of the Legislature, should they think it well to provide the funds for their establishment. Perhaps it would be better, at least at first, to have them attached to the Queen's Hospital; the experience gained already by the trustees of that institution would be usefully applied in advising the managers of the branch establishments: and, furthermore, there being a fund of nearly $6,000 to the credit of that establishment, by following such a course, the direct appropriation from the Legislature need not be so large, as would be necessary, were the small hospitals made independent.

The establishment of steam communication between San Francisco and Honolulu will doubtless increase the number of visitors landing here, and increased vigilance on the part of the Board will be required to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases. For this purpose, a building should be at their disposal at any moment, for the isolation of those diseased persons who may be thought dangerous the community at large. The house belonging to Mr. Sumner, and situated on the reef, is thought to be well adapted for that purpose, and should the Legislature vote the sum asked for by the Board, an attempt will be made to secure the control of it to that use. Another question connected with the subject of these diseases is important. Whether in such cases, the persons quarantined should not be forced to re-pay the whole amount expended on their cure during their detention. It is difficult to see why the tax payers of this kingdom should be burdened with such expenses as these.

The Board is well aware that the charge on the Government funds under the operation of the "Act to Mitigate," &c., is not a popular one with many persons in the community, and feeling this very strongly, when the appropriation was found deficient, the dispensary for carrying out its objects was abolished for a time; but was afterwards restored, a very slight experience showing that the public health would seriously suffer from its discontinuance, and that a great increase of public and open prostitution would ensue. The benefits rendered are therefore very great in comparison to the small expense incurred by its maintenance.

During the past year, the health of the people has been comparatively good, but a larger number of deaths from accidents have occurred. The number of births and deaths for the two years ending Dec. 31, 1867, were as follows: 1866—Births, 1713; deaths, 2941. 1867—Births, 1747; deaths, 2666. Excess of deaths over births in 1866, 1225; in 1867, 859.

In conclusion, the Board trusts that the Legislature will place at its disposal the sum asked for in the Appropriation Bill. The amount is the same as that which was freely granted by the Legislature of 1864. There are hopes, indeed, that the whole will not be required; but it is very desirable that the Board should feel that it has the necessary funds at its disposal for the ordinary provisions for the public health.

MAY GOD PRESERVE THE KING!

For the Board:
F. W. HUTCHISON, *President.*

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

Kalihi Asylum—		
Medical attendance, etc	1,205 00	
Land	305 50	
Current exp. (two first quarters)	765 50	
Clothing	365 60	
Tools	98 13	
Food	4,018 92	
Expenses	378 23	
Cartage	145 00	
Soap	76 19	
Coffins	74 25	
Lumber	9 22	
Wages	1,674 00	
Passages	126 00	
		9,241 54
Molokai Asylum—		
Land	1,822 00	
Schooner Warwick	1,256 50	
Carpenter's wages	300 00	
Medicines	314 26	
Clothing	2,353 51	
Rice, bread, salt, sugar, Food { fish, etc	3,250 00	
Food { sheep	781 00	
Expense Honolulu	357 85	
Lumber	1,450 14	
Salaries	1,387 50	
Expense Molokai	669 00	
Buildings	101 50	
Tools	922 70	
Freight	335 50	
		15,562 06
Board of Health, incidentals*		594 32
Vaccine matter		200 00
Coroner's inquests		42 50
Dispensary Kauai		772 75
" Maui		554 00
" Hawaii		1,083 50
" Oahu		2,299 16
Mixed expenditure		799 25
		31,827 08

PER CONTRA.

Appropriation	20,000 00	
Balance last appropriation	367 25	
Schooner Warwick	381 00	
Amount transferred	11,077 94	
Discrepancy	19	
		31,827 08
Expenditure Insane Asylum—		
Buildings	5,030 36	
Building material	361 02	
Labor	204 00	
Food	3,206 97	
Clothing	781 36	
Sundry household expenses	434 49	
Furniture	249 25	
Tools	163 33	
Medical attendance	1,030 00	
Keeper, etc	3,435 45	
Cartage	157 00	
Firewood	166 50	
Land	252 50	
Passages	14 00	
		15,385 53
Amount transferred to Board of Health		2,090 59
Appropriation	16,000 00	
Amt. rec'd fm paying patients	1,447 12	
		17,447 12

KALIHI HOSPITAL.

SINCE OPENING IN NOV. 1865, TO MARCH 31ST, 1868.

No. presented for examination officially and voluntarily	711
Discharged at once as not being Lepers	375
Admitted to the Hospital	336
Of the latter afterwards discharged from the Hospital as having merely cutaneous diseases	107
Of the latter afterwards returned to the Hospital as Lepers	7
Sent to Molokai	174
Who have died	17
Who have run away	2
At present at the Hospital	43
Whole number admitted as Lepers	356

or 223 males and 113 females; of whom 16 were children under 14 years of age.

*Including the sum of $58 62 paid on account of Mr. Emerson's family, who arrived here with the measles.

LEPER ASYLUM AT MOLOKAI.

1866 No. of males entered 191,	females 41,	total 149		
1867 " " " 21,	" 13,	" 34		
1868 " " " 3,	" —	" 3		
Total number entered to March 31st, 1868				179
1866 No. of males discharged —,	females —,	total —		
1867 " " " 4,	" 2,	" 6		
1868 " " " —	" —	" —		
Total number discharged to March 31st, 1868				6
1866 No. males who have died 21,	females 5,	total 26		
1867 " " " 12,	" 7,	" 19		
1868 " " " 2,	" —	" 2		
Total number who have died to March 31st, 1868				47

SUMMARY.

Total number entered since opening Asylum		179
" discharged " "	6	
" who have died "	47—	53
" at Asylum, March 31st, 1868		126

NOTE.—A few cases have been sent direct to Molokai without visiting Kalihi, this will account for the discrepancy between the two returns.

DEATH OF COQUEREL, THE EMINENT DIVINE.—In January last, the French Protestant pulpit in Paris, has lost its most eloquent preacher, in the person of the Rev. Athanase Coquerel, who died at the advanced age of 73. Very few pastors have run a more brilliant career as an orator than the deceased, and few of his hearers will deny, however they might differ with him in opinion, that in the clear and perspicuous exposition of a text, from his own point of view, M. Coquerel had scarcely an equal, and no superior in the French pulpit, either among Catholics or Protestants. Far inferior to Lacordaire in imaginative power, and to Ravignan in learning and logical acuteness, M. Coquerel possessed a lucidity, neatness and incisiveness of style which put him very nearly, if not quite on an equality with both, in his hold upon the attention of an audience. He was essentially a popular preacher, gifted in the very highest degree with all the qualifications essential to that character, and as was to be expected, with some of the defects also, incident to it. To hear M. Coquerel, when in his prime, for the first time, was a great treat; and I shall not readily forget the impression he made on myself on such an occasion, many years ago, when his very name and principles were alike unknown to me. Of course, like most popular preachers, he had long ago preached himself out; and moreover, the matter of his sermons was not generally of that solid character which can dispense with ornaments of language, or compensate for the declining powers of the orator. But all who have heard him in former years, without prejudice, must admit that he possessed unrivalled facility of utterance, and the very happiest vein of demonstration. The culminating point of M. Coquerel's reputation, both as a preacher and a Frenchman, was so long ago as 1848, when he was elected Deputy for Paris to the Constituent, and again reelected to the Legislative Assembly by 70,000 votes. He never, however, distinguished himself as a speaker in the Chamber. At the *coup d'etat* he only escaped imprisonment, as he was fond of relating, with the rest of the Deputies who were carried off in omnibusses, by having been chosen to carry the resolution of impeachment and deposition first passed against the President, to the office of the *Debats*, in order to have it published; but when M. Coquerel arrived in the Rue St. Germain l'Auxerrois with the document in his pocket, he found the presses in possession of the military, and being unable to return to the Assembly, he went home and remained afterwards unmolested. As a man and a citizen, M. Coquerel stood deservedly very high for unsullied integrity and unhesitating independence of character and principles; while by his family and intimate friends he was most affectionately and earnestly beloved. Very unfortunately, antagonism was a thing he could least brook, and which exercised the worst influence both upon his opinions and conduct as a pastor. Latterly he had to encounter much of it and succumb to it, and I cannot but think and hope that circumstances, more than his real and better feelings and judgment, led him (and other members of his family) into acts and expressions which would never otherwise have occurred, and which many of his best friends deeply regretted. But if he said some imprudent things, he did many generous acts, and will be long remembered as a most kind and warm hearted man, as a most eloquent preacher. *Requiescat in pace.* He was buried with the strictest privacy, by his own special desire.—*Cor. N. Y. Jour. Com.*

1867. 1867. 1867.
1868. 1868.

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Diaries for 1868.
Standard Works on the War.
Newspapers from the United States and Europe, in various languages,
Harpers' and Leslie's Publications,
Chimney Corner, in monthly parts,
Waverly Magazine, in monthly parts,
Le Bon Ton of Paris Fashions,
Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions,
Godey's Ladies' Book,

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of her late Royal Highness Victoria K. Kaahumanu, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, *sole administrator* of the above named estate, to all persons now in possession of any the real property belonging to said estate, by lease or otherwise, and indebted therefor, or may hereafter become indebted to said estate for rent or other indebtedness, that all payments must be made to the undersigned, who is *solely* authorized and empowered to receive and collect the same and receipt therefor. And all persons are forbidden in any manner to trespass upon, or in any wise interfere with, or exercise any control or management of said estate, or any part or parcel thereof. JNO. O. DOMINIS,
Sole Adm'r of estate of V. K. Kaahumanu.
Honolulu, March 10, 1868. 8-3m

Supreme Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Proof of the Will of John P. Parker, of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, late deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable R. G. Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Lorenzo Lyons, and J. P. Parker, Executors under the Will for Probate of the Will of John P. Parker, of Hamakua, Hawaii, late deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing proof of said will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House, in the town of Honolulu.

WM. HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.
Honolulu, May 2, 1868. 16-4t

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Before the Hon. R. G. Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

Bill for Foreclosure of Mortgage.—Elizabeth Humphreys vs. Wm. P. Ragsdale, Respondent.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER FROM THE Hon. R. G. Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, notice is hereby given to all who may be interested, that a bill has been filed in the above entitled case, praying for the foreclosure of a mortgage executed by Wm. P. Ragsdale, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1866, to secure the payment of a promissory note for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars and interest thereon, on the following described property: Lease of the house lot on King street, Honolulu, between the premises of W. L. Naehuna and the premises of John Ii, being leased by Chas.