BY AUTHORITY.

Town Clerk Crowningshield has been this day appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Privileges for the District of Makawao, Island of Maui, in place of J. P. Green, resigned.

The Board now consists of Messrs. David Crowninghield, J. Kealiohalo, and Kekoha.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 20, 1873. 458

KEKOHA, S. N. KAHANAU and N. KAHIKAWAILA have this day been appointed Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Privileges for the District of Waialua, Island of Oahu.

The Board now consists of Messrs. J. P. Anderson, S. N. Kahanau and N. Kahikawaila.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 20, 1873. 458

REV. C. M. ANDREWS has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent and ex-officio School Treasurer for the District of Makawao, Island of Maui, in place of Rev. D. Naea. By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary.

Honolulu, Oct. 13, 1873. 454

Educational Notice.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Notice to Parents and Guardians.—This Public School consists of primary, intermediate, and grammar school departments.

The following is the curriculum of study in the grammar school department:

Elementary and Composition, English Grammar and Analysis, Spelling and Defining, Practical Arithmetic—a thorough course with special reference to its every day business use, Descriptive and Physical Geography, History, Science of Common Things, Vocal Music, Penmanship.

The following high school studies are elective. Classes will be formed when two or more pupils shall be found to enter them:

Algebra, Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Latin.

The course of instruction in the Intermediate Department is:

Mental Arithmetic—thorough course, Geography and Map drawing—Primary Reading—Intermediate or Third Reader, Spelling, English Grammar—Elements, Penmanship and Elementary Drawing, Singing—song singing by rote.

The course of instruction in the Primary Department is:

Reading—Primer through 2nd Reader, Mental Arithmetic—Elementary, Geography—first steps, Penmanship and Elementary Drawing, Singing—song singing by rote.

It is the desire of the Board of Education to meet as far as it is their power, the wants of a large number of the citizens of this community, who wish to secure to their children a practical education, the expense of which shall be commensurate with their means.

TERMS: Five dollars per quarter, or twenty dollars per annum for each pupil in any of the departments. For any particulars from these rules, application must be made, either personally or by letter, at the Education Office.

JAMES H. KINNEBROOK,
Inspector-General of Schools.

Education Office, Honolulu.
Sept. 20th, 1873.

NOTICE.—The present owners of lots in Kalaekahua (on the plain) will oblige by undersigned by furnishing, at the Interior Office, the number of each lot owned by them.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.

Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1873. 451

NOTICE.—The public are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon any Government Land in this Kingdom, by the unauthorized cutting of timber or wood, or otherwise damaging such lands of the Government.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.

Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1873. 451

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after this date the lands of Kalaupapa, Waimea, and Kaanapali, on the Island of Molokai, set apart by the Board of Health and the Board of Education for the location of Lepers, are strictly kept and all persons, boats or canoes are prohibited from landing or landing at either of them, except by special permission of the Board. The road leading over the pali of Kalaupapa is also included in said lands, and all persons are strictly forbidden to pass over it without special permission of the Board or its agents. Public attention is hereby called to Section 8 [illegible] of Chapter XXXIII of the Laws of 1870, to wit:

"No person not being a Leper, shall be allowed to visit or remain upon any land, place or inclosure, set apart by the Board of Health for the location and confinement of Lepers, without the written permission of the President of the Board, or some other authorized thereto by the Board of Health, and any discovered to be whatever, and any person found upon such land, place, or inclosure, without a written permission, shall, upon conviction thereof, before any Police or District Justice, be fined in a sum not less than Ten nor more than One Hundred Dollars for each offence, and be forthwith ordered to be transported at hard labor until the fine and costs of Court are discharged in the course of law."

The above regulation will be strictly enforced from and after this date.

By order of the Board of Health.

CHAS. T. GULICK, Sec'y Board of Health.

Interior Office, June 16th, 1873. 446

NOTICE.—The Government Printing Establishment having been leased to the undersigned, on the 1st April, 1873, by Mr. Henry M. Whitney, together with the good will of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and AT OAHU newspapers, the responsibility of publishing said newspapers is entirely his; and He Na Ia [illegible] Government is in no wise responsible for any views expressed in said newspapers, or for what may appear under the head of "By Authority."

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of Interior.

Honolulu, March 31, 1873. 17

The following persons have been commissioned as Tax Collectors, by the Governors of the several Islands:

OAHU.....Honolulu.....G. H. Luce
Ewa and Waianae.....D. Kekauonohi
Waialua.....C. P. Ropertson
Koolauloa.....Paulohaole
Koolaupoko.....W. C. Lane
MAUI.....Lahaina.....L. Abele
Wailuku.....H. Kelekolio
Makawao.....N. Kepukai
Hana.....J. K. Kaohiwa
MOLOKAI AND LANAI.....G. Kapoohiwa
HAWAII.....Hilo.....G. W. Akau Hapai
Puna.....T. R. Roberts
Kau.....L. E. Swain
South Kona.....Moses Kauwea
North Kona.....Geo. P. Cathey
South Kohala.....S. P. Chillingworth
North Kohala.....Jas. Woods
Hamakua.....Charles Wilcox
KAUAI.....Hanalei.....A. S. Wilcox
Anahola.....S. Kaai
Lihue.....A. W. Wilcox
Koloa.....J. Rowe
Waimea.....J. Kaeo
NIIHAU.....Kaui Kaona

ROBERT STERLING, Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, August 20, 1873. 442 3m

Licenses Expiring in Nov., 1873.

Retail.

CASTLE.....1—J O Dall	Cor. King Richard sts.	Hon.
2—N Pico	Cor. Hotel & Nuuanu sts.	"
3—Lyon Long & Co.	Cor. King & Nuuanu sts.	"
4—Ahing & Achiuck	Nuuanu St.	Honolulu
5—Wagner & Co.	Nuuanu St.	"
6—Thos G Thrum	Merchant Street	"
11—J Copenhagen	Nuuanu Street	"
12—Brodner & Co.	Nuuanu Street	"
13—A Jaime Marini	Maunakea Street	"
14—Chas T Roberts	Maunakea Street	"
15—Ah Ham	Maunakea Street	"
16—Long Nam	Maunakea Street	"
17—M Kwakemo	Maunakea Street	"
18—Ah Hee	Nuuanu Street	"
19—Hoge Wo	King Street	"
MOLOKAI 1—E Parker		Kawaihapai
HAWAII 1—Chew Hoon & Ah Pun	Waiohinu	Kau
2—Chong Foo	Waiohinu	Kau
3—Ahsam	Hamakua	Hilo
10—Lai Ho	Kawaihae	Hilo
CASTLE 1—Ah Sing	Hooka	Kealakekua
MAUI 12—Long		Lahaina
—J J Halstead		Paia

Wholesale.

CASTLE.....5—Jas T Waterhouse, Queen Street, Hon. Ack'n

Victualing.

7—E Rycroft.....Fort Street "
14—Lum Tay.....Maunakea Street, "

Horse.

1—Ella, No 37.....Honolulu
2—Kamamalu, No 40 "
3—T A Kinney, No 41 "
10—Kaleinamoku, No 42 "
11—Kahui, No 43 "
12—Oak, No 44 "
13—Emma, No 45 "

Boat.

10—Kamehameha, No 12 "
11—Kahoki, No 13 "
12—Lahi-Ipuka, No 14 "
13—Hauli, No 15 "
14—Jas, No 16 "
15—Kaapa, No 17 "
HAWAII 20—Kaiwi Kika.....Waiakea, Hilo

Fire Arms.

CASTLE.....15—Lum Ti Chow & Co. Jr.....Kona

President Lerdo has determined to make a supreme effort to crush the Carlists and Intransigente insurrection. He has called into active service 150,000 of the militia. He believes that with this force it will be possible to establish order in the country before Spring. The number of Carlist insurgents, notwithstanding recent success, has been considerably reduced lately, and they are now capable of engaging in unimportant skirmishes only.

A law which has been for some time in force in Georgia, making it a misdemeanor for one planter to hire a freedman who is already under contract to another, has been decided unconstitutional. The Court says: "If a freedman contracts to work for a planter, and for any reason whatever leaves his employer before the time of service expires, the planter must hold that freedman responsible in a civil suit for damages, and not seek redress through a criminal suit against another planter, who may have subsequently employed the deserting freedman.

This is from the Savannah *Advertiser*: "An old lady selling eggs yesterday asked, as is usual, 'What's the news?' 'The latest,' said the obliging clerk, 'is that the Yankees have the Modocs.' The old lady struck her knuckles on the counter and exclaimed: 'I hope the last one of 'em will die of it.'"

DIXON, N. Y., has a new axe in the shape of a young American girl who wants a situation to do housework. This may be only an exception to prove a rule, and, as such, can be taken in substantiation of the general assertion that American girls will do no housework.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

AN interesting correspondence has taken place between the agents of fire insurance companies and the Government relative to the insecurity of city property on account of the short supply of water. It consists of two letters from the agents and two replies from the Minister of the Interior, who takes the ground that any action now on the part of the Government would be premature and that the whole matter will come up for discussion before the Legislature, which will meet in April next. Whatever course that body may authorize, the Government will be prepared to carry out. The correspondence will be published.

ANOTHER of the valuable sugar tables compiled by Mr. Thrum is inserted to-day, giving the total exports of sugar from this Kingdom since 1837, when the first data are obtainable. For the past few years the statistics have been often republished, but for the earlier period it required diligent searching of old records to make up a correct table. The large export of 1843, accompanied with none for the previous year, suggests that perhaps the total for the two years may have been put in one. These early data may appear of little use now; but in the future, when our crops reach fifty thousand tons, as they unquestionably will, the figures now published will possess great interest.

THE non-arrival of the mail steamer plainly indicates that she did not leave San Francisco on the regular schedule day as the public had been led to believe she would, from the letter of the acting agent, Mr. Edward Taylor, published by us two weeks since, which stated that "the Costa Rica will be thoroughly repaired and perfect in every respect long before the regular day of sailing for the October voyage, and will be restored to the route." The daily *Alta* of Sept. 27 says that it would require six weeks to complete her repairs. The broken iron plates can only be supplied from New York, and as they are all numb-red, can readily be ordered by their numbers. They were sent for Sept. 23. If in addition a new propeller is required, it may take a longer time. The public are as much in the fog now regarding the movements of the mail steamer as they were a month ago. We hope to see her or some other steamer soon.

Military Executes.

We are not the only people who have been troubled with military revolts, or who have been at a loss how to deal with soldiers in mutiny. The papers received by last mail report two riots as having occurred among the State militia of New York about the same date as the trouble with our troops; and in both instances the regiments had to be disbanded as was done here, the laws of the State not having provided for the punishment of soldiers in revolt. The reports of the riots in New York are so full that we copy the account from the *Army and Navy Journal* of Sept. 27. Every one will be struck with the similarity of the way in which the mutineers were dealt with in New York and Honolulu.

"DISCIPLINE IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The conduct of members of the National Guard of New York State during the past year has raised grave doubts as to the possibility of maintaining the necessary military discipline under the present organization and existing laws. The laws governing the militia of New York are by far the best yet presented, and the troops in every respect superior to the militia of most or all the States; yet the voluntary character of the organization makes the maintenance of discipline difficult; the personal pride of the rank and file and the moral influence of the officers being really the only means of enforcing obedience to authority. The Military Code, it is true, provides fines for non-performance of duty, and when the law is enforced delinquents may be incarcerated in jail for the non-payment of these fines; but the guard house and the ball and chain have no terrors for the New York National Guard, for simple reason that no such punishments are recognized by the State laws. No officer of the National Guard can compel obedience by physical force without rendering himself liable to a suit at law, while the instances are frequent in which such force is used to maintain discipline. In the case of the third regiment recently a court of inquiry was convened, which, after protracted sessions, came to the conclusion that there was no reason for a court-martial, and actually decided that there had been no riot in the regiment, and no one was accountable for the non-enforcement of discipline, and thus the matter was squelched, and the regiment allowed again to resume its position in the National Guard, until the civil authorities stepped in and disbanded it. A later and more flagrant breach of discipline was that witnessed on the Brooklyn parade ground on Thursday of last week, on the occasion of the parade of the Second brigade, First division. The details of this military *emeute* have been fairly given in the daily press, and it is only necessary for us to state in brief that the Second brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Funk, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-sixth regiments of Infantry, and the Third Cavalry, proceeded from this city to the parade grounds of Brooklyn, adjoining Prospect Park, for drill by battalions, brigade evolutions, and review, the forenoon being devoted to the latter by the respective regiments. The ample time given to the consumption of the noon-day ration allowed the tired troops to partake too freely of the lager bier and other fluids, of which the supply was abundant, so that when the time arrived for the formation of the brigade line many of the command were more or less under the influence of intoxication. This was most noticeable among the members of the Eleventh, which command, as the readers of the *Journal* are aware, has for some time past been in a state of discontent and demoralization. Matters went on smoothly enough until the afternoon, when an insult to the commander led to the arrest of a company, and finally the entire regiment was disarmed, and, after some trouble, placed under guard of the Eighty-fourth Infantry and Third Cavalry, and for the first time within our recollection a regiment of the National Guard was marched off the grounds armless and prisoners, and imprisoned in the city and State arsenals by order of the brigade commander. The men were subsequently released after a few hours' confinement, by orders from the State Headquarters. Under the circumstances, we cannot see how General Funk could have done otherwise than he did, and he is to be commended for his prompt action, which prevented riot and bloodshed. The case was one almost without parallel in the National Guard, and one for which the laws make no adequate provision. The disbandment of the regiment, it seems, follows as a sure sequelae, and is considered a foregone conclusion. A court, however, has been ordered for the trial of non-commissioned officers, and another for the trial of the most prominent unruly men; but what the results of these courts will be it is impossible to tell. We trust, however, that in this instance the State will make a healthy example, for if such breaches of discipline are to go unpunished, the National Guard of this State, as at present organized, may as well disband at once. The disorganized members of the Eleventh would have done wisely if they had accepted the advice given them by the *Army and Navy Journal* in its comments (September 6) on their action with reference to their colonel. We warn them that the regiment was "in a fair way of committing suicide," which the sequel shows was only too true."

These New York soldiers were militia volunteers, and in this respect differed from our household troops, a force sustained by the State, not so much for preserving the peace as an ornament on State occasions. The nearest parallel to the status of our troops that we can recall are the Janissaries, which formerly comprised the household troops of the Sultan of Turkey. They were a favored class of soldiers, on small pay, who were allowed to follow their trades, and were called out whenever wanted for parades or foreign service. They were first organized as a distinct soldiery about the year 1400, and originally consisted mostly of Christian captives, the force being recruited from among the Turkish youth. They became so powerful that they frequently turned on their masters and demanded privileges which the Turkish authorities were compelled to concede to them. At one time they numbered 100,000 men, and were the most perfectly drilled body of soldiers in existence. It is said of them that they were never known to retreat. Finally an insurrection broke out among them in June, 1825, which was so formidable that the Sultan Mahmoud, father of the present monarch of Turkey, resolved to abandon the institution, and issued an order for their destruction. The troops of the line were then drawn out, and, fell upon them, when over 25,000 Janissaries were slaughtered, their barracks burned, and by proclamation they were suppressed throughout the Kingdom. Taking the experience of Turkey and the New York State authorities as our guide, His Majesty pursued the only wise course left for him, in disbanding the household troops, as he did by royal proclamation.

Hawaiian Literature.

There lie on our desk eight periodicals published in Honolulu last week,—five in the English and three in the Hawaiian language. If we may judge from these,—the combined circulation of which, including the GAZETTE, is not far from 11,000 papers,—Hawaii nei, with its 50,000 population, is a reading people, and a favored one also. Such a people ought to grow in intelligence, and in all that pertains to national development. We will notice the various publications, and make a few selections from them.

The *Friend* is the oldest, now closing its 30th volume. Its editor always has something in it worth reading. Besides an obituary of the late Mrs. Baldwin, an article on an adventurer to Japan, and several minor topics, it has an interesting letter from Tahiti, announcing that the Protestant religion has at length been legally authorized in Tahiti. We find in the same letter an account of the death of the late Prince Consort of Queen Pomare, which we copy:

"I fully intended when I commenced my letter to report to you the death of Ariifaite, the Prince Consort to Queen Pomare; he expired after a short and fatal illness of five days, during which time he suffered considerably. He was a man who possessed a generous heart, and was a great favorite with nearly every foreign resident in the town. He died on the 6th of August, and was buried on the 8th, a large concourse of people attended the funeral—upwards of 2,000 persons were present. The French Commandant and his Staff attended, and did full honor to the deceased. The funeral service was conducted by the French and English missionaries in the large native new church in Papeete, which was filled to overflowing. The procession was led by the brass band of Papeete, playing a funeral march, then followed a detachment of marines, then the ministers, after which came the corpse borne on a bier by fourteen district chiefs and eight pall-bearers, on each side was a detachment of military, then followed the family, then the Commandant and suite, then the Catholic Bishop and priests. The procession being filled in by friends and natives. The Queen has lost four members of her family, including the Queen of Borabora, in about eight months."

Next comes the *P. C. Advertiser*, too well known to require comment, as it is probably read by nearly every body.

The *Pacific Journal*, issued semi-monthly, appears to fill a gap which no other paper does—that of furnishing items and reading for the young. Judging from its improved appearance it is well supported.

The Hawaiian Church Messenger is an eight page monthly in an octavo form, issued by the clergy of the Anglican Church, and designed for circulation among the members of that faith. In the November issue, the editor discusses "The Education of Hawaiians,"—a subject which has long engaged the attention of their religious teachers, and which all must concede has made some progress among them. We next find an article headed "Capt. Cook and his Detractors," in which the writer affirms that the charges against Capt. Cook "are not proven." We have not engaged in the discussion respecting this celebrated navigator, because we have had nothing new to present, the facts being old and now part of history. The natives who lived at the time of Cook's arrival believed that he was Lono, whom they all expected to see return. Whether they offered sacrifice to him as Lono, must depend on the evidence of the natives who lived at the time. And even if they did, another question remains, as to whether Cook knew that the homage given was such as they gave to their gods. When Cook was struck down with stones and spears, the first shout which the savage warriors uttered was—"he is not a god but a man"—which certainly furnishes strong evidence of their belief. It is somewhat remarkable that at least two of the standard authors of England, one of whom is Findley, after reviewing the evidence, concede that he did accept divine homage. The same periodical (*Monthly Messenger*) refers to a Chinese festival and worship in our city, which will be new to many of our readers:

"On the evening of the 7th ult. we observed a Chinaman prostrating himself and reciting prayers to the moon, which was then at the full. On inquiry we learnt that that day, being the fifteenth day of the eighth moon according to the Chinese Calendar, was a great day among the Chinese, being the festival known as the *Yue Ping* which dates from the remotest antiquity. Its original purpose was to honor the moon with superstitious rites. A special feature of the festival is the interchange between relations and friends of cakes of various sizes, on which is stamped the image of the moon; that is to say, a hare crouching amid a small group of trees. The name *Yue Ping* the "Festival of the Leaves of the Moon" has reference to this custom."

Among the Hawaiian papers before us are the KUOKOA published at the GAZETTE office; the *Ko Hawaii Pono*, published by Messrs. Black & Auld, and KA LAU OLIVA, printed at the Gazette office. These three papers issue a combined circulation of not far from eight thousand copies. "The Olive Leaf," is a little monthly issued by Rev. Mr. Parker, chiefly as a means to communicate with his widely-scattered congregation. The Hawaiians are eager newspaper readers, anxious to hear and know the news received from foreign countries. It is a good trait, and serves more than any thing else to quicken their intellects and make them wide awake. They have but few books and those are mostly school books. No wonder, then, that they are eager to take newspapers. But the great trouble is, that many who subscribe are too poor to pay for their papers.

Fine Stock.

Great attention has been paid of late years to the raising of full-blooded cattle in the United States and Canada, most of which were originally obtained in England. Mr. Campbell, a wealthy miller of Central New York, sold during September a famous short-horn herd which he had raised and improved with great care. One animal brought $40,000, and was purchased by Mr. Davis, of Gloucestershire, Eng. Cows of the same breed brought $20,000 to $35,000 each. There were sold in all one hundred and eight cattle, which realized $380,490. The six finest animals in the lot sold for $147,100, and were all purchased by English breeders. Next to Englishmen, Kentucky breeders paid the highest price, ranging from $19,000 to $27,000, the latter price having been paid for a six months heifer, by Mr. Alexander, of that State. Fabulous as these prices may seem, it is said that they are based on the actual value of the animals for breeding purposes.

Lord Dunmore, of England, has lately purchased of a breeder in Canada a herd of ten short-horn cattle for $10,000.

At a recent auction sale in Melbourne, one ram was sold for $1,125, and a number more fetched from $650 down to $225. This indicates that the Australian graziers appreciate full-blooded stock.

It costs no more to keep choice stock, whether cattle or sheep, than it does inferior animals, while the income from them is often ten times greater. This is a matter which our own graziers may improve in, and raise only the best breeds, particularly of sheep. The cashmere goats lately imported here, if they could supercede the wild animals which cover the mountains, would largely increase the graziers' profits. More care would have to be bestowed on them for a time, but when the inferior animals are all killed off, the profit would more than pay all attendant expenses.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Company.

Our New York exchanges have several articles relating to the frequent loss of vessels by this company, which does not insure its ships, and for this reason is most freely criticized. It has met several heavy losses during the past few years, but not large in comparison to the number of vessels in service. The steamers lost lately are the Golden City, Sacramento, Oregonian, America, Bienville and Guatemala,—six in three years. The company is one of the largest, and if its affairs were managed discreetly, it might be the most powerful in the world. Its business is immense and is constantly being extended. The head office is at New York, and the initial point of departure may also be located there. A list of the steamers owned or employed by this Company is published in a recent number of the New York Bulletin, together with the various divisions of service in which they are to be found. The Atlantic branch is the line between New York and Aspinwall. The steamers in that service are the Henry Chauncey, Ocean Queen and Rising Star, all large sidewheel vessels, together with the new iron screw steamer Colon, now ready for service, and the iron screw steamer Granada, nearly ready. The connection thus on the Pacific, between Panama and San Francisco, consists of the Arizona, Constitution, Montana, Nebraska and Nevada, all side-wheel vessels, and the iron screw steamers Acapulco and Colima, now on the way out. The side-wheel steamer California is running between San Francisco and Mexico and the sidewheel steamer Moses Taylor is laid up. The San Diego line is composed of the steamers Gipsy, Ortiba, Pacific and Senator. The first named is a screw and the others sidewheel. The Central American and Mexican line consists of the sidewheel steamers Anson, Mohongo and St. Louis, and the iron screw steamers Honduras, Montana, Liberator, Winchester, Guatemala and Niagara, the two last named being in course of construction. The Anson and Mohongo are at San Francisco, and the Costa Rica, lately disabled, will be kept on the Honolulu route. The Trans Pacific line between San Francisco and Asia, consists of the sidewheel steamers Alaska, China, Colorado, Great Republic and Japan, and the iron screw steamers Hongkong, Yokohama, Macgregor, Mikado and Quang Se, the three last named being under charter, while the Yokohama and Hongkong are now in course of construction. The line between Shanghai and Yokohama consists of the sidewheel steamers Costa Rica, Dakota, Golden Age, New York and Oregonian. The sidewheel steamer Ariel and the iron screw steamer Relief run between Yokohama and Hakodadi, while the iron screw steamer Ormesby is under charter to carry coal for the Company between New York and Aspinwall. The steamers in the various branches of the Company's service may be summed up thus:

	Steamers.	Tons.
Atlantic Line	3	3,[illegible]
Pacific Line	7	1,902
Honolulu Line	1	1,[illegible]
Mexican Line	1	874
San Diego Line	4	2,[illegible]
Central American Line	10	1,[illegible]
Trans-Pacific Line	10	23,[illegible]
Shanghai Line	5	8,[illegible]
Hakodadi Line	2	2,[illegible]
Steam Collier	1	1,480
Totals	46	106,[illegible]

It will be seen that propellers form a good portion of the steamers now in the Company's service. The fact that the steamers in course of construction are all of this class, together with their well known advantages, are good indications that sidewheel steamers have had their day, and will be eventually supplanted by propellers. The Pacific Mail Company will probably have competition on the China route. We know nothing of the basis of the proposed lines, but it is quite likely that there will be two lines in operation.

Iron Shipbuilding.

On our fourth page will be found an article relating to iron shipbuilding in America, and what Mr. J. Roach, the leading iron shipbuilder, thinks of the prospect of this branch of naval architecture. In the account he states that he has 23,000 tons of shipping on the stocks, including two large propellers of 5,000 tons each for the China service. It has been apparent for some time that propellers are the only class of steamers fit for ocean trade, and that side-wheelers must be abandoned on account of their great expense. This however is only one part of the vast iron trade which is rapidly developing in America. The manufacture of iron and iron machinery and implements is growing with a rapidity never before seen. One consequence is that the export trade from England to America is rapidly falling off. In the *London Times* for Sept. 17, appears the following:

"One of the finest markets we ever possessed has been gradually closed to our goods. The demand for our iron has greatly decreased, and Americans are found to buy only what they have not as yet the means to supply themselves with at home. The statistics of the year 1873 tell their own tale. In the first half of 1872 when our trade had already slackened, we still found a sale in America for 440,000 tons of iron. In the same period of 1873 we sent only 228,000 tons—as nearly as possible one-half of the year previous. But the price we obtained for the entire amount imported was reduced only by one-third. We had charged in 1872 about £9 a ton for iron in America; in 1873 we charged £12 per ton and the result is that Americans can produce their iron more cheaply at home. But this has not ended our disasters. The American manufacturers have carried war still further, and without the aid of any protective tariff are competing with us successfully in the Canadian and South American and West Indian markets. A change may come over before long; but in the meantime we have been losing our customers; and such possessions are lost more easily than they are recovered. Coal continues to be dear, iron is dear correspondingly, and every thing else tends to rise in price and to be grown or manufactured with increasing difficulty and expense. The rise of coal has thus commenced by driving away our trade with the United States, and it will end by driving us out of every market in the world, and will leave us stranded at home if the causes that produce it continue still to operate".

The high cost of coal is unquestionably the real cause of the depression in the English iron trade. And the cause of the increased cost of coal is the frequent strikes among the colliers who have been led by roving reformers to believe that whatever they demanded from their employers could be obtained. The result has been in many cases that they have been left without work, and are far worse off than when they were employed. Eventually they will be forced to return to their work or emigrate.

Sugar Exports from the Hawaiian Islands.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The accompanying table of the sugar exports of the Hawaiian Islands was prepared for *The Sugar Cane*, by request of the publishers, and as the same is of interest to us here—especially in connection with the tables of Mauritius and Cuba lately published in your paper—I forward the same for publication. The table has been prepared with great care, from statistics at the Custom House kindly placed at my disposal by the Collector General, which goes back to 1852, while the previous years' figures have been gathered from the early volumes of the *Polynesian* even to previous to the establishment of the Custom House, where the figures given are from merchants' published statements, and are not complete nor continuous, hence the missing totals for 1842. I do not, therefore, vouch for their accuracy, though I believe they are as correct as can be got at now from the material available for researching. In preparing notes on the history of the sugar industry of the Islands, in connection therewith, I find sugar to have been made here much earlier than this table would show, and presume that our exports should date earlier, for the manufacture of sugar and molasses was entered into quite generally about 1823 and 1824, though it being with primitive mills and without much if any system until the establishment of the Koloa Plantation in 1835, it is probable that the then state of society and civilization used the surplus of legitimate requirements for rum making, which was for a time carried on extensively. Yours, &c. THOS. G. THRUM.

YEARLY EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES
From the Hawaiian Islands since 1837—
its first year of exportation.

Years.	Sugar, Pounds.	Molasses, Gallons.	Years.	Sugar, Pounds.	Molasses, Gallons.
1837	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	1855	[illegible]	[illegible]
1838	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	1856	[illegible]	[illegible]
1839	86,[illegible]	[illegible]	1857	[illegible]	[illegible]
1840	160,000	[illegible]	1858	[illegible]	[illegible]
1841	300,000	[illegible]	1859	[illegible]	[illegible]
1842	no figures	[illegible]	1860	[illegible]	[illegible]
1843	1,145,010	60,000	1861	[illegible]	[illegible]
1844	813,861	[illegible]	1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
1845	307,114	[illegible]	1863	[illegible]	[illegible]
1846	300,000	[illegible]	1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
1847	594,416	[illegible]	1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
1848	639,335	[illegible]	1866	[illegible]	[illegible]
1849	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
1851	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1869	[illegible]	[illegible]
1852	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
1853	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1871	[illegible]	[illegible]
1854	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1872	[illegible]	[illegible]
For the 9 months of this year—1873	1,[illegible]	[illegible]			

* There is no sugar or molasses to Aug. 1st, 1843, the figures are from August, 1843, to Aug. 1st, 1844.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY FORBIDS all persons of any animal, TRESPASSING on his Lands, situated at Kaalaea, Koolaupoko. I have appointed HEWAHEWA and KAHUE as my Agents. The public will take due notice. LAPAELE KUPAHU.

Kaalaea, Koolaupoko, Oct. 20, 1873. 461 3m

HOUSES and PREMISES TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED COTTAGE to let at Waikiki.

ALSO, A HOUSE LOT and KALO PATCH at the entrance of Punoa Valley.

ALSO, A COTTAGE ON BERETANIA STREET near the bridge.

ALSO, A COTTAGE ON EMMA SQUARE.

Also, Storage and Yard Room on Queen Street.

For particulars apply to
453 W. L. GREEN.

LUMBER, LUMBER! LUMBER!

—OF—

ALL SORTS, SIZES & DESCRIPTIONS

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIALS!

—AT—

The Yard and on the Wharf!

—COMPRISING—

Nor'West Seantling, Timber!

PLANK, BOARDS,
Battens,
Flooring,
Laths,
Pickets, &c.

REDWOOD SCANTLING, TIMBER,
Plank, Boards,
Battens, Flooring,
Moulding, Pickets,
Laths, Posts,
Wainscotting,
&c., &c., &c.

White Cedar and Redwood Shingles,

White Pine Boards,

Doors, R. P. 1mo., 2mo., & Sash

SASH AND BLINDS,
NAILS AND GLASS,

Wall Paper and Border
In Large Variety.

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, VARNISH,
Paint and Whitewash Brushes,
Locks, Hinges,
Butts, Screws,
Sash Weights & Line.

AIPUULOA SALT, ETC., ETC

GOODS DELIVERED IN TOWN FREE OF CHARGE,

—AND—

At any Port in this Kingdom as per Contract.

WILDER & CO.,

458 3m Corner Fort and Queen Streets.

The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, (Limited.)

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

THE AGENT OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited,) in presenting to public notice the subjoined Balance Sheet of 1872, desires to draw attention to the great advantages offered by this Company to Insurers.

The large paid up Capital and Reserve Fund, the sound character of the Company and the extensive diffusion of risks, place the Company beyond fear of injury by any local disasters.

The profits for the last closed year of business amounted to £40,620, providing a dividend of twenty per cent., besides an amount of £33,000, carried to the Reserve Fund and open account.

Capital paid up	£200,000
Reserve Fund	121,000
Loans, investments and cash on hand, December, 1872	402,000

Insurances on Freight and Cargo effected on the most favorable terms.

THEO. H. DAVIES, Agent.

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1872.

To Capital	£200,000	0	0	By Loans	£300,720 14 11
To Reserve Fund	108,548	4	0	By Investments	77,037 10 11
To Balance Profit and Loss Account, brought down	£30,120 2 7			By London Premises	3,283 15 6
Less Dividend paid July 1, 1872, and Income Tax for previous year	16,734 10 0			By Stamps	719 2 8
	13,385 12 7			By Cash at Bankers and on hand	24,500 1 10
To Balance Underwriting Account	127,474 2 11			By interest accrued but not received	4,406 17 11
To Dividend Warrants unpaid	318 14 0			By Accounts due to the Company for Premiums, &c.	40,497 18 0
To Accounts due by the Company	34,630 3 0				
	£522,426 19 6				£522,426 19 6

We have examined and checked the Books and Vouchers from which the above accounts are compiled, and have also satisfied ourselves as to the existence of the Securities for Loans and Investments as the amount specified above, and hereby certify that they are correct.

Liverpool, 15th January, 1873. A. W. CHALMERS, JOHN J. STITT, } Auditors.

[458 1m]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. THOS. H. HARRISON

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally, that he has

Leased the Fine Rooms, over Mr. Dalton's Harness Store, and Mr. Rose's Carriage Factory,

KING STREET,

The best adapted for fine Painting of any in Honolulu, and is fully prepared to

Execute at Short Notice and with Dispatch, as perfect

Coach, Ornamental, Artistic, Scenic,
Caricature and Sign Painting,

AS CAN BE DONE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

Much credit, both public and private, has been given to Mr. Harrison for the last year and a half of doing the Finest work ever seen in this country.

CARRIAGE PAINTING

Will be a Specialty!

And will be done in a very superior way and at very low rates.

NOTICE—Carriage Repairing of all kinds done on the premises. 452 3t

BOLLES & CO.,

No. 34 Queen Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,
Hemp and Manila Cordage, all sizes.
Patent and Plain Rush Blocks, all sizes.
Anchors and Chain Cables, assorted sizes,

Cotton Duck and Hemp Canvas,

Cotton and Hemp Sail Twine.
Stockholm Tar.
American Tar.
Stockholm Pitch,
Wilmington Pitch,
Whale and Sperm Oil
Paints and Paint Oil,

And a General Assortment of

Groceries and Ship Stores

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. 459

1873 Columbia River Salmon,

IN BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS.
A Prime Quality. None better in the Market.
For sale by (459) BOLLES & CO.

Oregon Sugar-Cured Hams.

FOR SALE BY
459 BOLLES & CO.

Canned Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE above, direct from the packers. For Sale by
459 BOLLES & CO.

CRUSHED SUGAR.

FOR SALE BY
459 BOLLES & CO.

Teas.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED direct from China.
A small lot left of the 1-3 papers. For Sale by
459 BOLLES & CO.

Manila Cigars!

A SMALL LOT OF THOSE SUPERIOR QUALITY CIGARS, just received. These cigars are like those we had about one year since, and pronounced to be the best article offered in this market during the last twenty years. Specially put up for us—25-0 cigars in a box. For sale by
BOLLES & CO.

California Lime,
Portland Cement,
California Brick.
For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Oregon Oats and Bran!

For sale by
BOLLES & CO.

California Oat

—AND—

Wheat Hay.

For sale by
BOLLES & CO.

HAWAIIAN MESS BEEF,

Packed by

C. BERTLEMANN, KAUAI.

And Warranted.

For Sale by
455 2m A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

NEW GOODS
New Goods.
JUST RECEIVED

—PER—

Bark D. C. Murray from San Francisco.

CASKS OF ST. LOUIS HAMS,
Casks of Chicago Streaky Bacon,
Cases of California Smoked Beef,
Cases of California Cream Cheese,
CASES AND QR. BOXES
California Saloon Bread,
Tins of Assorted Crackers,
Soda, Water, Wine, Milk, Wafer,
JENNY LIND CAKES, GINGER CAKES, KNICKNACKS
Nonillion and Ginger Nuts,
Cases of Oswego Starch,
Cases of California Pearl Barley,
Cases of Gushongo