HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1871.

BY AUTHORITY.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Official Notice has been received at this Department from His Italian Majesty's Government to the following effect: That the Roman Provinces (the Pontifical States,) by Royal Decree of October last, sanctioning the Plebiscite which had been taken in those Provinces, had become an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy.

CHAS. C. HARRIS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Honolulu, Dec. 31, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Be it known to all whom it may concern: That CALVIN S. MATTOON, Esq., of Ohio, through the medium of His Excellency HENRY A. PEIRCE, Minister Resident of the United States at this Court, having presented to this Deparment his Commission from His Excellency the President of the United States of America, which is found to be in due form; he, the said CALVIN S. MATTOON, is hereby acknowledged by order of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, as Consul of the United States at Honolulu; and all his official acts as such, are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the Authorities of His Majesty's Government.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Foreign Office at Honolulu, this 26th day of Dec'r A.D. 1870.

[L.S.] C. C. HARRIS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In accordance with Section 14 of "AN act to repeal Chapter 10 of the Civil Code, and to regulate the Bureau of Public Instruction," approved January 10th, A. D. 1865, Rev. W. P. Alexander has been appointed School Agent for the 2nd school district (Wailuku) of the Island of Maui.

By order of the Board of Education,
W. JAS. SMITH, Sec'y.

Honolulu, Jan. 10th, 1871.

WITH the present number commences the Seventh Volume of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE. In greeting our readers on the occasion, to us, of a new year, we flatter ourselves that we can say that we present to them, without any very ostentatious pretentions to perfection in journalism, the promise of a usefulness and reliability not to be found in any other journal published in this Kingdom. It has been, and will continue to be, our ambition to make this paper the most reliable of any published here; not only as regards the impartial publication of what may be transpiring in other parts of the world, but a truthful record of occurrences here, which may be referred to in future as correct records of the past.

Journalism, in a community like this, is no easy task; and it is not rendered the more enviable from the fact that on nearly every question of importance which arises, nearly every man differs from his neighbor and the neighbor differs from every one else; and of course they all unite in differing with the views as expressed by the journalist, who would have the right to be inconsolable if it were not for the fact that he is no more alone in his views than any one else.

This community being a remarkably quiet one, it is a most difficult matter to fill the columns of a paper with such sensational items of local news as are in a measure demanded by every newspaper reading people. It is undoubtedly most unfortunate for the prosperity of the papers that in their weekly issues they are unable to give a reliable and detailed account of some horrible tragedy which may have occurred during the week. It is a cause of great congratulation to the community that the scarcity of tragedies here is such that the papers have no space specially set apart for their record, and that the occurrence of anything which is heinously wicked and criminal, is so very rare that the columns of the public journals are seldom darkened by tales of horror. The public is very properly lulled and assured by a feeling of security which is felt in almost no other spot on this earth. For this reason, if for no other, the reader of the local paper should congratulate himself whenever he takes it up, that he lives in a country where life and property are so secure as they are here, and that there is little danger that he will be startled at any time by tales, any more than by scenes, of horror. We even believe that here, the journalist himself does not envy the lot of those in what some call more advanced countries, who have from day to day and week to week to record their ever-occurring shooting affrays, stabbing affrays, daring robberies, horrible murders and frightful accidents, although they are fully aware that many people (we hope not a majority), believe that the newspaper fails in its principal object unless it can furnish more or less of such matter in every issue. If this is a failure in journalism, all we can say is, Happy Hawaii, that your journalists are obliged to fail in this respect!

But to continue; although it is not well to make too many promises, and although few are carried out except the honest promise to do one's best, faithfully adhered to, yet we venture to assure our readers that the GAZETTE will continue to be the most reliable paper published in the country; that its aim will be to give the truest and newest political, commercial, social and general news; that it will advocate its views in plain and unmistakable language, and in a courteous manner, endeavoring never to give offense to those who differ honestly with the opinions expressed in its columns; that its only aim in the future, as in the past, will be to use every effort to promote the best interests of this Kingdom, to advance its development and encourage increased industry and thrift among the people.

A Hotel.

During the past week, the project of a Hotel Building has been taken up earnestly, and from the tone of the discussion at the meeting held at the Finance Office, of a few of our business men, there is good reason for believing that the project may be carried out. As we understood the discussion, there is a prevailing belief among our citizens that the times call for the erection of a suitable building, and that it will return a good interest upon the cost, while it will greatly contribute to the advancement of our business prosperity.

Several plans were suggested as to the manner by which the end sought for might be secured, all of them agreeing, however, in this, that the Government should combine with the citizens in the raising of the funds—about $50,000—which will be needed.

A loan to this amount, it was thought, would be readily taken up if the Government would issue its bonds, payable in five or ten years without interest, except what might be derived from the net income of the property or bonds, payable in five or ten years, at a fixed rate of interest of six per cent.

A third plan was suggested, that a stock company should be formed, having the sole management of the erection and letting of the building; a fixed rate of interest on the stock for a term of years, to be guaranteed by the Government.

Upon a canvass of those present, upon the first plan, twenty thousand dollars was pledged, and the opinion was expressed that the balance needed would be readily taken by our citizens.

As the meeting was called merely to discuss some practical method whereby the project could be placed before the public, so that if favorably disposed, all might have a share in its realization. We are assured that the details will soon be arranged, and the public will be solicited to subscribe to the loan.

Horse Feed.

THOSE who keep horses here—and very few of our people, foreign and native, do not keep them—have just cause of complaint at the expense incurred for grain and hay to keep their animals in a condition to be useful. A person keeping a carriage or saddle horse is obliged, in order to keep his animal in a condition that he would be willing to present to the public, to purchase not only grain imported here, but hay; both of which we ought to produce here to an extent even beyond our real wants. Hay and oats are frequently very scarce here, owing to the non-arrival of vessels from San Francisco with the regular supply, or the late arrival of the packets which bring it. Now we believe that all the necessary feed for the animals kept in the country may be grown in it, and that too at a much cheaper rate and of a much superior quality than that imported from abroad. For instance, oats from San Francisco or Oregon costs here two and one half cents per pound, or, one dollar per bushel of forty pounds—and it must be recollected that these oats are full of impurities, such as burrs, other seeds and sand, and are not always a safe food for horses—while what is called hay, but which is really straw, such as the farmers even in California would scorn to feed to their best horses, costs no less than from thirty-six dollars to thirty-eight dollars per ton. Those who keep horses here, either for their own use or hire, are forced from the want of proper feed produced in the country to pay the exhorbitant prices above stated for the sustenance of their animals. They are obliged to do so from the fact that there is no dependence whatever to be placed on home supply of food for animals. Certainly, there is a limited supply of grass to be had in Honolulu, which, by the way, although better than that imported and cheaper too, is still dear in proportion to what they ought to purchase it at.

About Honolulu, not only at Waikiki but in Nuuanu valley and at Palama and Kalihi abundance of excellent hay ought to be produced for all the animals kept in town, besides abundant pasturage for all those kept in the vicinity including the dairies which supply the town with milk. As it is, those who keep horses in town pay for native hay (when they can get it) one cent per pound, while those who are unable to purchase are obliged to pay for the California straw from one cent and three quarters to two cents per pound for it. One costs twenty dollars per ton of two thousand pounds, while the other costs from thirty-five to forty dollars for the same amount. The former is sufficient food for any horse which is not too much used, while the latter in almost every instance, where it is used, is cut up and mixed with grain and is fed for very much the same purpose that chickens eat gravel, namely, to help digest the food that really sustains and (if they get enough of it) fattens them.

When we reflect upon the fact that these Islands have, in times past, not only produced abundance of oats, but wheat enough to supply the local demand with a considerable surplus for export, it seems strange that we should now be dependent upon a foreign and very expensive market for supplies. We have seen a very fair crop of oats grown on the plains of Kulaokahua, between Honolulu and Waikiki, and every body knows that excellent wheat and oats have been raised at Makawao, Maui. On the former place, it is to be acknowledged that to depend upon the production of good crops, is not certain and perhaps may be considered as hopeless, but in the latter locality nothing but the apathy and want of enterprise of the people prevents our getting our full supply of cheap and good food for animals from that locality, and that too to the profit of the agriculturist. It seems that one year of unusual drought, which is usually accompanied with incursions of worms and insects, which add no little to the difficulty of raising cerials in this country, is sufficient to discourage the native and foreign farmer alike, most effectually, in their efforts. One failure seems to be of more weight with them than a half a dozen years of success, preferring, as they do, after one failure to let their lands go fallow, and sitting down themselves, despondent, to manfully trying it again with a fair chance of success. Let us hope that those interested will bestir themselves and secure the community not only against the necessity of importing straw, but that of importing anything whatever from any foreign country, to feed the animals which we can feed better and cheaper ourselves.

WE publish, by request, the Act of 1865 amending Section 240 of the Civil Code which relates to the impounding of animals found grazing in the streets of Honolulu. Many people appear to be ignorant of the law, and its publication is requested in order that every one may have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with its requirements, and be warned not to permit their animals to run at large in the streets of the city, at the peril of having them impounded. Just think of it! What man or woman with proper self respect would ride a horse which had been redeemed from the pound! or what fond mother would feed her offspring from the milk of the animal which had been on short commons at Paua for a week, more or less—Bah! none of them:

"SECTION 1. That Section 240 of the Civil Code be, and the same is hereby amended, by adding to it the follwing paragraph:

The Governor of Oahu is hereby empowered to cause all cattle, horses, mules, hogs, and asses, allowed to graze on the public roads of the City of Honolulu, and the environs mauka as far as the place known as Kanoniakapueo, to be impounded; and the owner of such animal or animals shall forfeit and pay for the recovery of the same the fee of fifty cents, required by Section 233 of the Civil Code, for each animal so impounded; and if the owner or owners do not claim such estrays and pay the pound fees, it shall be lawful for the Pound Master to sell such estrays at public auction, after complying with the regulations of Section 237 of the Civil Code.

Approved this 10th day of Jan'y, A. D. 1865."

The Trip of the Kilauea.

MR. EDITOR:

At your request, I take pleasure in giving a brief account of the trip of the Kilauea to Ocean Island, for the relief of the crew of the U. S. S. Saginaw, wrecked on that Island. By direction of the Minister of the Interior, I assumed charge of the expedition on Monday the 26th of December, and as you are aware, sailed on the afternoon of that day. During the first four days we experienced very light winds, so light in fact that the speed of the vessel was considerably retarded for the want of a proper draft in the furnaces. On the night of 31st December, we took strong trades which freshened by Sunday, January 1st into a severe N. E. gale, with thick weather and rain. On the night of January 2d the vessel was hove to for twelve hours with the view of sighting Midway Island. I had been unable on account of the thick weather to obtain meridian observations for the two days previous, and therefore, although aware by my reckoning that we could not be a great distance from the Island, was unable to define its exact position. On the morning of the 3d, the weather being favorable, I found by observation that I was to the leeward of Midway Island, and being anxious to reach Ocean Island that day, the vessel was immediately headed for the latter Island. We were, on this day, so unfortunate as to be unable to obtain a meridian altitude, and at two o'clock P. M. by double altitudes, found ourselves twelve miles to the Northward of the Island. The course was at once changed for the Island, at 3.45 P. M. sighted the breakers on the reef which surrounds the Island. The next object sighted was the flag-staff which had been erected by the crew of the Saginaw, the Island being so low that it was not visible from the masthead until long after the surf and flag-staff were seen. At half past four we had reached sufficiently near the Island, and as the anchorage was some five miles along the reef from where the vessel approached, I thought it prudent to lay off until morning—having in the meantime communicated with those on the Island by dipping the flag and firing rockets to assure them that we had come to their relief. On the morning of the next day, (4th of January) we anchored at the mouth of the lagoon, (a boat from the Island having previously come off to the vessel.) After sounding for some distance around the vessel, from a boat, to assure myself of the safety of the anchorage, I went on shore, finding every one there fortunately well, and rejoiced is hardly the expression for the state of their feelings for the timely relief. I found them on rations of one ounce of flour or beans, and seal-meat, or sea-fowl—albatross—besides the few fish they were able to catch in the lagoon. During the 4th and 5th we were engaged in taking the crew and their baggage, stores, &c., on board. The articles saved from the wreck of the vessel were not considered by Capt. Sicard or myself as of sufficient value to warrant the detention which would be necessary in shipping them.

On the 5th, as the last boats were coming off from the Island, the schooner Kona Packet arrived. None of the stores were transferred from her, as there was amply sufficient on board of the steamer. Capt. Sicard directed the Captain to return to Honolulu.

On the evening of the 5th we got under way from Ocean Island, and being uncertain of the quantity of coal necessary for the return trip, thought it expedient to take a quantity on board at Midway Island, where we arrived on the morning of the 6th. During that day and the following, with the assistance of the Saginaw's crew, we were enabled to get forty tons of coal on board. Fortunately we were able to leave on the evening of the 7th, as I was assured by those who had lived on the Island that the strong westerly wind which we experienced the next morning, would have kept us there for at least a week. Our passage from Midway Island was extremely pleasant, having had favorable winds and good weather. We sighted Kauai at 11 A. M., on the 13th, and reached Honolulu at 4:30 P. M., on the 14th, having made the passage from Midway Island in seven days, and the whole voyage in nineteen, passing over a distance of 2,350 miles, and being detained at Ocean and Midway Islands four days. The average speed on the voyage was six and half knots. The best day's run was 230 miles.

Yours, truly, THOS. LONG.

MR. EDITOR: After the short analysis I have made of the main points contained in the Imperial vindication of the capitulation of Sedan. I now relate the no less interesting explanations given to Mons. Tachard, an envoy of the French Republic at Brussels, by the mysterious individual who, under the name of Regnier, went for General Bourbaki, who was at Metz, with the view of taking him to the Empress Eugenia, in England, for certain political purposes. Regnier called in the early part of November on Mons. Tachard, in order to exonerate himself, as he said, of the charge that he had played the part of a Prussian agent in that intrigue. He is an old man, of a gentlemanly and prepossessing appearance, of a cultivated mind, rather inclined to mysticism. According to his version of the affair, it was a spontaneous and patriotic idea which he had conceived for putting an end to the war by re-establishing the Empire, for the sake of the Prince Imperial, under the regency of either the Empress, his mother, or of Marshal Bazaine, whose army was to leave Metz, with the consent of Prussia, and go into camp in a neutralized province, where would be convoked and assembled the old legislative bodies, or a "Constituante," to agree upon and sign terms of peace.

This plan being in his mind, and starting from the conviction that Prussia, at that time, was almost as desirous as France herself of a speedy termination of hostilities, equally ruinous to both parties, Regnier asked an audience from Count von Bismarck, who unhesitatingly entered into his views, and gave him the necessary passports for Metz and England. Having solicited and obtained an interview with the Empress, Regnier laid his plans before her for consideration, but she evinced a decidedly marked disapproval of the whole matter. Baffled in that quarter, the enterprising politician addressed himself to Marshal Bazaine, who did not show the same reluctance, but encouraged him in his idea, and sent, at his request, the renowned General Bourbaki, one of the former favorites of the Tuileries, to try to convince Her Majesty of the feasibility and opportunity for making peace. But in the meanwhile reflection had only increased the aversion of the noble exile to the scheme, and the consequence was that General Bourbaki, who was not favorably disposed towards Regnier, met with a complete failure in the mission confided to him by his Commander-in-Chief, and which he had unwillingly accepted. In no way daunted by this unfavorable turn of circumstances, Regnier left General Bourbaki, and repaired to Count von Bismarck, and finally managed to establish direct communication between the Prussian Minister and Marshal Bazaine. The object to be gained was to re-constitute the Empire and a Regency, without the assistance of the Empress. The scheme was not without many great difficulties, and it took a long time before it was fairly started. The greatest obstacle was that, although Bazaine was willing to agree to conditions of surrender for his own army, he persistently declined to enter into any arrangement that included the garrison of Metz, which would have continued to defend the city. On the other hand, General von Moltke and Prince Frederick Charles, (Commander of the German troops before Metz,) insisted that the city should capitulate before allowing the army of Bazaine to leave. In the midst of these complications, Mr. von Bismarck, who, it appears, was really anxious to terminate the sad struggle, persuaded the King of Prussia to accept Marshal Bazaine's proposals. But at the moment when everything seemed to be satisfactorily settled, the plan was frustrated by a telegraphic error. Mr. von Bismarck had telegraphed to Bazaine: "See Prince Frederick Charles, and he will let you pass with the army which is *under* Metz." But the telegram delivered to Bazaine read, "with the army *in* Metz." "No!" Bazaine exclaimed, "I will not surrender a place still having provisions and ammunition enough to defend itself," and he dismissed Prince Frederick Charles' messenger, who seemed pleased at this turn in the affair, which led Regnier to suppose that the Prince might have intentionally altered the sense of Mr. von Bismarck's telegram, in order to gain the honor of forcing Bazaine to capitulate. This honor he acquired soon after, for Bazaine was obliged to surrender, forced thereto partly by necessity and partly with the view of preserving the lives of his soldiers, that they might, at the end of the war, be restored to their country.

Regnier, with his ardent desire of restoring peace, at whatever cost, formed the project of obtaining from Prussia the return of a sufficient number of prisoners to establish a Regency in some part of France. For this purpose he went to Wilhelmshohe, but was unsuccessful in his attempts to gain an audience with the Emperor, and from thence returned to M. Tachard, to inform that gentleman of his second failure, declaring, at the same time, that it opened his eyes to the truth, and that he should hereafter adhere more closely to the Republican feelings which he had cherished for many years, but which, during the last few years, he had put aside, as the Imperial form of government seemed to realize the best form of government for France. Mons. Tachard thanked the worthy citizen for his proffered services, and before he left was made acquainted with the several incidents of the strange adventure, the truth of which was sustained by original letters and other reliable vouchers. The full particulars of this episode will soon be published, but I am pleased thus to be able to give you an outline of the daring scheme.

These interesting particulars explain, to a certain degree, Marshal Bazaine's conduct, and also why he did not make any serious attempt, soon after the capitulation of Sedan, to break through the iron belt by which he was surrounded. He was, probably, aware of the overtures for peace made by King William to Napoleon, the terms of which were the dismantling of the Eastern fortresses and a war indemnity of two milliards of francs,—an offer which, *unhappily*, Napoleon did not feel himself sufficiently justified in accepting. Bazaine inferred from it that peace was sure to be concluded, on this basis, with the Empress or with himself, and he did not wish to sacrifice an army with which he might play the part of an umpire—a part which he desired to play, prompted by ambition as well as by patriotism, for the indications of anarchy noticeable in Lyons, Marseilles, and other Southern cities, may have induced him to fear the total disorganization of the whole country. It was a blamable calculation in a military point of view, as a Commander-in-Chief should think of the honor of his flag before any thing else. The sense of military duty is easily obliterated when in contact with politics, and there may yet be found some extenuation for the accusations brought against the Marshal. Before condemning his conduct, it is only fair to wait for the explanations which he has promised to publish in answer to the violent attack made against him by M. de Valcourt, one of his staff officers during the campaign. Whatever construction may be put upon his plans, it is but justice to say that he gave evident proofs of great personal bravery, and even of daring boldness, during the siege of Metz, and that it was impossible for him to escape his fate in the latter part of the campaign, after he had failed to seize upon the opportunity of breaking through the iron circle before it was immovably riveted on his fine army, thus doomed to an unprofitable and inglorious surrender. Yours. *.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN Islands. In the matter of the Estate of Manuel Silva of Honolulu, deceased. Before Mr. Justice Wilcoxson, in Chambers.

On reading and filing the petition of Mele Ana (widow of deceased), praying that Frank Silva may be appointed administrator of the estate of her late husband, Manuel Silva, of Honolulu, deceased:

It is ordered by the Court, that Thursday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be and the same hereby is appointed for hearing the said petition before the said Justice, at his Chambers, in Honolulu, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and that notice thereof be given by publication of this order in the GAZETTE and AU OKOA newspapers, for three successive weeks previous to said hearing.

H. A. WIDEMANN,
Attest: Justice of the Sup. Court.
WALTER R. SEAL, Dep'y Clerk. 1-3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—In Probate.—In the matter of the Estate of Edward R. Coffin, of Honolulu, deceased.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Edward R. Coffin, deceased, having on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1871, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to James W. Austin, having been filed by James W. Austin.

It is hereby Ordered, That FRIDAY, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, be, and the same is, hereby appointed the time for proving said Will and hearing said application when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary. It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given by the publication hereof, for three successive weeks, in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
Attest: Justice of the Supreme Court.
WALTER R. SEAL, Deputy Clerk.
Honolulu, January 17, 1871. 1 3tc

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of John II, deceased. Before Justice Hartwell, in Chambers.

On reading and filing the petition of Sandford B. Dole, Administrator pro tem., with the will annexed, of the estate of the late John II, deceased, of Honolulu, that his final account as such Administrator may be allowed, and that he may be discharged from the said trust; also, that Letters Testamentary may be issued to J. Komokiehuehu and A. F. Judd, Executors appointed by the said will, and praying for approval by the Court of the claims which have been presented against the said estate.

It is ordered by the Court that FRIDAY, the third (3d) day of February, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be, and the same hereby is, appointed for hearing the said petition, before the said Justice, at his Chambers, in Honolulu, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. It is further ordered that this order be published in the English and Hawaiian languages, in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and AU OKOA newspapers respectively, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein named for said hearing, and that a certified copy thereof be served upon the widow of said deceased.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
Attest: Justice of the Supreme Court.
WALTER R. SEAL, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court.
Honolulu, Jan. 10, 1871. 1-3tc

PACKET LINES.

The North Pacific Transportation Company's

SAN FRANCISCO & HONOLULU LINE.

The Company's Splendid Steamship

MOSES TAYLOR,

R. S. FLOYD, ... Commander,

Will Leave San Francisco
On or about ..... January 15th

Will Leave Honolulu
On or about ..... January 26th

Freight 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.

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

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.

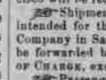
Shipments from Europe and the United States, intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, FREE OF CHARGE, except actual outlay.

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 Steamer 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.

1-3m H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND



The California, New Zealand and Australian Mail Line of Steam Packets.

The Splendid Steamships

WONGA WONGA,
1450 tons ..... Stewart, Com'r,

AND

CITY of MELBOURNE,
1200 tons ..... T. Grainger, Com'r,

Will run regularly between Honolulu and the above ports, connecting at Honolulu with the North Pacific Transportation Co's Steamers.

AGENTS AT—

HONOLULU ..... W. L. GREEN.
AUCKLAND ..... CRUICKSHANK, SMART & CO.
SYDNEY ..... H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.
14 3m

For Kona and Kau.

THE CLIPPER KETCH

LUNALILO,

93 Tons Register, Henry English, Master,
Will run as a regular packet to Kona and Kau.
31-3m DOWSETT & CO., Agents.

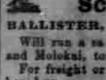
For Kohala, Hawaii.

Schr. Active,

P. MELLISH, ... Master,

Will run as a regular packet to the above ports. For freight or passage apply to
1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

Regular Packet for Molokai.



Schr. Pauahi,

BALLISTER, ... Master,

Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kamakahai and Pukoo. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or
1-3m H. PRENDERGAST, Agent.

THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

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This Company Transacts Business entirely on the

CASH PLAN!

And its $41,000,000 include no Premium Notes, Fancy Stock or other imaginary or questionable Security.

J. R. HELEN,
Special Agent for the Sandwich Islands.

E. P. ADAMS,
Local Agent.

Refers, by Permission, to

His Ex. HENRY A. PEIRCE, Resident Minister of U. S. of America.
J. S. WALKER, Esq., Honolulu.
Messrs. C. R. BISHOP & Co., Bankers, Honolulu.
A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., Honolulu.
52 1me

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BACHELOR OF SCIENCES AND Arts, respectfully begs to inform the public of Honolulu that he is prepared to give lessons in the French, Spanish and Latin languages.

EM. PENARD, B. S. A.
Address Post Office Box 41. 51-3m

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship existing heretofore between Messrs. Samuel Allen Wood and Daniel Munro, as Hotel Keepers, House, Land and General Agents, is this day, 21st December, 1870, dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Samuel Allen Wood to carry on the business and pay all debts contracted by the aforesaid firm, and collect all debts due to the firm to the above date.

S. A. WOOD.
Witness: DANIEL MUNRO.
Honolulu, December, 1879 51-3tc

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ADAMS & WILDER, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. E. P. Adams will continue the business and settle all outstanding accounts.

E. P. ADAMS,
SAM'L G. WILDER.
Honolulu, Dec. 31, 1870.—51-4t

Copartnership Notice.

THE INTEREST of Mr. I. B. PETERSON in our House, ceases this day by mutual consent.

C. BREWER & CO.
Honolulu, Dec. 31, 1870.—51-4t

MR. P. C. JONES, Jr., is a partner in our House from this date.

C. BREWER & CO.
Honolulu, Jan. 1, 1871.—51-4t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of C. L. RICHARDS & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation.

Mr. P. C. Jones, Jr., will liquidate the affairs of the late firm.

C. L. RICHARDS,
(By his Attorney in fact, P. C. Jones, Jr.)
P. C. JONES, Jr.,
ABRAHAM W. PEIRCE.
Honolulu, Dec. 31, 1870.—51-4t

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased the Business, Stock and Good-Will of the late firm of C. L. Richards & Co., have entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a Ship Chandlery and General Commission Business, under the name and style of A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

ABRAHAM W. PEIRCE,
I. B. PETERSON.
Honolulu, Jan. 1, 1871.—51-4t

Received per Latest Arrivals!

FRESH GROCERIES!

Of Every Description,

Suitable for Families, Ships & the Trade

—SUCH AS—

TABLE FRUITS, ASSORTED,
Pie Fruits, assorted,
Fresh Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb tins,
New Salt Salmon,
Bacon,
Dried Beef,
Smoked Beef,

CHEESE, CRACKERS,

Japan and Comet Tea,

Assorted Teas, best quality,

Kerosene Oil, California Syrup,
Westphalia Hams, Sugar Cured Hams,
Fresh Baltimore Oysters,

Fresh Family Flour, in small bags,

Corn Meal, in small bags.
Crushed Sugar,
No. 1 Brown Sugar,
Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel,
Spices, all kinds,
Extract, all kinds,
Fresh Lard,
Currants,

New Table Raisins, Almonds and Walnuts,

KONA HONEY,

Fresh Molokai, Butter!

Scotch Salmon, Cider Vinegar,
Macaroni, Vermicelli,
Hops, Candles,
Polar Oil,

W. K. Lewis' Tomato Ketchup!

COFFEE, ROASTED AND GROUND.

No. 1 Rice, Coolie Rice,
Saloon Bread, in boxes and qr. boxes,
Sardines, half and qr. boxes,
Yeast Powder, Bird Seed,
Pin, Leaf Sugar, etc., etc.

And by every Arrival we shall have Fresh Stock of

ASSORTED CALIFORNIA PRODUCE!

Which we will sell either at Wholesale or Retail, a the Lowest Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Give Us a Call,

JUDD & LAYTON,
50 1me No. 53 Fort Street.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2, 1871, our prices for Iron will be as follows:

HEAVY FLAT BAR IRON
FIVE CENTS PER POUND.

Light & Medium Bar Iron,
FIVE-AND-A-HALF CENTS PER LB.
43 3me

Furnished Rooms
TO LET, at Mrs. T. Thrum's, No. 29 King Street. [49-1ye

STEAM IN THE PACIFIC

1871 1871

THE COMMERCIAL

PERIODICAL AND NEWS AGENCY

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HAVING BEEN FOR TWENTY YEARS established in this city as Agent for the leading American and European

Magazines and Newspapers,

AND

Enjoying the best Facilities for Supplying Subscribers at the Lowest Possible Cost.

The undersigned solicits the continuance of the patronage of his friends and patrons, who will be served with promptness and entire satisfaction, even in the smallest matters.

As the steam line is now established, connecting Honolulu with San Francisco and the Colonies, monthly NEW YORK, *LONDON AND AUSTRALIAN PUBLICATIONS* will be furnished to subscribers

Within 10 to 20 days from the date of publication,

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The Home Journal	3.00
Scientific American	3.00
Boston Weekly Journal	4.00
Boston Weekly Advertiser	5.00
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The New York Nation	3.00
The Gilmore and Round Table	6.00
New York Courier des Etats Unis (French)	6.00
New York Weekly Zeitung (German)	6.00
New York O Novo Mundo (Portuguese, illustrated)	6.00

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

Harper's Illustrated Weekly	5.00
" " Bazar	5.00
Leslie's " Weekly	5.00
" " Zeitung (German)	5.00
" " Chimney Corner	3.00
" " Budget of Fun	1.50
Appleton's Illustrated Journal (monthly parts)	6.00
Boston Every Saturday (monthly parts)	6.00
Hearth and Home (for the family and farm)	4.00
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" " Graphic	14.00
" Weekly Punch	6.00

Miscellaneous Papers.

News of the World, 52 numbers, 25 cents each	3.50
Steamer Bulletin	3.00
The American Agriculturist (monthly)	2.50
Leslie's Budget of Fun (monthly)	2.50
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The Country Gentleman (weekly)	5.00
Rural New Yorker (weekly)	4.00
Army and Navy Journal	8.00

Juvenile Periodicals.

Our Young Folks (monthly)	2.50
The Youth's Companion (weekly)	2.50
Demorest's Young America (monthly)	3.00
The Chicago Little Corporal (weekly)	2.00
The Boston Nursery (monthly)	2.50
Merry's Museum, Boston (monthly)	2.50
Children's Hour (monthly)	2.50

California Periodicals.

San Francisco Weekly Bulletin	6.00
" " Alta	6.00
Sacramento Weekly Union	6.00
San Francisco Commercial Herald	10.00
" " Weekly Pacific	5.00
" " News Letter	5.00
Overland Monthly	3.00
Daily Alta California	20.00
Daily Bulletin	18.00

Religious Papers.

New York Independent (Congregational organ)	4.00
Christian Union (H. W. Beecher's paper)	4.00
Chicago Advance (Congregational)	4.00
Boston Congregationalist	4.00
New York Observer (Presbyterian)	4.00
" " Evangelist "	4.00
" " Tablet (Catholic)	5.00
Boston Pilot (Catholic)	4.00

London Papers.

London Illustrated News	14.00
" Pall Mall Gazette	13.00
" Examiner	13.00
" Evening Mail (tri-weekly Times)	10.00
" Bell's Life	13.00
" Despatch	13.00
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" Lloyd's Weekly Times	10.00
" Weekly Times	10.00
" Satara	4.00

London Monthlies.

London Art Journal	14.00
" Society Magazine	7.00
" Cornhill Magazine	7.00
Belgravia Magazine	7.00
Temple Bar Magazine	7.00
English Society	7.00
All the Year Round, (Dickens' Magazine)	6.00
Blackwood's Monthly	5.00
Chambers' Journal	3.50
Good Words	3.50
London Quarterly	6.00
Westminster Quarterly	6.00
Edinburgh Quarterly	6.00
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American Monthlies.

Littell's Living Age (weekly)	10.00
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Eclectic Magazine	6.00
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Demorest's Monthly	3.00
The Galaxy	5.00
Overland Monthly	3.00
Peterson's Magazine	3.00
Arthur's Lady's Magazine	3.00
Our Young Folks	3.00
Sabbath at Home (Tract Society's Monthly)	4.00

Australian Papers.

The Australasian (weekly)	24.00
The Town and Country Journal	24.00
Melbourne Illustrated News	24.00
The Weekly Sydney Herald	4.00

Devoted Exclusively to Music.

Hitchcock's Magazine	4.00
Peter's Musical Monthly	4.00

Any Periodicals, not in this list, will be ordered at any time, and supplied at cost and charges.

Address H. M. WHITNEY,
Honolulu, 1871. 51 1me

Administrator's Notice.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of the late Peter Smith, of Honolulu, hereby requests all persons to present their claims within six months from the date of this publication, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

W. C. PARKE