COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, MARCH 18, 1873.

The mail by the Moses Taylor places us in receipt of San Francisco dates to March 5th. The *Commercial Herald*, in its market review, says:

"Since the beginning of the current harvest year we have dispatched to the United Kingdom a grain fleet of 200 vessels, carrying full cargoes of the finest wheat to the aggregate extent of 400,000 tons. In addition to this, we have exported considerable flour to China, Central America, and other ports in and on the Pacific Ocean; so that, in point of fact, our total exports for the season approximate about 500,000 tons, with a handsome surplus yet to go forward. Last year we one of plenty—a beautiful crops of cereals—and 1872 promises a still greater abundance. We have had a remarkable season this winter—genial, growing weather—17 inches of rain have thus far fallen; while, what is equally beneficial, we have had a heavy snow fall upon the mountains, as a reserve for dry summer months."

The Taylor brought a full cargo of general merchandise, and in return took away the same bulk of island produce. It must be noticed that our regular traders are now reduced to two—the *Moses Taylor* and the *J. C. Hersey*.

The bark *Comet* has been fitted out and was to have sailed on the 8th for Shantar Bay, Ochotsk Sea, as is supposed on a fishing and sealing expedition.

We observe from our New Bedford exchanges that the whaling fleet, which recruited at Panama did not meet with much success. Capt. Cogan lost his vessel, the Trident, at Panama, in a gale, and various other mishaps to the fleet are recorded. A letter received from New Bedford states that the fleet will, in all probability, be ordered here next fall. We shall readily forgive our roving prodigals, who ought never to have left the best port ever offered them to recruit at.

From Hilo we learn that the first spring whaler has put in an appearance—the Camilla, Capt. Pulver, with 30 bbls sperm.

The San Francisco market for our leading products shows some improvement. The Refineries have advanced the price of refined sugars one cent a pound, and raws have shared in the rise to the extent of half a cent. This is better than nothing. Half a cent a pound on one million pounds now on the way thither amounts to five thousand dollars. Advance this price another peg, gentlemen of the refineries.

Rice has also advanced to about the same extent—a half cent. Most of the Hawaiian rice shipped to San Francisco since October last is still in store there mould, and paying storage, all which is very cheery to San Francisco capitalists.

Steamer Nebraska sailed at 6 P.M., Sunday for Auckland, with a full cargo of island produce, the market for which was good at latest advices.

EXPORTS.

For Auckland, per Nebraska, March 14—15 cs Island, 4 qs P Bonel, 10 bbls salmon, 20 cs Provisions, 1 cs Sundry, 2 bls Wax Wipes, 4 kegs Sugar, 1 bx Tea, 1 bx Cigars, 1 bbl Molasses, 2 cs Arrowroot, 10 bags Oats, 10 bags Potatoes, 1 keg Tongues, 20 bags Bran, 3 bales Hay, 10 bbls Eggs, 10 bbls Molasses, 20 bbls Beef.—Value-Domestic $777 34. Foreign, $92 66.

For San Francisco, per Kaimi, March 17—300 bags Rice, 341 bags Coffee, 704 Goats' Hides, 20 Green Calfskins, 120 Green Kangaroo, 137 Dry Hides, 10 Dry Calfskins, 9 pkgs Sundries, 177 Sacks Palu, 962,700 lbs Sugar, and 23,500 do Laupahoehoe.—Value-Domestic, $48,200; Foreign, $220.

For Auckland, per ship Nebraska, March 16—32 tubs Palu, 12 cas Bread, and 200,982 lbs Sugar.—Value-Domestic $10,212 84. Foreign, $7 44.—In transitu from San Francisco to Portland.

For San Francisco, per ship Moses Taylor, March 18—200 bbls Molasses, 2 pkgs 1 pattern Specie, 2 bxs Relief Leaf, 250 bags Rice, 32 bags Coffee, 1 cs coffee Samples, 1 bx Specie, 1 bx Specimen, 60,000 lbs Sugar.—Value-Domestic, $3,150 35. Foreign, $54.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per ship Moses Taylor, March 16—20 bbls Beer, 25 cs Drugs & Mdse, 400 pkgs Flour & Mdse, 1 pipe Wine, 1 cs Medicines, &c., 2 cs Stationery, 20 bales Sacks, 27 bbls Wines & Liquors, 12 bbls Liquors, 1 pkg Paper Hangings, 24 cs China Mdse, 4 pkgs Leather, &c., 18 pkgs Sundries, 61 pkgs Paper, &c., 12 cs Drugs, 45 bales Pitch & Oakum, 25 pkgs Provisions & Glassware, 1 Piano, 2 pkgs Photographic Materials, 1 cs Oysters, 16 pkgs Provisions, 1 Fire Hose, 8 pkgs Candy, 250 cs, 100 pkgs & 2 casks Mdse, 1623 pkgs Groceries & Provisions, 62 pkgs Hardware, &c., 2 Dwellings, 2 Stores, 1 Hse, 22 pkgs Tea, 32 pkgs Groceries, 1622 pkgs Flour, Bran, Feed Oats, 62 pkgs Provisions, 22 pkgs Cordage, 20 pkgs Sundries, 45 pkgs Silk, 280 qr sks Flour, 81 sks Potatoes, 20 cs Bread, 6 cs Drugs & Medicines, 10 cs Glass Globes, 17 pkgs Photographic Materials, 8 pkgs Hinds & Farm, 1 pkg Paper Hangings, 2 pkgs Furniture, 3 pkgs Spirits, Wines & Drugs, 10 pkgs Wines & Spirits, 277 pkgs Groceries, Provisions & Clothing, 177 pkgs Flour, 8 pkgs Leather & Hardware, 150 qr sks Flour, 45 cs Paint, Mdse, &c., 30 drums Oil, and 50 pkgs in transitu for Auckland.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

March 12—Schr Mary Ellen and Kinau from Maui, Active from Hawaii, and Warwick from Molokai.
" —Schr Emma from Maui.
" —Schr Betsey from Kauai.
" —Schr Ka Moi from Koolau.
" —Schr Kilauea from Windward Ports, Am stmr Moses Taylor, Bielton, 30 days from San Francisco, ship Prince from Hawaii, Juanita from Hilo, and Lilia from Pimalua.
" —Schr Wanda from Maui.

SAILED.

March 12—Schr Clarence and Annie for Hawaii, Waiola and Kinau for Maui.
" —Haw bk Ka Moi, Garrels, for San Francisco, schrs Active for Hawaii, and Mary Ellen for Kauai.
" —Schr Warwick for Molokai.
" —Haw bktn Lucullus, English, for Starbuck Island, schrs Hattie for Kauai, and Manuokawai for Hawaii.
" —Am stmr Nebraska, Harding, for Auckland, and schr Kauai for Maui.
" —Stmr Kilauea for Windward Ports, and schr Rob Roy for Koolau.
" —Am stmr Moses Taylor, Bielton, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco, per Kaimi, March 12—T C Mack.

For Auckland, per stmr Nebraska, March 16—Thos McLellan, and 12 in steerage from San Francisco.

Arrived, per Moses Taylor, March 16—Young Hoong, J W Campbell and wife, Mrs Squiffe, Miss Isom, A Targe, J H Williams, J Kinau, C A Tuttle, F Tuttle, Mr and Mrs C Lowell, Mr and Mrs D Smith, A Murphy, J Eugan, Mr Simmons, A G Hartley, W A Cook and son, and 13 in steerage for Auckland.

For Windward Ports, per stmr Kilauea, March 17—J D Marshall, A F Judd, Wm Wilcox, J Norton, D Smith and wife, J Dowsett, Mrs Dowsett, Miss Kaaiwai, H Bell, E Auldrich, J R Kennedy, wife and child, Miss Gibson, Capt W E Hallett and wife, Esther Lemaire, and about 60 deck.

For San Francisco, per stmr Moses Taylor, March 18—Mrs E F Dunn, Martin White, T K Howe, W Smith, T W Cook, Isaac Hamilton, Mr Chas Harvelden and wife, Miss E M Harvelden, S Isaac, Mrs Isaac, S Wilcox, J Kavanagh, Mrs E W Coolidge, A Kaymond, F Cushman, Palmdale Fortenski, F Bertin, John Lawrence, Jos Ashton, S Clark, Daniel Dunl, John Brown, Abe Alsen, Chong Su.

From Windward Ports, per stmr Kilauea, March 16—Mrs A Hughes, Miss Smithies, R K Hitchcock, R H Stanley, J D Hoaumoku, J Kaulia, J Joseph, wife and child, W H Rowell, Rev W P Kalola, and others.

DIED.

THURSDAY—In this city, March 17th, 1873, of heart disease, Joseph Woodward, aged 60 years, 7 month and 1 day. He leaves a wife and 5 children to mourn his loss. The deceased was a native of Cheshire, England. ☞ San Francisco and Derbyshire, England, papers please copy.

LEE TAN—In this city, on the 16th inst., Lee Tan Sooling, by twenty one years the faithful servant of John Ena, aged 21 years.

From America.

Congress closed on the 4th of March, and with it ended a series of investigations which developed corruptions that will make Americans blush when the Credit Mobilier or Kansas Senatorial elections are referred to. Vice-President Colfax became entangled in the seductive meshes of this gigantic anaconda, which Ames gave birth to under the alluring name of Credit Mobilier, and narrowly escaped impeachment before the highest tribunal, by the slender majority of three votes out of a total of 269! Colfax may be innocent, but it will be hard to make the people think so.

It is refreshing to turn from the dark picture of swindles and bribery which veiled the closing hours of Congress, to the noble form of Ulysses Grant, as he stood on the porch of the Capitol, and delivered the second inaugural, which will be found in our columns in full. It is brief and terse, like all his speeches, yet long enough to embody all he wished to utter.

What he says about the acquisition of foreign territory without the full support of the people, must satisfy all that during his administration, at least, no proposition will be entertained for the annexation of any territory whatever. This strengthens the belief that the lease of Pearl Harbor for fifty years, as has been proposed, in connection with a Reciprocity Treaty, is the only plan which will be entertained at Washington.

Venus—Can be seen readily at noon-day, through our transparent atmosphere. In the evening, too, she almost rivals the new moon in her efforts to cast shadows across the path.

Phases of the Moon for the Month of March, 1873.

PREPARED BY CAPT. DANIEL SMITH.

HONOLULU MEAN TIME.

4th, First Quarter	2 54	PM
12th, Full Moon	7 15	PM
21st, Last Quarter	11 48	AM
28th, New Moon	2 23	AM

TIME SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1st,	Sun Rises	6 24	Sun Sets	6 01	PM
8th,	Sun Rises	6 18	Sun Sets	6 04	"
15th,	Sun Rises	6 12	Sun Sets	6 06	"
22d,	Sun Rises	6 7	Sun Sets	6 07	"
29th,	Sun Rises	6 0	Sun Sets	6 10	"
31st,	Sun Rises	5 59	Sun Sets	6 11	"

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The quarterly examination at Punahou College will take place on Friday, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

The Nebraska sailed for Auckland about half-past 6 on Sunday evening last, having been nine days in port.

The Moses Taylor sailed for San Francisco at 5 o'clock last evening, with a full freight and a good list of passengers.

Queen Emma gave a ball on Saturday evening, which was well attended by our naval guests, citizens and their ladies.

Credit Sale.—Mr. Bartow holds a large sale of newly imported European goods on Tuesday, to which the special attention of the trade is invited.

Admiral Pennock and lady gave a reception last evening at their temporary residence in Beretania street, (Capt. Makee's house,) which was numerously attended by the residents of this city.

Sugar.—Mr. Afong has laid us under obligations for a generous sample of sugar, manufactured at the Kaupakuea Mill, near Hilo, owned by Messrs. Afong & Achuck. The peculiarity of this sugar is the unusually large grains—the largest we have ever seen here. Their crop this year will exceed 800 tons, and the prospect is fair for a still larger crop next year. The sample can be seen at Mr. Whitney's bookstore.

Personal.—Among the passengers by the Moses Taylor was Capt. M. White, of San Francisco, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who came here for the benefit of his health, and returns much recruited. During his stay he made many personal acquaintances, and took with him the good wishes of perhaps a larger number of friends than strangers who have been here only one month usually make.

The U. S. Steamship Benicia leaves for San Francisco to-day at 1 o'clock P.M., and will convey Generals Schofield and Alexander to that port. These gentlemen are among the first representatives of the American army we have ever had the honor to entertain in our city, and their plain unostentatious bearing has won the esteem of all who have been so fortunate as to make their acquaintance. We are happy to learn that General Schofield returns much improved in health, and will doubtless be able, from his personal observations here, to give a favorable report wherever he goes.

The open air concert given by the Band at the Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, attracted a goodly audience, as it should. There can be no more charming place to listen to the sweet strains of Mr. Berger's twenty-four instrumental musicians, than the balconies of this establishment, while the spacious walks in front of and around the hotel afford room for such as prefer exercise. The effect of such an evening on our trans-Pacific voyagers who chance to stop here a month or so, can well be imagined, and the memories they carry away will be as delightful as any they can have of their trip around the world. We trust Mr. Herbert will be able to continue these concerts. The band will play again at the Hotel to-morrow evening from 8 till 9 o'clock.

Good Templars.—The Ball given by the members of Ultima Thule Lodge, No. 1, on Monday evening, was a splendid affair. The hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, presented an attractive appearance, and was well filled with members of the order and invited guests. The supper, which was prepared by Messrs. Akona & Co., of the International, was the prettiest spread that has been seen here for many a day. Dancing and the gaieties of the evening were kept up till near morning, and the whole affair will long be remembered as one of the most pleasurable reunions we have had. In every respect it was a success, and creditable to all engaged in getting it up.

Late Foreign News.

Spain is restless. The mountain bandits of the west and north, under the leadership of their chief, Don Carlos, meet with successes and reverses, following each other in rapid succession. The reports are conflicting, and nothing decisive has taken place. The last day's telegrams received state that Serrano has been declared Dictator; but this announcement is not generally credited. The residents of Madrid are leaving the city, which movement foreboles an insurrection. Spain wants to enjoy the blessings of a Republic, but it is still doubtful whether she possesses the elements necessary for its successful establishment.

In France, the Republic still lives, and Thiers has, with his usual shrewdness or good luck, gained another point in the disagreement with the Assembly and its Committee of Thirty. If he can now succeed in carrying out his cherished plan of having a second Chamber, similar to the House of Lords in England, or the Senate in America, he will have done more to place the French Republic on a firm foundation than all that has been done since the battle of Sedan. Two Chambers are as necessary to the successful development of constitutional or republican rule, as one House is for a despotism.

The Australian Line.

Mr. Webb having failed, for the third time, in his efforts to secure a national subsidy for his line of Australian steamers, has sold his boats—the Nevada, Nebraska, and Dakota—to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as announced by us four weeks since, might be the result. The following telegrams are all we find relating to the sale:

New York, March 4th.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company, held yesterday, a contract was concluded to buy the steamships of Webb's line, who failed to get a subsidy from Congress.

Mr. Webb is willing to sell his boats to the Pacific Mail Company, which has occupation for them. The aggregate price for them is something less than one million dollars, subject to satisfactory reports from experts.

It appears that the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company at their meeting yesterday, agreed to purchase four of Webb's steamers for $1,000,000, and made an appropriation for the completion of iron vessels for the route now fitting up.

From these items we infer that the steamships now in the service are to be withdrawn, and new iron propellers substituted. But whether there will be any interruption, we have no means of ascertaining. The service between Honolulu and San Francisco will be kept up, either by a special steamer, or by the China steamers touching here in going out and returning. For passenger traffic, this latter change would be a decided improvement, though it might not serve our freighting business as well.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Gazette—*Sir*:—I did not intend to join the controversy now going on as to the surest means of destroying at once the native race and the independence of these Islands, (for I believe that the two must go together), but the advocacy of annexation to the United States by Mr. Phillips, until lately a member of the Privy Council and a Cabinet Minister, renders it incumbent upon every one who thinks he can do so to show a reason for the hope that to this people this disastrous union need not be consummated.

I do not intend to enter into an elaborate criticism of Mr. Phillips' address. We have every reason to believe him conscientious in the expression of his views, and indeed in all that relates in it to the cession of Pearl River, I entirely agree with him; but in inferences from his views as to the state of the country, I just as entirely differ from him, and consider that many of his positions are utterly untenable. As I do not intend to deliver an address myself, but merely to present some few points for consideration, which appear to have hitherto escaped notice, I shall content myself with quoting one small extract from his address. He says: "The public mind is confused and uneasy. This is extraordinary. A Sovereign has just ascended the throne amid great public joy. He has invited highly respectable gentlemen to his Cabinet. There are external indications of a happy reign. But matters below the surface are disturbed. Thoughtful men anticipate the future with gloom and apprehension. Why is this? Trading men say sugar is very low in San Francisco;" and taking this for his text, after a long chain of argument, he comes to the conclusion that the only remedy for the low price of sugar is the extinction of the independence of these Islands, and, to speak in the mildest terms, the overwhelming of this people by the swarms of adventurers against whom their struggles would be powerless.

I think, Mr. Editor, by a different method of reasoning we should arrive at a different conclusion; but then some preliminary questions must be proposed and answered before we come to the great and distressing fact that "sugar is very low at San Francisco." Amongst them are these—Who are the sugar growers here? Where did this capital come from by which the plantations were established? Have the plantations hitherto made any money for their owners? Is it notorious that plantations have changed hands and owners without interchange of a single dollar, paper being the only value given? Are the plantations now in existence skillfully and economically managed, or are their owners for the great part absentees, attending to other business elsewhere? The answers to these and other questions, equally pertinent that might be put, if candidly give n, would show here is something rotten in the State of Hawaii, or at any rate in this cry for annexation, but their discussion would take more time than I can spare from my business, and more space than you would be likely to grant me in your paper. This, in a few words, is the conclusion I have come to. If the capital by which our plantations were in the first place created, was made here; if the plantations in the aggregate have made money for their owners and their owners' agents, in spite of the vicissitudes of trade and the inexperience of their projectors, then we have nothing to fear in the future, although sugar is now very low at San Francisco. If it be, (but as I write the news has arrived that the price of sugar has gone up at that place, and is likely to be still higher,) we have other markets now which were not tried to any extent some years ago—as New Zealand, Australia, British Columbia—and these markets are continually increasing.

There is, to my mind, something inexpressibly low and unmanly in the continual appeals *ad misercordiam*, which we may be sure will meet with no response, except upon the condition of the sacrifice of our independence, and even then, from a material point of view, who can say that the remedy for our ills would not be worse than the disease itself. We are not yet moribund, or in a state of bankruptcy; we have made money before and can make it again, and as far as markets go we are in a better condition now than some years ago. Let us then disregard the wailings of interested parties, who wish to get rich by a sudden operation without labor, and rely upon ourselves and our own exertions for the future. Let us do our duty and leave the rest to Providence.

We have before us now, as we had years ago, the prospect of hard work for the term of our lives, and who shall say that we are the worse for it. I have always understood that hard labor, except for the very few, to be our normal state. If our difficulties appear to increase, let us increase our opposition to them, and what a noble recompense the very fact of our overcoming them would be. One of the greatest evils we have to fear is the spread of leprosy, but if the Government firmly and sternly does its duty and separates the stricken from the sound members of the community, even this scourge may be eradicated. The census shows a frightful decrease in the population, a great disproportion in the numbers of the sexes, and tells to the thinking mind a woful tale of the causes of the destruction of the women, and the consequent threatened disappearance of the entire native race. But this same census affords us our first but great gleam of hope. We see by it that the children are on the increase. If this be really true, and proper advantage be taken of the present status, we may fairly hope that the time of gloom is passed, and that by proper management the people will be saved from the grave which appeared yawning to receive them.

The question now is, What is the cause of the increase of the children? and the answer immediately presents itself. The superior virtue and chastity of the mothers; and this I take to be due to the noble and self-sacrificing labors of those charitable and Christian ladies, in the first place Catholic, and in the second Protestant, who have made it the business of their lives to train the female youth of these islands, wonderfully aided by the policy that has lately obtained of separating the sexes in the schools.

Everybody who chooses to inquire may know that under the old system of mixing boys and girls in the same school, the girls were destroyed while they were still children; there was no hope for them; but the present increase affords a lesson that should not be neglected or ignored by our rulers, and that is, *that every possible effort should be made* TO TRAIN THE YOUNG OF EACH SEX APART FROM EACH OTHER, and to encourage early marriages; then we shall have little fear for the future. Let this course be adopted as a principle not to be departed from, let the trainers and school teachers be women, and as far as possible of foreign blood, who devote their lives to the education of youth, and we shall be using the best means of preserving the native race.

Philo-Hawaii.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIME TABLE
OF THE
Steamer "Kilauea."

March 24th.....Circuit of Hawaii
March 31st.....Kawaihae, returning Thursday p. m.
April 4th.....Nawiliwili, returning Sunday, a. m.
April 7th.....Kona
April 16th.....Circuit of Kauai
April 21st.....Kona
April 28th.....Circuit of Hawaii

No credit will be given for passage money. Tickets can only be secured at the Office. Not responsible for any freight or packages, unless receipted for.

50 SAM'L G. WILDER, Agent.

Waiahole Rice Plantation.

NO. 1, RICE—A Fine Article suitable for family use. For sale by

10 4t J. I. DOWSETT.

Boundary Commissioner's Notice.

PROPER APPLICATION HAVING BEEN MADE to the undersigned, that the Boundaries of the following Lands, situated in the District of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, may be defined and settled, viz: Waialeale 2d, Waikaloa 1st, Honokaia; Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of April next, A.D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A.M., is the day and hour set apart for the hearing of said applications, at the Court House in Waimea, South Kohala, Hawaii.

R. A. LYMAN,
Commissioner of Boundaries, 3d Jud'l Circ't.
Hilo, Feb. 26, 1873. 8-3t

The President's Inaugural.

Washington, March 4th.

Fellow Citizens:—Under Providence I have been chosen a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided I trust, by my past experience in office. When my first term of the Office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised, as that condition of affairs existed; therefore the last four years, so far as I could, went to restore harmony, public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress. It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards Republicanism—government by the people—through their chosen representatives; and our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather such extension enables us to diminish it. The territory of the Government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with the rapid transit by steam, all parts of the country are made contiguous for all purposes of government and communication between the extreme limits of the country is made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make a citizen of him, yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong and should be corrected, and to this correction I stand committed so far as executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment he will receive. The States lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilitated, and no executive contest is exercised in any of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the past administration, the proposition came up for the admission of San Domingo as a Territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of San Domingo and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of San Domingo and all concerned, that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, regarded constitutionally otherwise, and the subject was never brought up again by me. In the future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say now here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension felt by so many as to the danger of the government becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of the extension of territory. Commerce, education and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam, have changed this belief. I rather believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world in His own good time for one great nation, speaking one language—when armies and navies will be no longer required. My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of values of gold, and if possible to par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and give a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations; to the establishment of our commerce and share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports—the only sure method of returning to a permanent and maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization.

THE INDIANS.

It is either this or a war of extermination. Wars of extermination engaged in by a people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient towards the Indians. The wrong already inflicted upon them should be taken into account and the balance placed to their credit. The moral view of the question should be considered and the question asked: cannot the Indians be made useful and productive members of society by proper teaching and treatment? When the effort is made in good faith we will stand before the civilized nations of the earth and in our own consciousness as having done our duty. All there things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendation to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect, and I beg your support and encouragement.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It has been, and is, my earnest desire to correct the abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules, regulations and methods of appointment and promotion were established and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO THE PEOPLE.

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred upon me by returning me to the highest office in the land, and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power. This I promise; looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from the responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumpter in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence, or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscious duty without asking promotion or command, and without revengeful feeling towards any section or any individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for the present office in 1868 to the close of the Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander, scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that JOSEPH DUCHALSKY has no authority to sell any Leather or material made at the KALAUAO TANNERY, nor to incur any expenditure on account of the same, except through the undersigned.

J. I. DOWSETT.
Honolulu, March 17, 1873. 10 4t

No. 10! No. 10! No. 10!

NEW GOODS!

.....FROM.....

England and Paris,

Just Received ex Moses Taylor!

A Choice for the Ladies of Honolulu.

10 1m

FOR LEASE.

THE PREMISES KNOWN AS THE NATCHEZ premises, situated on Alakea street, and lately occupied by M. Raplee. For further particulars apply to

CHAS. R. BISHOP,
or JNO. O. DOMINIS,
9 Adm'rs of Estate of His late Majesty Kamehameha V.

For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR Sale his Blacksmithing Shop at Hilo, with the Tools, Stock, and Good Will of the business. This establishment is desirably situated in the town of Hilo, and enjoys a large portion of the public patronage. The building used as a shop is the property of the proprietor, the land on which it is built being leased from the Crown Commissioners, the lease expiring in about four years. For terms apply to

JAMES TAYLOR,
3tf Hilo, Hawaii.

LOST,

ON SUNDAY, near the rear gate of the Court House,

A Gold Enamelled Badge

Of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The finder will be suitably rewarded on presenting it to ALFRED S. HARTWELL.
Honolulu, March 17, 1873. 10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

THE FOLLOWING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED

PER BARK "KA MOI!"

NEWEST STYLES OF FANCY PRINTS,

Pink Prints, Striped Prints,
White Ground Prints, Furniture Prints,
Turkey Red, Painted Jaconets,
White, Brown and Blue Cotton, Sheetings,
Brown and Blue Drill, Victoria Lawns,
White Jaconets, Silesia, White Sateens,
White and Colored Cambrics, Ginghams.

HEAVY DENIMS, WATERPROOF CLOTH,

White Linen and Union Drills,
Cotton Canvas, heavy, Colored Merinos,
Woolen Dress Goods,

FINE BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES

Green and white Cloth,
Heavy Ticking, Wax Cloth,

Woolen Flannels,

Blue, white, scarlet and fancy.

Horse Blankets, Cotton Blankets,
Woolen Blankets of all qualities and colors,
Pea Jackets, Regatta Shirts, White Shirts,
Great variety of Flannel Shirts,

SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING!

Undershirts, Towels, Socks, and Stockings,
Ladies' Skirts, Belts, Hair Nets, Corsets,
Trimmings, Fans and Fancy Goods,

Silk Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,

Suspenders, Ponchos, Neckties,
Umbrellas, Jewelry,

Silver and Gold Watches, Gold Chains,

Two Superior Music Boxes,

Linen and Cotton Tape, Linen and Cotton Thread
Spool Cotton, Children's Wool Boots,
Linen Napkins and Tablecloths, Bed Fringes,
Ladies' Silk Mantles, Ladies' Sleeves, Gloves,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Collars and Cuffs,

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

Silk, Linen, Cotton and Lawn Handkerchiefs,
Cologne Lubin's Extracts, Toilet Soaps,
Pomatum, Hair Oil,

HOGSKIN SADDLES,

Bridles, Spurs, Saddlecloths, Pocket Knives,
Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks,
Gunpowder, Shot, Needles in tins, Dusters,
Bird Cages, Money Purses, Looking Glasses,
Briar Pipes, Tobacco, Galvanized Iron Pails,
Galvanized Iron Tubs, round and oval,

WRAPPING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER, STATIONERY,

Wash Blue, Camphor, Boiled Linseed Oil,
Saltpetre, Vinegar in demijohns and cases,
Gin in demijohns and cases, Alcohol in demijohns,

SUPERIOR HOCK WINES,

Deidesheimer, Marcobrunner,
Nierstenier, Dierkheimer, Assmannshauser.

SUPERIOR FRENCH WINES,

Chateau d'Yquem, Haut Barsac,
Haut Bommes de Reine.

CLARETS,

Chateau Myrat, Chateau Beycheville, Margaux,
Chateau Ranzan, Pontet Canet, St. Julien, &c.

Fresh Supply of Lager Beer and Ale,
FINE HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

—ALSO.—

HOOP IRON, 3-4, 5-8, 1, 1 1-4 INCH

For Sale at

8-1m ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.'S.

THEOD. C. HEUCK

Offers for Sale

NEW GOODS

Just Received

BY THE

Hawaiian Bark Ka Moi, from Bremen.

DRY GOODS!

WHITE MOLESKIN, Grey and White Long Cloth, Blue Flannel, Corduroy, Ulalias, Fancy Prints, White and Dark Ground Prints, Nainsook, Tape Checks, Jaconet, Chambray Lawn, Printed Marseilles, extra heavy Ticking, Cotton and Union Drill, Blue Cotton and Blue Cotton Drilling, heavy Cotton Shirting 90 and 100 inch, Black and Col'd Italian Cloth, all wool and cotton Plaid Shawls, Towels and Toweling, Russia Crash, Cotton Blankets, Horse Blankets, Merinos, Barathea, fine Black Coburgs, Table Covers, dark and red Hdkfs, white cotton Hdkfs hemmed, Corah Hdkfs, Blue Twill, supr Blue and Brown Cloths, Madapolams, Veil Barege in silk and wool, Grenadines, dotted white Swiss Muslin, supr Silesias for Tailors' use, Tailors' Trimmings, Paper Cambrics, Brown Hollands, white, red, blue and black Bunting, &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Hosiery, Hats, &c

Supr Black Doeskin Pants, dozens of Buckskin Suits, col'd Moleskin Pants, Pea Jackets, Cotton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, Merino Undershirts, White Linen Duck Suits, Waterproof Coats and Ponchos, a variety of Men's Felt Hats, Ladies' White Cotton Hose of various qualities, Boys' heavy Brown Cotton Socks, Men's Brown and Lisle Thread Socks, Kid Gloves white and col'd for Ladies and Gents, Doeskin Riding Gloves for Ladies and Gents, Lisle Thread Gauntlets, Italian Cloth and Silk Umbrellas, Linen and Paper Collars, Paper Cuffs, &c.

Miscellaneous!

Meerschaum Pipes, Pearl Shirt, Coat and Vest Buttons, supr Pins, Hair Pins, Linen and Cotton Tapes, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Looking Glasses and Hand Mirrors, Linen and Cotton Thread, Pen Knives, Butcher Knives, Sail Twine, India Rubber Combs, Dressing Combs, Fine Ivory Tooth Combs, Letter and Bill Paper, Blank Books, supr Playing Cards, Silk Ribbons, Corded Silk Beltings, Traveling Bags, Merino and Alpaca Bindings, Feathers and Flowers, Feather Dusters, Opera and Spy Glasses, Violin Strings, Cotton Twine in skeins and balls, Ladies' Corsets, Tailors' Shears, Water Monkeys, Hooks and Eyes, Seltzer Water, &c., &c., &c.

Wines, Liquors, Ale, &c.

Deetjen & Schroeder's Ale, star brand, qts and pts. Norway Ale, Christiani Brewery, in pints and quarts. Sparkling Hock, qts and pts; Rhine Wines of the following: Hockheimer, Niersteiner, Deidesheimer, Rudesheimer, Liebfraumilch, Steinwein, Claret Sauterne, Sauterne, Medoc, Chambertin, Maraschino, supr Brandy in casks and cases, best Holland Gin, Gin in casks, Sherry and Port Wine, Alcohol 96 per cent. full proof.

Hungarian Wines,

Such as Chablis, Egri, Budai,
Sashegyi, Szamorodnyi, Tokayi.
Angostura and Boneksmp Bitters, Swedish Punch, ready prepared Cocktail, Kimmel, German Whiskey.

Perfumery, &c.

Pomatum, Hair Oil, Cosmetique, Toilet Soaps, best Eau de Cologne, Florida Water, cheap Eau de Cologne, Toilet Powder, Puff Boxes, Macassar Oil, &c.

ALSO,

Batty's Pickles, Preserves and Fruit Syrup

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

TURKISH TOBACCO, GERMAN AND HAVANA CIGARS,

—AND—

MANY OTHER GOODS!

Too numerous to mention,

For Sale at Low and Reasonable Prices.

8 3m

AUCTION SALES.

By E. P. ADAMS.

REAL ESTATE AND FURNITURE SALE.

On Thursday : : : : March 20th,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

At the Residence of Mr. George Roberts, Emma Sts.

WILL BE SOLD,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of

Black Walnut Marble-top Centre Table,
Black Walnut Haircloth Parlor Chairs,
Mahogany Book-case and Secretary, Lounge,
Mirrors, Whatnot, Curios, Haircloth Rocker,
Chandelier, Pictures and Engravings,
Rattan Lounge Chair, Cane Rocker,
Wardrobe, Bureaus, Bedsteads and Bedding,
Chairs, Mosquito Nets, Mattrasses,

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,

In perfect order,
Japanese Mirror and Cabinet,
Dining Table, Crockeryware, Meat Safe,
Cook Stove and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

And at 12 o'clock noon,

Will be offered

THE HOUSE AND PREMISES

Now occupied by Mr. Geo. Roberts, on Emma street, as above, being that certain piece of land as described in Royal Patent 1921, with the

Houses and Improvements thereon.

The house contains a Sitting Room, three Bedrooms, Dining Room, Pantry and Cook Room. The property is in fine order, pleasantly situated, and is a desirable residence for a small family.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE!

ON THURSDAY : : : MARCH 27,

At 10 A. M. at Salesroom, will be sold

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Kerosene Oil,
Brown Sugar,
Crushed Sugar,
Sacks Corn,
Superfine Flour, &c., &c.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

HAVE