Hawaiian Gazette,

PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday Morning,

AT SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Foreign Subscribers, $8.00 to $10.00.

OFFICE—In the new Post Office Building, Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

Printed and published by W. Harris, at the Government Printing Office, to whom all business communications must be addressed.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

VOL. VIII—NO. 42. HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1872. $6.00 PER YEAR.

The Food Supply in England.

(From the London Mail, Aug. 21.)

Throughout the greater part of the country there has now been secured the combination of two very good harvests both the hay and the wheat. It will go a good way to repair the shortcomings of last year, and the great failure of grass and hay the year before. Thus far, and if we may reckon on the month ending as it has begun, our agriculturists will offer up their Harvest Thanksgivings much more heartily than they have for some years past. But the entire population has an only less immediate and direct interest in the matter, for the loss, or gain, as it may be, of thirty millions sterling by a good or bad wheat harvest means so much lost or gained to the general purse, to credit, to enterprise, employment, wages, and food. The mere mention of a wheat harvest, however, will suggest to most of our readers a qualifying comment. Bread is cheap enough, and even if it threatened to be dear we can always count on foreign supplies in any quantity and of any quality. We have almost arrived at half the bread of the country being contributed from abroad, and there is no reason why the process should not go on, for by the arts of peace we have now obtained that practical dominion of the sea which we could never quite accomplish by arms. The benefit to ourselves is also the greatest benefit to other nations, for with the increasing corn trade new ports, harbors, docks, and railways spring up. Corn is so easily shipped and carried, and, with moderate care, so safely, that it comes next to the precious metals as the circulating medium of commerce. Wherever corn can be grown it can readily be converted into money, at the prices of the world's market. Indeed, there are probably not less than a hundred ports and cities of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, some five or six thousand miles off, where the fluctuations of the London Corn Market are regularly posted at the Exchange from hour to hour. The English farmer takes in his weekly paper, goes to one or two weekly markets, and sometimes hears a rumor of rising and falling. He little imagines that his clients in distant lands be never heard of are many days in advance of him as to the value of his own favorite commodity. Since corn, and wheat especially, has this place, and this function it may be said, in the commerce of the world, the local supply is so far of comparatively less importance. Bread we shall have in abundance from one quarter or another; and even if it is so chances that we have to pay a half-penny a loaf more for a month or two, the only result is an increased importation. By the same morning law, if we pay a half-penny less, there will be less coming to us over the sea.

The inevitable result, to which we are driven not by force of theory or the sagacity of talkers and writers, but simply by the course of human change, is that our agriculturists will give more attention to that which can not be so easily and abundantly imported. They will have to make the British Isles yield more beef, mutton, and dairy products. The rising price of these things may not be so formidable a matter as some think it, but it has been made the chief pretext for universal strikes, and is the complaint of all classes. We have been prosperous latterly, and prosperity means eating beef, mutton, butter, and other good things. It is a coarse test of prosperity we shall be told; but it is better than the Russian's test—drinking more spirits and malt liquor. It is made a matter of daily congratulation that our working people, even our village laborers, can afford more fresh meat, butter, and milk. It is true economy in the end, all tell us, for twice as much work is done on good nourishing food as upon bread, potatoes, and an occasional taste of bacon. In towns, too, the butchers drive a good trade, and the only difference seems to be that in good times the working men compete for the best joints, in bad times they must put up with what they can get. It is so now, and if the universal consumption of articles of food hitherto out of the reach of the majority has already produced inconvenience, and not been met to any extent by foreign supplies, what will it be in a few years? We are teaching everybody to be a reader, a letter-writer, and an accountant, and telling everybody that with his head full of words and figures he is a match for the world, and may make a career anywhere. As soon as our people have tasted good beef and mutton, they will go where they are to be got, and ask for them as a right. Meanwhile the same process is going on in other countries, for we are all as one now, and are all rising together. How is the demand to be met? Of course one way is to go to the remote regions where food is even overabundant. But it is not a large proportion that will take that course. Will our Continental neighbors supply us? They are supplying us at present, and even improving in quality as well as in quantity. Nor is there any reason why they should not, and Holland, Belgium, and France are as near our metropolis as Ireland, and even Scotland. But it needs no gift of prophecy, it is rather a matter already within ordinary eyesight, that the demand for meat and dairy products will go on rising continually with the increase and improved condition of our people, and that the Continent can not be depended on to increase its supplies in proportion. It will never be so easy to take droves of fat cattle long journeys by land, and then convey them across the sea in all weathers, summer and winter, and onwards to the great London market, as to do the like with corn.

All that is necessary is that British agriculturists should recognize the inevitable direction of change. They know best how to bring more cattle and less corn to market. They do not like competitors; they are hardly reconciled to Free Trade. Then let them attend less to corn, in which they have all the world for competitors, and more to cattle, in which for the present they have very little competition, except from the immediately surrounding shores. They have nothing to fear from Australian preserved meats, as these can only come in for exceptional uses, valuable and important as they are. The British artisan in the receipt of high wages will not be content with any make-shift. The British household servant will never fall in willingly with what are called "economical ways." The British butcher will always hold his own. It is the agriculturist that lags behind, full of the old notion that it is his business to grow what he likes to grow, and the duty of the public to take what he grows off his hands at remunerative prices. It is the old fault of the bad whist player, always looking at his own cards, and not considering what has been played, is being played, and remains to be played by the whole party. Neither England, nor any class in these Isles, can make all the world dance to its own tune. Let our agriculturists see to it. They will have to stock these Isles properly, for at present they are considerably under-stocked. They will then have to feed at any cost, to indeed they can do with very little risk, for at present prices it is remunerative to give beasts a good deal of corn. It is estimated that in this way we might have at least one-quarter more than our present stock. We presume that this is a desirable object. The British subject has to be fed and satisfied. Content he will never be. That is not in his nature, nor is it the teaching of our social customs and political institutions. These suppose us to be all working our way upwards, if only to hold our ground at all. But experience shows that even political discontent may be allayed by meat and drink. Roast beef is the paeonia for England's woes, and the one article in which we all agree. As in other matters, once gained, it leads to more, and so in time discontent is changed into a more cheerful ambition. But the first thing a State has to do, after the preservation of order, is to feed the people, at least by removing all obstacles, creating new facilities, and keeping every producer thoroughly up to the agricultural and economical condition of this great farm.

The Great Reconcilement.

Before dismissing the Geneva award to the limbo of the past it is proper to consider its effect upon the relations of the United States and England. This view of the subject has been very generally omitted from the survey taken by the partisan press. Papers supporting President Grant look at the award from but one standpoint—that of supposed political advantage to their candidate. They praise all the vacillating diplomacy exhibited in the conduct of the cases on the American side, and insist that the result is a great victory for the Administration. The Greeley journals dwell only upon the rebuffs which our government has received from the Arbitrators, in the rejection of the extravagant and impertinent demands for indirect damages, and upon the national shame and humiliation. They say with truth that we gain no more in money from the determination at Geneva than we should have gained by the adoption of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty. There is a third aspect of the award, in which President Grant's Government can be wholly left out, and that is the effect of the decision upon the future of the two nations. We conceive that this effect will be a good one. The Alabama dispute carried with it the possibility of serious disturbances between the United States and England. Optimists on both sides of the ocean are always saying that we shall never fight each other. But the lesson of our civil war taught us that no peoples, however closely allied in language and interests, can count upon an eternally unbroken friendship. As a matter of fact, the relations between England and the United States have been on a very uncertain footing. The Fenian difficulties, the fishery controversy, the boundary disputes and the Alabama claims made up a list of differences, in each one of which was a cause of war if cause were sought, and all together they justified serious apprehensions for the future among all friends of peace. A President and a majority in Congress could at any moment, for a party purpose, have brought on the conflict; and the same selfish consideration might have weighed with a party in England desirous to retain its power. The Geneva award forever disposes of one cause of danger. In the earnest, and under the circumstances not superfluous, language of the decision all the claims referred for arbitration at Geneva "are hereby fully, perfectly and finally settled." We believe that the people of this country will accept this in the terms tendered with perfectly good faith. Whatever dissatisfaction they may feel is not occasioned by the limited sum awarded, or by the rejection before the Board of the claims for indirect damages, but by their mortification that this government should have conducted the business so awkwardly and with such small regard for national pride. They will take the settlement to be full, perfect and final, and the government itself is only too willing to do the same, and claim for itself the honor of having effected the adjustment. We must not forget that there are other points at issue between the two nations, and it is not fair to leave them out of sight when we attempt to weigh the merits and demerits of the Treaty of Washington. The Alabama controversy was the gravest of the dissensions, but there were the fishery and the boundary troubles. For these the treaty also provided ways of amicable settlement—the former by special commissioners and the latter by the Emperor of Germany as arbitrator. The claims of British subjects against the United States were referred to a separate commission. The result in each of these important matters has yet to be reached. When decided upon the judgments will be, like that at Geneva, binding upon the parties in court. Thus will disappear all the present causes of misunderstanding which have rankled in the bosoms of the two peoples for years. Unquestionably, this will be a result over which both nations will rejoice; and of which the Federal administration could be wholly proud but for its blunder in preferring the indirect claims in the heated language of the American case. Persons addicted to borrowing trouble may discern far off specks of war in future raids of the Fenians upon Canada. We have no fear that such raids will take place again. The Fenians are sick of those costly and ridiculous pieces of Quixotism. Should they ever renew the attempt, our government would be less disposed to leniency towards them than ever before. In no event would the relations of the two countries be more impaired on this account than they have been on two or three occasions; and then England was satisfied with the conduct of the Federal government, and did not think it worth while to make an offset in damages to the Alabama claims. Thus we see that when the arbitrators and commissioners provided for by the Treaty of Washington shall all have done their work, the sky will be cleared of every cloud that so long has lowered over the peace of the two nations. This will be a most beneficent achievement—great in its consequences to the United States and England, and greater still in the high example which it will have established for all time, of the possibility of settling the most irritating disputes between two great and proud peoples, without bloodshed. Blessed are the arbitrators!—*Journal of Commerce.*

TURKS is now being constructed at the works of a wagon builder at Ivry, near Paris, a kind of portable railway, intended for the conveyance of material in a sugar factory, the lightness, simplicity, and low price of which render it a model example of portable railways. The way consists of a series of trestles about seventeen feet span. These are placed on the ground without leveling it in any manner, and the spans are coupled together at their ends by a pin passing through an iron box at each end of every trestle. A flat iron bolted to the upper part of the horizontal bars of the trestles forms the rails. Each span of seventeen feet weighs only about forty-five pounds, so that they are easy to take up and lay down. By them a temporary iron road can be rapidly established which follows the natural contour of the ground over which it passes. The cars, intended to carry each from one hundred to two hundred and twenty pounds, form a series of rolling platforms. They are articulated one to the other, and carry baskets on each side, in which the material to be moved is deposited. They are attached to the platforms each by four iron brackets. By this there is obtained for about fifty cents a yard an iron road on which a horse can haul on a level about ten tons.

The Emperor's House-Warming.

The European quidnuncs are lost in a fog of speculations over the late imperial meeting at Berlin. They concur in attaching great importance to it, though widely differing in their conjectures of the object aimed at by the conference. One set of wiseacres declare that the purpose was to form a triple alliance against the vengeful ambition of France. This is a natural explanation. France is raising an immense army, and though President Thiers persistently disavows the remotest intention to threaten Germany, it is too well known that the French people in their heart of hearts burn to recover their lost provinces, and to make the conquerors of 1870 suffer in turn for their shame and humiliation. There is some probability that France, when her army is sufficiently powerful and disciplined, may try to realize this darling thought. But such an event is not imminent. There is no good reason why Germany should be providing against it now, by forming an alliance with Russia and Austria. To the formation of such a bond, there are serious objections arising from the rivalries of the three nations. This theory of accounting for the Berlin assemblage is not worth much. It is almost everybody's first guess, and therefore likely to be wide of the mark, for astute prince chancellors never do exactly what the whole world expects of them. From another point of view the meeting is explained to be a blow at the Internationals. We suspect that this notion originates with the Internationals themselves. They think by it to raise their waning importance in the eyes of the people. They are to be persecuted—ergo they are strong and dreaded. Let them not flatter themselves so much. The Internationals have caused to be a source of anxiety to crowned heads or to republics (the latter have had as much reason to fear their plottings as the former). Bismarck does not waste diplomatic powder on men of straw. The Internationals are ruining themselves fast enough without aid from him. Some persons having in mind the quarrel of the German Chancellor with the Jesuits, cannot imagine how the conference of emperors could be held, and something anti-Jesuitical not be resolved upon. So we have a rumor that the determination was taken to advise the Pope to abandon the Jesuits, and the agreement made to persuade King Victor Emmanuel to protect foreign religious corporations in Italy. This, too, is improbable. Russia, for one, has no interest in that matter. The Pope would reject the advice, and the three emperors would have taken nothing by their motion. Besides, the subject is not of sufficient consequence to explain the meeting at Berlin. A more weighty conjecture, if we were called upon to make one, would be that the powers thus represented have in view a remodeling of the map of Europe. Prussia to take from Austria all the German provinces; Austria to indemnify herself from the Turkish principalities on her other border; and Russia to carve her long-coveted path to the ocean by the way of the Golden Horn. This will one day be accomplished unless all the auguries fail. But at present we do not see the need of going so far out of the way to solve what may be no puzzle at all. As in Poe's story of the "Purloined Letter," where the missing document, for which such elaborate search was made in the most secret places, was all the time struck in a tack on the wall and visible to everybody, so the true meaning of the imperial gathering may be one which stands out for universal observation. William of Prussia has moved into a new and large house—an empire. He wants his brother princes to see him in his fresh and splendid abode. And so he gives a house-warming, and invites them to be his guests. The great military parades, court banquets, and other ceremonies, and the bestowal of honorary colonelcies and orders, are but the same kind of compliments which a private citizen according to his station and means would confer on friends visiting him by invitation. Such occasions must be productive of increased kindliness between host and guests; and, therefore, the meeting at Berlin signifies not remotely a better state of feeling between the three most powerful sovereigns of Europe. There may have been much chat, discussion about questions of serious import—the nature of which the world will never know—but a wish upon Emperor William's part to please himself and the German nation by a brilliant hospitality to his neighbors, is alone a sufficient motive. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, that may be accepted to be the object of the meeting. It affords no new substantial pledge for the peace of Europe; but as Prince Bismarck judiciously said in his little speech to the Berlin Mayor, it "strengthened confidence in peace, which was almost as valuable as peace itself." Bismarck is not one of those shallow, self-fancied diplomatists who are to be interpreted in a sense precisely the contrary of their words. He has a strange habit of meaning what he says; and we therefore believe that the effect of the meeting will not be to disturb the peace of Europe, and that he is sincere when he adds the wish that "history would now remain at a standstill for a while." If the history to which he alludes is the kind made by human slaughter, his prayer will be echoed all over the world.—*Journal of Commerce.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. MOTT SMITH, DENTIST,

Having resumed practice, can be found at his rooms over E. Stolte & Co.'s Drug Store, corner of Fort and Hotel Sts. 20 3m

C. BREWER & CO.,

(H. A. P. CARTER, F. C. JONES, JR., J. B. BREWER.)

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. 1y

BISHOP & CO.,

BANKERS,

HONOLULU, : : : HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, : : : : SAN FRANCISCO.

—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—

New York, Boston, Paris, Auckland.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, : : : : LONDON.

—AND THEIR BRANCHES IN—

Hong Kong, Sydney, and Melbourne.

And transact a General Banking Business. [1-1y

CASTLE & COOKE,

IMPORTERS AND

Dealers in General Merchandise,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

No. 10 King Street, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. 1y

AUG. W. PEIRCE. C. S. PETERSON.

A. W. PEIRCE & CO.,

(Successors to C. L. Richards & Co.,)

Ship Chandlers and General Commission Merchants.

Also—Agents for the Pacific Salt Works. Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. 1y

J. S. WALKER. S. C. ALLEN.

WALKER & ALLEN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

Agents for the Hawaiian Packet Line.

—AGENTS FOR—

Princeville Plantation, Waimea Plantation, | Spencer's Plantation, Nahiku Plantation, Greenwell's Coffee.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, London. Manchester Mutual Marine Insurance Co., San Francisco. 10-1y

THEO. H. DAVIES,

(Late James Green & Co.)

IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

—AND AGENT FOR—

Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters, British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, and Northern Assurance Company. 9-1y

A. S. CLEGHORN. JOS. S. SPENCER.

A. S. CLEGHORN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Corner Queen and Kaahumanu Streets, Nuuanu St., and corner Fort and Hotel Sts. 14 1y

BOLLES & CO.,

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.

Importers and Dealers in General Merchandise, Queen Street, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

☞ Agents for the Kalmakului, Nicolaus, and Kahuku Salt Works. 2-1y

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Importers and Commision Merchants

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. [3y7

WILDER & CO.,

Successors to Boswell & Co., Corner Fort and Queen streets, Lumber, Paints, Oil, Nails, Salt and Building Materials, of every kind. (13-1y

C. E. WILLIAMS,

MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND DEALER

In Furniture of every description. Furniture Ware-Rooms on Fort Street, opposite Chase's Photograph Gallery. Workshop at the old stand, on Hotel Street, near Fort. 41] Orders from the other islands promptly attended to. [3y7

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

41 Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [1y7

W. L. GREEN,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER.

Office, in Fire-proof Buildings, Queen Street, 18] Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. [1y8

THEOD. C. HEUCK,

IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

17] Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [1y

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

2 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. 1y7

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

8-] Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [3y7

E. P. ADAMS,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

27] Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [1y8

F. H. HARRIS,

Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Master in Chancery,

20] Office in Rhodes' Building, Kaahumanu Street. [1y

JOHN H. PATY,

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds

For the State of California. Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co., Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu. [3-1y7

DILLINGHAM & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE.

Cutlery, Dry Goods, Paints and Oils, and General Merchandise, No. 95, King Street, Honolulu. [10-1y8

AFONG & ACHUCK,

Importers Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise,

And China Goods, in the Fire-proof Store on Nuuanu Street, under the Public Hall. 42-1y7

HYMAN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Bow's Building, Merchant Street, Honolulu. [36-1y7

C. E. LEWERS. J. C. DICKSON

LEWERS & DICKSON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER,

And all kinds of Building Materials, Fort Street, Honolulu. 1y8

C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer,

Salesroom on Queen Street, one door from Kaahumanu Street. 17-1y6

M. T. DONNELL,

CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER

King Street, Honolulu, opposite Lewis' Cooper Shop. Will 42] buy and sell secondhand Furniture. [1y7

JOHN NEILL,

Machinist, Lock and Gun Smith,

Sewing Machines repaired. Dealer in Sporting Goods. Agent for the Celebrated FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES, 46, Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I. 16-1y

B. F. EHLERS. J. ZIEGER.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Fire-proof Store on Fort St., above Odd Fellows' Hall. 37-1y7

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and every variety of Gentlemen's superior Furnishing Goods. Store in Maier's Block, Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. 36-] [1y7

THOS. G. THRUM'S

Stationery, Cutlery and News Depot and Circulating Library,

Merchant Street, Honolulu. Also—Stencil Cutting, Engraving, Calligraphy and Copying, promptly executed on reasonable terms. 41-1y7

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL!

The Proprietor will spare no pains to make this Elegant Hotel *FIRST CLASS* in every particular. He intends to make the charges for rooms and board especially reasonable.

18-3m ALLEN HERBERT, Prop'r.

ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH,

KAWAIHAE, HAWAII,

Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping business at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such other Recruits as are required by whalships, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Firewood always on hand. 8-1y7

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

20 Fort st., Honolulu, opposite T. C. Peck's. 1y8

G. TROUSSEAU, M. D.,

Physician of the Faculty of Paris, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor,

Can be consulted at E. Stolte & Co.'s, corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. Hours of attendance, week days, from 9 to 11 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m. Sundays, from 8 to 10 a. m. Private residence, Hawaiian Hotel. 18-3m.

A. F. JUDD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

41] Office—No. 22 Fort Street, Honolulu. [1y7

H. VOSS,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 2 Merchant Street, opposite the Sailor's Home. Furniture and mattresses always on hand, and old furniture repaired and re-upholstered. Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to. 3-1y

J. W. GIBBS,

PAINTING IN ALL BRANCHES, No. 80, King St.

Opposite Wright & Wilcox's Blacksmith Shop.

☞ Small out orders promptly attended to. 23-3m

KEALOHA & PANEE,

House, Ship and Sign Painting!

HOTEL STREET,

HAVING opened their Shop on the above street, are prepared to do all manner of work in their line of business. Charges reasonable, and all work done with neatness and dispatch. 13-1y

D. H. HITCHCOCK,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

13] Hilo, Hawaii. [1y6

A. D. BOLSTER,

SHIP, SIGN, CARRIAGE & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

King Street, next door to the Station House. Having secured the services of a first-class Sign Painter and Gilder, all orders will be executed with promptness, at low rates and in as good style as can be done elsewhere. 36-1y

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

STEAM ENGINES, Sugar Mills, Boilers, Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Castings.

Machinery of Every Description,

☞ Made to Order. ☜

Particular attention paid to Ship's Blacksmithing.

☞ Job WORK executed on the shortest notice. [30-1y6

R. WHITMAN. C. W. GUARD.

R. WHITMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SADDLES, HARNESS,

And every description of Articles in our Line.

LEATHER of all kinds—Shoe, Saddle, Harness and Carriage—constantly on hand.

☞ Special attention paid to CARRIAGE TRIMMING and TRUNK WORK.

Orders from the other islands solicited and promptly attended to.

No. 83 King Street,

31-3m Sign of the Horse, Honolulu.

JAMES L. LEWIS,

COOPER AND GAUGER,

At the Old Stand, corner King and Bethel Streets.

A Large Stock of Oil Casks and all kinds of Coopering Materials constantly on hand.

Also, Shop on the Esplanade, near the Custom House

He hopes by attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed and for which he now returns his thanks. 32-1y

VOLCANO HOUSE.

Crater of Kilauea, Hawaii.

This establishment is now open for the reception of visitors to the Volcano. Travelers may rely on finding comfortable rooms, a good table, and prompt attendance. Experienced guides for the crater always on hand.

☞ Stock and Sulphur Baths! Horses groomed and stabled if desired. **Charges Reasonable!** 11-1y

M. BENFIELD,

Wagon and Carriage Builder,

74 and 76 King Street, Honolulu.

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER and warranted.

Also, particular attention given to the

Repairing of Vehicles of Every Description

☞ Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing, Carriage, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Carriage Trimming, &c., will always be attended to in a manner to warrant satisfaction.

☞ Orders from all parts of the Islands promptly executed. 17 1y7

G. SEGELKEN. E. EHLERS.

G. SEGELKEN & CO.,

TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS, AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nuuanu Street, between Merchant and Queen

Have constantly on hand, Stoves, Pipe, Galvanized Iron Pipe, Pumps and Hose Brass Stop-cocks, India Rubber Hose—best Italy, in lengths of 25 and 50 feet, with couplings and pipe complete. Bath-Tubs, and also a very large stock of Tinware of every description.

Particular attention given to Ship-Work. Orders from the other Islands will be carefully attended to.

Thankful to the Citizens of Honolulu and the Islands generally for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to business to merit the same for the future. 37-] [1y8

J. H. THOMPSON,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH,

Queen Street, Honolulu.

Has constantly on hand and for sale at the Lowest Market Prices, a good assortment of the Best Refined Bar Iron, and the Best Blacksmith's Coal. 38-1y8

BARTLETT SALOON,

—BY—

WILLIAM HUGHES,

Corner of Hotel and Fort Streets.

THE CHOICEST AND BEST OF ALES, WINES and Spirits always to be found at the Bar. [22-1y

PACKET LINES.

REGULAR

DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

C. Brewer & Co.—Agents.

Merchandise received **Storage Free** and liberal cash advances made on shipments by this line. 5-1y C. BREWER & CO.

BOSTON AND HONOLULU PACKET LINE!

C. Brewer & Co.—Agents.

Favorable arrangements can always be made for storage and shipment of Oil, Bone, Wool, Hides and other Merchandise to New Bedford, Boston, New York and other Eastern Ports. ☞ Cash Advances made. 5-1y C. BREWER & CO.

For Kohala, Hawaii.

Schr. Active,

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.

INSURANCE NOTICES.

Boston Board of Underwriters.

AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands. 5-1y C. BREWER & CO.

Philadelphia Board of Underwriters.

AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands. 5-1y C. BREWER & CO.

F. A. SCHAEFER,

AGENT of Bremen Board of Underwriters, Agent of Dresden Board of Underwriters, Agent of Vienna Board of Underwriters.

Claims against Insurance Companies within the jurisdiction of the above Boards of Underwriters, will have to be certified to by the above agent to make them valid. [7-1y7

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of the above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on **Cargo, Freight and Treasure,** by **Coasters,** from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa. 5-1y7 H. HACKFELD & CO.

HAMBURGH—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against Fire, on **Stone** and **Brick Buildings,** and on **Merchandise** stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of 5-1y7 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Insurance Notice.

THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH Parcels Marine Insurance Company, Limited, has received instructions to reduce the rates of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the *Lowest Rates,* with a special reduction on Freight per Steamship.

THEO. H. DAVIES, 43-1y7 *Agent Brit. Par. Mar. Ins. Co. (Limited)*

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF THE above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on **Cargo, Freight** and **Treasure,** from Honolulu to all ports of the world, and vice versa. 13-1y6 H. HACKFELD & CO

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

WEST MAUI SUGAR ASSOCIATION,

LAHAINA, MAUI.

CHOICE SUGARS Crop of 1872 now coming in and for sale by 5-1y C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

1872 1872

THOMAS SPENCER PLANTATION,

HILO, H. I.

Sugar and Molasses,

CROP NOW COMING IN, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by 1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

KAUPAKUEA PLANTATION

SUGAR NOW COMING IN and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by 21-1y AFONG & ACHUCK.

Pioneer Mill, Lahaina.

CAMPBELL & TURTON, Proprietors. Crop of Sugar of superior quality, now coming in and for sale in quantities to suit by 42-tf H. HACKFELD & CO.

ONOMEA PLANTATION.

Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1871

COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by 1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.

Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1871

COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by 1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

MAKEE PLANTATION.

New Crop of Sugar & Molasses

NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers by 1-3m C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

WAILUKU PLANTATION.

NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR SALE in quantities to suit purchasers, by 1-3m C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

Ship Chandlery and Ship Stores!

A Large and Well-selected Stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and SHIP STORES constantly kept, and ready to be furnished at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices, by BOLLES & CO.

BREAD, BREAD,

BEST New Bedford Pilot,
Do. California Medium,
California Saloon Pilot,
In Bond or Duty paid, for sale by BOLLES & CO.

Paint Oil and Paints!

HUBBUCK'S Best Pale Boiled Paint OIL, in iron drums of 4 and 6 gallons each.
Hubbuck's Genuine White Lead,
Hubbuck's Genuine White Zinc,
Hubbuck's Black Paint.

—ALSO—

An Assortment of FANCY COLORS, in Paints. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

California Lime & California Red Brick.

40,000 CALIFORNIA RED BRICKS, A good Article.
1,000 Bbls. California Lime—more or less.
This latter article we keep constantly, and will sell as low as any other *Man,* under the circumstances. BOLLES & CO.

Sperm Candles,

THE GENUINE ARTICLE, Sizes, 4's, 5's, and 6's. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

York Hams.

A Few of the Real Article, just received and for sale by BOLLES & CO.

Cigars!

10,000 SWISS CIGARS, Manila Cigars, German Cigars, For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Crushed Sugar.

A Few Half Barrels left. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Preserved Meats, Fruits and Vegetables,

IN 2 1-2 Lb. Cans, Put up by Cutting & Co. A fine assortment, and warranted good. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Cement!

Booth's Best English Portland Cement, Danish Portland Cement, Hoffman's Rosendale Cement. All warranted a good quality, and for sale at lowest Prices, by BOLLES & CO.

SOLE & SADDLE LEATHER,

Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for Sale, from the well-known

WAIMEA TANNERY, C. NOTLEY, Prop'r

19-6m A. S. CLEGHORN & CO., Agents.

Hawaiian Gazette

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Space Measured in Nonpareil Type.	1 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
6 Lines—¼ Inch	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
12 Lines—½ Inch	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
24 Lines—1 Inch	2 00	4 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
36 Lines—1½ Inches	2 50	5 00	7 50	10 00	14 00	18 00
48 Lines—2 Inches	3 00	6 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00
Quarter of Column	5 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
Third of Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
Half of Column	12 00	18 00	25 00	35 00	50 00	75 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	100 00

☞ Business Cards, when prepared for one year, are allowed a Discount from these rates, which are for transient advertisements, when paid or charged quarterly.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

W. D. STEWART, A. C. GARRICK, JOHN CARTER.

STEWART, GARRICK & CO.

MERCHANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

And 31 St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E. C. 28-3m

L. D. NATHAN. CHAS. S. NATHAN.

L. D. NATHAN & CO.,

MERCHANTS AND SHIP AGENTS.

SHORTLAND AND HIGH STREETS,

20 1y* Auckland, N. Z.

HENRY S. WILLIAMS. HENRY P. BLANCHARD. CHAS. S. WOOLLEY.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

6 218 California Street, San Francisco. 1y

FLINT, PEABODY & Co.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND AGENTS OF

Pacific Barrel and Keg Company.

Are prepared to furnish KEGS and BARRELS, STAVES in any quantity required, and competitively solicit Consignments of Sugar and Island Produce.

Refer to

Messrs. Bishop & Co. ..... Honolulu
" H. Hackfeld & Co. ..... "
" Castle & Cooke. ..... "
" Walker & Allen. ..... "

OFFICE,

No. 408 California Street, San Francisco.

BOOKS & STATIONERY

The Basis of Our Business.

FIRST.—To Manufacture all such Books and Stationery as can be done here as well as elsewhere, and thereby directly benefit our customers and our selves.

SECOND.—To Buy and Sell Books and Stationery so as to make it for the interest of dealers and consumers to come to us in preference to sending East.

☞ We manufacture and import every description of Stationery, carrying large stocks of Paper, Envelopes and Blank Books of our own manufacture, Inks, Slates, etc.

☞ Over 1,000 varieties of Blank Books kept in Stock.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,

12-1y San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN M'CRAKEN, Portland. F. C. MERRILL S. F. Cal.

M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Portland, Oregon.

Having been engaged in our present business for upwards of twelve years, and being located in a Fire-proof Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Produce, such as Sugar, Syrups, Rice, Pulu, Coffee, etc., to advantage. Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon Market, to which personal attention will be paid, and upon which such advances will be made as may be required.

—REFERENCES—