COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, MARCH 1st, 1870.

The weather has been unfavorable for some weeks past for the coasting fleet, especially to the windward islands, but little sugars are coming forward. Although it may be against the interests of the freight carriers, we have every reason to believe it will favor the Planters to have their sugars here instead of in San Francisco before the 1st of April. Our advices from that port inform us that jobbers and others will not allow their stock to accumulate before the spring season opens. Late shipments have been forced on the market at extreme low rates, the best and choice brands cannot net over 8c; this figure being below the New York market we have no reason to suppose it can continue when there is any demand.

The Stock of Hardware belonging to the Estate of W. N. Ladd was disposed of at auction yesterday, by Adams & Wilder, for the sum of $9,250, J. Widdefield, being the purchaser.

To-day Adams & Wilder hold a sale of goods ex Nicoya. Go attendance is fair but the bidding is not as spirited as at former sales, and show that either the goods are not wanted or parties are not in position to increase their liabilities—perhaps both.

The British Bark Paraguay has been chartered, and is likely to load oil for New Bedford.

The John Hancock and Jane A. Falkinburg sailed for San Francisco last Saturday, with full cargoes, consisting chiefly of salt, to supply the codfishing fleet.

The Sehr Alaska sails for Portland to-morrow, with salt for a codfishing party formed at that port.

The Cambridge and Murray are waiting cargoes, the former to sail in a day or two, and the latter during next week.

The Brig Anna Porter clears to-day for Micronesia and the China Sea.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Feb 25—Schr Rokohele, fo Pualoa.
25—Schr Isabella, fo Pualoa.
26—Gnoe Live Yankee, fo Kealia.
27—Schr Old Fellow, fo Hawaii.
Schr Settie Merrill, fo Maui.
Schr Kinau, fo Pualoa.
Schr Settie, fo Kauai.
28—Schr Jenny, fo Kauai.
March 1—Schr Leka, fo Kauai.

SAILED.

Feb 25—Schr Rokohele, for Pualoa.
Schr Fairy Queen, for Kauai.
26—Schr Isabella, for Pualoa.
Schr Warwick, for Mokulei.
27—Schr Kinau, for Pualoa.
Schr Rokohele, for Waialua.
28—Am Ldgmstr schr John Hancock, Parmlee, for San Francisco.
Am bktn J A Falkinburg, Cathcart, for San Francisco.
March 1—Schr Settie Merrill, for Maui.
Schr Kinau, for Kealia.
Schr Settie, for Kauai.
Schr Old Fellow, for Maui.

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco, per J A Falkinburg, Feb 28.—E M Gray & Wife, A Temperson.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per J A Falkinburg, Feb. 28—
Molasses, bbls 20 Salt, tons 442
Oil, Bags 2,311
Value Domestic Produce $2,899.00
Value Foreign Produce 69.33
For San Francisco, per John Hancock, Feb. 28—
Salt, tons 280 Val Domestic Pro $2,160.

LOCAL NEWS.

Phases of the Moon for March, 1870,

PREPARED AT CAPT. DAENIL SMITH.

March 1st, New Moon ..... 10 9 PM
March 9th, 1st Quarter ..... 2 49 AM
March 17th, Full Moon ..... 3 21 AM
March 24, Last Quarter ..... 6 6 PM
March 31st, New Moon ..... 3 27 PM

HONOLULU MEAN TIME.

Mar. 1, Sun Rises	6 24 AM	Sun Sets	6 00 PM
8th, Sun Rises	6 16	Sun Sets	6 03
15th, Sun Rises	6 12	Sun Sets	6 06
22d, Sun Rises	6 07	Sun Sets	6 09
29th, Sun Rises	6 59	Sun Sets	6 11

On Monday afternoon and evening, Her Majesty Queen Dowager Emma gave an impromptu entertainment to a large number of guests, at her residence in Nuuanu valley. The guests enjoyed themselves at croquet and other out-door sports on the lawn until evening, when the fine room prepared by Her Majesty for the entertainment of the Duke of Edinburgh, was thrown open and dancing commenced and was kept up until about 9 o'clock, when they took leave of Her Majesty. The music of the band of the *Donau* was a prominent feature of the entertainment.

Information has been received that the *Flying Spaniard*, (British), will be here about the 15th of June, and will remain about seven days.

GONE!—Wilkerson the barber, who, a short time since was sent down from Lahaina for safe keeping, on a charge of a serious nature, escaped from prison on Saturday morning. It is supposed that he walked out with the prisoners detailed for outside work for that day. He has not been heard from up to date, and it is supposed that he escaped on one of the two vessels which sailed from here on Saturday.

PHILO HAWAIIAN seems dissatisfied with the GAZETTE—no one could more sincerely regret the dissatisfaction of that eminent party than we do, as we have always entertained a most profound admiration for Philo, even going so far as to believe that if there was a place in this world which required "no ability" to fill, our friend Philo would be the "right man in the right place."

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday last Mr. Fraiser, a ship carpenter in the employ of Messrs Foster & Co., while working in the box under the stern of the *Donau*, had a severe gash inflicted upon one of his feet by a chisel, which accidentally fell from the top of the new rudder post which had been put in, and upon which he was working at the time. On Monday, a seaman of the *Donau* while attending a tackle which was being used aloft, had a finger taken off, and the remaining three of the hand so badly bruised as to necessitate amputation.

THE WHALING EXPEDITION.—From reliable information received from Lahaina, we learn that up to Saturday morning last, no whales had been captured by the whaling party on the Schooner *Annie*. The reason assigned for not meeting with better success, is the very heavy gale which had prevailed for the past two weeks, which has rendered it quite impossible to pursue the whales with any hope of success. Our citizens are more particularly interested in the success of this expedition from the fact that Reyes' Patent guns are used for the first time in this locality. It is expected that now the weather has moderated, the expedition will meet with success.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.—Considerable interest is evinced by our citizens in the New Post Office, now being built of Concrete by Mr. Osborne, which, although it has been used here in some instances to a limited extent in building, has never before been the sole material in the erection of a building. Any doubts which may exist as to its adaptability will be dispelled by an examination of the blocks and pillars already completed, as well as by reference to those experienced in the use of the same material in Europe and the United States. In regard to the space devoted to the Post Office at present, it is believed to be ample; should the necessity, however, arise in the future, the additional space on the first story will always be available for the use of the Post Office.

We were shown Yesterday, at the ware rooms of C. E. Williams, a beautiful guitar made entirely of Hawaiian wood, by Mr. Coleman, who has amused himself during his leisure hours, for the past few months, in making this instrument to test not only his own mechanical ingenuity, but the adaptability of our native woods for the manufacture of musical instruments. In both respects Mr. Coleman has succeeded, no doubt, beyond his own expectation, as he has made an instrument out of native wood which is not only beautiful to look at, but pronounced, by those who know, to be of very fine tone. Eight different kinds of wood have been used in the manufacture of this instrument, all of which has been well seasoned, and a part of it has been known to have stood over twenty years in a house, recently taken down. Persons passing the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, will, for a few days, be able to see the guitar in question, in the show window of Mr. Cleghorn, at that place.

THERE have been, since the arrival of the *Donau*, five deaths among her crew. All of these men were invalids from the effect of chronic dysentery, contracted at Bangkok, Siam. They have been under medical treatment constantly, which, with the change of climate, would, it was hoped, be the means of their recovery, but such is the almost fatal effects of the disease that it was impossible to save them. With the above exceptions, the health of the crew, since leaving Austria, has been remarkably good, only two deaths from disease and two from accident having occurred during the voyage. The men who have died here, were buried with the usual honors, from the Catholic Cathedral, the officers and crew of the ship following them to their last resting place. The last funeral took place on Saturday, the 19th inst.

SUPREME COURT.—On Saturday last, a petition for a writ of Habeas Corpus was presented to Mr. Justice Hartwell, in behalf of Batchos and five others, natives of Singapore, by Mr. Stanley, setting forth that they were in the Marshal's custody by virtue of the following Consular requests:

"HONOLULU, February 25, 1870.

SIR; I have to request that you will cause to be apprehended and delivered to the master of the *Anne Porter*, Batchos and two seamen named Almat, natives of Singapore, who have deserted from the above vessel, they having been absent without leave for two days.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
[Signed,] JAMES H. WODEHOUSE,
H. M.'s Comm'r and Consul-General.
W. C. PARKE, Esq.,
Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands."

"H. B. M.'s CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Honolulu, Feb. 26, 1870.

W. C. PARKE, Esq., *Sir*: Please arrest the following men, who have described from the British brig *Anne Porter*: Bayant, Lascar; Sedin, do.; Semin, do.; Maniok,' do., and detain them until the vessel is ready to sail.

I am, Sir, your ob'd't s'v't,
JAMES H. WODEHOUSE,
H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consul-General.
[Signed,] Per W. L. GREEN.

The petition avers that the petitioners are not legally attached to the *Anne Porter*, and do not owe service thereon, as by the shipping articles, when produced, will appear.

The writ issued returnable at noon on Monday, with directions that the British Consul be notified thereof. The Marshal's return showed the arrest, under our treaty stipulations, made at the request of the Consul as alleged. The Marshal also informed the Court that the Consul desired that the case be continued until the following day. On Tuesday at noon, to which hour the matter was adjourned, J. Montgomery, Esq., appeared in behalf of the master and owner, and stated that they desired no further confinement of the petitioners. The Court accordingly directed the Marshal to discharge them at the master's request.

It is understood that the men were shipped at Singapore for four months, to be discharged at Shanghae; but the vessel being chartered at Strong's Island, to convey to this port, the Missionaries and their families, wrecked from the *Morning Star*, it seems that the original term of contract had expired, but no question concerning the shipping articles arose in Court, in consequence of the withdrawal of the case.

THE AMERICAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening, the 22d ult., was held the sixth annual meeting of the above association, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and for receiving the reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee. The following officers were elected.

President—A. J. Cartwright.
Vice President—Rev. S. C. Damon.
Secretary—M. Rapleo.
Treasurer—H. A. P. Carter.
Executive Committee.—J. M. Ost, Sen., J. Langherne Desha and G. W. Houghtailing.

The report of the Treasurer showed that the disbursements of the Society for the relief of the "sick, indigent," for the past year, have been much greater than that of any previous year since the formation of the Association. The fund in the Treasury at the commencement of the last year was $947.65, the receipts from subscriptions and interest were $864.50, making a total amount, available for the purposes of the society, during the year, $1812.15. The expenditures have been, $1 480.75, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $331.46 and showing an excess of expenditure over receipts of $616.25.

The objects of this association are simply stated in the original rules drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Damon at the time of the organization of the Society, as being "The relief of sick, indigent American residents of the Hawaiian Islands, of one year at least." Subsequently, a residence of six months in this Kingdom, was made a requisite before any person could become a recipient of the benefactions of the Association. During the six years in which it has been in existence, there has been received the sum of $5,439.91 from the contributions of members and from other sources, of which $5,044.00 have been expended for the relief of forty-three patients, and $64.-50 for the expenses of the Association. The disbursements, it will be observed, have averaged nearly $120.00 to each patient, showing that those who have come under the care of the Association have been fully relieved, particularly, when we consider that the Association has not been called upon in some cases, for aid, except for funeral expenses; eighteen out of the forty-three having been buried at the charge of the Association, nine have been discharged as able to earn their livelihood; ten sent to their friends in "other lands;" two taken at the Queen's Hospital, one at the American Hospital, one case of casual relief, and two, in the language of the Treasurer's report are "still with us."

We cannot forbear going somewhat fully into the details of the working of this Association, as we consider it, together with the St. George's society and the German Benevolent society, (the two latter of which can show quite as good a record as the former), as being among the most praiseworthy of the many benevolent institutions of Honolulu, which city can challange any city in the world of twice its size to show half the charitable benefactions it can, and we don't brag about it—only once in a while.

HOTEL.

The time seems to be at hand when a comfortable and commodious Hotel ought to be started in Honolulu. It is little to our credit that neither our residents from the other islands, nor strangers from abroad, can arrive in town without inconvenient embarrassment, as to where they can find shelter and food, that refreshment and accommodation which every town, however insignificant in civilized countries, offers to travelers.

There, strangers have no hesitation, on calls of business or pleasure, to penetrate the most sparsely settled districts, to arrive without previous notice in a town, at any hour of the day or night; while here, the uncertainty of shelter is so great, and accomodations so difficult to be obtained, that it amounts to positive inhospitality on our part—a prohibition in fact upon arrivals. Such a state of things is injurious to our interests and a detriment to the public welfare.

It needs no argument to prove that travel avoids those towns where no provision to meet the needs of travelers exists; that visits to such towns are confined to those who are obliged to go there, and that such places only vegetate without growth and progress, and cut themselves off from the chances for improvement and expansion that come to more public spirited and wide-awake towns.

We were glad to welcome the establishment of a steamer line between our port and San Francisco; we were disappointed when, after making arrangements to touch here, the China and Japan line changed their plans and abandoned their first design; (it is possible now that this line will touch here, in the outward passage at least,) we are now contemplating with complacency, the inauguration of a steamer route between California and Australia, that shall bring us into connection with the latter country.

What is the cause of our pleasure in these grand schemes and facts, but our belief that our national wealth and individual prosperity will be greatly promoted thereby? We want to be in the stream of trade, we know that progress is hindered by isolation; that power and national importance come by the connection with commercial countries. that if we would hold that to which we have attained and gain ground in the future we must look to the development of these routes of commerce as our main hope.

But it happens, that advantages, however great, may not prove fruitful of benefits to a town that is too sluggish to improve its opportunities, or too deficient in public spirit to seize and detain the good placed within its reach. A railroad through a town does not insure its growth from the simple fact that the cars pass frequently, that passengers stop a minute on the station platform; that they lessen the cost of freight to market that was before distant, the railroad is but the means which such a town can apply to its advancement to a greater or lesser degree as it displays enterprize, and the disposition to make the most of its opportunities.

So we believe that large steamers, stopping *en route* in our harbor, will not benefit us very much unless we prepare ourselves to improve the chances thrown in our way. Doubtless we will not be slow to improve them in sending our products to markets now practically shut against us, or to have on hand those fruits and small truck of gardens that will be in demand on steamer day, but we shall have lost much that ought to be an advantage to us if we allow every steamer to pass by us without a desire on the part of some of the passengers to tarry a few days on our islands, to look about and thereby gain some idea of our resources and our capabilities. From the stream of travel, some waifs of capital or labor ought to strand on the shores, and probably will do so, if we make it, in the first instance, possible by providing attractive Hotel accomodations for travelers.

Supreme Court—In Banco.

JANUARY TERM, 1870.

In the Appeal of A. S. Cleghorn from decision of the Water Commissioners.

On petition of R. Charlton and others to the Board of Water Commissioners, to adjust their rights to water in Honolulu, the Board made an award Sept. 24, 1869, in favor of the petitioners. No notice was given of the petition. The appellant was notified of the award Sept. 29, by the Chairman of the Board, and another hearing was had, at which he appeared, and after which hearing, the Board affirmed their first award.

No appearance was made by the petitioners, or by the Board, at the hearing on the appeal.

A. F. Judd, for appellant, filed the following printed brief:

1. The Commissioners had no legal jurisdiction over this case; their powers being created by statute. Civil Code, Secs. 996 and 997; Amendments in Session Laws, 1860, p. 12. It must appear that there was a "controversy" between Cleghorn and the petitioners "respecting rights of water."

2. The petition in this case asks the Commissioners to regulate their rights of water; not setting forth any controversy. Cleghorn appeared before the Commissioners in pursuance of a written notice. When before the Commissioners, there was nothing before them to show he was connected with the case; that is, there was no issue made up between Cleghorn and the petitioners.

3. The Commissioners decided to give to the petitioners the privilege of using the water from the "Kahehuna Auwai," as they had decided on the 24th of September, 1869. Now, on this 24th of September, Cleghorn was not made a party to the case, and had no notice of any proceedings, being ignorant of what the Commissioners had done, until he received a copy of their decision on the 29th September, in which they informed him, and one Kauhini, that they "had merged their respective water rights, and had given them the right to use the water during the first half of every Friday, from 6 o'clock A. M. till 12 o'clock M.," and the water for the last half of Fridays they had given to other parties, and had granted them certificates therefor.

4. The Commissioners have no power to change or affect, and more especially, they have no power to diminish or take away an easement to land, such as the right to use water for irrigation.

5. The deduction from this decision of the Commissioners is, that the water *belongs* to them, and that they have the right to apportion it out as they please.

6. The petitioners' lands, for which they ask the Commissioners to give them water, are all kula land—dry, and never before cultivated in kalo, or irrigated. They make no pretense that they have a right to water for these lands by prescription. In Peck *et al.* vs. Bailey, Chief Justice Allen decided that kula land had no right to water.

7. The effect of this decision of the Commissioners is to take the water peaceably enjoyed by Cleghorn's land for a long period of years, at any rate in his possession, and give it to lands not entitled to water; that is, to take an easement from one land and give it to a land remote from it, and not entitled to it by prescription.

HARTWELL, J.: The statute, as amended by Act of 1860, reads thus: "It shall be the duty of such Commissioners * * to hear and determine all controversies respecting rights of ways and rights of water between private individuals," &c.

The Commissioners' duties are of a judicial nature, and require them first to hear, then determine. The appellant being no party to the original controversy, and having no notice thereof, his rights were not affected by the first award. But it does not follow that the subsequent action of the Board, when the appellant became a party of his own accord, was therefore null and void. The award made by the Board after they had jurisdiction of the matter, has force, not as confirming its previous void award, but because jurisdiction had attached.

But the evidence, as reported by the Commissioners, fails to sustain, or to tend to sustain, the award. The right to use water is an easement in land, to be gained only by grant or prescription. The evidence merely shows the opinions of witnesses as to the rights of the parties. For this reason without deciding the point made by counsel concerning Kula land, the award must be set aside.

The King vs. Kelilike.

Appeal from Circuit Justice of Waimea, on a charge of illicit distillation, tried at the Nov. Term. A. D. 1869, of the Third Judicial Circuit, Widemann, J., presiding.

The Bill of Exceptions presents the following as the evidence: That about midnight of March 9, 1868, witnesses went to defendant's premises and found, in houses there, two barrels of ti-root beer, one of which was beginning to ferment, and outside the houses, a pile of roasted ti-root; also, in one house, a kettle, condenser, gun-barrel, and cooler, being all the apparatus commonly used for distilling, and the ti-root beer being such as is generally used for distilling; but they found no spirits and saw no *puhi waiona* (distilling, or, literally, blowing, spirituous liquors) going on. The defendant said, at that time, that the distilling apparatus was his, that he before had distilled with it, and was found guilty and fined therefor, and remarked: "Now you have caught me. I am *hewa*, (wrong.)"

On refusal of the Court to order a verdict of acquittal, the defendant's counsel moved that the jury be instructed; "That there was no such offense as an attempt at distillation, and that if they found that the defendant prepared the materials only, but never consummated the act by distillation, they will find him not guilty." Exceptions were taken to the refusal to give these instructions.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, S. H. PHILLIPS, FOR THE CROWN.

1. The Court correctly refused to instruct the jury to find a verdict of not guilty. It is not necessary to prove the *corpus delicti* by ocular demonstration. 3 Gr. Ev., § 30.

2. There is such an offense as an attempt at distillation. Penal Code, Ch. 44.

3. In some respects, it may be correct to say that mere preparation will not prove the offense, but in view of the party's confession, it is right to assume that the jury must have been satisfied that he had completed the act of distillation on that very day—not of that liquor which, when found, was incompletely distilled, but of some more. He was *constantly* engaged in the business.

W. C. JONES, FOR DEFENDANT.

1. The defendant could be charged and found guilty of the act of distillation, and there was no evidence of distillation, but only of *preparation* to distill.

2. There is no such offense as an *attempt* at distillation, and the proof goes to show an attempt only. The ti-root beer had only commenced the process of fermentation, and was not in a condition to be distilled. No distilled spirits were found on the premises; no beer in the iron pot; no fire lit; no process of distillation going on, and the only proof of preparation was a barrel of ti-root beer in the incipient process of fermentation. Distillation was impossible from the facts in the case. The expression of the defendant, that he was *hewa*, related to his former acts of distillation, for which he had been fined. All the facts contradicted any presumption of his present guilt.

3. The Act June 27, 1859, is an amendment of Ch. 42, Penal Code, so as to make the act of distilling criminal, whether the article is manufactured for sale or private use.

HARTWELL, J.: The following is the statute under which the complaint was brought: "Whoever shall distill any spirits in this Kingdom, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, and in default of payment of such fine, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not exceeding two years." Ch. 41, Sec. 8, Comp. Penal Code, (Civil Code, p. 442.)

The statute concerning attempts is as follows:

"§ 1. An attempt to commit an offense is some act done towards committing, and in part execution of the intent to commit the same.

"§ 2. A mere preparation of the means of committing any offense, nothing being done in execution of the intent to commit the same, is not an attempt to commit the same

"§ 5. Whoever attempts to commit an offense, for the punishment of which attempt no special provision is otherwise expressly made, shall * * be punished," &c. *Ib.*, Ch. 44.

Under this statute, the defendant might have been convicted of an attempt to distill if he had been charged with that offense, but he was not.

It was necessary that evidence, direct or indirect, be given, of acts from which the jury might infer that the defendant had distilled, or was in the act of distilling, spirits. On the principle that a man is supposed to know the natural consequences of his acts, courts have held that the possession of all the means of committing an offense, such as a bar-room, decanters, bottles of liquor, &c., in complaints for selling intoxicating liquors, were sufficient, if unexplained, to convict. Com. vs. Mahony, 14 Gray, 46; Com. vs. Lamere, 11 Gray, 319; Com. vs. Dady, 7 Allen, 531. Where three sales were necessary to support a charge of being a common seller of wines, &c., evidence of one sale, and of all the necessary arrangements for selling, and being prepared and ready and willing to sell to all who might apply, was sufficient for conviction. Com. vs. Tubbs, 1 Cush., 2.

So with evidence that a house was fitted up for the sale of intoxicating liquor to be drunk on the premises, with evidence of persons resorting to the house and leaving it in such condition as to leave no reasonable doubt that liquor was sold to them on the premises. To hold otherwise, "would be equivalent to a declaration that a person could not be found guilty of an offense such as is charged against the defendant on circumstancial evidence only. But in criminal as in civil cases, a verdict may well be founded on circumstances alone, provided the evidence of them excludes every other reasonable hypothesis but that of the guilt of the party charged." Bigelow C. J., in Com., vs. Van Stone, 97. Mass. 550.

The English Statute 37, Geo. 3, makes it a "felony for any person to make, coin or counterfeit any kind of coin, not the proper coin of this realm, nor permitted to be current within the same but resembling," &c. A prisoner was taken in the act of making counterfeit shillings in the ordinary way, by steeping round blanks composed of brass and silver, aqua fortis. No pieces were found in a completed state, but they, as taken from the liquor, looked like lead, and would not pass for current coin by resemblance. The question whether the Statute covered this inchoate offense was brought before the judges, who held that the conviction was right. 1, East P. C., p. 165.

We are of the opinion in this case that, it was not necessary to show a complete distillation, but it was enough to show that the process was then going on. The jury undoubtedly asked themselves what the prisoner *was doing* if not distilling spirit, and were unable to answer the question by any other reasonable conclusion on the evidence, than the defendant's guilt.

Exceptions overruled.

Republic of Chile.

The Republic of Chile—one and indivisible—is composed of fifteen provinces, which are subdivided into fifty departments. The Government consists of a National Congress, composed of two Chambers—one of Representatives elected directly by the people, and one of Senators, appointed by Electors specially chosen for this object—and of a President, (the Chief Magistrate,) and a Supreme Court. The Senators and Representatives are not paid.

The President is elected for the term of five years, and is eligible for a second term. There is likewise a Council of State, the members of which are appointed by the President. The Ministers of State are, *ex officio*, members of this Council.

The President presents to Congress the drafts of laws which have been drawn up in the Council of State, and has the right of vetoing laws which may have passed the two Chambers of Congress. Any law which the President may have vetoed, can not be presented to Congress again until the next succeeding session. The President likewise has the right of pardoning, and of commuting punishments. Universal suffrage does not exist in Chile. Everyone must know how to read and write, and have some business by which he earns an independent living, to enable him to vote.

A Senator must enjoy an income of $2,000 a year, derived from his property, or some liberal profession. A Deputy must enjoy an income of $500, derived from his property, or a liberal profession.

The Judges are permanent—not removable. There is one Supreme Court and three Courts of Appeal; one of which is in Santiago; one in the Province of Serena, and one in that of Concepcion. In each Court of Appeal, and in the Supreme Court, there is a Procureur (Attorney,) for the Republic. In all sea-ports and commercial cities, there are Commercial Tribunals, the Judges of which are removable. The President makes all appointments—civil, military and ecclesiastical—but he is obliged to submit the nomination of Bishops and Brigadier or Division Generals to the approval of the Senate. There is a Superior Tribunal of Accounts, which examines all the accounts of public officers.

Each Minister of State presents to Congress, each year, his budget for the expenses of the ensuing year. These budgets are discussed in the Representatives, and are sent thence to the Senate, with whatever amendments may have been made.

As has been seen, Chile is divided into fifteen Provinces; these into Departments, and the Departments into Cantons. The capital cities of the provinces are governed by an Intendant, or Prefect, appointed by the President. In the provinces where there is a Court of Appeal, in addition to the Judges which compose the Tribunal, there are many judicial functionaries. The Courts of Appeal, and the employees attached thereto, cost, annually, about $80,000. The Sub-Prefects, or Governors of Departments, are, likewise, appointed by the President, and are subordinate to the Intendant, Prefect, or Chief of the province.

Each capital city of a province has a Municipal Council, presided over by the Intendant, as is each capital city of the departments by the Governor or Sub-Prefect. These Prefects send, annually, to the Minister of Interior, a report of the general state of the provinces which they administer, and a report of each of the sub-prefectures, containing statistical details of the same. Each province, in proportion to its population, maintains a sufficient number of municipal guards, charged with the police and safety of the cities, who promenade the streets by day and night. The total number of these guards is about 2,500, and they are paid, partly by the municipalities and partly by the general Government. There are, likewise, gend'armes, who are on duty on the rural routes, to protect property against malefactors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND MACHINERY,

FOR SALE LOW!

The Honolulu Iron Works Company

Have on Hand and For Sale,

ONE SUGAR MILL, rollers 16 x 24,
Two Turbine Wheels, for running a pair of Centrifugals, with 50 feet head,
One Small Steam Engine Cylinder, 6 x 10, for driving a pair of Centrifugals,
One Small Steam Engine and Boiler, complete, about 2 horse-power,
One Patent Iron Blower, suitable for a train furnace—second-hand,
One Pair Handsome Wrought Iron Entrance Gates,
One Double Lift and Force Pump, suitable for ships—second-hand,
One McOnie's Steam Clarifier, with wrought iron tubes,

Two Centrifugal Machines,

Two Large Brass Injectors, for supplying water to a Boiler of 30 to 40 horse-power,
A Lot of Second-Hand Grate Bars of different patterns,
One Brick Press, Pug Mill, Brick Kilne, etc.,
One Heater for Cane Juice or feed-water for boiler,

A Lot of Second-Hand Piping,

Cart Boxes, all sizes, Setts Cart Axles,
Second-hand Iron Car Wheels,
Second-hand Chain, Iron Ballast,
One Pair Large Second-hand Iron Doors,
Five Steam Engines, Governor's, diff'r sizes,
Leather Belting, Second-hand Sugar Pots,

Two Small Boilers,

suitable for Steaming Taro—and also

A Variety of Other Machinery.

N. B.—All the above, being on hand, will be sold low.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Manager Honolulu Iron Works.
Honolulu, Feb'y 21, 1870—6-6t

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

EXPECT

SHORTLY TO ARRIVE!

....PER....

Bark KA MOI,

From Bremen,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

....OF....

MERCHANDISE!

Expressly and Carefully

Selected for this Market!

....CONSISTING OF....

DRY GOODS, WOOLEN GOODS,

HOSIERY, HARDWARE,

Clothing, Fancy Goods!

BLACK SILK UMBRELLAS,
WHITE, BLUE, AND
RED WOOLEN BLANKETS.
French Calf Skins, French Kid Gloves,

Dundee Hemp Canvas and Sail Twine,

RAVENS DUCK.

Gilt Frame Mirrors

Assorted Sizes.

A large asst. GERMAN CIGARS,

Linseed Oil, Fence Wire,
Window Glass, Epsom Salts,
Jamaica Pomatum and Philocome,
Ground Mustard, Ground Ginger,
Currie Powder, Sweet Oil,
Sardines, in ¼ and ½ tins.

Asst. Fruit Jams & Jellies,

French Prunes, in Glass Jars,
Cephalonia Currants, in 10 lb tins, French Chocolate,
Canary and Rape Seed, in demijohns.
Herb and Wine Vinegar.

Deetjen's Pale Ale, Muller's Lager Beer,
Holland Gin, Bell Brand;
French Cognac.
Old Sherry & Port Wine,
Champagne Cognac,

GENUINE HOCK WINES, {Hochheimer, Geisenheimer, Johannisberger.

SUPERIOR FRENCH CLARET,

Alcohol in 5 Gallon Demijohns,

Full Proof, 95 per cent.

6 Ecc., Etc., Etc., Etc. 2m

AUCTION SALES.

By ADAMS & WILDER.

CLOSING SALE

—EX—

NICOYA,

—ASSISTED BY—

JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE, Esq'r,

THIS-DAY,

WEDNESDAY, March 2d,

At 10 A. M. at Salesroom,

A VARIETY OF NEW GOODS

At Half-past 12 o'clock, Noon,

—Will be Sold—

Tin Plates, Slates, Galvanized Iron, Fire Brick,
Galvanized Corrugated Roofing, Sheet Lead,
Galvanized and Iron Water Pipe,
Hubbuck's Zinc, White Lead,
Boiled Oil, etc.

STREET LAMP POSTS,

new and uniform pattern—also,

LIGHT!! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!

100 Cases Kerosene Oil.

ADAMS & WILDER, Auct'rs.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE made by the Hon. D. McBryde, Circuit Judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit, Island of Kauai, dated the 26th day of January A. D., 1870, I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in Honolulu, on SATURDAY THE 5TH DAY OF MARCH, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following real estate situated in Kapalama, Honolulu, and belonging to the estate of Puhululu, deceased: Apana 1, 2 loi, o hoomaka ma ka pa pohaku pae lihi mauka o ka auwai. Ke kihi akau o keia kihi komo, makai o Kaumauma, a e holo hema 24° hiki 111 pauku a me hema 27°, hiki 55 pauku, maka lihi mauka o ka auwai, alaila hema 62° komo 127 pauku, pili me kona kihi, akau 29° komo. 79 pauku, akau 52° hiki 65 pauku, akau 18° komo, 67 pauku, e pili ana me ke aina konohiki, akau 54° hiki 65 pauku, pili ana me ke Piipii a hiki me ke hoomaka ana. He 54-1000 eka apana 2, 1 loi. E hoomaka ma ke kihi komo makai o Kua ma, ka lihi hema o ka auwai a e holo hema 27° hiki 155 pauku, pili me ke aina o Kalaumano, akau 63° hiki 270 pauku, pili me Momuku, akau 26° komo 170 pauku, pili me Kaumauma a hiki i ka auwai hema 59° komo 275 pauku, pili me ka auwai a hiki i ka hoomaka ana. He 45-100 eka apana 3, 1 loi. E hoomaka ma ke kihi akau, keia a e holo hema 25° hiki 163 pauku pili me ke mahele mai hema 62° 45' komo 282 pauku e pili ana me Napoeha a me Paewahine a hiki i ka pahu kokoke mauka iho o ke kala o ka hale, akau 27° kom. 165 pauku ma ko Kuula, akau 63° 30' hiki 285 pauku pili me Kaioe hiki i ka kihi mua. He 465-1000 eka. Terms of sale, cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. Deeds and survey can be seen at the office of Messrs. Adams & Wilder.

D. K. FYFE, Administrator
with will annexed of estate of Puhululu.
Lihue, Kauai, Jan 26th, 1870.
ADAMS & WILDER, Auc'trs.
4] [3t.

Cottage to Let!

ON FORT STREET, NEAR THE German Club. Apply to
7-1m E. P. ADAMS.

CALIFORNIA BROOMS,
Bran and Oats
Choice Brown Sugar,
For Sale by [7-4t] ADAMS & WILDER.

Farina and Tapioca.

THE WELL-KNOWN FARINA AND TAPIOCA,
From the Koloa Manufactory,
For Sale at Greatly Reduced Prices.
And in quantities to suit purchasers, by
6 2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

KEROSENE!

KEROSENE, KEROSENE!

DOWNER'S

BEST KEROSENE OIL!

ON HAND

And For Sale

—AT THE—

The Lowest Market Rates!

Also, to Arrive,

—IN—

February and March!

PER SYREN,

Four Hundred

Cases

KEROSENE OIL!

—AND—

PER MOI,

200 CASES KEROSENE OIL!

Beware of all other brands

—AS—

Dangerous and Liable to Explosion.

Also, on Hand.

250 Cases

BOSTON CARD MATCHES,

—AND TO—

ARRIVE Per SYREN,

150 CASES.

A. S. CLEGHORN.
4 4t

AUCTION SALES.

By C. S. BARTOW.

HOUSES FOR SALE!

THIS-DAY,

Wednesday, March 2nd,

At 12 M. on the Premises,

Alaken Street, below the residence of M. Rapleo, Esq.,

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

The Brick Building,

Situated on said Street—Also,

A Frame Building, in the Rear.

☞ Buildings to be removed.

C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

On Friday, March 4th,

At 10 o'clock, A. M. at Salesroom,

—Will be Offered—

A General Assortment of Merchandise

Kegs of Brown Sugar, &c.

C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

On Wednesday, March 16,

At 10 A. M. at Salesroom,

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

FURNITURE & OTHER ARTICLES

Distrained by Mrs. Drew for rent due her for occupancy of "Revere House"—consisting of

Cane-seat Chairs, Castors, Clocks,
Plated Forks and Spoons, Knives,
Pictures, Hanging Lamps,
Lounge, Spoons, Water Jugs
And Other Articles.

C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an order, made by the Honorable A. S. HARTWELL, Justice of the Supreme Court, made on the 9th day of February, in the matter of the Estate of ANE KEOHOKALOLE KAPAAKEA, I am instructed by

His Ex., John O. Dominis,

Administrator of said Estate, to sell at public Auction to the highest bidder, for cash,

On Friday, the 15th day of April,

At 12 o'clock Noon, at Salesroom,

The following Real Estate, to wit:

The Ahupuaa of Honohina, District of Hilo; and the Ahupuaa of Kawela, District of Kau, in the Island of Hawaii, one of the Hawaiian Islands.

Title-papers at the expense of purchaser.

5-8t C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

That Desirable Residence at Makiki,

The Property of J. H. BROWN, Esq., with the Buildings thereon.

THE LOT CONTAINS OVER 8 ACRES is planted with trees, and has a stream of water running through the land.

The Lot is enclosed with a good fence, and is but a short distance from town.

A plan of this property may be seen at Salesroom. For terms and other particulars, apply to

Capt. J. H. BROWN, or
6- C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

SUGAR of SUPERIOR QUALITY,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS and at Reasonable Prices, for sale by
6 2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

—MAKE—

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY,

SUGAR MILLS, STEAM ENGINES,
CENTRIFUGAL MACHINES, also
BOILERS, COOLERS, and
SHEET IRON WORK.

All Kinds of Brass and Iron Castings.

☞ Particular attention paid to SHIP-SMITHING, HORSE-SHOEING, and all kinds of BLACKSMITH'S WORK.

Fire-Clay, Pipe-Clay, Babbitt Metal,
Superior English Leather Belting, 3x4 in.,
Centrifugal Wire Cloth,
Bar Iron and Shafting,
Angle Iron, &c.,
FOR SALE LOW.
ALEX. YOUNG,
Manager Honolulu Iron Works.
Honolulu, Feb'y 21, 1870.—6-6t

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE

THE CARGO

—OF THE—

HAWAIIAN BARK "KA MOI,"

S. GEERKEN, - - - Master,

SHORTLY DUE FROM BREMEN

—