



In conformity with the provisions of "An Act for the Protection of Parties to Contracts authorized by Section 1417 of the Civil Code," approved July 29th, 1872, Rev. J. P. Hall has this day been appointed to take acknowledgments under said Act in Hilo, Hawaii.

There is a view to effect every facility to parties desirous of profitably and securely investing small sums of money. Bonds of the Hawaiian Government of the several values of \$100, \$200, \$500, and \$1,000 bearing interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually will be issued at Par to all persons applying for them at the Treasury, for terms of not less than 3, nor more than 20 years.

By a Resolution passed by the Legislature, and approved by His Majesty the King on the 29th of July, the Minister of Finance was authorized to pay out of the Public Treasury, at the rate of fifty cents per day, for each seaman returned for each day he was on board the vessel in which he was brought hither. On the 17th ult., the Minister of Finance paid the sum authorized by the Resolution, which amounted to two thousand and fifty-seven dollars, to the following ships, as certified by the U. S. Consul, Mr. Mattoon:

Bark Midas, 6 men, 39 days, \$ 117
Bark Laguna, 45 men, 40 days, 900
Ship Dan'l Webster, 18 men, 40 d'ys 360
Bark Europa, 24 men, 40 days, 680
\$2057

It will be perceived that three of the vessels which brought down Hawaiian seamen received exactly twenty dollars per man, the other, the bark Midas, received nineteen dollars and a half. This is undoubtedly a fair compensation for bringing the crews of the Hawaiian vessels down from the Arctic.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO GOVERNMENTS.—Every person interested in the welfare of this Kingdom has a right to express his opinions in this paper. However, it is understood that the Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by any correspondent.

Labor and Population.

Of the reforms necessary upon plantations in order to attract our native laborers one hardly knows where to begin; but I cannot do better than to commence when the two parties to a labor contract come together. In the first place the nature of the work to be performed should be as clearly defined as the nature of the case will permit; there should be no deceit used as to the locality to which the laborer may be sent, for at the very outset distrust will be engendered to strengthen with lapse of time. The wages offered should be as large as the enterprise will warrant, and here of course there will be a diversity of opinion.

Planters are pretty well agreed as to the cost of imported labor. A Chinaman or Japanese bound for four years will cost the plantation between fourteen and fifteen dollars a month, and we must believe that this cost is not considered unwarranted from the fact that our labor seekers turn to these sources for their supply with a full knowledge of the outlay demanded.

It is readily admitted that a Chinese or Japanese is nothing more than an apprentice for the first year. Unaccustomed, lacking intelligence as to orders given from want of means of communication, after sufficient reasons to justify the admission. We must admit that they are over-paid for the first year's work or under-paid for the three last. It must be very poor native labor that is not worth as much as that of our apprentices Chinese or Japanese, and yet we refuse to pay the native laborer, engaging for a year or two, as much as we pay the foreigner.

To feed and lodge the Chinese or Japanese, after cost of importation, demands an expenditure of at least nine dollars per month, this is predicated upon the supposition that they demand rice, which they always do; if to this is added the monthly pay of six dollars—the whole will amount to fifteen, and this is exclusive of cost of passage with interest on the same; while the native's wages, food and lodging certainly never exceeds twelve dollars per month, and I believe I have put it at a very liberal figure. The above figures are founded on personal observation and such information as can be obtained from persons of experience; one fact is always admitted: That it costs less to feed and lodge the native laborer. The locality of the plantation will make some difference as to cost, but the average cost will be found within the above estimates. When we bargain for a native laborer for six dollars the month, board and lodging we are not paying him by four or five dollars a month as much as we pay the experienced foreigner, and natives have been quite recently shipped at this rate, although seven dollars a month is probably nearer the amount generally paid, which makes against the native from three to four dollars a month in favor of his imported competitor. Is this just to the Hawaiian?

Having fixed upon the amount to be paid it is the part of wisdom to engage for short terms, not over a year, and to pay as little in advance as possible. The system of advance is a pernicious one and is certainly not in favor with the planter. Doubtless the custom of paying advances may be traced to the practice in the case of men shipping for whaling voyages, where it is perhaps necessary in order that the seaman may provide himself with an outfit. It is also excusable in the case of men shipping to work upon the Guano Islands for the same reason; but it cannot be defended in reason or upon good common sense grounds in the case of plantation laborers, for the market from which they may draw needed supplies is near at hand at all times. Often times, as in the case of plantation stores, too near. It is possible that two or three months wages may be required in advance by the man who desires to work, but where more than this is demanded, except in rare cases, it may be accepted that the man is reckless as to the future. He fancies or is led to believe that he needs the larger amount for which he will give months of the poorest kind of labor, in fact he is a dazed in the wool eye-servant.

Any action, legislative, or on the part of planters acting in concert, to do away with the system of advances will go far towards bringing about a much desired condition of affairs. In fact I believe that the advance pay is the key to the evils which we wish to assail.

It seems to me that the underlying motive for the demand for large advances is not with the laborer, but with the shipping master. The larger the advance the larger his fee. It is well known that the shipping master in United States ports, particularly in San Francisco, carried matters with such a high hand, demanding such exorbitant advances and wages, that Congress has at last interfered and placed the whole business in the hands of regularly appointed commissioners, fixing a regular schedule of fees, &c. The fee for shipping a man is two dollars, one-fourth of which is charged to the seaman. The law recently enacted appointing agents to take acknowledgments to contracts, causing the sum advanced to be paid to the laborer in the presence of the agent, &c. was a step in the right direction, only its provisions should have been extended so as to same the fee for shipping and fixing a penalty

for violation of the law. In very many cases, if not the majority, the amount of advance is fixed upon by the shipping master, having an eye solely to his own profits, and the laborer passively consents. Having come to terms with your laborer, the native Hawaiian being considered, the treatment which he is to receive will go far to make him a desirable laborer. If, as in too many cases, he is poorly housed, stunted of food and that of a poor quality, overworked as to time, his complaints unheeded for fear of giving offense to some over-zealous who has a reputation for getting the work out of men, we may reasonably count upon having a laborer who will leave when his time is up to go North on a whaling voyage. South on a guano island, or in fact anywhere to escape the possibility of plantation labor, or in case all these means of his livelihood fail him, will turn again to the plantation, demand an unreasonable advance, spend it like a fool, then suddenly go to his task to strike his duty when he can.

Look into the "makahiki" house or "quarters" where our laborers are living, and how many of them would pass the inspection of an enlightened, humane man?

Look upon the accommodations afforded for eating, if indeed they are provided for in this way, and is the slight calculated to entice a man to enter the service?

Imagine your laborer sick, fever being the more common ailment; visit his quarters, squalid and but poorly ventilated, inspect his diet, rarely differing from what is given the well, and say if you can that he is properly cared for.

We have no very elaborate stables in this city, and yet I can safely say that I have seen better provision made for the care of horses than for the men upon some of our plantations. A man who earns a living by the work of a horse will tell you that it is poor economy to stint the horse in food and care in order to add to his own profits.

It is not at all times directly the fault of the planter that these abuses exist, the matters of detail are too often left to indifferent or incompetent subordinates. Only lately a case came to my knowledge where complaint was made by laborers of insufficiency of food, where, as could be proved, the manager had given orders to the person having the food in charge to give the men all they wanted to eat.

Being about some of the reforms suggested, particularly that of advances, we are told would be to revolutionize the labor system, cause loss and perhaps ruin. I ask, can they not be brought about with less loss now than a year hence? Can we not at least make an effort to gradually bring reforms about in order to meet the constantly increasing demands of a progressive age?

Mr. Editor: It is the opinion of some thoughtful men among us that these Hawaiian Islands are speedily approaching a crisis in their history, and if we look about and note our surrounding circumstances, and the condition in which we exist as an independent community, we shall discover that our prospects are as dark as can well be imagined.

This state of affairs concerns every one—rich and poor, native and foreigner; the King on his throne and the recipient of charity at the hospital, all are exposed to, and consequently all are interested in averting the evils that threaten us; and that they may be averted by united and intelligent action not a doubt exists.

But it will be asked, What are these evils? how do they affect us, and in what manner will they continue to affect us if suffered to go on unchecked? These are some of them: constant decrease of population; lack of enterprise; stationary if not diminishing production; withdrawal of capital from the country; increase in taxation for the support of the increasing class of the diseased and infirm, with a visible decrease both of public revenue and private means, at the same time that the cost of living is on the increase. That these evils will not deny that we are already suffering from them all who care can know; what will result if we do not check these in time can be surely foreseen. We shall dwindle from a thriving, well-ordered community to a disorganized and bankrupt rabble; Honolulu dependent upon the visits of the steamer and transient vessels for an ignoble existence, and these fair islands tenanted only by a few miserable and diseased people until some foreign Government should step in, seize the supreme power, banish the remnant of the natives, to do their career, isolated and hopeless on one of the minor islands of the group, while the few foreigners who were unable to leave would be ruled without a voice in the direction of their own affairs, and for the benefit of that intervening government.

Our independence is as yet respected by the great powers of the world, the means to perpetuate it are in our own hands; it is our duty to preserve it, to build up these islands, and leave them a valuable inheritance to our successors. We have the intelligence to devise plans to remedy the evils from which we are suffering, the will and determination to also fail. We must not destroy existing institutions, but strengthen, and where necessary reform them; we must not reduce society to chaos by compelling masters and servants to change places, as has lately been attempted, but keep each class in its proper sphere, and use the strictest justice meted out to all.

Under the Emperor's first law, and this contest, some are and must be greater than the rest, and so they must remain until the superior virtue and intellect of the subordinates conquer their position.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough for one letter, but propose, with your permission, to return to the subject in a future number, when I hope to show the remedies for the disorders which threaten our national existence.

1870 reached respectively near \$500,000 per year, and were increasing. The Government of Great Britain again refused to interfere, adducing as a reason the fact that the consolidation of the internal affairs of New Zealand had cost the Home Government \$100,000,000. Mr. Gladstone also said that the country was already overwhelmed with responsibilities, and he declined for the present adding to them by any addition of dependencies. He promised, however, the aid of the Government in putting down the iniquities of the South Sea labor traffic, and stated that the foreign office was in correspondence with the United States and Peru, asking for their co-operation. Mr. McArthur announced that he should not lose sight of the matter, and it is more than probable, since our government has entered into some sort of arrangement with the Navigator Islands, that Great Britain will not be so anxious to remain aloof from Fiji in order to keep pace with the United States in South Pacific interests. It is satisfactory to know that the iniquities of the labor traffic have called forth such condemnation as are morally certain to lead to their suppression.

Stanley's Achievements from an English point of View.

[From the London Post, July 27.]

In this romantic age the old adage holds good that extremes meet, and accordingly we find in an age of facts and figures stories and surroundings of as true chivalry as ever adorned the pages of Froissart. Livingstone is a real knight errant, though his lady love be fair Science, and Mr. Stanley is as bold and venturesome a chivalier as ever rode to the rescue in a hard-fought combat. It is impossible to read Livingstone's letter to Mr. James Gordon Bennett without feelings of admiration for the enterprise which could prompt the owner of a great New York paper to send off a correspondent in quest of an Englishman lost in Central Africa. The expedition was very serious. It involved a huge expenditure, with the certainty of no corresponding profit; for the sale of the *Herald* will only be augmented on the days of the publication of Livingstone's letters by a few dollars, not worth reckoning. It involved a terrible risk of life, for it is a wonder that Mr. Stanley has survived his twenty-one attacks of fever, and the thousand other perils of his journey, to return—a man so changed that his friends cannot recognize him—to tell the story of his expedition.

The whole tale is so marvellous that there were not wanting critics who, on its first announcement, accused the American explorer of drawing upon his imagination for his facts. His veracity, which should never have been put in question, is now amply confirmed by Livingstone's own dispatches, one of which, published in the *New York Herald* of yesterday, we are enabled, by the courtesy of the representative of that journal in London, to reproduce. No one can peruse it without experiencing the "thrill" which Livingstone so admirably describes. Here was an adventurer lost. His existence was as problematical as that of the true Nile source itself. He had suffered years of illness and cruel disappointment, and found himself destitute of resources in the centre of Central Africa—a ruckle of bones, and every bone full of pain—the prospect of beggary staring him in the face. Still his great heart did not despair, and he wandered, almost hopelessly, whether Priest, Levite, or Samaritan ever passed his way. One day a rumor of succor reached him, and one of his people at last coming gasping, "An Englishman! I see him coming!"—and the Englishman arrived. Livingstone saw him approach, his caravan bearing the American flag. He was an American, but blood is thicker than water; and among the black savages the two men who met were truly of one race—of the same aspect, speaking the same language and moved by the same lofty and noble aspirations. The first time the American flag ever appeared in those unknown regions it was on a mission of humanity which deserved the welcome it met with.—Let the richest blessings descend from the Highest on you and yours.

Mr. Stanley brought life and health to our countryman, and his grand exploit will be recorded for the example and admiration of generations of the Genera Arbitration.

Of Livingstone's discoveries, which we have as yet the merest outlines, we shall hear more when all the documents brought home are given to the world. We can wait for the details of the "four fountains which arise from an earthly mound," and for the full confirmation of Herodotus. The event of the day is personal; and if we desire to do honor to Livingstone, to advance the cause of humanity and to give expression to the high feelings aroused by his wonderful career and his noble rescue, we cannot do better than to listen to his words and to carry out his wishes:—"If," says he, "my disclosures regarding the terrible Ujiji slavery should lead to the suppression of the East Coast slave trade, I shall regard that as a greater matter by far than the discovery of all the Nile sources together," and his appeal to the great nation which has rescued him, and to the nation which sent him out, is to use their vast and conjoint influence for the benefit of suffering mankind.

Mr. Stanley conveyed to the Great Traveler "kind and encouraging" despatches from Lord Clarendon, whose loss he deplored, and who would have been among the first to listen to his fervent appeal. He brought him also the assurance of aid and relief of every description; but for the time Livingstone describes himself as depressed by the money resources placed at his disposal by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stanley. There will be no lack of disposition in his country to acknowledge the debt, which it is indeed a pleasure to owe—a debt which can only be repaid in kind by as sincere good feeling and as warm and brotherly a disposition as that which prompted the chivalrous enterprise which has been crowned with success and honor.

THE NON-EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE LAMPS.

PERKINS & HOUSE'S PATENT.

We claim for this Lamp, as follows: 1. It abelives safely under all circumstances, both from breaking and explosion. 2. It gives twice as much light from same sized wick. 3. It uses 38 per cent less oil for an equal amount of light. 4. It gives an odor in burning, turned never so low. 5. The steadiness of the flame is wonderful. 6. It is ornamental and durable—lasts a lifetime. 7. It is a successful rival of gas at a trifling expense. 8. It burns any kind of Coal Oil—good or bad. There is now need of 50,000 Shocking Deaths and Terrible Fires from Coal Oil Lamps exploding or breaking.

To sustain these strong claims, we refer to the Lamp itself, and to critical tests by the most eminent Scientific Men.

All orders will be attended to by Mr. Ed. Everett, Sole Agent for the Hawaiian Islands. Specimens Lamps may be seen at Burton's. 23-34

Notice!

ALL PERSONS having any claims against the Estate of EDWARD LEESON, deceased, will please present the same to the undersigned within six months from date.

HANA, August 20th, 1872. A. UNSA, Administrator.

PACKET LINES. STEAMER KILAUEA. THE REPAIRS upon the Steamer KILAUEA are such that she will not leave Honolulu until the 27th, making the Circuit of Hawaii 37 SAM'L G. WILDER, Agent. Time-Table of the Steamer "Kilauea." October 7th, Circuit of Hawaii. October 14th, Kona. October 21st, Circuit of Hawaii. October 28th, Circuit of Hawaii. Tickets can only be secured at the Office. No credit will be given for passage money. SAM'L G. WILDER, Agent. United States, New Zealand and Australia Mail Steamship Line. For San Francisco. THE STEAMER IDAHO, Will leave on or about Saturday, October 19th. For Auckland. And Other New Zealand Ports, connecting at Auckland with Steamers for Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. THE STEAMSHIP NEBRASKA Will leave on or about Saturday, October 19th. TIME TABLE. For SAN FRANCISCO, on or about Saturday, July 27th Saturday, Oct. 19th Saturday, August 24th Saturday, Nov. 16th Saturday, Sept. 21st Saturday, Dec. 14th. For AUCKLAND, etc., on or about Saturday, July 27th Saturday, Oct. 19th Saturday, August 24th Saturday, Nov. 16th Saturday, Sept. 21st Saturday, Dec. 14th. Freight for the steamers will be received in the steamers' warehouses free of charge. Passengers booked through at reduced rates to points in the United States and to Liverpool, and also to parts of New Zealand and Australia. For freight or passage and all further information, apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents. 18 1/2. For Victoria, V. I. The Fine Bark Delaware ROLLINS, MASTER. Will have Dispatch for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. 23. For HONGKONG THE NORTH GERMAN SHIP GEORGES W. REHRES, Master. Will leave for above port on or about the 1st day of October. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation apply to the Captain or H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

CHARLES LONG, No. 5 Merchant Street, Has on hand and for sale a Superior Assortment of WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, Porters, Cordials, &c.

Ruinart, Pere et Fils' Champagne, quarts and pints. Different Brands' Champagne, do. Le Prime Casteigne Claret, do. St. Julian Medice Claret, do. Chateau Lafite Claret, do. Chateau la Rose Claret, do. Claret in Cases and on draught, do. Cognac, do. Liebfrauenmilch, do. Superior California Hoek, Direct from the Vineyard, and guaranteed pure Juice of the grape. Port and Sherry Wines, Casks and Cases. Pure White Gin in cases, 4 dozen each. Gin in cases, 2 dozen each. Gin in cases, 1 dozen each. Gin in baskets, dozen gross each. A Large Assortment of Bitters, Angostura, Boker's, Hofland's, J. S. L., Hostetters, Hamboldt's, Pipifax, Samers Saxeana, Fencel, Orange. All the above will be sold as Cheap as any other house in the city, either in bond or duty paid. No Travelling Agent Employed. 22

Boundary Commissioners' Notice.

WHEREAS, the following Applications for Settlement of Land Boundaries have been filed with me, to wit: 1. Application of Sylvester Cullen for settlement of the boundaries of the Ill of Poca, in Waialeale, Noolakope, Island of Kauai. 2. Application of Dr. R. Hoffmann for settlement of the boundaries of a portion of the Ill of Kalahele, in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu. 3. Application of Along for settlement of the boundaries of a portion of the Ill of Kalahele, in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu. 4. Application of A. F. Judd for settlement of the boundaries of a portion of the Ill of Waikahala, in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu. 5. Application of J. R. Kinney for settlement of the boundaries of a portion of the Ill of Kalahele, in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu. Notice is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House in Honolulu, I will hear the above applications, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said applications should not be granted. W. P. KAMAKAU, Commissioner of Boundaries for the Island of Oahu. Honolulu, Sept. 21, 1872. 37 21

THE GERMAN "BARK MINERVA."

Chartered by the Undersigned, Soon to Arrive from Hong Kong! Having Sailed August 7th. WILL BRING A LARGE INVOICE OF CHINA MERCHANDISE! AFONG & ACHUCK. 18 Nuuanu St., Honolulu. Notice. THE Undersigned being about to leave Honolulu, requests that all accounts against him be handed to Mr. THEO. H. DAVIS for settlement. JAMES HAY WODRHOUSE. For Sale. BEST 3-ply India Rubber Hose, 2-1/2 inch and 1 inch. H. HACKFELD & CO.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Kingdom of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of the late Highness M. KERRAN AOA, deceased. Adjudged June 20, A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, 1872, MARK ALEX. SHAWWEL, KAUAUAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOUATU, KAUAUAI. In the above entitled bill for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mark Alex. Shawweli. Reason of the decree, the habitual intemperance and cruelty of the said William Houatu, and the fact that the said William Houatu has failed to support the said Mark Alex. Shawweli for a period of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the terms thereof sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary. And the libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government Gazette and in six successive weeks; the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order, and the last publication may within six months show cause why said decree should not be made absolute by the Court. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit. I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order filed in the 2nd Judicial Circuit in the case of Mark Alex. Shawweli, vs. William Houatu, on the 27th day of September, 1872. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Kingdom of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of the late Highness M. KERRAN AOA, deceased. Adjudged June 20, A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, 1872, MARK ALEX. SHAWWEL, KAUAUAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOUATU, KAUAUAI. In the above entitled bill for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mark Alex. Shawweli. Reason of the decree, the habitual intemperance and cruelty of the said William Houatu, and the fact that the said William Houatu has failed to support the said Mark Alex. Shawweli for a period of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the terms thereof sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary. And the libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government Gazette and in six successive weeks; the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order, and the last publication may within six months show cause why said decree should not be made absolute by the Court. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit. I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order filed in the 2nd Judicial Circuit in the case of Mark Alex. Shawweli, vs. William Houatu, on the 27th day of September, 1872. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Kingdom of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of the late Highness M. KERRAN AOA, deceased. Adjudged June 20, A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, 1872, MARK ALEX. SHAWWEL, KAUAUAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOUATU, KAUAUAI. In the above entitled bill for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mark Alex. Shawweli. Reason of the decree, the habitual intemperance and cruelty of the said William Houatu, and the fact that the said William Houatu has failed to support the said Mark Alex. Shawweli for a period of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the terms thereof sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary. And the libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government Gazette and in six successive weeks; the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order, and the last publication may within six months show cause why said decree should not be made absolute by the Court. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit. I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order filed in the 2nd Judicial Circuit in the case of Mark Alex. Shawweli, vs. William Houatu, on the 27th day of September, 1872. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Kingdom of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of the late Highness M. KERRAN AOA, deceased. Adjudged June 20, A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, 1872, MARK ALEX. SHAWWEL, KAUAUAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOUATU, KAUAUAI. In the above entitled bill for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mark Alex. Shawweli. Reason of the decree, the habitual intemperance and cruelty of the said William Houatu, and the fact that the said William Houatu has failed to support the said Mark Alex. Shawweli for a period of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the terms thereof sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary. And the libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government Gazette and in six successive weeks; the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order, and the last publication may within six months show cause why said decree should not be made absolute by the Court. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit. I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order filed in the 2nd Judicial Circuit in the case of Mark Alex. Shawweli, vs. William Houatu, on the 27th day of September, 1872. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Kingdom of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of the late Highness M. KERRAN AOA, deceased. Adjudged June 20, A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, 1872, MARK ALEX. SHAWWEL, KAUAUAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOUATU, KAUAUAI. In the above entitled bill for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mark Alex. Shawweli. Reason of the decree, the habitual intemperance and cruelty of the said William Houatu, and the fact that the said William Houatu has failed to support the said Mark Alex. Shawweli for a period of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the terms thereof sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary. And the libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government Gazette and in six successive weeks; the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order, and the last publication may within six months show cause why said decree should not be made absolute by the Court. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit. I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order filed in the 2nd Judicial Circuit in the case of Mark Alex. Shawweli, vs. William Houatu, on the 27th day of September, 1872. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Kingdom of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of the late Highness M. KERRAN AOA, deceased. Adjudged June 20, A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, 1872, MARK ALEX. SHAWWEL, KAUAUAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOUATU, KAUAUAI. In the above entitled bill for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mark Alex. Shawweli. Reason of the decree, the habitual intemperance and cruelty of the said William Houatu, and the fact that the said William Houatu has failed to support the said Mark Alex. Shawweli for a period of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the terms thereof sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary. And the libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government Gazette and in six successive weeks; the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order, and the last publication may within six months show cause why said decree should not be made absolute by the Court. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit. I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order filed in the 2nd Judicial Circuit in the case of Mark Alex. Shawweli, vs. William Houatu, on the 27th day of September, 1872. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Kingdom of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of the late Highness M. KERRAN AOA, deceased. Adjudged June 20, A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, 1872, MARK ALEX. SHAWWEL, KAUAUAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOUATU, KAUAUAI. In the above entitled bill for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mark Alex. Shawweli. Reason of the decree, the habitual intemperance and cruelty of the said William Houatu, and the fact that the said William Houatu has failed to support the said Mark Alex. Shawweli for a period of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the terms thereof sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary. And the libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government Gazette and in six successive weeks; the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order, and the last publication may within six months show cause why said decree should not be made absolute by the Court. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit. I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order filed in the 2nd Judicial Circuit in the case of Mark Alex. Shawweli, vs. William Houatu, on the 27th day of September, 1872. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Kingdom of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of the late Highness M. KERRAN AOA, deceased. Adjudged June 20, A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, 1872, MARK ALEX. SHAWWEL, KAUAUAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOUATU, KAUAUAI. In the above entitled bill for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mark Alex. Shawweli. Reason of the decree, the habitual intemperance and cruelty of the said William Houatu, and the fact that the said William Houatu has failed to support the said Mark Alex. Shawweli for a period of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the terms thereof sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary. And the libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government Gazette and in six successive weeks; the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order, and the last publication may within six months show cause why said decree should not be made absolute by the Court. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit. I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order filed in the 2nd Judicial Circuit in the case of Mark Alex. Shawweli, vs. William Houatu, on the 27th day of September, 1872. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Kingdom of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of the late Highness M. KERRAN AOA, deceased. Adjudged June 20, A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, 1872, MARK ALEX. SHAWWEL, KAUAUAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOUATU, KAUAUAI. In the above entitled bill for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mark Alex. Shawweli. Reason of the decree, the habitual intemperance and cruelty of the said William Houatu, and the fact that the said William Houatu has failed to support the said Mark Alex. Shawweli for a period of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the terms thereof sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary. And the libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government Gazette and in six successive weeks; the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order, and the last publication may within six months show cause why said decree should not be made absolute by the Court. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit. I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order filed in the 2nd Judicial Circuit in the case of Mark Alex. Shawweli, vs. William Houatu, on the 27th day of September, 1872. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Kingdom of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of the late Highness M. KERRAN AOA, deceased. Adjudged June 20, A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, 1872, MARK ALEX. SHAWWEL, KAUAUAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOUATU, KAUAUAI. In the above entitled bill for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mark Alex. Shawweli. Reason of the decree, the habitual intemperance and cruelty of the said William Houatu, and the fact that the said William Houatu has failed to support the said Mark Alex. Shawweli for a period of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the terms thereof sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary. And the libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government Gazette and in six successive weeks; the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order, and the last publication may within six months show cause why said decree should not be made absolute by the Court. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit. I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order filed in the 2nd Judicial Circuit in the case of Mark Alex. Shawweli, vs. William Houatu, on the 27th day of September, 1872. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Kingdom of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of the late Highness M. KERRAN AOA, deceased. Adjudged June 20, A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, 1872, MARK ALEX. SHAWWEL, KAUAUAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOUATU, KAUAUAI. In the above entitled bill for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mark Alex. Shawweli. Reason of the decree, the habitual intemperance and cruelty of the said William Houatu, and the fact that the said William Houatu has failed to support the said Mark Alex. Shawweli for a period of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the terms thereof sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary. And the libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government Gazette and in six successive weeks; the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order, and the last publication may within six months show cause why said decree should not be made absolute by the Court. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit. I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order filed in the 2nd Judicial Circuit in the case of Mark Alex. Shawweli, vs. William Houatu, on the 27th day of September, 1872. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Kingdom of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of the late Highness M. KERRAN AOA, deceased. Adjudged June 20, A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, 1872, MARK ALEX. SHAWWEL, KAUAUAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOUATU, KAUAUAI. In the above entitled bill for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mark Alex. Shawweli. Reason of the decree, the habitual intemperance and cruelty of the said William Houatu, and the fact that the said William Houatu has failed to support the said Mark Alex. Shawweli for a period of six months from the date of this decree upon compliance with the terms thereof sufficient cause shall appear to the contrary. And the libellant is ordered to publish an attested copy of this order in the Government Gazette and in six successive weeks; the first publication to be within one month from the date of this order, and the last publication may within six months show cause why said decree should not be made absolute by the Court. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit. I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the order filed in the 2nd Judicial Circuit in the case of Mark Alex. Shawweli, vs. William Houatu, on the 27th day of September, 1872. HENRY DICKSONSON, Clerk of the Court, 2nd Judicial Circuit.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Kingdom of Hawaii. In the matter of the Estate of the late Highness M. KERRAN AOA, deceased. Adjudged June 20, A. D. 1872, Thursday the twelfth day of September, 1872, MARK ALEX. SHAWWEL, KAUAUAI, Libellant for Divorce, vs. WILLIAM HOUATU, KAUAUAI. In the above entitled bill for Divorce, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said Mark Alex. Shawweli. Reason of the decree, the habitual intemperance