HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

HONOLULU:
WENESDAY, JAN. 17, 1872.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the School House in Honokaa, Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, is set apart as a second place for receiving votes for a Representative to the next Legislature Assembly, from said District.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
Minister of the Interior.

INTERIOR OFFICE, January 16th, 1872.

JAMES WOODS, Esq., has this day been appointed Fence Commissioner for the District of North Kohala, Hawaii, in place of H. Christiansen, removed.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 15, 1872.

Be it known to all whom it may concern: Whereas His Imperial Majesty WILHELM I, Emperor of Germany, having commissioned THEODORE CHRISTOPHER HEUCK, Esquire, as Consul for the said Empire in this Kingdom; Therefore, the said Theodore Christopher Heuck is hereby acknowledged, by order of his Majesty the King, as Consul for the Empire of Germany in this Kingdom; and all his official acts as such are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of His Majesty's Government.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Honolulu, this 1st day of January, 1872. CHAS. C. HARRIS,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

INFORMATION having been communicated to His Majesty's Government that JOHANN CARL PFLUGER, Esquire, has been duly authorized to take charge of the Consulate of the German Empire in this Kingdom during the absence of Theodore C. Heuck, Esquire, the duly appointed Consul for the said Empire: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that all the acts and doings of the said Johann Carl Pfluger, Esquire, in the premises, are to be regarded as valid as though the same had been done by the Consul for whom he acts.

CHAS. C. HARRIS,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 1, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 782 of the Civil Code, I do hereby establish that, in addition to the usual place for receiving votes for Electors at the coming election for Representatives to the Legislative Assembly, in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; to wit, in front entrance to the Court-house, a second place for receiving such votes shall be at the rear entrance of the said Court-house.

Also, for the District of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, School-house at Anahola is set apart as a second place for receiving votes for a Representative from said District.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan'y 5, 1872.

Mr. WILLIAM O. SMITH has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the districts of Koloa and Hanalei of the Island of Kauai.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS SMITH, Secretary.

Honolulu, Jan 9th, 1872.

THE Election of Representatives to the next Legislative Assembly, will take place throughout the various Election Districts of the Kingdom, on the First Monday—or February next. The following places are designated for holding the elections:

HAWAII.

District of Hilo—Court-house in Hilo.
District of Hamakua—Court-house in Waipio.
District of Kohala—Court-house, Waimea, and Court-house, North Kohala.
District of North Kona—School-house, Kailua.
District of South Kona—School-house, Honaunau.
District of Kau—Court-house, Waiohinu.
District of Puna—School-house, Halepuna.

MAUI.

District of Lahaina—Court-house, Lahaina.
District of Kaanapali—School-house, Honolua.
District of Wailuku—Court-house, Wailuku, and School-house, Ulupalakua.
District of Makawao—Court-house, Makawao.
District of Hana—Court-house, Hana; School-house, Keanae; School-house, Mokulau, Kaupo.
District of Molokai and Lanai—New Court-house, Pukoo, Molokai; School-house, Kaohai, Lanai.

OAHU.

District of Kona—Court-house, Honolulu.
District of Ewa and Waianae—School-house, Waianae; School-house, Waianae.
District of Waialua—School-house, Waialua.
District of Koolauloa—School-house, Hauula.
District of Koolaupoko—Court-house, Kaneohe.

KAUAI.

District of Waimea—School-house, Waimea; School-house, Nihiau.
District of Puna—School-house, Lihue; School-house, Koloa.
District of Hanalei—Court-house, Hanalei.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 20th, 1871.

New Volume.

With this issue commences volume VIII of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE. So far as a liberal augmentation of our subscription list goes to prove that our efforts to make the GAZETTE a readable and popular paper, the result has been satisfactory. We believe that our reports of current events; of commercial, shipping and general news, have been as reliable—yes, RELIABLE—during the past year as it has been possible to make them. The public have shown their appreciation of this "reliability" by liberally adding to our subscription list, and foreign journals have endorsed the verdict of the public by largely—we may say almost exclusively—relying upon the GAZETTE as the only source from whence to obtain records of events in the central Pacific.

We do not intend to enlarge upon this theme; neither do we intend to promise that which we cannot perform, but we beg to assure the public that during the coming Eighth Volume of the GAZETTE, every effort will be made to render the paper as acceptable to them as possible.

WE stated last week that there was no lack of candidates for the election, and we understand that the number still continues to increase—"The cry is, still they come!" Our neighbor says there is a great apathy about the matter, and we suppose he is about right, although one of his correspondents, "Aspirant," has discovered many questions which agitate the public mind. Among which is "Do you favor the payment of a steamship subsidy?" This is good,—we had not learned that any subsidy had begun to be paid—So how the public mind can be agitated about continuing it is difficult to comprehend. And, if it should commence to be paid between now and the next session of the Legislature, the sum already authorized will be sufficient under the terms of the authorization to carry it to the Legislature of 1874, so that the ensuing Legislature would not be called upon to make the grant. The next agitation, however, is better. "How do you intend to vote on the proposed paper money scheme?" Now, as we had never heard of any such scheme being proposed, we occupied ourselves diligently in enquiring about it. Not being able to find any person who had ever heard of it, we concluded the Editor was about right and the public pulse did not beat very high on that score. Possibly "Aspirant" is the proposer, and if so, he ought to publish his scheme, sign his name to it—and "go in" and electioneer on that issue. But he reserves the best thing for the last: "Do you propose to continue the payment of a subsidy to the GAZETTE?" The payment of money for the support of the Public Press has been a subject which has agitated the public mind inside the sanctum of the editor and proprietor of the *Advertiser* for the past sixteen years, but never seems to have spread beyond those walls. In fact it does not appear to have been at all infectious. We rather agree with the Editor that there is a very profound apathy in the public mind on that subject.

The Voters' List.

We notice that the List of Voters, as made out by the Tax Collector, has been posted by the Inspectors of Elections. This list, which shows about fifteen hundred names, is made up by the collection of the names of those persons who, having the qualifications of Electors, have paid up their taxes on or before the last day of December, and to whom has been given a tax receipt, having on it the words "Qualified to vote." Voters need produce this receipt to the Inspectors at the polling places on the day of election, in order to have their ballots taken in—the tax receipt and the name upon the poll-list being the evidence required by law that the person presenting a ballot is entitled to vote.

The Boards give notice that they will meet on Monday and Thursday of next week, to correct any errors or omissions that may have been made in the list. If, therefore, a voter finds on examination of the list that his name does not appear, he may cause it to be put on the list, by submitting his claim before the Board at its meetings. If he neglects to do so, his franchise, for this election, will be lost.

We presume that the Inspectors will be called upon to add new names to the list, as we hear that the Collector's office last week was crowded with persons who had neglected to pay their taxes on or before the last day of December, and some of these delinquents will probably claim a voting tax receipt of the Collector, and will seek to have their names put upon the voting list by virtue of a decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of R. G. Davis vs. the Inspectors of Election. Justice Hartwell in that case held: "In regard to the Collector's receipt, the Statute makes it his duty to give to any person who has the Constitutional qualifications of a voter, a receipt of the kind sought, on payment of taxes; and no law authorizes the refusal of such a receipt on the ground that the tax was not paid by December 31st."

The number of voters registered in 1870 was 1,336. The present register shows, as now published, an increase, which will be somewhat farther enlarged by election day, which will occur on the 5th day of February.

We notice that several candidates are in the field, soliciting the suffrages of the electors in this district, and that throughout all the electoral districts the contest among the rival candidates has commenced in earnest, many of them being self-nominated, and relying upon their personal merits and activity to secure success.

Pacific Steamer.

We clip the following from the *Melbourne Age* of Dec. 4th, showing the state of the question in the Colonies:

"The question of postal communication with Europe is still undecided. At the intercolonial conference it was resolved that the delegates of the several colonies should use their efforts to obtain the sanction of their respective Parliaments for the establishment of the Californian and Suez mail services. In the event of the sanction being obtained, the arrangements were to be left in the hands of Victoria and New South Wales. The Sydney Government has, however, been defeated on the conference postal resolutions, and the whole responsibility now devolves upon Victoria. It is not likely that Victoria will bear this burden, and should the Suez line be abandoned, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand will join to further the scheme of the Cape route, Victoria giving a subsidy to the maintenance of Webb's line of the California service, Mr. Hall's line having ceased to run, and Mr. Hall himself having become insolvent.

"A scheme has been brought under the notice of the Government to construct a line of telegraph from Victoria to Western Australia, and by submarine cable thence to Java; but in the face of the near completion of the South Australian transcontinental line the Government were unable to entertain the proposition."

THE STATES OPERA TROUPE.—This company who left here on the Nevada, did not remain in Auckland, as was the intention when leaving here, but proceeded to Sydney with the steamer. A large opera troupe of over thirty persons were in Auckland when the States company arrived, which was probably the cause for the change in their programme. We notice by our colonial exchanges that they were announced to give three concerts at the Masonic Hall in Sydney, commencing on the 27th ult. Miss Mandeville (sister of Madame States) was to make her first appearance at the Royal Victoria Theatre, on the 26th ult.

From New Zealand.

By the Nevada, arrived yesterday, 17 days from Auckland, we have dates from New Zealand to the 30th ult. The visit of Mr. Webb, on behalf of his steamship line, was cordially welcomed by the people of that Colony. The *Daily Southern Cross* has the following in relation to the visits of Mr. Webb, Mr. Brogden, and Col. Fielding, all of whom visited the Colony on business closely connected with its commercial welfare. It will be observed from the extract that Col. Fielding came on the Nevada, en route for Europe.

"'The city to-day contains within it three eminent representative men, who together represent in themselves three grand constituent elements of that characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon Race—colonization. Mr. Webb, Mr. Brogden, and Colonel Fielding form this triumvirate.' Such was the commencement of a leading article in the *Wellington Independent* of Saturday last; and our contemporary added, as to the three gentlemen named, 'They are not mere rullers, touching at New Zealand, on whom we cast a curious regard, and then straightway forget what manner of men they are. Their presence here is on public business of the greatest moment to us, and we do not exaggerate when we state that there are not three other men in this colony, or in all Australasia, whose joint action can be made more to influence the destiny, and to secure the permanent prosperity of New Zealand. Mr. Webb, a distinguished citizen of the United States, already spans the Pacific Ocean, and links us to the great American Continent; the great pulsation of life and civilization there is now felt in this extreme Britain of the South, and instils into it the energy and vigor of the new world. Mr. Brogden, the representative of the Iron Age, offers us the railway and locomotives, those mighty instruments of human power and advancement; and Colonel Fielding is a leading member of an influential association, whose work is to solve best that most difficult yet most essential problem of colonization, the practical union of emigration with the settlement of colonial waste lands—the highest utilization of waste animate and inanimate matter—the transformation of necessitous individuals into prosperous communities, and of solitary wastes into fertile farms.'

"Mr. Webb, Colonel the Hon. W. Fielding, and Mr. Brogden arrived here yesterday afternoon by the Lyra, and it is not likely that we in Auckland shall feel less interest in so remarkable a meeting in our midst than was felt by the people of Wellington. It is true that Colonel Fielding leaves to-day by the Nevada for Europe, and this province is not at present the scene of his operations. But, as we gather from intelligence from the South, Colonel Fielding does not leave New Zealand without having entered into a contract possessing features of interest and of indirect advantage to all parts of the Colony. Colonel Fielding came to New Zealand on behalf of the Emigrant and Colonist's Aid Corporation; and we learn that he has, on behalf of that body, signed an agreement with the General Government for the purchase of a large block of land in the Manawatu district.

"To Mr. Webb we already owe a deep debt, because, for some time past he has, at considerable loss to himself, been endeavoring to establish a steam service, which has already given evidence of greatly benefitting the Colony, and can not fail to benefit it in an enhanced degree in the future. Mr. Webb is about to proceed, with Mr. Vogel, to Australia, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements connected with the California service—a work in the success of which the Colony, as well as Mr. Webb, is interested pecuniarily, in addition to the interest which the Colony has in the best possible arrangements as regards its mail service."

The native troubles in New Zealand seem to be drawing to a close. The following notice of the capture of one of the rebel chiefs will be interesting to our readers:

KEREOPA AND THE URIWERAS.—Our last summary notified the capture of the great *pai mariri* and ruthless murderer Kereopa, and recounted his lodgment in Napier Jail. Soon after his entrance he attempted suicide by cutting his throat—a speedy way of eluding the sentence of the law—which the warder frustrated by knocking him down. He is now undergoing his trial for the murder of Mr. Volkner. A native witness has testified to his revolting acts after he had ordered Mr. Volkner to be hanged. Pere Tito swore as follows:

"I saw Kereopa gouge out Mr. Volkner's eyes. The right eye was in his right hand, and the left eye in his left hand. Then I saw him put the right eye into his mouth and swallow it. I then saw him put the left eye into his mouth. It stuck in his throat. He drank something that I thought was water, till I saw the blood running down his chin. I did not hear what Kereopa was saying, as I was standing in the doorway. I am certain that this is the same man, though I have not seen him since."

Our native troubles are fast dying out. The rebels are scattered, wearied and dispirited, and seem resolved to listen to better counsel, lay down the tomahawk and become loyal subjects in future. Rebellion has proved too dear and inconvenient for them to pursue it further, and even the fierce and truculent Uriweras have given in their submission. At a meeting held lately with Ropata, their chiefs have agreed to become responsible for the good conduct of this tribe, and to surrender Te Kootf to the Government if they should find him. It is said that a miscreant who figured in the Opitiki tragedy, named Te Wepeka, instead of standing beside Kereopa in the dock, to answer for his misdeeds, has sent in a claim for the New Zealand War Medal, and that his claim has been admitted and gazetted. We can not believe the story. The trial of Kereopa has caused some search for witnesses, but it is said that no one can be found to prove that Kereopa himself placed violent hands on Mr. Volkner, and in another column of this issue will be found a letter from a correspondent who was one of the captives when the murder was perpetrated. We are not responsible for the statements it contains, but it appears to be truthful, and agrees with this view of the case.

The gold yield during the past month has been fully equal to the average, and the newspapers congratulate the various mining companies upon the prospect of a steady succes in the future.

Scientific Nonsense.

EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE: An article in the last *Advertiser* entitled "The Late Cyclone," demands, I think, a little attention. It is certainly an important subject, as a knowledge of what may be expected of these rotating storms proves of the utmost value to an intelligent seacaptain, when lives and treasure are endangered by their occurrence. It may be well to examine the above-mentioned article not captiously, but considerately.

In the first place, the storm is said to have "rotated on its own axis *from east to west*." Does the writer mean, as sailors say, "with the sun," that is, with a direction corresponding to that of the hands of a watch, or does he mean precisely the contrary? One half of the storm certainly is blowing from east to west, while the other half blows from west to east. But, then, we want to know which half.

Again: with a "progressive motion to the north-east of something over one degree per day." We will translate: say seventy nautical miles per day. It seems a little comical to think of a cyclone meandering for a whole month from here to San Francisco, to say nothing of the whole alleged track from longitude 170° west. Most of the cyclones that I have experienced, or read of, have had a velocity of from three to five hundred miles a day. Storms travel across the American Continent at about the rate of an active railroad express train. Why, the mail steamer might have reported this lazy, rotating breeze at the Coast a week ahead of its arrival. May be—only produce the facts.

Now for the writer's facts. Nothing is given to prove the statement that the California was on the east side of the gale, while the Narragansett was on the west side; a fact a little puzzling considering that the California reached Honolulu first. May be he is right. To go on: The A. P. Jordan was "very near the point where the rotating wind crossed its own track, i. e., where the circle was completed." What does all that mean? Simply nonsense; for, moreover, "she encountered a strong south gale lulling for a while, and then blowing again from the same direction;" a fact which, properly interpreted, would indicate, if anything, that she passed through the outer edge of two successive cyclones, that is, if any cyclones were around. The successive alternating north-west and south-west winds reported by the Moses Taylor, would indicate a similar succession of different circles of wind.

Now for the only facts that are really given, viz., with respect to the R. W. Wood: first, wind veering from south-east to south; then wind veering from west to south. These are utterly inexplicable on the supposition that the storm moved, as is alleged, toward the north-east, *whichever way* the circle rotated.

I do not pretend to a theory of that particular storm, simply because I have not the facts, which must be carefully gathered from the synchronal records of all vessels that have lately entered this port from the discussed portion of this ocean.

With respect to the storm which passed over these Islands last August, here are all the facts and the deductions. It passed Kohala, Hawaii, at from six to eight A. M.; Maui, at from ten to twelve; Oahu, in the afternoon. Its general direction, therefore, was from the east; its velocity, as I have stated above, about five hundred miles per day. On Hawaii, the wind veered from north to west; on Maui, from north to east and south. Its centre, therefore, passed between the two Islands, or down the Hawaii Channel, over the southwest point of Maui, and to the southward of Lanai and Oahu. Here, at Honolulu, the direction of the wind changed not over four or five points of the compass, proving this place to have been on the outer edge.

Now take a piece of very thin paper, and a map of the Islands. Describe on the paper according to the scale of the map, a series of concentric circles, the outer one representing a diameter of about sixty miles. Draw on these circles a number of little carving arrows, pointing in a direction *contrary* to that of the hands of a watch. A spiral tending inwards in that direction would be better still. Now slide this along over the track indicated above, and it will be seen that the actual facts agree with the theory, viz., that a rotating storm came on Aug. 9, 1871, *from the east*, at a rate of about *twenty miles* per hour, revolving to the left, that is, *contrary* to the motion of the hands of a watch. Now let us have a similar treatment of the larger storm. If, as is supposed, it commenced in longitude 170° west, latitude 0°, as a properly regulated cyclone, it should have swept to the westward over the Gilbert and Caroline Islands, and thence to the northward, coming around in the track of the China line of Pacific steamers, and possibly towards San Francisco from the north-west, which last supposition is precisely what we wish to inquire about.

In closing I would suggest *observations* rather than "experiments" on the wind, which latter might prove dangerous; and to all our scientific friends on the Islands would gently call to recollection the would-be military gentleman who recounted his adventures in treating the enemy to "red-hot *shells*." C. J. LYONS.

Sir Roderic Impey Murchison.

Among the names of notable men of the mother country, whose death was announced by the last telegraphic news from England, was that of Sir Roderic Murchison. The services rendered by this eminent geologist to the cause of science, and his connexion with the history of the discovery of gold in Australia, are recalled to mind by this event.

Roderic Impey Murchison was born on the 19th February, 1792, at Taradale, Rosshire, Scotland. His father was Kenneth Murchison, Esq. He was educated at Durham Grammar School; and having chosen the military profession was afterwards sent to the Military College of Marlow. He entered the 36th Regiment in 1807, at the age of 15, and served in Spain and Portugal for some years. He was afterwards on the staff of his uncle, General Sir Alexander Mackenzie; and became Captain of the 6th Dragoons. But after the restoration of peace, while the prospects open to martial ambition were passing away, the attention of Murchison was more and more drawn to science; and the study of geology especially engaged his mind. From the year 1816 the advancement of this, amid manifold labors for the extension of knowledge, science has been the chief object of his labors. And after several years of patient and earnest investigation, he began to publish the result of his researches. Among the earliest of his publications were Geological Memoirs of the Highlands of Scotland, the Alps, and Germany. In 1830 he published a treatise of Tertiary Deposits of Lower Styria, Austria, and Bavaria. He then devoted himself to the examination of the palæological rocks of Britain; and after some seven years labor on this subject, fully proved the existence of a distinct system, between the Old Red Sandstone and the Cambrian strata. This system included what had been called Grauwacke (by the Germans) or Graywacke. It extends through a depth of nearly 30,000 feet;—the upper strata of it comprise the Downton Sandstone, tilestone, upper Ludlow shale,—the middle strata are Turannon shale and Llandovery slate,—the lower are Caradoc sandstone, Bala limestone, upper and lower Llandeilo, and volcanic rocks. The strata of this system appear in various parts of the world, and different names have been given to them by geologists. But as Murchison carried on his elaborate and most successful investigations into the whole system in that part of Wales which was the country of the tribe of Britons called Silures, he gave the system the name Silurian. And in just recognition of his pre-eminence in the exploration of this portion of the earth's crust, scientific men, generally, have abandoned other names, and agree to denominate it 'the Silurian system.' Having in the course of seven years laborious investigation, established the existence and order of the Silurian system, he afterwards traced out the same system in Norway Sweden and Russia. He also explored parts of Germany, Poland, and the Carpathian Mountains.

The report of his discoveries having reached the Court of Russia, he was afterwards employed by the Imperial Government in a comprehensive geological survey of European Russia. In this work he was associated with M. de Verneuil and Count Keyserling. Upon the presentation of the first annual report of this survey, the Emperor Nicholas I. conferred on Mr. Murchison the second class of St. Anne in diamonds, and gave him a magnificent vase. When, after three years, he completed his survey of Russia, the Emperor conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus, and appointed him a member of the Imperial Academy of Science. On his return to England, the honor of knighthood was conferred on him by the Queen.

While preparing his great work on "The Geological Structure of Russia," in 1844, he compared the descriptions supplied by other writers of the cordillera of Eastern Australia with what he himself had observed in the Ural Mountains, and came to the conclusion that as gold is found in the latter, it was probable that gold deposits existed in Australia also. In that year, when delivering his annual address, as President of the Royal Geological Society, he publicly announced his opinion that gold would be found in the Dividing Range of this country. This was the first scientific prediction of the gold discovery in Australia. In 1846, he urged some Cornish miners to emigrate to New South Wales, assuring them that they would find gold there. In 1848, he represented to Earl Grey, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the expediency of taking measures, in the interest of the Crown, to obtain the gold.

Sir R. Murchison was chosen in 1844 President of the Royal Geographical Society, an honor several times repeated. It was in this capacity that he afterwards became associated with the intrepid explorer, Dr. David Livingstone. So thoroughly did he acquaint himself with the discoveries and projects of the distinguished traveler, that on several occasions, when others believed that Dr. Livingstone had perished, Sir Roderic Murchison firmly maintained the confident assurance that he was still alive. In 1857, he had the pleasure of presiding at the banquet held in honor of Dr. Livingstone. And during his last long exploration, he has frequently furnished the public with information concerning his movements, and conjectures that turned out well founded as to his intended course.

In 1846, he was elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He has since that time added new discoveries to the geology of the British Isles. He found in the North Western Highlands, the Laurentian rocks—fundamental stratified deposits older than the Silurian and Cambrian systems. In connection with Professor Sedgwick, he established the Devonian system—which overlies the Silurian. He also grouped the Zechstein, or magnesia lime stone, with its next underlying and overlying strata, and called them the 'Permian' system, a named derived from a part of Russia, where he had found the same strata.

In 1855 he was appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey of the British Isles. He was also made Director-General of the Government School of Mines. He has published sixteen geological maps. And a bare list of the reports, treatises, and essays, he has produced on the subject of geology would fill some pages. Much of these were published in the Transactions of the Geological Society, London, and in the Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine. The Royal Society of Edinburgh conferred on him the first Brisbane medal, as a recognition of his labors in the examination of the Highlands of Scotland. He has been about afteen times elected President of the Geological Society. He received the Copley medal, the highest honor at the disposal of the Royal Society. In 1866 he was made a baronet. The present Emperor of Russia conferred on him the Grand Cross of St. Anne. Different nations have combined to honor him; he was a member of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Copenhagen, Brussels, Stockholm, and Turin. He was also a correspondent of the French Institute, and received from France the Prix Cuvier, an honor commemorating the services of the prince of European naturalists, Baron Cuvier. He was also for many years a trustee of the British Museum, and of the Hunterian Museum, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Sir Roderic Murchison continued, after he had passed his 70th year, the prosecution of his researches, and his annual reports to Parliament, Lake Brougham, Palmerston, and Thiers, in other spheres of intellectual labor, he has astonished his contemporaries by the vigor with which, after reaching the ordinary limit of human life, he still served the cause to which his prime was devoted. Having accomplished a work rich in fruits to his country and to the world, he has at last descended to the tomb.—*Town and Country Journal.*

C. F. NICHOLS, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician.
Corner Fort and Merchant streets. At Office forenoon after 8 o'clock; 3 to 6 P. M. Residence, 88 Beretania St. [6m*

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[15-6m]

Notice---Water Works.
THE WATER RATES for the next half year will be due on the 1st of January, 1872, and it is expected that it will be promptly paid.
Honolulu, December 20th, 1871.
THOS. LONG,
50 3t Sup't Water Works.

Cordage,
BOSTON LAID MANILA—Assorted sizes, in bond or duty paid. For sale by
12 BOLLES & CO.

Golden Gate Flour.
EXTRA FAMILY, BAKERS' EXTRA, AND SUPERFINE. For Sale by
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Piano for Sale!
RECEIVED Per R. C. Wylie from Bremen, One Superior Cottage Piano, 7 octaves, of W. Sassenhoff's manufacture. For particulars apply to
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THE STEAMSHIP
NEVADA
Immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from San Francisco, and the transfer of the Mails.

Time-Table:

Dates of Departure from San Francisco for Honolulu and ports in New Zealand and Australia:	Dates of Departure from Honolulu for San Francisco and for ports in New Zealand and Australia, on or about
Wednesday.....Jan. 3, 1872	Saturday.....Jan. 13, 1872
Wednesday.....Jan. 31, 1872	Saturday.....Feb. 10, 1872
Wednesday.....Feb. 28, 1872	Saturday.....March 9, 1872
Wednesday.....March 27, 1872	Saturday.....April 6, 1872

☞ Passengers booked through at reduced rates to points in the United States and to Liverpool, and also to ports in New Zealand and to Melbourne.
For freight or passage and all further information, apply to
18 tf H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

For San Francisco.
The Three-Masted Clipper Schooner
A. P. Jordan!
A. B. PERRY, Master.
Will have Dispatch for the above Port, Sailing on or before JANUARY 20th.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
52 WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

For Kohala, Hawaii.
Schr. Active,
PETER J. 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,
H. REYNOLDS, ... Master.
Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kaunakakai and Pukoo.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or
1-3m H. PRENDERGAST, Agent.

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, Biliousness, costiveness, 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 tonic, they are perfectly innocuous; they are 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 felt even in depriving low spirits, and restoring cheerfulness. Their general apparent goodness will be found to a domestic medicine unrivalled by females of all ages and particularly youth. They never betray any dangerous or 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 know and strengthen the nervous system in a most extraordinary manner.

To Regain Health, Strength and Vigor.
Whenever persons find themselves in that state termed a "little out of health," and there are in many cases so trifling as to shorten life, it is necessary that Holloway's Pills, the best purifier of the blood and a tonic, should be used immediately, as they not only cut back colds and fevers of all morbid matters, but regulate all disordered 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 vigorously twice a day upon the throat and chest, and keeping these parts covered with the preparation, will be found the most effective remedy for asthma, coughs, colds, bronchitis, and influenza. Their remedies tranquilize the hurried breathing, sooth the irritated air-tubes, and assist in dislodging the phlegm which stops up the air passages. The treatment has proved wonderfully efficacious in not only curing 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 appropriate doses of these pills, according to the printed directions; delay may be followed by disastrous consequences. These Pills are a certain remedy for all the ailments of the alimentary canal, they secure the thorough digestion of the food, and so regulate the action of the 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 subject 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 others remember these instances, and keep 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 in 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 HOLLAWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box.
. There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
19- J. T. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

A CARD.
IT IS WITH PLEASURE that the undersigned bear testimony to the superiority of Mr. Meaguley's Pianoforte Tuning, and as an artist in this line we have never, in our experience, seen him surpassed, either in Europe or the United States. We are therefore greatly indebted for the zeal and spirit with which he has persevered in regulating and tuning our Pianos during our stay in this city, and we therefore commend him to the public as possessing a superiority over all others of similar pretensions.
[Signed] A. BISCACCIANTI,
Manager Madame States' Opera Co.
[Signed] CAR. P. GIORZA,
47 Musical Director.

Russia Bolt Rope,
ASSORTED SIZES—For sale by
2 BOLLES & CO.

Oregon Lard,
IN 10 LB. CANS, received per "Falkinburg" and for sale by (48) BOLLES & CO.

GENUINE Spern Candles, Cases, 4s; do. 5s; do 6s. Warranted genuine. For Sale by
BOLLES & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands IN PROBATE. In the matter of the Estate of ARANA (kinnamu), late of Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, deceased. At Chambers, before Chief Justice Allen.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of HENRY COOPER, Administrator of the Estate of ARANA, late of Kailua, Hawaii, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed $1071.13, and charges himself with $1071.13, and asks that the claims against the estate may be approved, and that he be allowed to pay the same; and that a final account may be made discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that SATURDAY, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock A. M., before the Chief Justice, at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted. And that this order, in the Hawaiian and Hawaiian languages, be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and KUOKOA for three successive weeks previous to the time thereby appointed for said hearing.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., this 9th day of January, A. D. 1872.
RICHARD A. ALLEN,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
Attest: WALTER E. SYKES,
Clerk of the Supreme Court. 52-3t

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands, in Probate—In the Estate of ROBERT LYONS, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased. Order to show cause on application of Administration for the Sale of Real Estate—Before Mr. Justice Hartwell, at Chambers.

On reading and filing the petition of John W. Austin, administrator of the Estate of Robert Lyons, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, praying for an order of sale of certain Real Estate belonging to the said estate, situated in Waimea, Island of Hawaii, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.

It is hereby ordered that the next of kin and all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court on SATURDAY, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, then and there to show cause why such an order should not be granted for the sale of such Real Estate.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least three successive weeks before said day of hearing, in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper published in said Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., January 8th, 1872.
ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
Justice of the Supreme Court.
Attest: JAS. H. SOaccount, Deputy Clerk. 52-3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS IN PROBATE. Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands—ss. In the matter of the Estate of ALEXANDER ADAMS, of Honolulu, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will and directing publication. Notice of intent to Probate a Document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Alexander Adams, deceased, having on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1871, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof having been filed by Charlotte Adams.

It is hereby ordered that SUNDAY, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any persons interested may appear and contest the said Will and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

It is further ordered that notice thereof be given by three success