HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871.

BY AUTHORITY.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the Hon. A. Fornander to be Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom, in place of Mr. Andrew J. Lawrence, resigned.

Kamehameha, Moiliili, May 12th, 1871.

Propositions will be received at the Foreign Office for the transportation of a number of Japanese to Yokohama, Japan, the number will not be less than 22 or more than 100.

The proposals must be made: First, on the idea that only 22 are to be carried, and separate proposal for each additional passengers over 22.

The passengers to be furnished with full rations according to their customs and habits since they have been in this country, every kind of provision to be of the best description.

CHARLES C. HARRIS,
Foreign Office, May 18, 1871. Minister Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Francis Sevelain has this day been appointed Agent to grant Marriage Licenses on the Island of Niihau. Mr. Moses Kaauhai has been appointed to solemnize the marriages in the same island.

FRED. W. HUTCHISON,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, May 23d, 1871.

Peter R. Treadway, of Lahaina, has this day been appointed an agent for the certifying and taking the acknowledgments of deeds, for the Second Judicial District of the Hawaiian Islands.

THOS. BROWN,
Registrar of Conveyances.

Registrar's Office, Honolulu, May 23d, 1871.

The regular annual examination of the Government Schools of the District of Kona (Honolulu), Island of Oahu, will take place during the ensuing month (June), as follows:

Tuesday, June 13th, at the Mililani School, King St.
Wednesday, " 14th, at the Royal School.
Thursday, " 15th, at the Fort Street School.

CHINESE SCHOOLS.

Monday, June 26th, at Kamoiliili Church, 3 schools.
Tuesday, " 27th, at Kawaiahao " 4 "
Wednesday, " 28th, at " " 3 "
Thursday, " 29th, at " " 4 "

Commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. on each of the above days. The public is invited to attend.

The regular summer vacation of the above schools will extend from the dates above named to Tuesday, August 1, 1871, from which date a new term will commence.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary.

Honolulu, May 9, 1871.

The summer months in Honolulu have always been considered the dull busines season, and to such habit have we come of regarding and speaking of them in this manner that we fail to notice the gradual improvement that is taking place. Formerly when the business of the port was crowded into the few weeks of the fall, when the whalemen came to us from the North, seeking supplies and new outfits, and the exports of the country reached only an insignificant figure, the summer months were dull indeed; they were merely the waiting time to the opening of the season, to be endured partially as affording no chances of gain, or inducement for activity. The business habit then was to dawdle idly during these months, to complain of the dull times and talk about the probable amount of the fall trade, and the rich harvest to be gathered in if the ships should return with large catches.

Times have changed with regard to the business. It is no longer pent up within a few weeks, but is distributed throughout the year, and as a consequence of the increase of the commerce of the port it gives employment to more persons, and with an aggregate of receipts that indicates a progressive prosperity. The winter months have already lost their prestige; they have ceased to be regarded as the most profitable part of the year. Our tradesmen no longer anticipate them as formerly, when the small sales of previous months shall be enlarged to satisfactory figures, and the year be rounded off by a fair showing of gains.

One of the causes of this enlivening of the summer months is the existence of the line of San Francisco steamers to Australia. The arrival and departure from our port of these steamers, with their transfer of passengers and freight, every month, quickens trade to a considerable extent, and breaks the monotonous routine by a pleasant though short excitement. But the activity and stir of the day or two that the steamers are in port is not the only spur that they give to business, and is not the only benefit that they bring to our shores. The loading here of a thousand tons of coal per month, and the supplying of other requirements of the vessels, are things to be done regularly and constantly. We are just beginning to feel the impulse of the new ideas regarding the Pacific as a route for travel and commerce. This Australian line is but the precursor of others that will soon traverse the waters of this great ocean. No retrograde movement is likely to occur, for Eastern enterprise is now resolutely bent upon spanning the Continent of America with railroads, and the Isthmus of Darien with a ship canal, in the belief that the goods and trade of the Orient will pass over them to the United States and Europe. It is believed that goods and passengers of the countries in and bordering upon this ocean can be diverted through these new routes to the great centres of trade. We notice that the Northern Pacific Railroad, having its terminus at Portland, and the Southern Pacific Railroad, terminating at San Diego, are both being rapidly constructed and pushed ahead with vigorous determination. These roads, when finished, by competing with each other and with the Central Pacific Railroad will bring the charges for transportation to the lowest figure consistent with the actual cost; while new business and travel will spring up by reason of the facilities at hand to accommodate it.

Pertinent to this is the idea that is springing up and becoming popular just now with tourists and pleasure-seeking traders, to take a run across the continent on the railroad instead of going to Europe. Arrangements are made so that parties can charter their own car, to be taken up or left at any station upon the road by the regular trains at the pleasure of the tourists. In addition to the regular tickets a Pullman car, at a cost of $75, and a sleeping car, at $250, constitutes the outfit of these parties, and with these comfortable cars for eating and lodging places, the excursionists can be as "jolly under the circumstances" at any point where they may choose to stop upon the wide expanse of the unsettled continent, as in their own city homes.

We are inclined to believe that the travel across the continent will, in time, reach colossal proportions, and as the public on this side of the world and the other, become familiarized with these railroads, that they will become favorite routes for passengers, and will attract their full share of the world's travelers. The restless crowd, poured out from the ears of the cities on the Pacific Coast, will not all be content to stop, but pursuing its way across this ocean upon steamers, will seek new excitement in visiting countries heretofore considered beyond the reach of convenient travel.

Without doubt, we shall reap a benefit from the opening up and developing of these routes across this ocean, and there are those who see a splendid future in store for us; but we do not choose to indulge in visions. We are content to note that business prospects in Honolulu are improving somewhat, and that the summer months of this year at least, are not likely to be wretchedly dull or utterly devoid of business activity.

It has been frequently said in past years that Honolulu is retrograding in business prosperity, and every year is supposed by some to bring about a duller season than has preceded it. Croakers by nature, and those who are not croakers, unless circumstances, as they consider, force them into croaking, are of late years somewhat loud in their lamentations over the apparent decay of the business prosperity of the town. It is generally felt that if our streets are not full of people and our harbor not full of foreign ships, that business must be going to ruin, and that there must soon come a crash in Nuuanu street, and consequently in all the other streets of the town, which will involve everybody in ruin. Now it is a good thing to be cautious, and to watch the decay or increase of business. Everyone engaged in mercantile pursuits must do so if he hopes to prosper.

It is quite as injurious to the prosperity of the merchant or trader to be too despondent as it is to be too sanguine. Because, heretofore, people have been accustomed to reap golden harvests during the shipping seasons which there is little hope of their reaping hereafter, is no sign that all chance of success and prosperity has failed. The steady demands of the agricultural districts are more than a compensation for the change; while they give a steady and uninterrupted business which leads to moderation and economy. The former two or three months of active and remunerative business unquestionably led many into excess and extravagance which tended to neutralize the profits of what was called "the season." At the present time, it requires constant care to do in the year the same profitable business which was done at that time in probably three months in the Fall and two months of the Spring—the business of the balance of the year being comparatively nothing. The Summer was a season of rest, or dissipation, and many of those who had profited largely from their trade during the "busy season," found themselves at the end of the "dull season" in about the same condition in which they commenced, or, rather, in no better condition to enlarge their business than when they commenced it in the first place. Certainly, there were exceptions to this rule, but it would appall any old resident if he were to sit down and enumerate all those who partook of this spasmodic prosperity and who have left the world poor, or who are still wandering about it in needy circumstances. It is, therefore, a matter of congratulation to see so many evidences of a general prosperity in the way of improvements in buildings, public and private, as are now going on in Honolulu. The stagnation of business, or the general progress and prosperity of a town is generally shown, in all places, by the number and importance of the buildings which are being erected. This being the case, Honolulu, at present, indicates a prosperity which has not been equaled for the past ten years. More buildings are now being erected here than have been erected during any one of the past ten years.

Among the most notable of the improvements being made in town at present, are the Hotel, which is being erected by public subscription, in the old Hooper premises on Hotel Street, and a fine brick store by J. T. Waterhouse, one of our most enterprising and successful merchants, on the site of his old Bee Hive store on Queen Street. This building will be, when finished, one of the most substantial and sightly structures, as well as one of the best-arranged places of business in Honolulu for wholesale and jobbing purposes, to which it will be devoted. Besides these, improvements in old buildings are being made, and other new ones are being erected in different parts of the town.

All this shows that although the business of the year is not crowded within the space of four or five months, still it is not less, or if less, still not so much so but that our merchants and business men are prosperous, or at least those who have had sufficient foresight and tact to change their business from the occasional and profitable supply of the transient and uncertain visits of foreign ships to the constant and certain supply of the wants of domestic demands.

A New Use for Sweet Potatoes.

As the sweet potato can be cultivated here to an unlimited extent, the following, which we take from an exchange, will be interesting to our readers:

"The sweet potato, used in various forms as an esculent, in making bread, as a substitute for coffee, in the brewing of beer, as well as for fattening farm animals, is now beginning to be used in making a syrup far surpassing that of the beet, and even of the sorghum, in delicacy of flavor, while the yield is much more abundant. The average product of a bushel of sweet potatoes—the yam variety being preferred—is alleged to be over two gallons, and as the average yield per acre, on poor, sandy soil, is from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty bushels, the product must necessarily be from three hundred to three hundred and fifty gallons of syrup. This must open, in the view of the piney woods agriculturist, a new and most profitable industry, one man, with a mule, being able to cultivate at least fifteen acres in potatoes. The residium, after the juice has been extracted, is pronounced a valuable food either for man or beast."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor:—I admire the *Advertiser's* correspondent's ("Woden") manly and straight-forward declaration that it is no disgrace to him, in his opinion, to be considered a "sniffling Puritan," although for myself I would much prefer that if people persisted in calling me a Puritan, they would leave the prefix "sniffling" off. I really do not consider that part of the epithet at all complimentary; "on the contrary, quite the reverse." Puritanism of itself, as exemplified by the early New Englanders of that creed, was certainly not the most "rosy" kind of faith. It was rather dark and sombre, and its devotees were about as much given to intolerance and persecution as any sect in power in those persecuting days. In the land of their self-exile, they professed to establish the principles of perfect freedom in religious belief. Every person was at liberty to worship God and have his own opinion of the great scheme of salvation, as Irving says, "PROVIDED EVERY PERSON THOUGHT AS THEY DID"! Now as, unfortunately, many people did not hold their exact opinions on this most important and greatest of all themes, considerable difficulty arose, and not a little persecution followed in consequence, which was probably all right, because you know, Mr. Editor, that they planted the tree of liberty and religious toleration there. It is a glorious fact that that tree still flourishes on that sacred soil, and that the Puritans, particularly the "sniffling" ones, are as rigid in their views of the proprieties of life, and are as fully convinced of the total error and depravity of all who do not believe as they do, as were their forefathers several centuries ago.

But this has nothing to do with the subject in hand. It is said that the fact that the steamers happen to come here on Sunday, and that the urgent and important mission upon which they are bent renders it necessary to coal on that day. Two millions of people are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the mails by these steamers. Whether it is Sunday or Monday, if the vessel is at sea, they expect her to make her twelve knots an hour, and if she happens to stop at any way port on either of the seven days of the week, they expect her to make immediate preparation to proceed on her voyage. So far as the evil example of steamers coaling on Sunday is concerned, it is a fact that a very great majority of the most quiet and exemplary of our people do not know anything about, except what they hear from such moral spies as "Woden." It is with them, in fact, a parallel case with the man who complained to his neighbor that the latter's children bathed in the river, much to the annoyance of the complainant's family; and when told that the annoyance could not be great, because the river was a mile away, exclaimed: "Yes, I know that; but then my family has a spy-glass!" It is sometimes a wonder to me that the sun shines on Sunday, and that plants grow, and that all nature does not come to the standstill, according to the apparent notions of people like "Woden"—it would seem to be the proper thing for them to do. It would seem particularly to be highly proper for all vessels at sea on that day to furl their sails and put out their flies.

Some idea of the immense tariff levied upon the imports into the United States may be gathered from the following statement from the Sacramento *Union*, regarding the customs duties paid at the Custom House in New York. Sometimes the simple 10 per cent. duties levied here upon most imports are complained of, but we imagine if our merchants, and consequently the people at large, were obliged to pay from 35 to 47 *per cent.* on the importation of necessaries, they would have much more cause of complaint than they have at present.

"The gross value of imports at the port of New York for the week ending April 1st was $12,000,000. At that average for the year the gross value of imports would be $624,000,000. In 1869 the total imports were $417,300,000; last year $50,000,000 more. The increase this year over last will probably be $130,000,000. In 1869 the customs receipts were $206,000,000, or 47 per cent. of the gross imports. In 1870 the receipts were about 45 per cent. of the imports. This year the per cent. of customs receipts will be not less than 35. At that rate the total receipts could not fall below $210,000,000. These look like impossible figures since the reductions in duties made by the Forty-first Congress, are estimated at a total of $30,000,000; but they will turn out to be rather under than over the mark if the imports for the year average with those of the week ending April 1st; and in that case the total receipts of revenue from all sources will be more for the current than for the last fiscal year. Of course there will be nothing done at this session toward reforming the tariff, and existing duties will run at least to January 1, 1872."

Although the press and the public generally commend the verdict of guilty rendered by the jury in the case of Mrs. Fair, recently tried in San Francisco for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, Emily Pitt Stevens, proprietor and editress of the *Pioneer*, the woman's rights paper published in San Francisco, takes an entirely different view of the case. She closes a lengthy article in defense of Mrs. Fair, as follows:

"The verdict of murder in the first degree took the public by surprise and overwhelmed many with astonishment. Of course the interested class, their friends, and the press hailed the verdict with emotions of unconcealed delight.

"It does not seem possible that the jury, which embraced many apparently intelligent men, could have been swayed by the wordy deluge of golden sentences, and a patch work of poetical odds and ends, sprinkled with bold declarations and unwarranted assumptions of the District Attorney, which some people denominate eloquence. If such were the fact, then the suggestion of the Judge, that the jury should be exempt, by legislative action, from the further performance of jury duty should, for the sake of justice, become a law. For four weeks the jury had been imprisoned, that it might not be acted upon by outside influence, and yet the District Attorney was allowed by the Court to pipe in the ears of the jury the assumption that the public expected and demanded Mrs. Fair's conviction and punishment for murder in the first degree.

"If Mrs. Fair were not one of the enslaved class and in duress for any other than insurrectionary action against the old-time usages of this large, influential and wealthy class of masculine free-lovers, who regard the keeping of mistresses as one of their inherited prerogatives and the crowning excellence of our civilization, there is no doubt but she would have a new trial granted her. But the unexpected verdict has inspired the interested class with fresh courage, and its organ, the press, with a determination to persevere to the last in its war upon the doomed woman.

"If Mrs. Fair is not punished, this army of free lovers, composed of lawyers, doctors, merchants, bankers and millionaires, who dwell in princely palaces, will have no guarantee, while in the prosecution of their lawful pursuits, that their miserable lives will be safe from the weaponed hands of their deceived and brutalized paramours. But if these filthy and hypocritical free lovers can succeed, through the influence of their money and their numerous arts, in hanging Mrs. Fair, then the debauched victims of their lust will be inspired with a wholesome fear. Hence we may expect that the demand for a new trial will meet with the most determined opposition in both the District and Supreme Courts. Will the industrious and moral portion of our people allow this demoralizing and corrupting class, whose personal presence, unfortunately for the cause of justice, is unseen in this thrilling tragedy, to further poison the fountain of public morals and social purity, by consenting to the judicial murder of this woman, without a word of protest? The end is not yet. The future is big with great events. Wise and glorious are those who have the penetrating vision to see the right, and the courage for its vindication."

THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, costiveness, bowel-fever, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomachs or bowels. In all diseases it is of primary importance to set the stomach right. These Pills are purifiers, alteratives, and strengtheners of the stomach. They may be taken under any circumstances. Though powerfully toxic, and satisfactorily aperient, they act mild in their operation, and beneficial to the whole system.

Weakness, and Debility, Nervous Irritability.

The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the blood and fluids generally is like a charm in dispelling low spirits, and inducing cheerfulness. Their general sanative qualities will fit them for a domestic medicine, particularly for females of all ages and periods of life. They never betray any disagreeable irritating qualities; they quickly eject all impurities from the system, and regulate every function of the body, giving wonderful tone and energy to weak and debilitated persons, while they brace and strengthen the nervous system in a most extraordinary manner.

To Regain Health, Strength and Vigor.

Whatever persons find themselves in that state termed a "little out of health," and there are so many cases at work to shorten life, it is necessary that Holloway's Pills, the finest purifier of the blood ever known, should be at once taken, as they not only fill with solids and fluids of all morbid matter, but regulate all the vital actions, and strengthen the frame in a most extraordinary manner.

Old Coughs, Colds and Asthmatical Affections.

These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectually twice a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping these parts covered with the preparation, are one of the most effective remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, bronchitis, and influenza. These remedies tranquilize the hurried breathing, sooth the irritated air-tubes, and assist in dislodging the phlegm which clogs up the air passages. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient in not only relieving old settled coughs and colds, but asthma of many years standing, and even when the patients were in so bad a state as not able to lie down on their beds lest they should be choked by phlegm.

Derangement and Distension of the Bowels, Flatulency, Diarrhœa and Dysentery

Any symptoms of the above complaints should be immediately met by appropriative doses of these pills, according to the printed directions; delay may be followed by disastrous consequences. These Pills are a portable remedy for all the ailments of the alimentary canal, they secure the thorough digestion of the food, and act most kindly on the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. As a household medicine they are unrivalled, and should always be on hand.

Very Important, Of Costiveness Beware.

Rarely but little notice is taken of costiveness, yet, at certain periods, it is a sure sign that danger is near. All who are seized with apoplexy and paralysis, have previously suffered from costiveness. In the former case, the blood flies to the head; a small vein is ruptured on the brain, and we know the rest. Let wives counsel their husbands, and husbands their wives, never to go to bed a second night, if the bowels have not been properly moved during the day, particularly if they feel heavy and drowsy. A few gentle doses of these fine Pills will regulate the circulation of the blood, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known to the world for the following Diseases:

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fever of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Stone and Gravel,
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headache	Tic-Doloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumors
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 12qt., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 16s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

18 J. T. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

United States, New Zealand
AND
AUSTRALIA
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE!

For San Francisco!
STEAMSHIP
MOSES TAYLOR
WILL LEAVE
For the above Port on or about June 5.

FOR AUCKLAND
And Other Ports in New Zealand.
The Steamship
NEVADA!
WILL LEAVE FOR THE
Above Ports on or about June 6th
CONNECTING
With Steamers for Sydney and Melbourne.
For freight or passage apply to
18 3t H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

The Steamers of the U. S., N. Z. and A. Mail Steamship Line
Will Leave San Francisco for Honolulu,
AS FOLLOWS:

May	24th	August	16th
June	21st	September	13th
July	19th	October	11th

The public will have timely notice of the dates of departure from Honolulu for San Francisco, Ports in New Zealand and Australia, and all further particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Passengers

Can be booked at Honolulu to San Francisco, Omaha, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Liverpool, at low rates, which will remain in force until Dec. 31, 1871; also, to Auckland and other ports in New Zealand, Sydney, N. S. W., and Melbourne.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
18 tf Agents.

The Equitable
LIFE
ASSURANCE
Society
OF THE UNITED STATES,
NO. 120,
Broadway, N. Y.

President---W. D. ALEXANDER.
Vice-Presidents---HENRY B. HYDE.
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Secretary---SAMUEL BORROWE.
Actuary---GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.

Assets, March 1st, 1871, Fifteen Millions!
Annual Income, Seven Millions Five Hundred Thousand!
Surplus, One Million Five Hundred Thousand, beyond what is required for reserve.

Purely Mutual
All Cash
Annual Dividends.

Dividends Paid at the End of the FIRST and every succeeding year.
Sum Assured, New Business, as per official returns, $51,021,111.

LOSSES PAID
During January---$2,000 and over.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AM'T of POLICY	AM'T PAID FIRST AND DIVIDEND.
David N Beebe	Bethel, Conn.	$5,000	$3,189.63
		1,000	1,126.24
John Simpkins	New York	5,000	5,516.89
Charles Gould	New York	5,000	5,560.50
Ed W Baldwin	New York	25,000	25,000.00
M T Landon	South Hero, Vt.	2,000	2,000.00
Geo B Doolittle	Painesville, Ohio	2,000	2,000.00
Geo H Hoppock	Charlestown, S C	10,000	16,111.07
Fred H Sprague	Salisbury, N C	10,000	10,000.00
Jas W Minrose	Hale County, Ala	10,000	10,000.00
John W Shaffer	Freeport, Ill.	5,000	5,014.58
John P Glass	Hopkinsville, Ky	10,000	10,117.27
John J Penfield	Toledo, Ohio	5,000	5,059.47
D Beltzhoover	Mobile, Ala.	5,000	5,056.85
Geo H Work	Mobile, Ala.	10,000	12,187.45

The undersigned will be happy to furnish such further information connected with Life Insurance as may be required, and particularly as to the form of policy best suited to an applicant.

M. RAPLEE,
Agent.

Honolulu, May 9th, 1871. 17-tf

MERCHANDISE, &C.

H. HACKFELD & CO
Offer for Sale,
BY THE
Hawaiian Bark 'KA MOI,'
From London.
THE FOLLOWING
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS
Selected with Great Care
FOR THIS MARKET
CONSISTING OF

ENGLISH PRINTS, Fancy Lilac, & Mourning,
Saxony Prints, Twilled chintz Prints,
Fancy Muslins, Victoria Lawns, mosquito netting,
Superior black Cobourg, black Alpaca,
French Merinos and Crape, woolen dress Goods,
Black and blue Broad Cloth,
Italian Cloths,
White Moleskins,
White Drills,
White Duck,
Black Haircloth,
White Shirting and Longcloth,
Turkey Red Cloth,
Brown and Blue Cotton Drills, heavy
Brown and Blue Cotton, Ticking,
Blue Denims, very heavy,
Blankets, large size assorted colors,
Bleached Linen Sheeting,
Blue Alhambra Red Quilts,
White Red Quilts,
Fine Linen Imperials,
White Linen & Cotton Turkey Towels,
Superior Linen Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Turkey Red & Yellow Hd'kfs.
Plain White Flannel,
Blue Twilled Saxony Flannel,
White Merino Socks,
Grey Mixed Socks,
Ladies' White Hose,
Fancy Damask Table Covers,
Black Silk Neckties,
Fancy Alpaca Blouses,
Fine Linen Bosom Shirts,
White Cotton Shirts,
Fancy Calico Shirts,
Hickory Shirts
Heavy Merino Under Shirts,
Silk I'm'it. Under Shirts,
Brown Cotton Under Shirts,
Turkey Red Suspenders,
Black Silk Umbrellas,
Black Silk Elastics,
Blue Cotton Thread,
Woolen & Cotton Girths,
Feather Duster,
Boiled Linseed Oil,
White Zinc Paint,
Ground White Lead, Red Ochre,
and Venetian Red,
Burlaps, Sail Twine,
Scotch Hemp Canvas,
Russia Duck, light & heavy,
Bright Fencing Wire,
Hoop Iron, from ½ in. to 1½ in.
Tinned Saucepans with Covers,
Rabbits Metal,
Galvanized Gas Pipes, ¾ to ½ in.
Galvanized Iron Buckets and Tubs,
Cabin Lamps and Lanterns,
C. C. Iron with brass guards,
Fine Pocket Knives and Steel Scissors,
Crushed Sugar,
French Chocolate,
French Peas au naturel,
Malaga and Sultana Raisins,
Currants in Jars,
Salad Oil,
Codliver Oil,
Curry Powder,
Essences of Shield Almonds,
Liverpool Salt,
Sausages in Tins,
Wiltshire Loaf Cheese,
Dutch Loaf Cheese,
Malt Vinegar in Demijohns and Barrels,
Cream of Tartar,
Seed Biscuits,
Gin in Baskets and Boxes,
Rum in Barrels,
India Coops & Co., Ale,
Claret in Boxes,
Rhine Wine,
Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,
Danville Irish Whiskey,
Manila Horse Rope,
Stockholm Tar,
Pitch in half Barrels,
Portland Cement,
Fire Bricks square and arch,
Blacksmith Coal,
Muntz Yellow Metal and Composition Nails,
Best Rifle Powder in ¼ lb Tins,
1,000 bbls New Oil Casks,
700 Tons West Hartley Steam Coal. 2-1m

WHALE AND SPERM OIL
For Sale in Quantities to Suit,
1 by H. HACKFELD & CO.

American Mess Beef,
AMERICAN Mess Pork—In bond, and for sale by [1] HOLLES & CO.

Cotton Duck,
FROM NO. 1 TO 10.
Cotton Sail Twine, Assorted Sizes.
For Sale by [17] HOLLES & CO.

RED SALMON, in barrels—A small lot of not very good quality, but as good as the average that is for sale about town. Call at
2 HOLLES & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM KNOX of Wailuku, Maui, deceased.—Circuit Judge of 2nd Judicial District, Hawaiian Islands in Chambers.

On reading and filing the petition of Thos. W. Everett, Administrator of the Estate of the late William Knox, of Wailuku, Maui, praying that his final account as such Administrator may be allowed, that an order of distribution of the balance of funds in his hands be decreed, and that he may be discharged from said trust.

It is ordered that THURSDAY, the 29th day of June, 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 Circuit Judge at his Chambers in Lahaina, 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 Hawaiian Gazette and Au Oia newspapers for three successive weeks previous to said hearing.

ABRAHAM FORNANDER,
Circuit Judge 2nd Judicial District, H. I.
Dated Honolulu, May 22, 1871. 19-3t

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MOSES FULLER, of North Kohala, Hawaii, deceased.

Proper application having been made to the undersigned for the appointment of William Macomber as Administrator to the Estate of Moses Fuller, of North Kohala, Hawaii, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that MONDAY, July 3d, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at Pololu, is the time and place appointed for hearing said application and any objections that may be made thereto.

CHARLES F. HART,
Circuit Judge 3d J. C.
S. Kona, Hawaii, May 12, 1871. 19-3t

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of HENRY WEEKS, Sr., late of Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii, deceased.

Proper application having been made to the undersigned by Henry Weeks, Jr., for letters of administration on the estate of the late Henry Weeks, Sr.; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Saturday, June 17th, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in Kona, Island of Hawaii, is the time and place appointed for hearing said application, and any objections that may be made thereto.

CHARLES FREDERICK HART,
Circuit Judge 3d Jud. Circuit.
South Kona, Hawaii, April 22, 1871. 17-3t

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A Sup'r Ass't of Stationery,
Water Lined Note Paper,
White Ruled Note Paper,
White Ruled Laid Leaf, Letter and Bill Paper,
White, Buff and Amber and Letter and Note Envelopes,
Payson's Indelible, and Carter's Copying Ink,
Artists' & Book-keepers' Flexible Rulers,
Smith & Wesson's Pistols & Cartridges,
Hair Belts, Stirrups & Leathers,
Spanish Twist, Compets and Bridles,
Oak Belting, Street Brooms,
Wood Faucets, Lamp Black,
Italian Packing Lace Leather.

Paints, Oils, &c.
White Zinc & Lead, in 1, 2 & 25 lb containers
Paris and Chrome Green,
Chrome Yellow, Umber, Sienna,
Patent Dryer, Vermilion,
Whiting Prussian, Blue, Stubbers of Putty,

Carriage and Coach Varnish,
Bright, Copal and Furniture Varnish,
Boiled Linseed Oil, Turpentine,
Mason's Blacking, Collins Mills,
Axe, Pick, Sledge, Axe, Hoe, Ox,
Hammer & Chisel Handles,
Wool Cards, Saddles, Enameled Trunks,

Coopers' Tools,
Crozers, Howels, and Champering Knives,

Carpenters Planes,
Fore, Smooth, Jack & Jointers,
Cut Nails, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60d, Boat Nails, 1, 1½, 1½ & 2 inch,
Framed Nails, 2 & 2½ inch,
Cooper's Rivets, 4, 7 & 8 lb,
Copper Rivets & Burs, ¼, ⅜, ½ & ¾ inch, Gimp Tacks,
Iron & Copper Tacks of all sizes,
Best Rubber Hose, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼ & 2 inch,
Castor Oil, Varnish, Paints, White Wash and Scrub Brushes, Cow'd Tin Pails,
½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 & 12 quarts,
Covered Slop Pails, Dippers,
Dish and Milk Pans,
Jenning's bits, soldering irons, T Hinges, stocks,
Hammers, Gauges, Squares, Chisels,
Augers, Saws, Line Spinners,
Yard Sticks, Bung Starters, Axes,
Shovels, Spades, Oil, Lanterns,
Eagle Horse, A and O Plows and Points, Paris Plows, extra heavy and strong,
Protoxide of Iron, Pain Killer,
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Etc., Etc.

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