HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1868.

BY AUTHORITY.

In conformity with the Act to facilitate the settlement of Boundaries, and with the consent of His Majesty the King, the Hon. W. P. Kamakau has been appointed Commissioner of Boundaries for the First Judicial Circuit; H. E., P. Nahaolelua, for the Second Judicial Circuit; Hon. R. A. Lyman, for the Third Judicial Circuit; and Hon. D. McBryde, for the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
Home Office, Oct. 26, 1868. Minister of Interior.

It has pleased His Majesty, the King, to appoint Hon. J. O. Dominis, Hon. W. P. Kamakau, and Hon. Henry A. Kahanu, to be members of the Hawaiian Board of Health, under the Act approved June 23d, 1868.

Iolani Palace, Oct. 16, 1868.

The following Circular has been issued from the Department of Foreign Affairs:

[CIRCULAR]

All Consuls and Commercial Agents of His Hawaiian Majesty are enjoined to give strict attention to the following instructions:

I. As repeated attempts have been made to place under the Hawaiian Flag vessels not owned by Hawaiian citizens or subjects, no provisional register will be issued to any vessel whatever, except upon the application of subjects of His Majesty, and in no case will such provisional registers be issued until it shall be satisfactorily shown that such vessels are, in fact, wholly owned by a subject or subjects of this Kingdom, and are about to proceed by a direct route to some port of this Kingdom.

II. All provisional registers will be granted for a limited time only, the duration of which shall be clearly stated on the face of the same, and shall not exceed what may reasonably be required to enable the vessel holding the same to reach some port of this Kingdom.

III. Consuls are forbidden to grant a provisional register a second time to any vessel, and the fact that the vessel, so provisionally registered, shall not have visited any port within the time limited in the provisional register, will be always held to be conclusive evidence of fraudulent intent, unless the delay shall have been occasioned by disaster at sea, or other uncontrollable cause.

IV. Consuls are specially instructed not to recognize the provisional registers granted by other Consuls after the expiration of the time limited in such registers, nor will such registers be recognized at any port not in the direct route from the port where the same may have been granted to some port in the Hawaiian Kingdom, unless such port shall have been visited in consequence of disaster or to escape from serious and unavoidable perils; and in no case will any such provisional registers be recognized, when it shall appear from the vessel's papers, or otherwise, that since the granting of such provisional registers, the vessels holding the same, shall have been within the waters of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

[Signed] STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad interim.
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Honolulu, October 16, 1868.

The Hawaiian Island Treaty.

We publish in another column a suggestive document touching the treaty which failed to receive the sanction of the Senate during its recent session. The case, as stated, is from the American point of view, and probably contains a pretty good summary of the reasons which operated against the treaty. There can be no question that there has been a considerable change in public opinion concerning the desirableness of such a treaty at this juncture of affairs. The American view is, to be sure, only one aspect of the case. But it is a much broader one than has been taken upon the other side; and although the opinions published will be subject to some dissent, yet we have been surprised to find how largely these, or nearly similar views, obtain among our own countrymen, both at the Islands and elsewhere.

There was probably one fatal principle involved in this treaty. The admission of sugars, duty free, from a foreign country would have been one of the most anomalous concessions ever made by the Government. The "reciprocity" would have been in theory, much more than in practice. If one sugar refinery could draw sugars from the Islands free of duty, why should not another do the same thing with respect to Peruvian or China sugar? And why should a refinery in San Francisco be put upon a better footing in this respect than one in New York, which depends upon the Havana market for supplies? The planters of the Southern States, just recovering from prostration, would discover in such a principle a cruel discrimination against them. If free trade is really a good thing, then the whole country should enjoy its benefits. But a treaty which fails of the sanction of American citizens, who for years have been interested in the prosperity of the Islands, will be likely to challenge the closest scrutiny at Washington. This has already happened; and it may be taken as reasonably certain that the whole matter is arrested, with little prospect of any further action at present. We can afford to wait for the ripening of events.

If the Islands are not prosperous it is not the fault of Americans, who have done more for their development than all other people. The newest and remotest State in the Union does not fail of prosperity. Why should these Islands, so abounding in natural resources, and where some show of constitutional government has been maintained for forty years? The truth is, the Islands are too small and too remote to attain the greatest prosperity as an independent Kingdom. A prosperity founded upon weakness and isolation is always a fitful and vanishing one. The native dynasty exists at the Islands, and the evils are partly those of royalty overdone. We have before us probably the best results which can be attained under the present rule. That they do not satisfy the aspirations of the people is evident enough. That the failure will be even greater in years to come, is probable. But the treaty proposed cures no evil, at least in the judgment of the best-informed American minds, but would rather aggravate old ones.

The trouble is a radical one, and must be cured by the people themselves, or borne by them, as they shall elect. The time was when the Government of the Islands sought not only an alliance, but an incorporation with the United States. It is possible that neither country was ripe for the union. It is certain that our own entertained the proposition with unaccountable coolness. And it is hardly less certain that this want of enthusiasm was a great misfortune to the Hawaiian Islands. The whole Kingdom, in the matter of population, wealth and influence, is not so important as the city of San Francisco, which has been chiefly built up since the first proposition for annexation was entertained and unfortunately discarded. California, as Mexican territory, was a miserable province. As a member of the Federal Union, she is the most prosperous of States. Millions of money have been spent for forts, arsenals, navy yards, lighthouses, etc., which never could have been done for an isolated province. The Hawaiian Kingdom asks for the benefit of our markets, but is averse to the relations of a State. The pride of race and dynasty, falling year by year, is too much for an alliance with one of the strongest nations on the globe. It is not the Federal Union which would derive the chief benefit. We have territory enough to carve out twenty new States, every one of which would show, in ten years after admission, an assessment roll equal in value to these Islands. The Hawaiian Kingdom needs the benefits of a State alliance for her own sake, and for the immediate benefit which would come from it to her failing interests and failing population. There would be no need then of commercial treaties; our ports would be free; the reciprocity of sister States, and the outlay for Government defenses, would inaugurate such an era of material prosperity and development as these Islands have never known.—*S. F. Bulletin*, Sept. 21.

LAST week we published the communication which forms the subject of the above-quoted editorial. From this, it can be seen what conclusions, arguments and inferences may be drawn from the representations of men who are not facing the open day, but are merely inculcating, in an underhand way, their malignant and false statements, absurd doctrines, and venomous advice.

The writer says that he "has enjoyed the confidence of the Commissioners and Ministers Resident of the United States here during the last ten years," and has, at their request, made it "a part of his business to learn the personal opinions of all men residing here."

In a small community, like this, it is not possible that any gentleman who occupies the place of Commissioner or Minister Resident, would be under the necessity of employing another, who might occupy a situation involving the idea of confidential relations, to learn the personal opinions of his clients, patients, or parishioners, for the purpose of reporting them to him.

In an outspoken community, like ours, such a course is entirely unnecessary. Any one who has never availed himself of the gentleman's willingness to report his neighbors' conversations, is most undoubtedly quite as well versed in the current opinions of our fellow citizens, as another who may have thought it more prudent to rely upon the observations and conclusions of some pushing and intriguing man than on his own.

If it be true that the author of the communication referred to has ever been employed by this community in "an influential position for the last ten years," they are to be congratulated on the fact that their guide, philosopher and friend not only thinks it his duty to report these conversations to others, but has that fine sense of gentlemanly honor, to think it proper to publish to the world that he has done so.

They are to be congratulated on the fact, that when they put him in the "influential position," and maintained him in it, and whilst they were reposing their confidence in him, he was using all the means that he could—and those means derived exclusively from the influence which his position, and their confidence in him, gave—to plot against their interests, and misrepresent their Government.

It would be well if the people of this community should wake up to the idea that any one who slanders their government, and the administration of their laws, is the common enemy. Any one is quick to appreciate the fact that an assertion made against his own honesty, or falsely made against the manner in which he conducts his business, or his capacity for the same, or even against his ability to conduct it, by reason of ill-health only, does him not only a great wrong but likewise a great pecuniary injury.

Let us examine, fellow citizens, this point together for a moment, and then if we find the above suggestion a good one, resolve to frown upon the *useless* fault finder and *malicious* detractor, whilst at the same time we carefully protect and support every one in the free, manly and open expression of a well founded opinion, and in his right and duty to expose a wrong, or point out the injurious tendency of any public measure, in such language and manner as may be justified between man and man.

His Majesty opened the Legislature, April 25th, 1866, with an address, in which, after advising the Legislature of the state of the country, he makes use of the following sentence: "The remarkable progress of the last years, and your well known zeal for the public interests, fill me with the hope that our career of prosperity will, through our joint efforts, continue uninterrupted."

The entire document being transmitted to Washington, had the following note attached to it. "The prosperity spoken of in this message, is not the fruit of the King's policy and legislation, but of American enterprise and energy, notwithstanding the *hundred and one* obstacles which His Majesty and his Ministers throw in the way to hinder it. J. McB."

The venerable and respectable gentleman, whose initials were attached to the note, never, whilst we were favored with his residence among us, gave his Majesty or his Ministers the benefit of his experience and acuteness in pointing out one of the obtacles, much less the other hundred, which they were throwing in the way of your prosperity. We fairly put it to this community, whether the observation is justified by the facts, and if unjustifiable, is it not an unavoidable inference that the "influential gentleman," who "made it a part of his business to learn the personal opinions" of his neighbors and report, them, mislead the gentleman whom he undertook to instruct.

Who does not see, from this example, that the public character of his government is the property, and a valuable property it is, of every citizen. What foreign merchant will consign goods to any of you—what foreign capitalist will lend you money—what artisan, seeking to advance his interest, will emigrate to your shores, if he really believes that the chief executive of the country is seeking to throw obstacles in the way of your prosperity?

Let us turn again, for an example, to the letter of this unknown "influential" gentleman, who evidently, as may be seen from the first paragraph, is not the guide and adviser of the gentleman, who now, so acceptably to all, officially represents the interests of the United States in this country.

In the 11th article of his letter, we find him stating that "a petty despotism holds dominion here, which suppresses free discussion, abrogates constitutions, jeopardises a vast amount of foreign capital, and rests as an incubus upon all the moral, intellectual and industrial interests of the Islands."

Surely, the writer of the letter could not have been present at the Celebration of the 4th of July, 1867, at which time, *he* says, "American sentiment on the Islands had reached a point of enthusiasm and high expectation," and heard the oration of the Rev. Eli Corwin, who, by a singular coincidence, had been in this country exactly the same length of time which the writer avers himself to have been, and who likewise occupied an "influential position." He could not have heard or read a certain sermon, preached and printed, by that DIVINE, in this town, in the early weeks of the present reign; he certainly has never read an article which appeared in a little periodical published in this city, in October, 1868, known under the name of the *Mele Quarterly*, and issued under the direction of Mr. C. J. Lyons, for had he heard and read these several productions, he could not possibly have written, and set his name to it, for although the name is now suppressed in the publication, yet it is subscribed to the original, which was written for the "use of —— with the Honorable Secretary of State at Washington, and other influential members of the Government." We say that the "influential gentleman" could not have heard or read these performances, for if he had done so, he would be subject to an imputation on his veracity which no gentleman likes to incur. If, indeed, our unknown, "influential" friend has resided among us ten years, and has seen and heard the publications and discourses spoken of, and other discussions, both in print and by speech, and still thinks that this Government suppresses free discussion—one may well ask what his ideas of free discussion must be.

Often repeated assertions have their effect in the course of time. It is true that this maligner gives no instance in which this Government "has thrown any obstacle in the way of prosperity;" none in which there has been any attempt to exercise any "despotism," whether "petty," or otherwise; no instance in which any capital, whether "foreign" or otherwise, has been jeopardized by any act of the Government; none in which "free discussion has been suppressed," or attempted to be suppressed. He points out no way in which this Government which has striven, and is striving, to advance the schools—to execute good and wholesome laws—to use the limited resources of the country economically for the public benefit is "an incubus upon the moral, intellectual and industrial interests of the Islands." But how shall those who have not lived among us, and who are obliged to rely on the statements of others, know that such assertions are absolutely baseless—as they surely are.

We purposely omit any comment on the injustice done those who are striving to do their duty, and limit these remarks to the wrong done to the public, by seeking to destroy public confidence and public faith by these untruths. Surely, fellow citizens, he who has lived among you in an influential position—enjoyed the social intercourse, and, it is to be presumed, liberality of some of you—been protected in his rights of person and property by as free and light a Government as exists on earth, has well repaid your kindness, and, as he says, has been in the habit of well repaying and justifying your confidence. If, at some day, "God should call him to another field of usefulness," great will be your loss,—great will be the gain of those to whom his services may be transferred.

HIS MAJESTY and his Cabinet having considered it advisable and in accordance with the expressed sentiment of the mercantile community in this place, that some gentleman who is conversant with the past as well as the present state of affairs in this country, should be at Washington during the coming winter, the Hon. J. Mott Smith has been commissioned as Charge d'Affairs, and sailed with his wife in the *Montana* on Saturday last, accompanied by the good wishes of their numerous friends and the entire community.

Dr. Smith has been a resident of this Kingdom for nearly twenty years, and Mrs. Smith was born here. He is entirely identified with the interests of the country, and thoroughly acquainted with the state of the negotiation now pending in the United States. He has the good of this Kingdom and people at heart, and enjoys the personal confidence of all. Certainly no better envoy could have been selected.

THE COURTS have been pretty busy during the past ten days, what with the business of the October term and cases at Chambers. In Admiralty, the libel of Daniel Foster against the British ship *Robert Lane* has been occupying the attention of Mr. Justice Hartwell, and is not yet decided. The case of 'Martin vs. Boyd, for damages for an assault, in which the mixed jury of natives and foreigners brought in a verdict for the defendant, was argued yesterday by plaintiff's counsel, asking for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and evidence. The Court reserved their decision.

In the case of Rex vs Jacob Wilkerson, the prisoner was sentenced to three months imprisonment at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $100.

LAWRENCE, October 4.—A letter from the Cherokee Nation says the Camanches will openly declare war if the Government does not comply with their demands. The Indians are all coming this way. A general break up will probably take place immediately.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

European News.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Reverdy Johnson delivered a speech at Sheffield, yesterday, in reply to an address presented by the Corporation authorities. Mr. Johnson said he anticipated no trouble in the preservation of peaceful relations between the two countries. He complimented Minister Adams in high terms, and said the character of Queen Victoria forbade the possibility of a rupture with England. Mr. Johnson refuted the assertion of Mr. Roebuck, that the people of the United States were heterogeneous; he maintained that all foreign immigrants were merged into one great nation, and that nation was English.

The *Times* has a lengthy editorial on Mr. Johnson's speech at Sheffield. It thinks the people of the United States are as much of a unit as the people of England, where the Irish, Scotch, French and Germans make so large a share in the population. It says that whatever may be the result of the general elections, about to occur in England, the same reciprocity of feeling between England and the United States is certain to ensue.

The storm which prevailed on the coast of England on Saturday night, Aug. 22d, proved destructive to the shipping. The beach at some points, was literally strewed with wrecks of every description. Twenty-three lives were lost by the striking of the ship *Lara*. A large vessel, name unknown, went down off Farmby Light. The ship was lost with all on board. Many disasters to shipping are reported from Welsh and Irish ports.

The *Constitution*, of the 22d, says: "The language of the Emperor at Troyes is beginning to bear fruit, both east and west. The political situation is becoming more settled, and a generous peace has gained upper hand. Prussia feels as little desire as France to go to war. All the Powers are interested in avoiding any disturbance. The evil of uncertain peace can not last any longer; the Government guarantees general security."

La France says the appointment of a new Minister to Brussels implies a friendship between France and Belgium which nothing is capable of changing.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The *Standard* considers the non-settlement of the *Alabama* claims [is not?] the fault of England. She has always been ready to settle the dispute and return to friendship. England has always been more disposed to a real alliance than the United States.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Murphy, the champion of Protestantism in Manchester, [is up?] for Parliament. Several thousand people held a meeting in his interest on Saturday night. The meeting was attacked by a mob of Irish Catholics. A fight ensued. The police finally succeeded in quelling the disturbance, and arrested several of the leaders. Several minor disturbances occurred subsequently, and a number of persons were badly injured. There is much excitement in the city.

The *Times*, to-day, says that the annexation of Mexico to the United States is desirable, but could not be accomplished at present without a needless expenditure of money and of blood.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The *News*, commenting on the mission of Minister Johnson, says that difficult questions are to be treated, but the manifest friendly disposition of both countries is the best guarantee that the negotiations will be brought to a successful issue.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 9.—The thirty persons arrested for taking part on both sides in the riot of Sunday, after a short preliminary examination were remanded. The excitement is high, and a renewal of the disturbance is feared. Every precaution has been taken to preserve order.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—According to a letter, the last advices from Central Asia state that a resumption of hostilities on the part of the Russians in Bokhara is expected in October next.

Apprehensions of war have partially subsided during the past week. The efforts of the Parisian press to extract a warlike significance from the speech of the King of Prussia, at Kiel, have proved a failure. It is evident that peace is sincerely desired by the governments and people of Europe, with the exception of the Emperor of the French, whose purpose is unknown. A determined and growing indignation is manifesting itself at his ambiguity or indecision.

It is reported that George Peabody will soon purchase a large estate in Hungary. John Wilson Patten, member of Parliament for North Lancashire, has been appointed Secretary of State for Ireland, vice Earl Mayo, appointed Governor-General of India.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—At a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergymen at Galway, resolutions were adopted, pledging those present to oppose all candidates for Parliament who do not support Gladstone's resolves for the dis-establishment of the Irish Church.

The Hungarian Diet proposes to establish a universal Diet, and also the establishment of universal religious toleration throughout the Kingdom.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Burlingame Chinese embassy has arrived at this city, and are stopping at the Grosvenor Hotel.

MUNICH, Sept. 21.—The Military Convention of the South-German States commences its session to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is reported that Peru has sent agents to Europe to make a treaty of peace with Spain.

Dispatches from Naples report that insurrections have broken out in Calabria and Sicily in favor of the Italian Republic. The Italian Government has taken prompt steps to put a stop to the disorders.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, in reply to an address presented by the Town Council of Leeds, yesterday, said that there were but few differences between England and the United States, and these were unimportant, because they could be amicably adjusted without tarnishing the honor of either country. He hoped for a speedy settlement of these differences, and should devote all his energies to that end. He would regret if either, in coming to an arbitrament, should suffer in its own opinion, or in that of the world. The United States would certainly do nothing to detract from its own reputation, and he knew that Great Britain would not tarnish her honor.

It is announced, to-day, that the sessions of the proposed Peace Congress will be held at Berne.

The *Standard* of this morning has an article on the Chinese Embassy, which has just arrived. It comments on the public indifference to the Embassy in England, in contrast with the enthusiasm with which they were everywhere received in America, and says: "All the Ministers have to do is to see that they have genuine Commissioners to deal with, and not merely foreign mediators between England and China."

This evening's dispatches from Spain state that the insurgents have issued a proclamation, declaring that when they are victorious, their future course relative to the government of the country will be decided by universal suffrage. The insurgents are reported to have attacked Madrid, which is defended by Barricobas, but no particulars are received. The city of Saragosa is preparing defenses against the anticipated attack by the rebels.

DUBLIN, Sept. 23.—The Aldermen and Council of this city have passed a resolution that, as all danger of a Fenian movement has passed away, it is time for a release of the imprisoned Fenians.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Letters from Egypt report the yield of cotton in that country this year to be enormous.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—Marquis Novaliches died in this city, this morning, from his wounds.

Gen. Colong, while preparing to fly to France, was arrested and handed over to the Revolutionary Junta at Bruges.

The city of Madrid is quiet.

Generals Prim and Serrano have not yet arrived.

Don Sebastian has advised the Queen to inaugurate a civil war, but the Basque Provinces have refused to supply men or money for that purpose. These Provinces have since given in their adhesion to the revolution.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—Proclamations will soon be issued for elections to be held throughout the Kingdom to choose members of a definitive Junta, and delegates to a Constitutional Assembly, to meet at an early day in Madrid.

The leaders of the revolution are together and in accord.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A new submarine telegraphic cable from Malta to Alexandria, Egypt, was successfully completed on Saturday.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—A dispatch from Madrid states that Alaga, who was named Minister for Foreign Affairs, declines that position in the new Cabinet.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—Gen. Prim is at Barcelona, and is expected here to-morrow.

American News.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Gen. McClellan was serenaded this evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The McClellan Legion, numbering six or eight thousand, marched in procession to the hotel, bearing banners and torches and accompanied by a band. Gen. McClellan merely returned sincere thanks for the greeting.

CHEYENNE, October 4.—Information from Fort Laramie says several hundred Sioux Indians are there now ready to go on their reservation as soon as transportation is furnished.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Mail advices from Port-au-Prince of September 12, state that the Government issued two decrees; one that the only ports open to foreign commerce are Port-au-Prince, Cape Haytien and Port Depox. The other decree prescribes the penalties for blockade running.

A large amount of counterfeit paper was in circulation.

The siege of Gonaives was still going on, but the cause of the rebellion was in a desperate state, and it was thought it would soon succumb.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Catholic Synod has promulgated a decree at the Plenary Council, at Baltimore, urging the immediate establishment of schools for colored children in the Southern States; also the establishments for orphans, as there is reason to apprehend a large increase of orphan colored children.

PITTSBURG, October 6.—The Democrats held an immense mass meeting here to-day. They had a fine procession, which was over two hours in passing a given point. Business houses and residences along the route were profusely decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns, etc. Among the speakers were Heister Clymer, George H. Pendleton and Edgar Cowan. The torchlight procession to-night was a grand affair. Many buildings were brilliantly illuminated.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—The Attorney-General has petitioned the Supreme Court that certain persons to whom naturalization papers have been issued, without previous declaration of intention to become citizens, be made to show cause why said papers [should not] be vacated. The Court holds the matter under consideration.

COLFAX, October 5.—J. C. Hambleton is addressing a Democratic mass meeting at this place to-night. Guns are firing and bonfires burning.

NEVADA, October 5.—A magnificent demonstration took place here to-night. The Nevada Tanners were out in force with flags, torche and music. Their evolutions were peculiarly beautiful, as their ranks were illuminated by hundreds of lights in the procession. A vast crowd was in attendance, and was addressed by Messrs. Booth and Dudley. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.—The Eighth Annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association was opened to-day, under the most favorable auspices. The weather is fine, and the attendance unusually large. All departments are filled to overflowing.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Lincoln sailed for Europe in the steamer *Baltimore* to-day.

CHICAGO, October 5.—The corner-stone of the new Illinois State House was laid at Springfield to-day with appropriate Masonic ceremonies. An immense crowd was in attendance. The building will probably cost five millions.

MEMPHIS, October 5.—About four thousand stand of arms arrived here this morning from St. Louis, consigned to a firm in Little Rock, Arkansas. It is alleged that they are for arming negroes. The military authorities know nothing of them, and there is considerable excitement and indignation among the citizens. The boat refuses to take them on any terms, and they are consequently left on the levee.

On Saturday night a train on the Mississippi Central Railroad went through the textile work, precipitating four cars into the river. A colored brakeman was killed and seven passengers injured.

Central and South America.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The *Ocean Queen* brings the following news:

William Parker, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, was assassinated September 27th by J. Baldwin, a Civil Engineer in the employ of the Railroad. The latter was suffering from *delirium tremens*, and shot himself, and will probably die.

[Political at Panama are still unsettled. Reports of a coming revolution were current. Several arrests have been made. The President had issued a proclamation stating that measures have been taken to keep the peace.

The Republic of Columbia is quiet. A report of the anticipated return of Mosquera has produced some alarm, but not any serious effect.

The deposed President Fallon, of Venezuela, had reached Aspinwall, *en route* for Europe.

The residents of Valparaiso had raised forty thousand dollars for the sufferers by the earthquake, and the Chilean Congress had appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the same purpose. The Government has also sent large supplies of provisions, clothing, medicines, etc., to Peru.

Politics affairs in Chile are unsettled. Mr. Clark, United States Consul at Valparaiso, was informally received by the President of Chile as acting Minister during Mr. Kilpatrick's absence.

Supreme Court---In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Metcalf.

WHEREAS Emma Metcalf Beckley has filed a petition to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, sitting as a Court of Probate, setting forth that an application is now pending before the Court by G. P. Judd and J. W. Austin, Executors of the last will of the said Theophilus Metcalf, for an order of Court to sell the real and personal property of the Estate on the ground that they have no other means of liquidating the debt, but that the petitioner can make arrangements to meet the liabilities of the Estate and so render unnecessary the sale of said property, provided that certain new Executors, in the petition nominated, be appointed, and whereas the above named Executors have joined in this application to be relieved from their trust, and the Creditors upon the Estate have also joined in the application.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that this matter, with all objections thereto, will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, ON SATURDAY, the 7th day of NOVEMBER next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

41-3t L. McCULLY, Clerk.

Supreme Court---In Probate.

In the matter of the proof of the will of Richard Benson Neville, formerly of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, and latterly of Kona, Island of Hawaii, late deceased.

PROPER application having been made to the Honorable Alfred S. Hartwell, Justice of the Supreme Court, by A. S. Cleghorn, one of the Executors named in the will, for probate of the will of Richard Benson Neville, aforesaid, late deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that THURSDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for the 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.
Court House, Oct. 26, 1868.—41-2t

Administrators' Notice of Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of Court, issued by the Hon. J. W. Austin, Justice of the Supreme Court, in Chambers, on the 26th day of October, 1868, Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrators upon the Estate of Peter Naili, of Honolulu, deceased, are authorized to sell ON SATURDAY, the 14th of NOVEMBER next, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, by Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, a portion of a Taro-Patch belonging to said Estate described in Royal Patent No. 216, containing 54 square fathoms, and situated at the back of the dwelling-houses on said Estate on Emma Street, Honolulu, and if the proceeds from said sale are not sufficient to pay the debts due by this Estate, the remainder of the Taro-Patch will be submitted on sale.

M. PAAKUKU,
WM. HUMPHREYS,
Administrators.
Honolulu, October 27, 1868.—41-2t

JUST RECEIVED
From San Francisco
PER STEAMER "IDAHO."

NEW CALIFORNIA CHEESE,
New California Bacon,
New California Hams,
New California Smoked Beef,
New California Codfish,
New California Maccaroni,
New California Vermacelli,
New California Potatoes,
New California Onions,
New California Oats,
New California Bran,
New California Oat Meal,
New California Rye Meal,
New California Buckwheat Flour,
New California Coarse Hominy,
New California Fine Hominy,
Cases French Mustard,
Cases French Olive Oil,
Cases French Green Peas—Petit Pois,
Cases Green Corn, in 1lb tins,

Cases Cala. Green Apples,

FOR SALE LOW BY
37-4t H. E McINTYRE & BRO.

A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW and Second-hand Sugar and other Machinery for sale. Apply to
28-3m W. L. GREEN.

CHARTERS Negotiated and Vessels bought and sold. Apply to
W. L. GREEN,
28-3m Broker.

SEVERAL VALUABLE Properties For Sale and Lease. Apply to
28-3m W. L. GREEN.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE Bought and Sold. Apply to
W. L. GREEN,
28-3m Broker.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS Co., and Estimates for Machinery given. Apply to
28-3m W. L. GREEN.

COFFEE!

WE HAVE ON HAND a superior lot of KONA COFFEE, selected with special care, and now two years old. Very desirable for Grocers, Families, Ships, or Shipment. For sale in quantities to suit by
38-1m WALKER & ALLEN.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

HAVE ON HAND, AND OFFER
FOR SALE AT LOW RATES,
THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy and Dry Goods,
NAMELY—A COMPLETE AND WELL Selected Assortment of
Dress Silks,
Fancy Merinos, Delaines, Cashmeres, Cloth, various styles of Prints, a variety of Table Covers, Woolen and Silk Shawls, White and Fancy Flannels, Perfumery, Silk and Lisle Thread, Kid Gloves, Deer-skin Riding Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen, Linen and Thread Laces, Cotton and Silk Trimmings, Velvets, fine California Blankets, Berlin Wool, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, Cotton, Linen and Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs.

Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
LATEST STYLES OF
Silk Sacks & Ladies' Cloaks,
Muslin and Embroidered Window Curtains and various other articles.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED
With New Goods in our Line,
From England, France, Germany and the United States.

Orders from the other Islands carefully attended to. [1m
37]

Supreme Court---In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Goldstone, (formerly Mary Miller) of Honolulu, late deceased.

Proper Application having been made to the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by James Goldstone, the Administrator upon this Estate, for an examination of his accounts and discharge from responsibility as Administrator, and for a decree of Court awarding the Real Estate to himself, in default of other heirs appearing to claim any part. And the Court having ordered that due public notice of this application be made in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE for the space of six months, therefore be it known to all parties concerned, such as creditors and next of kin, that this matter, with all objections thereto, will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

39-6m L. McCULLY, Clerk.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF MULLER'S, DEETJEN'S, and BREMMERMAN'S (German) ALES, of Late Importations, and warranted sound and good. Is offered by the undersigned at Invoice Prices for the Single Package.
34?7 m GODFREY RHODES.

NOTICE!

MR. ALBERT JAEGER HAS BEEN ADMITTED a Partner into my Business, which will be carried on by us jointly under the firm name and style of

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

B. F. EHLERS.
Honolulu, Sept. 25, 1868.—37-1m

Tax Collector's Notice.

TAX-PAYERS in the District of HONOLULU, Island of Oahu, are hereby notified that the undersigned will commence the collection of Taxes for the year 1868, at his office on Marine Street, (opposite the Honolulu Iron Works) on Wednesday, September 30, and in conformity with Section 503 of the Civil Code, all persons liable to taxation in this District are hereby required to make immediate payment of the same.

Office open every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.

GEO. H. LUCE,
Tax-Collector, Honolulu.
Tax-Collector's Office, Sept. 28, 1868.—37-3t

For Sale Cheap!
A NEW BOILER

OF 10-HORSE POWER WITH complete fixings, warranted new and with all the latest improvements, to be had at a low figure at
38-3m ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

PACKET LINES.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
San Francisco and Honolulu Line.
The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamships

IDAHO & MONTANA,
WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN
Honolulu and San Francisco,
By the following Schedule of Time:

SAN FRANCISCO.

DEPARTURES.			ARRIVALS.		
Montana,	Wednesday,	Oct. 7	Friday,	Nov. 6	
Idaho,	"	Oct. 28	"	Nov. 27	
Montana,	"	Nov. 18	"	Dec. 18	
Idaho,	"	Dec. 9	"	Jan. 8	
Montana,	"	Dec. 30	"	Jan. 29	
Idaho—1869	"	Jan. 20	"	Feb. 19	
Montana,	"	Feb. 10	"	Mar. 12	

HONOLULU.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
Montana,	Monday,	Oct. 19	Saturd'y	Oct. 24	
Idaho,	"	Nov. 9	"	Nov. 14	
Montana,	"	Nov. 30	"	Dec. 5	
Idaho,	"	Dec. 21	"	Dec. 26	
Montana—1869	"	Jan. 11	"	Jan. 16	
Idaho,	"	Feb. 1	"	Feb. 6	
Montana,	"	Feb. 22	"	Feb. 27	

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

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

Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

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

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

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

All bills against the Steamers must be presented before two o'clock on the day of sailing, or they will have to lay over till the return of the Steamer for settlement.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
38-3m Agents.

THE STEAMER

KILAUEA,
WILL LEAVE HONOLULU REGULARLY ON

Monday, Sept. 28th, Monday, October 26th,
Monday, October 5th, Monday, Nov. 2nd,
Monday, October 19th, Monday, Nov. 9th,
Monday, October 19th.

At 4½ P. M., precisely, touching at
Lahaina,
Kalepolepo,
Makee's Landing,
Kealakekua,
Kailua,
Kawaihae, and
Mahukona.

—AND LEAVING—

Kealakekua, Wednesday, about noon,
Kailua, Wednesday evenings,
Kawaihae & Mahukona, Thursday evenings,
Arriving back at Honolulu Saturday mornings.
38- WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

For Bremen, Direct.
The A 1 Hawaiian Clipper Bark
R. C. WYLIE,
H. HAVERMANN, Master,
WILL HAVE DISPATCH for the above port. For freight or passage, offering superior accommodations, apply to
38- H. HACKFELD & CO.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.
For San Francisco.
The following First-Class Vessels will run regularly in the Honolulu Line:

D. C. MURRAY,
CAMBRIDGE,
CLARA R. SUTIL.

For Freight or Passage, having Superior Accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to
WALKER & ALLEN,
38-3m Agents.

FOR NAWILIWILI.
THE CLIPPER SCHOONER
HATTIE,
CAPTAIN NIKA,
Carrying the Hawaiian Mail without Subsidy!
Will Leave Honolulu Every Saturday,
at Four o'clock P. M., Returning, will leave Nawiliwili every Tuesday afternoon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
38-3m D. FOSTER & CO.

REGULAR PACKET FOR HILO.
THE CLIPPER SCHOONER
ODD FELLOW,
CAPTAIN DAVIS,
Will run regularly as a Packet between Honolulu and Hilo. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to CHUNG HOON,
38-3m Agent.

For Lahaina and Makee's Landing.
The fine stanch clipper schooner
'KATE LEE'
E. D. CRANE, Master,
Will run regularly and punctually on the above route. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to
38-3m C. BREWER & CO.

For Hilo and Kaupakuea, Hawaii.
Sch. Active,
Will run as a regular packet to the above ports, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or passage apply to
WALKER & ALLEN,
38-3m Agents.

For HILO, PAUKAA and KAIWIKI.
The schooner
'MARY,'
HAMLIN, Master,
Will run regularly for the above ports. For freight or passage apply to
L. L. TORBERT, Honolulu,
38-3m Or J. H. CONEY, Hilo.

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii.
Sch. Annie,
Will run as a regular packet