HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

HONOLULU:
WENESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.

BY AUTHORITY.

PROCLAMATION.

WE, KAMEHAMEHA V., by the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, KING,

DO PROCLAIM:

That it is OUR pleasure, in pursuance of the provisions of OUR Constitution, that the Members of the Legislative Assembly of OUR Kingdom do assemble at the Court House, at OUR Capital of Honolulu, for the dispatch of Public Business, at 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the THIRTEETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two.

Given under OUR Royal Sign Manual at OUR Palace in the City of Honolulu, this Twenty-seventh day of February, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two, and the Ninth Year of OUR Reign.

(SEAL)

[Signed] KAMEHAMEHA R.

By the KING.

The Minister of the Interior,

[Signed] FRED. W. HUTCHISON.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Honolulu, April 8, 1872.

MR. SAMUEL WHITNEY WILCOX has been duly commissioned as Sheriff of the Gubernatorial Division, consisting of the islands of Kauai and Niihau, in place of MR. WILLIAM O. SMITH, resigned to accept the appointment of Sheriff of the Gubernatorial Division, consisting of the islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe.

STEPHEN B. PORTER,
Attorney General.

ON Wednesday last, Mr. and Mme. Ballieu gave an entertainment at Waikiki to Admiral de Lapelin and his officers. Her Majesty Queen Emma honored the occasion with her presence. Mr. Ballieu's cottage, as well as that of His Ex. C. C. Harris, (the use of which had been kindly allowed,) were both gaily decorated with flags, through the care of the French sailors, and with verdant wreaths by Queen Emma's people.

When the Queen came into the ball-room the band struck up "La Marseillaise," and when she left, the National Hawaiian Anthem. The dancing was kept up in a lively manner to 11 P. M., and the indefatigable Hawaiian Band only stopped to give an opportunity to the well-gifted Mr. Rathonis, the Admiral's aide-de-camp, to display his extraordinary talent on the piano.

The visit of Admiral de Lapelin, although a short one, will be remembered by many who have had the opportunity of appreciating his kindness and polite attentions.

By accident, in our issue of last week, in giving an account of the visit of His Majesty to the La Flore, we omitted to state that on the departure of His Majesty from the ship, the yards were manned and a royal salute fired. The error occurred in making some changes and corrections, by which the announcement of the salute at the departure of His Majesty and suite was inadvertently marked out.

THE Steamship, the Rail Road and the Telegraph among the numerous achievements of the nineteenth century in art, science and mechanics, are the most wonderful and useful of all. They have brought the earth together as it were, making its vast distances as nothing, and its widely separated peoples, neighbors. They have carried civilization and commerce to the uttermost parts of the earth, and united in the bonds of friendship the most diverse races of men. Though they have not checked the angry passions of men nor put a stop to national strifes, they have done more than we can realize, at the first glance, to shorten strife and render less cruel and remorseless the hand of the conqueror. The Telegraph rails with the speed of the lightnings for the succor of the innocent victims of war, and the people of far distant countries, taught by the humanizing influences of these great agents of civilization, to look upon all men as brothers within hailing distance, and perhaps before the wail of distress has ceased to vibrate, the Railcar and the Steamboat are hastening to the distressed, laden with succor and comfort. Perhaps a city is on fire, thousands upon thousands who were yesterday living in comfort and affluence are driven from their homes destitute and penniless, with starvation staring them in the face. The Telegraph flashes the sad news over the earth, and while yet the people are fleeing and their houses are burning, their fellow men—separated from them by half its circumference—are loading the Railroad car and the Steamboat with food, clothing and shelter for their relief.

The genius of three men has brought these great blessings upon the world. Two of them have long since passed away. Fulton, the first to demonstrate the practicability of applying steam to navigation on the water, and Stephenson, the great originator of the Rail Road, had long since passed away—Morse, the first to practically apply the principles of the Electric Telegraph, ceased his earthly career on the 2d inst., at the ripe age of 81. Reflect; fifteen days after the death of this great benefactor of mankind, the lightning which he taught how to direct and the steam which Fulton and Stevenson taught how to govern and utilize for navigation over land and water, had wafted the melancholy news to the centre of the Pacific! Before them, months would have elapsed ere the record of an event from the city where Morse breathed his last could have reached these shores.

More fortunate than Fulton and Stevenson, Professor Morse lived to see his great invention almost spanning the globe, and considered to be an indispensable adjunct to the successful prosecution of that commerce which the others had so successfully made easy and rapid. Every sea is now traversed by the Steamship and continents are spanned by the Rail Road, and the Telegraph wires encircle the continents like spider webs, and unite under the ocean, continent to continent. Truly these great names will go down to posterity as the greatest benefactors of their fellowmen, of the century, and he who has just passed away will not be the least honored.

Professor Morse stood among the few great inventors, with those who in their lives have been honored and rewarded for their great achievements for the benefit of mankind. Hardly a civilized nation but which had bestowed upon him marks of high honor, and he lived to reap in a large measure substantial wealth as the fruits of his genius and labor.

THE report comes to us by the latest arrivals, that upon a vote to increase the subsidy of the China Mail Steamers from $500,000 to $1,000,000, on condition that steamers be despatched semi-monthly instead of monthly, as at present, was lost by a vote of 85 to 82. It is said in the telegram announcing this vote, that it was stated by many members who voted in favor of this subsidy, that it was the most meritorious proposition of the kind which had been presented to Congress, and that they would support no other. If this is the case, the prospects of the Peruvian, Mexican, Brazilian and Australian lines look rather dubious. In fact, if this measure finally fails, it is more than doubtful if any of the other proposed subsidies are granted.

As would appear from the action of Congress in former years, we may well apprehend that the recommendations of the President and Secretaries, and the "large" talk about fostering American commerce at the opening of the sessions of Congress, will not have the effect to induce a majority of the members of Congress to foster it by voting either to grant aid to important lines of steamers, or to make any concessions in the way of drawbacks on duties on materials for ship-building. It appears that this apparent apathy of Congress in regard to placing the United States on the same footing as they occupied before the late civil war in regard to the carrying trade, is not apathy at all, but rather the result of conflicting interests in different portions of the country. We are afraid that those interested in foreign trade will be obliged to crawl along by slow and tedious ways to assume, if ever they can, the relative position formerly occupied by American Commerce. It is almost hopeless to expect that Congress will ever do anything towards bringing about this very desirable end to American interests.

Editor of Hawaiian Gazette—SIR: I have read with interest H. M. W.'s letter about water supply from Manoa Valley. It is an improvement certain to be made, and the sooner the better for all property in that part of the city. Were Honolulu an incorporated municipality such works would promptly be executed at city expense. I think we all feel strongly against consigning such public improvements to private management and monopoly.

But what I wish to point out now is this, that there is a resource of the simplest and most perfect kind for a large and permanent increase of the present water supply, involving no costly outlay or laborious engineering whatever.

Why are the public of Honolulu inattentive to the fact, that at the head of their present water supply there is an immense natural reservoir, and storehouse of waters, now laid waste, but most easily restored to its native efficiency and value?

The upper half of Nuuanu Valley, a tract of over 1,000 acres, was, until lately, a dense jungle and bog, over the whole extent of whose surface the waters were gently detained to drain slowly off in the clear, cold, steady brook which then gave such an abundant and uniform supply.

At the present time, this priceless reservoir is devastated by herds of horses and cattle which have completely exterminated this sheltering jungle, and have extended their ravages far up the flanks of the mountains, leaving the whole surface either denuded earth-heaps or open sward, from which the rains find instant passage to the sea, producing dangerous freshets in the Nuuanu brook, alternating with scant supply. This great mountain swamp, at the same time, fed the numerous springs at the foot of the valley, which are now drying up with the destruction of their source.

I would earnestly urge, therefore, that before any other and more costly outlay is made for water, possession should at once be taken of the upper Nuuanu Valley, with proper compensation to owners and lessees, and the entire tract be strictly tabued forever from pasturage or wood-cutting. Simply cease the valley to revert to a state of nature, and you at once have a natural reservoir immeasurably surpassing any artificial series of reservoirs that even imperial finances could construct.

I propose, at another time, to show the necessity of this restoration of the forest jungle for the production of rain, and especially in order to prevent the present rapid filling up of Honolulu harbor.

KAMAINA.

Great Earthquake in California.

WE give below a graphic account of the great earthquake in Inyo County, California, from the *Chronicle*. From the description it seems almost incredible that so small a number of the inhabitants lost their lives. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt over a large portion of the State at the same time, although no damage was done except in the former county.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Augustus C. Diggins, of this city, who was at Independence, Inyo County, on the night and a portion of the day of the great earthquake, gives the following description of what he experienced and heard:

THE FIRST SHOCK.

He says that on the day preceding the earthquake, a very high wind prevailed at Independence and over the whole of the valley, but at night it subsided, and the air became perfectly calm. The first tremor awakened him, but before he could spring from his bed it was demolished and fell to the floor, and the centre table tumbled over. Articles of clothing hanging on hooks in the room were displaced and fell to the floor, and the house pitched and rocked like a rowboat in a rough sea. The building was a strong frame one, and was consequently not thrown down. He describes the noise which accompanied the shock as appalling. It seemed as if the mighty mountains skirting the valley were breaking up and rolling into the plains below—the sound was in the air and under their feet, and its reverberations through the tumbling mountains were as terrific as the roller itself. He says the first shock was a compound one, oscillatory and vertical. He ran into the street, and in the clear moonlight saw that every adobe and brick house in town was in ruins. The ground heaved and vibrated, and then as the awful sound died in its far-off echoes, those who had escaped from their crumbling dwellings, aghast, and almost speechless with terror, hoped the catastrophe was over. But almost instantly, away to the south, down the narrow valley towards Lone Pine, was heard a sharp and thundering explosion as of a thousand columbiads fired at once. The people braced themselves for the shock—nearer and nearer came the appalling noise, and as the shock advanced, thousands upon thousands of huge rocks tumbled from the crags on either hand, and crashed with deafening din into the ravines and upon the edges of the valley below. Then came the noise under their feet, and with it, the awful, sickening and terrifying uplift and swing of the earth. The people ran to and fro, some screamed, some prayed, others stood stiff and watched the course of things with stoical indifference. They soon learned that not one or two persons had been killed there, and yet none knew what the end might be, for the earth vibrated constantly. At short intervals would be heard away off in the direction of Lone Pine and the Lake, that terrible boom! bang! as if the very mountains themselves were splitting in twain. "Look out, boys," they would cry; "here she comes again!" and come she would. But in each instance they had time to brace themselves for the advancing shock. Not only did tens of thousands of rocks and boulders rolling down the mountains add to the confusion of the scene, but in the Sierra on one side of the valley, avalanche after avalanche of snow was sent thundering, booming, almost screaming down from the regions of eternal frost and ice to the gulfs below.

VOLCANIC PHENOMENA.

People living near Independence, at points where they could see plainly the sides of the mountains on either hand, told him that at every succeeding shock they could plainly see in a hundred places at once, bursting from the rifted rocks, great sheets of flame apparently thirty or fifty feet in length, and which would coil and lap about a moment and then disappear. He says these flames could not have been caused by friction of rocks and boulders coming down the mountains, for in his own neighborhood there were plenty of these, but no fire visible. In one place he saw an immense ledge or drift of whitened and broken rocks forced out of the mountains and hill like an immense dump from some mining tunnel down its side.

When daylight came the entire valley south of Independence and towards Lone Pine, was filled with smoke and dust, and in places, people said, the fumes of sulphur were almost suffocating. The clouds of smoke extended from Fish Spring south, as far as the eye could reach.

Numerous springs were dried up instantly and others broke out in other places, while the flow of water from all was greatly increased. In one little stream three or four inches deep, the water was thrown upward to the height of two or three feet over foot bridges. A man had several rafts moored in the river near Independence, laden with lumber, and each one was thrown on the banks high and dry. Mr. Diggins saw springs of water forced out of the mountains, where before the rocks had been dry as a powder-house. From the time of the first shock till daylight, the noises and shocks were incessant.

LEAVING THE COUNTRY.

At daybreak several parties and himself took the stage and started from the place for Aurora. Still the shocks continued; some were so heavy that they were felt in the stage by the passengers, and the underground noises were constantly heard. The valley was literally torn in pieces along their road. In every direction there were fissures, which, however, had been filled in again by the loose soil. Some, however, were long and deep. Often they were obliged to stop, get out of the coach and hunt for a safe route, where before it had been as smooth as a barn floor. At one place a large section of the valley had subsided about ten feet, leaving an abrupt, perpendicular bank at the sides. In many places the ground was thrown into ridges and mounds, five or six feet high, and in every direction were signs of the destructive agencies that had been at work, all, however, decreasing in number and extent as they travelled north. Cattle and horses were thrown prostrate during the heavier shocks, and their bellowing and neighing were pitiful to hear.

At Blind Springs, where brick buildings were buried down, men at work 250 and 300 feet under ground felt no shock. The same fact was reported to him at Aurora, where the shock was quite severe. At Black Rocks and Fish Spring the atmosphere was strongly impregnated with sulphur. For 75 miles north of Independence not an adobe or brick house was left standing. The Indians were terrified and commenced leaving the country at once.

CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.

The adobe and brick buildings in the valley and towns were made quite strong. Some were roofed with lumber and shingles, some with clustered tiles. The frame houses are built strong to withstand the violent winds which prevail there at some seasons.

AN INCIDENT.

A family consisting of a man, his wife and several children, living in a brick house near Independence, were startled by the shock, and father and mother, seeing that the house was sure to fall, hastened out with all their children but the babe, which lay in their bed. From the door the mother turned to rescue her darling, but the walls crumbled and their house was a heap of broken adobes and boards. The mother and all the rest escaped. She ran back through the debris for the body of her babe, and there, on the mattress, with walls of adobe on each side and a board over it, lay the little one crying, but without so much as a bruise on its whole body.

[From the Virginia Enterprise, March 30.]

We yesterday met with and interviewed Mr. Frank Bell, Division Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this State, who was at Independence, Inyo County, California, last Tuesday morning when the great earthquake occurred which shattered that whole region, and which shook us up not a little in this city—three hundred miles north of what would seem to have been the centre of the great telluric disturbance.

THE FIRST GREAT SHOCK

Came at 2:30 on Tuesday morning, and was probably the most severe that occurred. Mr. Bell, who was sleeping in the second story of the hotel at Independence (a frame building filled in with adobes,) says that when the first shock came it threw his pitcher and wash-bowl, which were upon a wash-stand six feet distant, upon his bed, whence they rolled to the floor and were broken. After a few heavy sidewise lurches from south to north, during which Mr. Bell was trying to climb out of his second-story window, about half a dozen perpendicular jolts came, which seemed to lift the house to the height of several feet. The earth now settled down to a steady tumultuous motion, which sort of calm lasted long enough to allow Mr. Bell to partially dress himself, don his overcoat and carpet-sack and get down stairs and out into the open air. Here he found the startled inmates of the hotel, to the number of twenty-five or thirty.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, EN DESHABILLE.

All in momentary expectation of a repetition of the shocks. Frightened as all were, one man still had sufficient command of his wits to notice Mr. Bell's overcoat and carpet-bag. "Halloo!" he cried: "here is a man who has packed his duds to leave the country." The joke must have been considered a good one in some quarters, for just at the moment the earth laughed with such a laugh, and so shook its sides, that nobody cared to make another attempt at wit. From this time until nearly seven o'clock, the earth was never perfectly quiet, and every few minutes heavy shocks of a few seconds' duration were occurring. In all, there were more than fifty very heavy shocks. The first shock cracked and threw down many walls and buildings, but it was the heavy succeeding shocks which levelled everything. The brick Court House, and every brick and adobe house in the town and throughout the country, were thrown down.

PERSONAL POSITION OF A CHILD.

When the first shock occurred, Mr. Harris, of the firm of Harris & Kline, rushed out of his dwelling with his family. After getting out, he found one child was missing, and was rushing back to rescue it, when the whole building fell. It was supposed that the child was killed; but upon cutting through the roof and removing a portion of the wreck of the building, it was found and rescued, quite unharmed. It would be useless to attempt to describe the consternation which prevailed throughout the town during the time the shocks were occurring; many supposed the last great day had come. The shocks were accompanied with a great rumbling, and the air was filled with great clouds of dust. Indeed, such great quantities of dust filled the air, that a cloud was formed which was seen by persons residing fifteen or twenty miles to the northward.

THE SHOCKS WERE STILL CONTINUING

When Mr. Bell left, and the people were so utterly demoralized that they did not know where to turn or what to do. The impression at Independence was that to the southward the earthquake was still more severe than in that place, and dark rumors circulated that not little was felt of Cerro Gordo and other mining camps in that direction. They worked an hour and a half trying to get at Wells, Fargo & Co's treasure box buried in the ruins of Satzer Baker's store, and at last the stage came off without it. Even as the stage started there came one or two rolling shocks. All the adobe buildings at Fort Independence were laid low and a child killed; the mother, also, was seriously injured.

THE INYO "INDEPENDENCE" OFFICE,

A frame building filled in with adobes, was not thrown down but the office was badly damaged—even a cooking stove that stood in it being smashed to pieces.

STREAMS OF FIRE ISSUE FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Fourteen miles this side of Independence, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is a large mountain called Black Rock, the sides of which are covered with lava and which is supposed to be an extinct volcano. The settlers informed Mr. Bell that during the time the shocks were most severe, flashes of light were seen to issue from the top of this mountain and streams of fire ran down its sides. There are on the side of the mountain three old lava streams, but when the stage passed along no one had yet gone to see if any fresh flow had occurred. Mr. Mallory, formerly of Carson City, stated that he observed flashes of light in other places in the mountains, but he was of the opinion that they were caused by rocks striking together as they rolled down the slopes of the peaks. In places on the stage road there were encountered

ROCKS AS LARGE AS TWO-STORY HOUSES,

Which had rolled down from the mountains. From Independence to Big Pine, a distance of forty-five miles, there is not a square yard of ground that does not show cracks. Near Big Pine they found a crevice across the road sixty feet wide and six feet deep. Off the road, but in plain sight, this crevice was two hundred feet wide and over twenty feet deep, and it could be traced a long distance, running north and south, parallel with the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

LAND SIDES AND WATER SPOUTS.

South of Fish Spring Slough the water was spouted out of the ground in many places, and there were still to be seen large pools when the stage passed. Here, also, ridges of ground from eight to ten feet in height were raised up across the road. At Big Pine the heavy dining table, with all it contained, was overturned, and five shocks were experienced while the passengers were eating breakfast. Between Fish Springs and Bishop Creek, where formerly was a stream of water large enough to turn a mill. In other places streams and springs are dried up, and, in fact, the whole country turned topsy-turvy. At Hot Springs, while severe shocks were felt on the surface, the men in the mines (200 feet deep) felt nothing of them. We have been told of many other circumstances in connection with this great earthquake, but have not room to mention them.—*From the Chronicle.*

WILKERSON THE BARBER AGAIN ON THE RAMPAGE.—Our readers will remember that about a year ago this individual escaped from the prison here, having been confined on a charge of assault upon a woman at Lahaina, with intent to kill. The victim of the assault was a young Hawaiian woman who had been married to Wilkerson a few months previously. He assaulted the woman with a razor, cutting her face and neck in a most horrible manner. At first it was supposed she would not survive the wounds inflicted, but by skillful treatment and great care she did recover, although terribly scarred for life.

Some time before this occurrence Wilkerson had been tried and sentenced to imprisonment for several months, for an assault upon a woman with a heavy cavalry sword. Therefore the reports of his career here, published in the San Francisco papers, are substantially true.

It seems that Wilkerson has a mania for killing women (or attempting to do so). It is now reported that two full beings met violent deaths at his hands in Pennsylvania previous to his arrival here. He was, if reports are true, a fugitive from justice at the first appearance here, and seems to have had a peculiar faculty of breaking jail and escaping from confinement, although we can hardly see how a man of his marked features could ever escape the vigilance of his keepers.

His last exploit in woman killing occurred in San Francisco on the 3d inst., when he shot and fatally wounded a woman named Harriet E. Burkhart. It appears that becoming enamored with Mrs. Burkhart, Wilkerson desired her, some time before the tragic act, to marry him, which she refused to do. The day previous to the shooting, after demanding that she should marry him, upon being refused, he threatened to kill her if she further refused. On the day of the shooting, two sisters of the woman were in the room when Wilkerson appeared, and, frightened by his angry and menacing appearance, fled from the room. Soon after the departure of the children the report of two shots was heard in the room, and upon the inmates of the house rushing to the scene, Mrs. Burkhart was found on the floor weltering in blood, having been wounded by one pistol ball on the right side of her head, and by another on the left breast. Wilkerson was captured while attempting to escape through a side or back door.

Report says that after his lodgement in jail Wilkerson refused to have any conversation with any one, and at times appeared to be very insane; in fact, on one occasion it was found necessary to put him in a straight jacket. From what we learn of his past history, we are inclined to believe that he is a very cunning, crazy, or desperate criminal, and perhaps all three. It is to be hoped that his career of violence is now at an end, and that he will meet his deserts at the hands of the authorities of California, either as a dangerous lunatic or a hardened and desperate criminal.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, all the members being present, the letter of Earl Granville, in reply to Secretary Fish, was read, occupying nearly all the morning two hours of session. The particulars of the letter can not be ascertained. Cabinet members decline to converse on the subject. It is known, however, from a reliable source, that the letter of Granville is an elaborate argument against the claim of the United States for direct damages, firm yet friendly in tone, and expresses the hope that both nations will be able to come to an understanding which will eventually carry out the Treaty of Washington according to what the British Government believes to be its own true interest and meaning. Secretary Fish will not reply to Granville for some time, as time is required for the consideration of the points and arguments of this diplomatic letter.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—Before the Senate Arms Committee, to-day, A. W. Markley testified that it was true that he received ten thousand dollars from Thomas Poultney, who paid one dollar per gun on ten thousand guns purchased from the Navy Department. The witness met the Secretary of the Navy on the street and asked him if he had guns for sale, and informed him, Poultney, had said that the Navy Department had some arms for sale. The Secretary said that Poultney had better send a communication to him on the subject, and he would refer it to the Ordnance Bureau. The witness went and informed Poultney of what had taken place, got the money, and the transaction was closed. This was the only conversation he had with the Secretary. His relations with the Secretary were friendly; they lived in the same town; he could not say that they were intimate friends; they were as intimate as neighbors generally are.

F. W. Pork testified to an interview had with the Marquis de Chambrun, whom he wished to engage to assist him in the matter of investigation for the interest of Remington. The witness presumed that he did mention to the Marquis that he had ten thousand dollars, but did not say he had it for the purpose of purchasing evidence. He merely said that Remington would spend ten thousand dollars, if necessary, for getting rebutting evidence in a legitimate way.

Smoot, of Utica, New York, testified that he was employed by Remington & Sons. He and Remington went to Frankfort Arsenal to see it and to examine some specimens of imported cartridges, of which Colonel Treadwell had spoken about, where they usually met General Dyer and Colonel Crispin. The witness had a conversation with these gentlemen about breech-loading muskets. The Committee then adjourned till Monday.

To Rent.

THE HOUSE AND PREMISES lately occupied by the "Union Club," Bethel-street.

Also, the House and Premises adjoining, No. 20. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to J. H. CONEY,
8 tf Or to C. S. BARTOW.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL!

DILLINGHAM & CO.,

BEG TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC

That they have removed their business to the HARDWARE STORE, under the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Fort Street, and will occupy that Stand until the erection of a Commodious Warehouse now being built at their place on King Street.

BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE

HENRY M. WHITNEY,

—AT THE—

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, MERCHANT ST.,

Importer and Dealer in

BOOKS, STATIONERY

—AND—

ACCOUNT BOOKS!

And every Article of utility and fancy connected with the line, adapted to the Counting House and Office, and for Artists, Teachers, Professional Gentlemen, Travelers, etc., on as reasonable terms as can be had here or in San Francisco, among which are the following Staple Articles:

English and French Letter Papers, satin surface and extra fine, plain and gilt edges
Do. Billet and Note, do. do. do.
Do. Letter and Note Envelopes, to match the above
Mourning Note Paper and Envelopes—an assortment constantly on hand
American papers, from the best makers, of almost every description
Enamelled surface and pearl surface Cards
Embossed and Friendship Cards
Perforated Boards, for Chenille work
Tissue and fancy-colored Papers
Morocco and Embossed, and Gold and Silver Papers
Best London Quills and Quill Pens
Steel Pens, from the best makers
English Red and colored Wafers
English Notarial Wafers
English Sealing Wax, red and fancy
Kidder's & Pupson's Indelible Ink
Blue, black and red Writing Ink
Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes
Thermometers, Tooth-picks.
Maps of Hawaiian Islands.
Portable Writing Desks, from 12 to 22 inches, Mahogany and Rosewood, adapted for ladies' and gentlemen's use
Constantly on hand, School Books of all kinds in general use
Family and Pocket Bibles, Testaments, etc.
Standard English and American Books
Paper-cover Books, Song and Music Books
Juvenile and Toy Books of every description
English Drawing Paper, all sizes, from demy to double elephant
Bristol Boards, of every size and thickness
Tracing Papers and Tracing Cambric
Newman's Water Colors, in boxes
Best Sable and Camel's Hair Brushes
Faber's superior Drawing Pencils
Colored Pencils, Crera'ers do.
Mathematical, or Drawing Instruments, in cases, from $1 to $18 each
Chess Men, World and Ivory
Backgammon and Chess Boards
Intellectual Card Games
Dominoes of various patterns
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases
Gold Pens, with Gold Cases
" " with Silver Cases and diamond points, from $1 50 to $3 50 each
Rogers' celebrated fine Silver Steel Penknives, 1 to 4 blades, of pearl, shell, ivory, horn and buffalo handles, of rich and beautiful patterns, imported expressly to order
Ivory Tablets, Paper Cutters, etc.
Porcelain Slates and Drawing Slates
Elastic Bands and Rings, Alphabet Blocks, Photograph Albums
Cash and Deed Boxes, Check Cutters and Cancellers
Croquet Sets, School Satchels
Inkstands, in great variety
Pen Wipers and Racks, Rulers, Slates and Pencils, All kinds of tin goods
Black Walnut Book Racks
Children's Sets Tenpins, Children's Drawing Cards
Copying Presses, Oil Sheets and Brushes
Crayons, white and colored
Dove Feather, Paste and Weights Ivory Dice,
Drawing Books, Drafts and Notes
250,000 Envelopes of all sizes and variety
Eyelets and Eyelet Machines
Herbariums and Scrap Books.
Initial Paper and Envelopes

LEATHER GOODS.

A large and more complete assortment than can be found at any other establishment, such as—Memorandum Books, Postage Stamp Albums, Pocket Books, Wallets and Portmonaies

BLANK BOOKS.

A very full and extensive assortment of superior quality, comprising every variety of form and style, adapted to all kinds of business, namely—Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Sales Books, Waste Books, Invoice Books, Note Books, Note and Bill Books, Letter Books, etc., etc.

Writing Books, of all the various rulings, long and broad, quarto form
Quarto Account Books
Blank Drawing "
Scrap and Herbarium Books
Albums, variety of elegant styles
Fine Record Books, for Societies, Clubs, etc.
Workmen's Time Books

N. B.—All New Articles of FANCY STATIONERY received by the earliest arrivals from London and New York.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, for Banks, Insurance Companies, Railroad Companies, etc., made to order with despatch.

Printing of Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards, &c.,

Executed with Despatch at the Lowest Rates.

New Stock Received by Every Steamer.

☞ *Country Merchants and Dealers will find it for their interest to call and examine.*

Honolulu, November 1st, 1871. 4-3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian ISLANDS—In Probate. In the Estate of DR. JOHANNES BERAZ of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, intestate. Before Mr. Justice Widemann.

On reading and filing the petition of J. C. Pflüger of Honolulu, alleging that Dr. Johannes Beraz of Wailuku, Maui, died intestate at Hana, Maui, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1872, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to the said J. C. Pflüger, Consul ad interim for the German Empire;

It is ordered that THURSDAY, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1872, be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition before the said Justice, in the Court Room of this Court, at Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted, and that this order be published in the English language for three successive weeks in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, newspaper in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., April 22nd, A. D. 1872.

H. A. WIDEMANN,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attest:
WALTER R. SEAL, Clerk. 15-3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS IN PROBATE.—In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM H. PEASE, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, intestate. At Chambers, before the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of James W. Austin, Administrator of the Estate of William H. Pease, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed $6,225.76, and charges himself with $3,222.28, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such;

It is ordered, that SATURDAY, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said 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 same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that this order, in the English language, be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time thereto appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 22nd day of April, A. D. 1872.

ELISHA H. ALLEN,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attest:
JOHN E. BANNARD, Dep. Clr. Sup. Court. (15-3t)

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, In Probate.—In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM BENNETT, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, intestate. At Chambers, before the Hon. E. H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of James W. Austin, Administrator of the Estate of William Bennett, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed $1072.46, and charges himself with $1878.37, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in the hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator;

It is ordered, that SATURDAY, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said 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 same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that this order, in the English language, be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time thereto appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 22nd day of April, A. D. 1872.

ELISHA H. ALLEN,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attest:
JOHN E. BANNARD, Dep. Clr. Sup. Court. (15-3t)

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the proof of the Will of ROBERT G. DAVIS of Honolulu, deceased.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Robert G. Davis, deceased, having on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1872, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Maria Davis, having been filed by Maria Davis;

It is hereby ordered, that FRIDAY, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1872, 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 publication, for three successive weeks, in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and AU OHIA, newspapers printed and published in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., April 20th, 1872.

H. A. WIDEMANN,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attest:
JNO. E. BANNARD, Dep. Clerk. 15-3t

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands IN PROBATE.—In the matter of the proof of the WILL of ANTONIO MARIA of Honolulu, deceased.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and testament of Antonio Maria, deceased, having on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1872 been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Manuel de Silva, having been filed by Manuel de Silva;

It is hereby ordered, that SATURDAY, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1872, at 11 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 publication, for three successive weeks, in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., April 19th, 1872.

ELISHA H. ALLEN,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attest:
JNO. E. BANNARD, Deputy Clerk. 15-3t

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands, In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Rii late Highness M. Kekauonohi, deceased. At Chambers at the Court House, in Honolulu, before the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in probate this 8th day of April, A. D. 1872.

Upon reading and filing the petition of E. Kaelikolani, praying for an order of distribution of her share of the Estate of his late Highness M. Kekauonohi, deceased, it is hereby ordered that notice of hearing of said petition be given by publication in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and AU OHIA, newspapers printed in Honolulu for three successive weeks from date, to all persons interested in said Estate, to be and appear in said Probate Court, at the Court House in the city of Honolulu on SATURDAY, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted, and an order of distribution of said Estate, be granted for, should not be made.

Dated at Honolulu this 8th day of April, A. D. 1872.

ELISHA H. ALLEN,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attest:
JNO. E. BANNARD, Deputy Clerk. 15-3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, In Probate.—In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM CROCKETT, late of Honolulu, deceased. At Chambers, before the Honorable the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

On reading and filing the petition of John Montgomery, Administrator of the Estate of the said William Crockett, late of Honolulu, deceased, showing that certain claims against the said Estate, set forth in a schedule annexed to said petition, were presented to the petitioner, duly authenticated with necessary vouchers, and he has examined, and praying that upon a day to be appointed the same may be examined and approved by the Court.

It is ordered, that SATURDAY, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Justice, at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any there have, why the same should not be approved by the Court. And that this order be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time thereto appointed for said hearing.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., this 8th day of April A. D. 1872.

ELISHA H. ALLEN,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attest:
JOHN E. BANNARD, Dep. Clr. Sup. Court. 15-3t

Health Officer's Notice!

THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DEPOSITING Fish or rubbish before or above the posts on the Esplanade, is called to Section 19th of the Regulations of the Board of Health. Any person or persons found depositing fish or rubbish contrary to the above Section will be prosecuted according to law.

W. R. HARRIS,
Agent of Board of Health.

Honolulu, Feb. 13th, 1872. 3

Honolulu Ice Manufactory!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED A fresh supply of Ammonia and made permanent arrangements to prevent falling short in the future, ICE will be delivered to Regular Customers as before,

At five (5) cents per pound.

Orders can be given to Mr. Wm. Wallace, who has the sale and delivery in charge, or left on the states at Thos. G. Thrum's and at Judd & Lapthorn's.

Orders from the other Islands delivered alongside the vessels, properly packed, at same rate, with cost of box and sawdust added. Cost of box refunded if returned to the Factory.

Refrigerators and Ice Boxes made to order at lowest possible prices. D. SMITH.

Honolulu, Feb. 21, 1872. 6 3m

To Let!

THE PREMISES LATELY occupied by MR. J. PICKARD as the "Criterion" Coffee House and Billiard Room, corner of Queen and Fort Streets. These are very suitable for a retail store or offices.

ALSO—a furnished cott