



BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Merchant Tailor.

W. H. HUMPHREYS, Importer and Wholesale Dealer.

THOS. C. THURM, Sewing Machine, Copyst and Calligrapher.

CASTLE & COOKE, Importers, General Merchants, and General Agents.

IRA RICHARDSON, Importer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery.

A. C. HUFFEN, M. D., Port Physician and Surgeon.

JOHN H. PATY, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

BILLINGHAM & CO., Importers and Dealers in Hardware.

ADAMS & WILDER, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.

H. HACKFELD & CO., General Commission Agents.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants.

THEODORE C. HEUCK, Importer and Commission Merchant.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Commission Merchants.

LEWERS & DICKSON, Importers and Dealers in Lumber.

JOHN S. McCREW, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH, Kawahae, Hawaii.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE, Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise.

W. L. GREEN, General Commission Agent and Broker.

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON, Merchant Tailors.

C. E. WILLIAMS, Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer.

W. BENNETT, Boot and Shoe Maker.

M. T. DONNELL, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer.

THOS. H. DAVIES, Importer and Commission Merchant.

HUMAN BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

J. S. WALKER, Walker & Allen, Shipping and Commission Merchants.

L. L. TORBERT, Dealer in Lumber and Every Kind of Building Material.

BOLLES & CO., Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.

EDWIN JONES, Grocer and Ship Chandler.

CHUNG HOON, Commission Merchant and General Agent.

W. H. RYAN, Turbipe Store.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

E. J. DORNEY, Commission Merchant and Insurance Agent.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Shipping and Commission Merchants.

SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents.

M'CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE AGENT FOR THE HAWAIIAN SOAP WORKS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARTLETT SALOON, William Hughes, Corner of Hotel and Post Streets.

W. M. NEWCOMB, Dentist, Office, Cor. Fort & Hotel Streets.

CHALLENGER & CO., Importers and Dealers in Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c., No. 8, Nuuanu Street.

A. S. CLEGGHORN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in General Merchandise.

C. BREWER & CO., Shipping and Commission Merchants.

M'CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

R. F. EMLERS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

F. A. SCHAEFER, Agent for the Bremen Board of Underwriters.

C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer, Saleroom on Queen Street.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

AFONG & ACHUCK, Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise.

D. H. HITCHCOCK, Notary Public, Hilo, Hawaii.

G. W. NORTON, Cooper and Gauger, At the New Stand on the Esplanade.

M. BENFIELD, Wagon and Carriage Builder, 70 King Street.

J. NOTT & CO., Practical Braziers, Copper & Tin Smiths.

THOSE SPLENDID COOKING STOVES, Resolved by the "Syren," "Cutting Plant" and "Gray Jacket."

J. H. THOMPSON, General Blacksmith, Queen Street.

F. B. & G. SEGELER, Tin, Zinc and Copper Smiths, and Sheet Iron Workers.

R. EYCKROFT, House and Ship Plumber, King Street.

DICKSON & BOLSTER, House, Sign and Ship Painters, No. 70 Post Street.

PHOTOGRAPHY! Improvement is the Order of the Day.

HAVING CONSTRUCTED A NEW SKYLIGHT, and made various other improvements.

A Photograph of any Size, From a Cephalopod to a Mammoth.

Best Wallend Steam House Coal, Also a lot of second hand Fire Bricks.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Local Agents of The San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Company.

Sugar and Molasses, From the Koloa Plantation.

Sugar and Molasses, From the East Maui Plantation.

Sugar and Molasses, From the Likiep Plantation.

Sugar and Molasses, From the Hoborn Plantation.

Sugar and Molasses, From the Pionker Mills, Lahaina.

Sugar and Molasses, From the Waikae Plantation.

Sugar and Molasses, From the Hahaione Plantation.

Sugar and Molasses, From the Metcalf Plantation.

THOMAS SPENCER PLANTATION, Hilo, H. I.

Sugar and Molasses, Crop Now Coming In.

ONOMEA PLANTATION, Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1870.

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION, Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1870.

MAKE PLANTATION, New Crop of Sugar & Molasses.

WAILUKU PLANTATION, New Crop Now Coming In.

SUGAR OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, In Quantities to Suit Purchasers.

COASTERS, Regular Packet for Koolau, Oahu.

Schooner Liliu, Will run regularly between Honolulu and the various ports of Oahu.

For Kona and Kau, Hawaii, Schr. Active.

Regular Packet for Molokai, Schr. Pauahi.

VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.

FLORIDA WATER OF THE BEST QUALITY, BROWN'S TROCHES, HAMBURG TEA.

STREAK AND SULPHUR BATHS, Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS! RYAN'S TURNPIKE STORE!

RESERVED MEATS, Best Boston and California Meats and Sausages.

ASH OARS, An assortment of sizes, for sale by Bolles & Co.

Legislative Proceedings.

Forty-second Day, June 28, 1870. The Assembly met at 10 A. M., the President in the Chair.

Reports of Committees.—The Committee to consider all resolutions and petitions for money for internal improvements, reported consideration of several, most of which they reported adversely to, but approved the following: for a breakwater at Lahaina, \$400, and for roads in Lahaina, \$2,000.

The Committee on Internal Improvements reported adversely to the petition for one representative for the women in each gubernatorial district, and to the petition that the birthday of Kamehameha III be made a public holiday.

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Mr. Martin reported, from Committee on miscellaneous petitions, consideration of several, but as the House had already disposed of the subjects, they recommended tabling the petitions.

Mr. Hillebrand offered a Resolution that the Bill entitled "An Act to regulate Criminal Procedure," be taken from the Committee of the House and given to the Justices of the Supreme Court for consideration.

Mr. Kaupuua moved to amend that all other Bills be considered first, and when they are all disposed of, that the House do proceed to consider this Act.

Mr. Phillips stated that he was not prepared to oppose the Resolution offered, but he thought that a secondly did exist for the law, a secondly, in fact, and in cases that might arise during the coming period, trouble would be apt to ensue.

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Legislative Proceedings.

hands of those who had so well administered the laws during the years that have passed.

He had practiced at the bar of this country for many years, and humbly said that his opinion was, perhaps worthy of some consideration.

He saw one necessity for this law, it would not aid the native practitioners before the Courts, but would on the other hand, tend to make confusion.

One of the secondaries provided for the attendance of the Attorney General, Clerk of the Court, Marshal and others at the hearing of a criminal, what was the use of this?

supposing that for some reason those gentlemen could not attend, then the criminal would not be legally hung. What must be done? hang again?

He spoke of this to show the utter uselessness of this, so were there other parts as useless and as unworthy of the consideration of the Assembly.

He would like to see the Bill passed, and with wisdom. He did not oppose the Bill on personal motives at all, only because that he saw the uselessness of it.

He had defended his last case in court (except in case of a friend, perhaps), and so the workings would not affect him in any way.

He had been before all the courts from Hawaii to Nihiwa in the years that were past, and was fully acquainted with our laws.

The question was put upon the motion to indefinitely postpone Section 1st, and the whole Bill, which was carried by a vote of 15 to 13.

The Committee rose and reported, and the report was approved.

The Bill on Divorce was then in order, on its 2nd reading. The Bill was read by its title, and a motion was made to order its engrossment.

A counter motion was made to consider the Bill by sections, which was carried, and Section 1st was read, when a motion was made by Mr. Kahaloa to indefinitely postpone the Section, and the whole Bill.

His Ex. Mr. Harris was opposed to the motion; he thought the Member would see some redeeming features in the Bill and following Sections.

He would be in favor of amending the Bill, but he was in favor of postponing it. The Section sets forth causes for divorce as follows: Adultery, impotency, wilful desertion for a term of three years, etc.

Adultery, impotency, wilful desertion for a term of three years, extreme cruelty, or on application of the wife when the husband is able but will not support her.

He was of opinion that there were other causes for divorce than adultery, as for instance, continual drunkenness, total incontinence of temper, or other similar causes.

He hoped the Member would withdraw his motion; but this Mr. Kahaloa refused to do, as he had introduced it only on deep consideration.

His Ex. Mr. Hutchison stated that he was in favor of the Bill, and hoped the House would carefully consider the Act before passing it.

During the early days of the session he had opposed the Bill on this subject, but he wished to support the present Bill. Very different views were held as to the proper causes for divorce; he would be rather more stringent even than Section 1st, but he should give way to the general opinion of the House.

He thought all would admit the necessity of amending the law as at present existing, and he hoped the House would eventually pass the Bill.

His Ex. Mr. Phillips in answer to a question from Mr. Kahaloa, said that he with other members of that side of the House favored a postponement of Section 1st for a time only, he thought that all would be united on the passage of the other Sections, which could be done in a short space of time, when we could take up the Section and pass it with amendments or reject it wholly.

His Ex. Mr. Harris was in favor of the passage of the Bill, and he hoped the House would adjourn.

Pending discussion the House adjourned.

The Use of Lime in the extraction of Sugar from Molasses.

"The Journal des Fabricants draws attention to the fact that the extraction of sugar from molasses by the use of lime, long one of the favorite processes in chemistry, and for which several new processes have lately been patented, was the subject of some extensive experiments about ten years ago by M. Stammer, the results of which appeared in the Polytechnisches Centralblatt of 1859 and in the Jahrbuch der Schreiber und Stammer of 1861.

These experiments are of considerable interest we think the present time, from the French reaction given by our contemporary:—

"When quick lime is added in a dry powder to molasses diluted with a definite proportion of water, a granular precipitate is obtained which it is easy to separate from the molasses and which after being washed with water of a bright yellow color. But if the lime added is more hydrated, or if the molasses is more diluted, scarcely any precipitate is formed.

If the molasses is less hydrated, it forms with lime a sort of jelly which is unfavorable to subsequent processes.

It is very likely that the requisite proportions have hitherto escaped observation, and doubtless this is the reason why it has been considered impossible to precipitate sugar from molasses by lime.

The following experiments which can easily be repeated by anyone, will establish the true proportions:—

Legislative Proceedings.

efficient of purity, or the proportion between the sugar and the weight of the substance dissolved, is fixed by a saccharimetric observation and a determination of the density by Balling's areometer.

The salts exercise a decided influence on the determination of the density so great that the action of other impurities may be neglected. As it is difficult to admit that the lime will precipitate any notable quantity of the salts contained in the molasses, the co-efficient of the purity of the syrup produced from the sucrose formed ought to be very high and give promise of rich crystallization.

Analogous phenomena observed with barytes render these conclusions still more probable.

Notwithstanding all these reasons, many saccharimetric determinations of syrups obtained by the elimination of the lime from the sucrose, have invariably led to the same figures as determinations of the primitive molasses. There may have been some variations, but so slight as not to be worth notice.

Thus the co-efficient of purity of the normal molasses varied between 99 and 61, and the syrup obtained from the sucrose gave 59, 60, 61, and up to 62. Various agents were employed to eliminate the lime without any better result being obtained.

Thus as we said above the low saccharimetric valuation not being attributable to the precipitation of salts by the lime we were obliged to conclude that there were other causes for the loss caused by the presence of some active substance. If this supposition were correct an experiment on a large scale would lead to a considerable crystallization in consequence of the absence of salts which retain the sugar in molasses.

We therefore made a trial on a large scale to decide this important question.

A considerable quantity of molasses was treated in the manner indicated. The granular precipitate thus obtained was washed in water and placed in an ordinary carbonation copper with some hot water. After carbonation it was heated to the boiling point and the syrup then passed through bag filters to separate the carbonate of lime. Then placed in a double-bottomed copper the syrup was mixed with a considerable quantity of animal charcoal and boiled for a sufficient length of time. After another filtration through bags containing fine charcoal, the syrup was boiled to proof in a double-bottomed pan and cooled in sugar moulds. To prevent too rapid cooling these moulds were placed in cisterns of hot syrup.

Though we do not pretend to have thus realized all the conditions necessary for producing a good crystallization, yet if the improvement in the syrup by saccharation was as complete as it was hoped, some crystals at least ought to have appeared at the end of several weeks, but there was no trace of crystallization and the indications of the saccharometer were thus confirmed by the experiment in actual manufacture.

The result certainly appears abnormal, and the facts are difficult to account for. But it is easy to prove that there has been no sort of illusion, by operating on still richer syrups, with which there is little or no difficulty. If the addition of lime produces an elimination of a greater proportion of sugar than of foreign matters, the impurities will accumulate in the liquid residue and should show their presence there by a notable diminution of the co-efficient of purity.

Numerous experiments made with the aim of testing this law have invariably given opposite results. Thus for example a syrup polarizing 85.5 per cent. (or having a co-efficient of purity of 85.5) was treated by lime, and after complete saccharation as possible by the liquid residue created by carbonic acid gave the nearly identical co-efficient of 85.2.

There is then but little hope that the phenomena of the precipitation of sugar by lime which appeared to promise such rich results will be of any importance in the practical sugar manufacture.—Sugar Cane.

Superstition and Insurance.—Superstition and ignorance seem to be the indefinable inheritance of the English peasantry. In Devonshire an old man is charged with scratching the arm of a woman, in order that, by drawing blood, he might put an end to her power as a witch. He had suffered from four complaints, and had lost fourteen carriages and about fifty guineas, owing to her malignant charms, he said.

A young man in Kent, who is in the habit of being obliged to confess to an ignorance of the very elements of knowledge, such as confess more disgrace on his country than on himself. The man was a creature more than twenty years of age, he told the Bench; and though he probably knew well enough how to drive a team of horses, the extent of his information seems to go but little further. Having failed to answer the ordinary questions about the nature of an oath, his capacity to read or write, his ability to spell his own name, &c., one of the lawyers concerned in the case thought he might be able to state the amount of his faith on the question of future rewards and punishments, but he failed even here, and as a story that he could not say that he didn't know, but remained dumfounded. His might, had it occurred to him, repeated the modest confession of the philosopher: "I know nothing—not even this, that I know nothing." Of course, as the law stands, the man's evidence could not be received; but why not be taken for what it is worth? And what are the churches and religions, but the