BY AUTHORITY.

J. K. Nauku has this day been commissioned by the Governor of Oahu as Tax Collector of Ewa and Waianae, in place of D. Kokonui, deceased.

ROBERT PIIKOIO, Minister of Finance.

Finance Office, Dec. 16, 1873. 465 2t

THE Election of Representatives to the next Legislative Assembly, will take place throughout the various Election Districts of the Kingdom, on the First Monday of February next. The following places are designated for holding the elections:

HAWAII.

District of Hilo—Court-house in Hilo; School-house, Onomea.

District of Hamakua—Court-house in Waipio; School-house, Honokaa.

District of Kohala—Court-house, Waimea, and Court-house, North Kohala.

District of North Kona—School-house, Kailua.

District of South Kona—School-house, Honaunau.

District of Kau—Court-house, Waiohinu.

District of Puna—School-house, Haleipuua.

MAUI.

District of Lahaina—Court-house, Lahaina.

District of Kaanapali—School-house, Honolua.

District of Wailuku—Court-house, Wailuku, and School-house, Unuapalikoa.

District of Makawao—Court-house, Makawao.

District of Hana—Court-house, Hana; School-house, Keanae.

District of Molokai and Lanai—New Court-house, Pukoo, Molokai; School-house, Kaohai, Lanai.

OAHU.

District of Kona—Court-house, Honolulu, at both the front and rear entrances.

District of Ewa and Waianae—School-house, Waiawa; School-house, Waianae.

District of Waialua—School-house, Waialua.

District of Koolauloa—School-house, Hauula.

District of Koolaupoko—Court-house, Kaneohe.

KAUAI.

District of Waimea—School-house, Waimea; School-house, Nihoa.

District of Puna—School-house, Lihue; School-house, Kalaa.

District of Hanalei—Court-house, Hanalei; School-house, Anahola.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 17, 1873. 465

J. D. HAYCROFT has been this day appointed to take acknowledgements to contracts for labor in the District of Makawao, Maui, in place of F. Nott.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 1, 1873. 462

A CALL TO THE BENEVOLENT.—The Leper Asylum at Kalihi is in great need of old linen and cotton for hospital use, and families having worn out articles of cotton or linen will confer a favor upon the afflicted by making up bundles and leaving them at Mr. S. G. Wilder's, who will see that they are forwarded to their destination.

By order of the Board of Health.

CHAS. T. GULICK, Secretary.

Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE following Anniversaries being National Holidays, will be observed on the several days mentioned below. The Government Offices will be closed throughout the Kingdom:

THURSDAY, December 25th.—Christmas day.

THURSDAY, January 1st.—New Year's day.

SATURDAY, January 31st.—Birthday of His Majesty the King.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 15, 1873.

THE Christmas Vacation of the Government English Day Schools in Honolulu, will extend from the 23d proximo to Monday, January 5th, 1874, at which time the First Term of the new year will commence.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. LAS. SMITH, Sec'y.

Honolulu, Nov. 11, 1873. 460

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 despoiling said lands of their natural productions.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.

Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1873. 453

NOTICE.—The Government Printing Establishment having been leased from the 1st of April, 1873, to Mr. Henry M. Whitney, together with the good will of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and AU OKOA newspapers, the responsibility of publishing said newspapers is entirely his; and His Majesty's Government is in no wise responsible for any views expressed in said newspapers, except for what may appear under the head of "By Authority."

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of Interior.

Honolulu, March 26, 1873. tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from and after this date the Lands of Kalaupapa, Waikolu, and Kalawao, on the windward side of the Island of Molokai, set apart by the Board of Health for the isolation of Lepers, are strictly taboo, and all vessels, 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 into the above mentioned lands is also taboo, 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 3 (A) 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 isolation and confinement of Lepers, without the written permission of the President of the Board, or some officer authorized thereto by the Board of Health, under any circumstances 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 such offence, and in default of payment, to be imprisoned 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 18th, 1873. 440

Licenses Expiring in Dec., 1873.

Retail.

OAHU	8—McColgan	Fort Street,	Honolulu
	7—E G Adderley	Fort Street,	"
	16—R McKibbin	Queen Street,	"
	4—Quangve Chung & Co.	Kaaiaea,	Koolaupoko
	22—C C Bennett	Kalihi,	Kona
	5—Alana	Kaneohe,	Koolaupoko
	9—Ah Hana	Punaluu,	Koolauloa
HAWAII	3—Chee Hoon	Holoku,	Kona Anau
	10—Kokl		Waimea
	15—E P Kamaipelekane	Hookena,	Kona Hema
	14—Ah Mau	Hainwa,	Kohala
	5—Hapai & Sons	Punahoa,	Hilo
MAUI	3—Mahelona		Wailuku
	16—Achoong & Ahee		Lahaina
KAUAI	1—Ahi		Waimea
	31—Augin & Ai		Nawiliwili
MOLOKAI	4—R Newton		

Retail Spirits.

OAHU	8—E Gilliland	Merchant Street,	Honolulu

Victualing.

	22—Lin Poo	Merchant Street,	Honolulu
HAWAII	7—Achong & Co	Punahoa,	Hilo
	7—Ahu	Punahoa,	Hilo
MAUI	6—Ai		Wailuku

Butcher.

OAHU	17—W P Wood	Ulakohao,	Honolulu

Horse.

	19—Kamakau, No 46.		Honolulu

Boat.

	20—Simon, No 18		Honolulu

Lapaau.

MAUI	2—B W Waha	Honomaele,	Hana
HAWAII	3—Caroline H T Davis,	North and South Kona	

Fire Arms.

OAHU	5—S H Rawson		Kona

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Honolulu Post Office, December 15th, 1873:

Anderson, Adolf
Adams, Chas
Adams, W W

Brown, Jeff G
Brown, Capt A 2
Burke, Thomas 2
Brown, John
Brook, Jas
Burton, Ben
Baker, John
Brodhead, Mr
Bent, J
Benton, J B 2

Cole, John

Davis, M
Duncan, Wm
Drew, T
Dolton, A

Ellis, Thos

Foley, P
Pellandbec, Capt B A
Finn, Capt
French, F

Godfrey, Capt
Getchel, L
Gillingham, H
Graham, Wm
Gardner, R

Humphries, Mr
Herbert, F
Hanway, D S
Harrison, T W
Hall, J

Jordan, J F
Jenny, H W
Jennings, Dr
Jagues, Ed N 2
Joseph, J 2
Johnson, Mr H A 2
Johnson, Mrs H A
Johnston, Wm H
Jones, J 2

Kelly, J W
Kennedy, Mrs J K
Kellogg, C D

Lincoln, Chas
Lawson, Chas
Linthial, A
Lyon, B R
Lefrenberg, C

Moore
Mason, Mrs

Magnin 2
Mitchell, Emma
Miskell, J
Murray, E C
Mathesen, J
McD Nugent, Capt R

Norton, G
Norton, J
Northcott
Noyes, J P

Orleans, E (Registered L)

Punchard, G C W

Ross, Geo D 2
Roberts, J
Robinson, B P
Ridley, J
Roscoe, Dr F
Rossel, F T
Raymond, W D
Reed, Geo
Riemannous, B

Sack, H
Stevens, Thos H
Singleton, Geo W
Stone, S B
Schreiber, Chas
Siemet, H
Souza, F
Spaulding & Co
Styles, Mrs D W
Styles, Mrs
Strauch, F
Shenk, Geo
Steel, Sam'l J (Registered L)
Simpson, Mrs Louisa
Simpson, Mrs N
Starrett, Capt H A
Schutte, F
Shawhella, R A
Smythe, E O S
Silveira, Dutra Antonio

Thompson, E 2
Thompson, Capt E H
Toomey, D
Tayloe, Capt Rk Elias
Townsend, A

Valentine, S
Vasques, Capt C

Wright, W J
Weed, W W
Whitney, Capt B
Whitney, Dr J F
White, Capt Alex
Wafels, T
Weymon, S 4

A. F. BRICEWOOD,
Postmaster General.

N. B.—Persons inquiring for letters in this list are particularly requested to ask for "Advertised Letters."

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

ADVICES by the steamer state that HIS MAJESTY's health continues about the same as when he left Honolulu. He proposes to remain at Kailua a month or six weeks longer before returning.

COL. D. KALAKAUA left on Monday in the steamer for Kailua, accompanied by Mr. Berger and the Royal Band, which His Majesty had sent for. Christmas Day has been fixed for the natives of Kona to pay their respects to the King, on which occasion a grand luau will be prepared, and the day observed as one of general festivity.

IT is rumored that advices were received from Washington, by the last mail, to the effect that the American Government would not entertain any proposition from the Hawaiian Government to cede Pearl River Harbor to them, unless it received the approval of a majority of the Hawaiian people. We cannot vouch for this report, but think it is probably correct.

IN the statement made by Governor Robinson to the Parliament of New South Wales be correct, as in our Australian news, the pioneer steamer Macgregor, of the new mail line, left that port yesterday, December 16. The latest advices from London, received at San Francisco, named the 23d as the day on which she would leave. In either case she may be looked for here between the 2d and 10th of January, to remain in port not over twenty-four hours, before proceeding on to San Francisco.

THE letter of COL. KALAKAUA, which we reprint from the *Advertiser*, is the most significant document which has appeared for some time. Its publication undoubtedly opens the way for public discussion of the matters to which it refers; and for this reason we consider its appearance very injudicious. Referring to the transfer of the flag, the Colonel makes an unintentional error of date, as it was on the arrival of M. Perron, in 1851, that the protection of the United States was sought. Again the statement made in the last paragraph of his letter is in direct conflict with the facts as they have occurred, though he may not have been aware of all that was done. It is well known that David Malo's resolution, which contemplated the banishment of a gentleman and his family for political expressions, arose from bitter national hostility. And at a later period the threat was openly made that no person would be allowed to speak in public in advocacy of the Pearl River scheme. The attempt to put down Mr. Green at Kaumakapili Church certainly showed antagonism towards the speaker, if not towards foreigners generally. At Wailuku, also, the animosity of a few natives towards foreigners was clearly shown, and came near terminating in open rupture. The truth regarding these threats should be placed on record, and not suppressed or ignored, even though the occasion which led to them has fortunately passed away without any open collision, and it is to be hoped may not recur.

The Biennial Election.

The Minister of the Interior gives notice in another column that the biennial election to choose representatives for the national Legislature will be held throughout the Kingdom on Monday the second of February, 1874. There are twenty-eight representatives to be chosen, viz: eight on Hawaii, seven on Maui, two on Molokai and Lanai, eight on Oahu, and three on Kauai, who hold office for two years. The regular session of the Legislature meets in April following the election, and the compensation of representatives is $250. If an extra session is called, the pay is the same as for the regular one. Thus the representatives who have held office during the current two years have received for their services five hundred dollars each.

This increase of pay makes the office of representative much sought for by the natives, who have influence in the districts in which they may reside, and there is consequently much competition to secure an election. From the various districts throughout the group, we hear that there will be more than usual competition at the coming election, and probably a larger number of candidates than have ever before been in the field, albeit there is no question of special interest before the people at this time. That of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, on any terms whatever, cannot be thought of, after what has already transpired concerning it. That nation is not so anxious to give up a half million dollars annually of its revenue to people who value her friendship so lightly as to charge her only with dishonest motives before she has even expressed a willingness to entertain the matter. The reciprocity question must therefore be dropped, with no prospect of ever being successfully taken up again.

Regarding the qualifications of electors a few words may be added. Only subjects of the King are entitled to vote, and these may be native born or naturalized. The qualifications of a voter as defined in Article 62 of the Constitution are as follows:

"Every male subject of the Kingdom who shall have paid his taxes; who shall have attained the age of twenty years; and shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election; and shall be possessed of real property in this Kingdom, to the value over and above all incumbrances of one hundred and fifty dollars—or of a lease-hold property on which the rent is twenty-five dollars per year—or of an income of not less than seventy-five dollars per year, derived from any property or some lawful employment; and shall know how to read and write, if born since the year 1840; and shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters of his district as may be provided by law, shall be entitled to one vote for the representative or representatives of that district. Provided, however, that no insane or idiotic person, nor any person who shall have been convicted of any infamous crime within this Kingdom, unless he shall have been pardoned by the King, and by the terms of such pardon have been restored to all the rights of a subject, shall be allowed to vote."

Answers to Correspondents.

We have lately received several letters from parties seeking information respecting these islands, with the view of settling here. A gentleman residing in Missouri, desirous of locating an agricultural colony in these islands, asks respecting the cost of labor, wages paid here, and the price of passage. In reply we would state that cabin passage by steamer from San Francisco to this port is sixty dollars, and by sailing vessels fifty dollars, steerage passage being about half price. The fare on coasters between the islands varies from five to twelve dollars for cabin passage, according to the distance traveled. Native labor commands from ten to fifteen dollars per month, skilled labor being much higher, say from fifty to one hundred dollars per month.

Another correspondent, residing in New Jersey, inquires respecting the carpenter and joiner business. We can only say that this branch of trade is not very brisk here now, but wages range from three to four dollars per day. A good architect, possessed of a few thousand dollars capital, might do as well here as in any place of its size in the States, but it would take time for him to establish himself.

A gentleman residing in Pennsylvania, who has had some experience in orange and coffee culture in the West Indies, inquires regarding the price of land here, and whether it would be possible to start a coffee plantation, and whether lands can be purchased and laborers obtained. In reply we would state that there are hundreds of thousands of acres on Hawaii, lying waste, well adapted to raising these products, but more especially coffee. These tracts probably resemble the mountain lands of the West Indies in being stony and not adapted to the use of the plow. But trees thrive well there; and though the blight has interfered seriously with coffee and orange culture, it is believed that it can be overcome. Native labor may be obtained by paying the current market rates, varying from ten to fifteen dollars, as above stated.

Where suitable land can be secured, by purchase or lease, we consider coffee culture one of the most promising branches of agriculture in the kingdom, as the article is entered duty free in the United States, and it commands from fifteen to twenty cents per pound in this city. Land suited to this business ought not to cost more than from two to ten dollars an acre, without improvements. But as it requires at least five years to bring a coffee or orange plantation into bearing condition, it will be seen that some capital is required by those who embark in it.

We would welcome agriculturists from any part of the world who come here to engage in coffee culture, and we have no doubt that those who own lands will make very favorable terms with them. This is a class of settlers much needed here now, for almost the only growers of coffee are natives, who of course have little system in their cultivation. Under the guidance of skillful foreigners, the yield of this valuable product might be largely increased, to the benefit not only of those engaged in it but also of the whole country.

Still another correspondent inquires what the currency here consists of. American coins have been until lately our principal currency, but gold is now mostly withdrawn from circulation. Our silver coins consist of American halves, quarters, dimes and half dimes, English shillings and sixpences; and for dollars, Peruvian sols and Chilean pesos, and French five francs circulate. Then for paper money we have what are called silver certificates secured by silver coin deposited in the national treasury, and redeemable at the pleasure of the holder. They are of the denominations of ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars each.

Immigration.

That immigration is the true source of permanent prosperity in a new country no one can doubt. Every immigrant adds from ten to one hundred dollars a year to the national treasury. The United States received during the twelve months ending June 30, 1873, from Great Britain and Germany no less than 316,514 persons, adding millions to her wealth. Turning to New Zealand, we find her government striving to induce immigration thither. She gives a free passage to all who come, well knowing that they will soon return the amount expended, in the way of taxes and duties on imports. The agent-general in London writes to the Colonial government and promises 13,000 new immigrants the present year. The Colonial government now proposes to confer upon every immigrant paying his own passage to the colony £20 worth of land, and the same for every relative over 14 years of age he may bring with him, and something in proportion for children. The condition on which the land is to be acquired is a two years' residence, and the cultivation of one-fifth of the block. The regulations will include provision for giving land to companies who may introduce immigrants. Such an arrangement cannot fail to entice settlers from the old countries, and largely add to the population and wealth of the Colony.

Navigator Islands.

The New Zealand *Herald* of October 1, states that the object of Col. Steinberger's visit to Samoa was to learn whether the chiefs of that group desired the United States Government to assume a protectorate over them. He found that not only were the chiefs nearly unanimous for this political change but also the foreigners of all nationalities resident there. The *Herald's* letter says: "The schooner Fanny, under charter by the United States Government, arrived at Apia on the 17th of August, with Colonel Steinberger, as passenger. This officer visits the islands in consequence of a petition sent by the whites and natives of the group to the United States Government, asking for American protection. A second petition, similar to the former one, was in course of signature, and had already received 70 names, while other signatures were expected. A meeting of native chiefs was called by the U. S. commissioner, for the purpose of hearing their views in the matter. Three-fourths of those present were in favor of annexation, and the remainder required time to deliberate. It was fully expected that the group would be taken under the American protection."

A Prosperous Colony.

In a late Melbourne paper we find a most flattering statement of the condition of the Colony of Victoria, which presents facts not generally known to those abroad. The paper says, that "it is gratifying to be able to report that there probably was never a time since the foundation of the colony in which its prosperity was so great or so general, so stable or so sound, as at the present moment. The magnitude and variety of its natural resources, the growth of new industries and the expansion of old ones, the diffusion of population, the spread of settlement, the abundance of capital, and the consolidation of society, combined with a succession of favorable seasons, have enabled us to triumph over all the obstacles to the creation of wealth interposed by our ridiculous and mischievous fiscal system, and to achieve a position of welfare which promises to be durable.

"Among other evidences of the prosperity of the colony, we may cite the revenue returns just issued. They exhibit a net increase of £62,396 on the quarter, and of £117,067 on the year; the chief items of increase being those duties which denote an augmented consumption of articles of necessity or enjoyment on the part of the people; while there is a gratifying expansion also of the income derivable from the state railways. For the first time in the history of the colony, the revenue for the year promises to reach, if not exceed, the sum of £4,000,000 ($20,000,000), contributed by something less than 800,000 people!

"Employment of all kinds is plentiful, and the continued activity of the building trades in this city and its suburbs has enabled one class of skilled artisans—the carpenters and joiners—to establish an advance in their wages of one shilling *per diem*. As a bill is now before Parliament to authorize the construction of eight new lines of railway, to which we have referred in another article, and as the demand for labor in connexion with agricultural pursuits is yearly becoming greater, owing to the increased area of land which is being brought under cultivation, we may expect, for two or three years to come, an active competition among employers.

"A comparison of the imports and exports of the first nine months of the current year, with those of the corresponding period in 1872, exhibits an increase of exports to the amount of £942,524, and of imports to the amount of £1,772,350; and this constitutes a tolerably good index of the general prosperity of the population. The prices of most descriptions of good securities, the comparative paucity of insolvencies, the rapid accumulation of savings in building societies and similar institutions, and the easy terms upon which banking accommodation can be obtained—all tend to demonstrate the satisfactory condition of affairs and to animate people with a feeling of confidence in the progress of the colony and the development of its resources. That confidence has been manifested in a very marked degree at several large sales of city and country property which have recently taken place. In every instance the expectations of the vendors were fully realized, even where these were supposed to be based upon a somewhat sanguine estimate of the value of the estate submitted. In one case where the property had passed the hammer because the reserve price of £250,000 sterling had not been reached, only a few days elapsed before a purchaser was forthcoming, and the contract ratified."

Late from Japan.

In addition to the news which we gave last week from our Japan papers, relating to the departure of Mr. De Long, we find some items which will bear reproduction. The government of Japan has decided to revise its treaties with foreign powers, and with this view has given the requisite notice to terminate them as soon as new treaties are concluded. It was proposed to commence the negotiations in September last, but they had not been taken up at the latest advices, owing in part to the death of one of the returned European Embassy, and the illness of Iwakura, who was the chief envoy.

One point on which the Japanese government will seek unrestricted freedom in its new treaties is the right to levy such duties as it may choose on foreign importations. At present its tariff is regulated solely by the treaties made ten years ago, and it amounts to very light dues. Foreign representatives in Japan wish to continue the present rule, while the government will strive to terminate it, and will doubtless secure its purpose.

The Japanese mint is in successful operation, and the director reports that for the year ending July 31, 1873, the total silver coinage amounted to $3,592,074, and the gold coinage to $25,162,614. This will give some idea of the extent of the demand for the new coins, which in size and value resemble American coins.

A new Polytechnic School has been formally opened by the Emperor in Yedo, for the instruction of Japanese youth in all the modern European arts and sciences. The school is placed under the care of the most accomplished foreign teachers, and promises to be a great success.

A very destructive typhoon occurred in Japan early in October. Its extent may be judged from the details given in one of the papers: There were 114 persons drowned, 43 persons were maimed, 1453 houses were demolished; 3,837 bridges were destroyed or carried away; 3,926 rice fields destroyed; 7,161 houses were inundated, and 4,505 persons rendered destitute.

Several stations for the observation of the transit of Venus by European and American astronomers were being selected in various parts of Japan.

The American war steamer Lackawanna sailed for Shanghae on the 13th of October, to be absent about one month.

The Virginius Affair.

In the absence of later news regarding the attitude of the United States with Spain, on account of the seizure of the blockade runner Virginius, the following telegram giving the views of Secretary Fish, who will probably have more to say in the matter than any one, possesses interest:

WASHINGTON, November 11th.—A New York special says: A Washington correspondent had an interview with Secretary Fish regarding the shooting of the passengers of the Virginius, and the Secretary said it was a cold-blooded murder, and no one of sound judgment pretends to apologize for it but Cubans themselves. They have had presumed patriots running loose in New York and Washington city, who, had they been made of sterner metal, would have been fighting the battle on the Island instead of manufacturing useless and psuedo enthusiasm in those cities. No one denies that Ryan and his confreres were in commission of the Cubans. If an American is willing to enter into the service of foreign powers he does so at his own risk, and has no right at every turn which proves inimical to his own interest or life to ask the intervention of our Government. He has voluntarily left to battle for another power. It would have been much more creditable to the Cuban authorities to have kept their officers at home doing service where it was valuable. The Secretary added that he sympathized with Cuba, but could not render aid in any manner which will conflict with the amity of nations. Further, he wanted better metal from Cuba than has been sent, before he could hope to hear of them ultimately achieving their independence. In the present juncture of affairs he said the State Department will use the utmost diligence to be advised at the earliest practical moment, and after we have the full facts, we will act. This Government cannot now act, because it does not have any basis upon which to proceed firmly and intelligently. It may be a week yet before the news is presented in an official shape.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD—The Officers and Members of Ultima Thule Lode, No. 1, I. O. G. T., of Honolulu, desire to express their sincere thanks to *all* who so *cheerfully* and *nobly* contributed, both of their means and influence, to make our Fair and Festival of Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., a *success*, both *financially* and *socially*, and trust that they, with us, may be rewarded by seeing the blessings of Temperance advanced in our community.

DAVID SMITH,
J. P. OLSEN,
Committee.

Honolulu, Dec. 15, 1873.

Wanted.

A GOOD, FAITHFUL MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS Dairy Farming, AND IS NOT AFRAID OF HARD WORK. A WELL married man is preferred. Apply to

S. N. EMERSON.

Waialua, November 30, 1873. 464 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF HIRAM FREDINBERG of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, in Chambers, Circuit Judge 4th Judicial Circuit, H. I.

On reading and filing the petition of Paul Isenberg and W. H. Wright, administrators with the will annexed of the Estate of Hiram Fredinberg, late of Koloa, Kauai, for approval of accounts, discharge and final distribution.

It is ordered that SATURDAY, JANUARY 3rd, A. D. 1874, 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House, Wahiawa, be set as the time and place for the hearing of said petition and objections that may be made thereto.

D. McBRYDE,
Cir. Judge, 4th Jud. Circuit, H. I.

Wahiawa, 3rd Dec., 1873. 465 1m

NOTICE.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING THIS day been appointed executors, by the Hon. A. Fornander, Circuit Judge, Maui, under the will of the late CHARLES COCKETT, of Waikapu, this is to give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all who have claims against said estate are requested to present the same within six months from date or they will be forever barred.

JOSEPH COCKETT,
CHARLES COCKETT,
Executors.

Waikuku, Dec. 3rd, 1873. 465 1m

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

ON HAND AND

Just Received per Bark D. C. Murray,

Diaries for 1874,

JUVENILES, in great variety,
TOY BOOKS, Colored, Cloth and Flsh,
POETICAL WORKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
DESK BLOTTERS,
WRITING DESKS,
MUSICAL ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
GOLD PENS AND PENCIL CASES,
STANDARD ENGLISH WORKS,
PICTURES, Framed and Unframed,

Necklaces, Pearl, Amber & Glass,

&c., &c., &c.

☞ As Holiday Goods in Honolulu are not very plenty this year, those who come early will be best served.

465 2t H. M. WHITNEY.

HYMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Snow's Building, Merchant Street, Honolulu. (464-1y

Letter from Col. Kalakaua.

SIR.—This has been an eventful year for Hawaii. It is only thirty-four years since the King and chiefs of this nation granted a Bill of Rights at Lunehu, Lahaina, Maui, 1839, which is the basis of a civilized government by the people. The Constitution granted by King Kamehameha III., by and with the advice and consent of the Nobles and Representatives of the people, followed in 1852. In 1864 the present Constitution, under which the country has been governed, was granted by Kamehameha V.

Many feared that the nation was not sufficiently education in Constitutional Government to elect a Sovereign on the demise of His Late Majesty without naming his successor. But these fears were groundless. The peaceful election which followed showed that Hawaiians are capable of self government.

Last July the government proposed to the United States Commissioner to renew negotiations for a treaty of commercial reciprocity, and suggested this might be made desirable to the United States by ceding to them the Harbor of Pearl River for a naval station.

It soon appeared that the Hawaiians were not in favor of such a cession. I was myself not in favor of it. Many people had fears that if the United States had possession of Pearl Harbor, the independence of the nation would be jeopardised.

The previous action of the United States does not justify those fears, for that government has always desired to see the Hawaiian nation free and independent. When Kamehameha III. placed this country under the protection of the United States in 1852, to save us from the threatened attack of a French man-of-war, the United States returned the country to its rightful King as soon as the trouble was over.

From my knowledge of all free government, I know that the prosperity and independence of the Hawaiian Islands, depends on our showing to the world that we are a law abiding people, and regard our Constitution and laws, which protect every man's rights.

It is my belief that the Hawaiian people will never permit a violation of the Hawaiian Constitution and laws. If any reforms are needed, there is a lawful way to make them, and that way will always be followed.

We say to the world, as our neighbor the United States says, that we have always welcomed foreigners to our shores. Let them come, and bring with them money and skill to develope the resources of the country. Here, as in the freest and strongest nation in the world, all men will be protected in their rights, under civilized law. Who ever says that this is not so, is in my opinion no friend of Hawaii or of Hawaiian independence.

A great deal has been said by a few persons in our community to the effect that the natives are antagonistic to the foreigners. This I deny, and I take this opportunity to say that no such feeling has or now exists; for the proof of which I state that during the discussion about ceding Pearl River to the United States, no violence or threat came from any one of the natives, save a fair criticism in regard to the action of the Ministers.

Thanking you for the indulgence you allow me, I remain, &c., D. KALAKAUA.

Honolulu, December 9th, 1873.

—*P. C. Advertiser.*

Mr. Seward's Views.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent "Oahu" is not the only one on these Islands who has been interested in the "Journey Around the World" of the almost martyred statesman, W. H. Seward. The extracts given by "Oahu" are to the point; there are, however, other portions of the book adapted to this latitude, and well worth the thoughtful study of this foreign community.

In an address delivered at a meeting of a certain Club at Bombay, India, just before leaving that city, the philosophic statesman thus addressed the foreign residents of that city convened to do him honor:

"It is, I trust, gentlemen, to a sympathy which exists between the now ruling classes of the East and my countrymen, in this elevated and humane sentiment, that I am indebted for this consideration which it has given me so much pleasure to acknowledge. She may well, gentlemen, cherish and cultivate it. It need not make us one whit the less British, American, French, Portuguese, Italian, Danish, German, Dutch, or whatever else we may have been, or love to be, to accept the simple and sublime truth that comes down to us as an instruction from the throne above, that whatever governments we may establish or maintain amid the *débris* of Asiatic empires, or in the chaos of America, *those governments must be established and maintained not only nor chiefly for the advantage of the foreign founders, but for the welfare and happiness of the native races among whom they are founded.*"

Noble sentiment! Would that all foreigners on these Islands would engrave it upon their hearts, and live it out in their lives.

Again he remarks: "You must have noticed gentlemen, as I have, a new and pleasing trait in the temper of our age. Europe does, indeed, still remain a theatre of national jealousies and ambitions, *but I think all the nations of the West have come at last to an harmonious agreement that European conflicts shall no longer be extended into Asia, Polynesia, or America.*" (Hear! Hear!) "You like this new concord, gentlemen. I know the reason; because it is the harbinger of peace and progress in the East. I like it for the same reason, and also for another: it is the saving 'Monroe doctrine' of America."

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