BY AUTHORITY.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to pardon the following named persons:

J. Kaoea,	Alkala,
Hakuole,	Kaahoe,
Kalua,	Lazalo,
Hoapi,	Kalepe,

A. N. Kahalewai.

Island Palace, March 14th, 1874.

The following gentlemen have been this day appointed Fence Commissioners for the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii: S. L. Austin, R. A. Lyman, K. Paulo.

H. A. WIDEMANN, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, March 9, 1874. 478 4t

ALL EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT, and other parties to whom moneys may be due at the Hawaiian Treasury, on or before the 31st of March, 1874, are hereby requested to draw the same before or as near to that date as possible; and persons accountable to the Department are requested to return their accounts promptly, in order that no delay may occur in closing the Books for the Fiscal Period ending on the above mentioned date.

CHAS. A. CASTLE,
Registrar of Public Accounts.

Finance Department, Feb. 23, 1874. 476-6t

COLLECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HONOLULU, March 9, 1874.

WILLIAM A. MARKHAM has this day been appointed Surveyor and Guard for the Port and Collection District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

W. F. ALLEN,
Collector General of Customs.

Approved:
F. NARAOLELICA, Minister of Finance. 478

Licenses Expiring in March, 1874.

Retail.

Oahu	1—W L Green, Queen Street,	Honolulu
	4—Ah Lum, Nuuanu Street,	do
	12—August Strehl, Hotel Street,	do
	14—Ira Richardson, Merchant Street,	do
	18—W F Aikau, Nuuanu Street,	do
	19—C Brewer & Co., Queen Street,	do
	20—F A Schaefer & Co. Merchant Street,	do
	25—Fisher & Roth, Fort Street,	do
	29—Grunwald & Schutte, Nuuanu Street,	do
	29—Jiney, Nuuanu Street,	do
	30—A R Powers, Queen Street,	do
	31—C Brewer & Co, (Wholesale) Queen St,	do
	31—Ammoy Mooney, King street,	do
Maui	10—Phillip Joseph, Lahaina.	
	15—E H Baily, Kahului.	
	21—Moo Chuck, Punahoa, Hana.	
Hawaii	1—Geo Jones & Co, Keauhou, Kau.	
	6—Chulon & Co, Hilo.	
	6—W H Daniels, Waimea, Kohala.	
	10—C E Akau & Bros, Hilo.	
	11—W F Conway, Hilo.	
	18—W F Akau, Waimea.	
Kauai	17—Lihue Plantation, Lihue.	
	19—Ahuna, Hanalei.	
	21—Ahewan & Goka, Hanalei.	
	30—J D Neal, Koloa.	

Boats.

3—Geo D Sylva, Lahaina, Maui.
7—Kaimela, No 10, Honolulu.

Butcher.

7—Geo Risely, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.
13—F Meades, Wailuku, Maui.

Lapaan.

6—G S Cummings, Hawaiian Kingdom.
19—Kalua, Hololo, Koolaupoko.
23—Kaponopio (k), Honuaula.

Horse.

1—Manoa Silva, No 37, Honolulu.

Retail Spirit.

1—A Herbert, Hawaiian Hotel.

Billiards.

1—A Herbert, Hawaiian Hotel.

Victualing.

1—A Herbert, Hawaiian Hotel.

Notice to Family Boarding Schools for Hawaiian Girls.—From and after July 1st, 1874, no Capitation Fees will be allowed by the Board of Education for any Pupil over Ten years of age who shall have been entered at any Family Boarding School after the date above named; and no claim for capitation fees will be allowed after July 1st, 1874, for any pupils over sixteen years of age. Capitation fees will be allowed for pupils who shall have attended Schools of this class regularly from their Tenth year, should they have been transferred to another Family Boarding School at any time between their Tenth and Sixteenth years of age; but the RATE of capitations for such pupils shall be reckoned only from the date at which their chief have been admitted into the School claiming Fees therefor, without reference to the time that shall have been spent in Schools previously attended.

It shall be necessary that pupils transferred as above stated, and for whom capitation fees shall be asked, shall have been creditably discharged from the Schools previously attended; and that the Schools claiming fees therefor shall be subject to the Regulations of the Board of Education, published June 8th, 1865.

By Order of the Board of Education:

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary.

Honolulu, Jan. 26th, 1874. 472

Correspondence.

The following is a copy of an address from the British residents in the city of Honolulu to James Hay Wodehouse, Esq., H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consul General:

HONOLULU, 27th February, 1874.

SIR:—We, the undersigned British residents in the city of Honolulu, desire to express to you our appreciation of the action taken by you on the occasion of the recent riots, and to thank you for your promptitude and decision in calling in the assistance of Her Majesty's ship in the harbor, thereby averting serious danger which threatened our persons and property.

We also wish to convey to the captain, officers and men of H. M. S. Tenedos our acknowledgment of, and our thanks for, the zeal and admirable discipline shown by them whilst on shore to protect our interests during the late disturbed state of affairs in this city, and beg you will acquaint Captain Ray with this expression of our feeling.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
(Here follow one hundred and eleven signatures.)

HONOLULU, March 10, 1874.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg that you will accept my most sincere thanks for your kind and generous appreciation of "the action taken by me on the occasion of "the riot of the 12th of February, in calling in "the assistance of H. M. S. Tenedos," thereby "averting serious danger, which," in your opinion, "threatened your persons and property."

Next to the approval of his Sovereign and Government, I suppose that a public servant can know no higher pleasure than the feeling that his conduct, under somewhat novel and difficult circumstances, has met with his countrymen's approbation; that, in their judgment, he has "done his duty."

I have sent a copy of your address to Captain Ray, and I am sure that he and the officers and men of H. M. S. Tenedos thoroughly value the kind terms in which you have spoken of the zeal and admirable discipline shown by them whilst on shore, and engaged in protecting your interests during the late disturbed state of affairs.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES H. WODEHOUSE.

ROBERT MCKIBBIN, Esq., M. D., and gentlemen signing the address.

One Month Later Foreign News.

The Australasian and American Mail Steamer City of Melbourne arrived at 1 P. M. on Sunday last, having made the passage in eight days and two hours.

The detention was caused, as was anticipated, by the steamer having been detained for the mails. A portion of the mail, that which was sent from London via New York, arrived on time; the balance, which was sent via Canada, caused the detention.

Part of the newspaper mail for Honolulu was shipped by the Comet, which sailed eight days ahead of the steamer, and is not yet in.

The most important item of news is that relating to the election in England, and the change of Government, particulars of which are given in another column. The conservative majority is about fifty.

Trial of James C. King for Murder.

NEW YORK, February 26th.—James C. King, who shot Anthony F. O'Neil, in November, 1872, was placed on trial to-day, on charge of murder. O'Neil was a friend of and a witness of Mrs. King in a suit for divorce. The trial of King has been delayed, owing to complete prostration from consumption.

March 4th.—After six days' labor a jury was obtained to-day in the case of James C. King, charged with the murder of Frank O'Neil some months ago. The prosecution opened with an address by the District Attorney.

Cuba.

El Relatine de la Guerra, a paper published by the insurgent Cuban forces of Camajuey, says: "The revolution continues its unalterable march of progress, and hundreds of fields of battle have demonstrated our ability to cope with the tyrant, in spite of his multitude of resources and material advantages. The hand of misfortune has struck from us much assistance that we ought to have received, and expected; but the arm of right and justice has wrested from the usurper the elements necessary to defeat our cause."

—A letter from Havana says, since the late decrees were promulgated, the natives among the Spanish volunteers are constantly deserting to the insurgents, and whole families are fleeing to the mountains.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN held her first public reception on Saturday afternoon, on which occasion she received the ladies of Honolulu at the Palace, from 3 till 5 o'clock. She was plainly dressed in full mourning, and was assisted by Mrs. C. R. Bishop, and Mrs. W. L. Green, while other ladies of the Court were in attendance, including Mrs. Dominis, Mrs. Cleghorn, Mrs. Widemann, Miss Harris, and Mrs. A. F. Judd. During the afternoon, or until five o'clock, the rooms of the Palace were crowded with as brilliant an assemblage of ladies as ever collected here on any occasion, and Her Majesty received each one with an ease and gracefulness which dispelled all reserve, and imparted good feeling among the visitors, with whom she conversed freely. Queen Kapiolani is one of the finest specimens of native Hawaiian ladies among us, with a pleasant and even handsome face, and the ladies who paid their respects to her on Saturday last, must concede that she wears her honors with a modesty and gracefulness which will win the confidence of all, and assure them that she is worthy of the position which she occupies.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING took passage for Kaui on Monday last, in the Steamer Kilauea. His departure was announced by a royal salute from Punchbowl battery, which was responded to by the U. S. S. Benecia and H. B. M.'s ship Tenedos. And the four war ships in port manned their yards, and remained so till the steamer passed out the channel. There was on board an unusually large number of passengers, some of whom were attached to the King's escort, including Hon. C. R. Bishop, His Ex. A. S. Hartwell, Justice Harris, His Ex. Gov. Kanoa, Major Moehonua, Major Boyd, Hons. John Cummins and Simon Kaai and others. Mr. Berger and his band also accompanied the Royal party, to enliven the trip, and entertain the Kauaians with their music. A very large assemblage of spectators gathered on the wharves to witness the King's departure, and lustily cheered him on his arrival, and as the steamer backed out into the stream. After visiting the various ports on Kauai, the Royal party will return in the steamer, reaching here probably on Saturday next.

Our Military.

The *Advertiser* thinks it "unfortunate that circumstances have apparently led to the necessity, that the first official act of the new Ministry should be a revival of the Department of War; that the one measure for which the late administration got universal as well as special credit—the abandonment of any attempt to keep up a regular military force—should be the very measure that the new administration, immediately on assuming the reins of power, think proper to reverse." That journal also suggests that some apology should be given "for the elaborate military establishment foreshadowed in the Articles of War."

We do not think it is necessary to comment on the disbandment of the old Household Troops, when it is borne in mind, that at that time *no rules had been made by Government* to control that small body of troops, so that at the first instance of mutiny, not only could no military order be enforced, but civil warrants of arrest of mutineers had to be torn up in their presence,—the most humiliating spectacle that any Government could well furnish. The disbandment was simply saying to the troops, you cannot be controlled by law, and you may go. Humiliating as this step was, it was all that could be done under the circumstances.

The department of War has not been and cannot be abolished, except by special legislation, and therefore has not "been revived." That a military organization of some kind is needed, recent events have left no doubt. Regarding the question as to what that force should be, whether a volunteer or paid military, there will be more difference of opinion. The main thing is to have such an armed force available for any crisis, as may serve to impart a feeling of security to all. Its very existence must tend to remove all uneasiness, even though the necessity may never arise for calling it out to quell disturbance. But no armed force can long be kept in discipline without military rules. Hence the publication of the rules recently made needs no explanation, provided we are to have a military organization, which all will admit we must have. We think all must have felt, that a properly disciplined Royal Guard would have preserved the peace on the day of the late election riot. Since the disbandment of the Household Troops, the duty of guarding the Treasury, the Powder Magazine, the Battery at Punchbowl, the Palace, the Arms &c., at the Barracks, and the Prisoners in Oahu Jail, previously performed by them, has been performed by Police at the rate of some $720 a month. We do not understand that it is intended now to organize a Royal Guard on the extensive basis of expense of the Household troops, but merely on the most economical basis possible at an expense probably not exceeding and perhaps less than $1,200 a month, or not $500 per month above the Police cost. To say that the Royal Person shall have no military guard, is to say what no people have yet thought concerning their Sovereign. And it is merely a question whether the Guard shall be a small number of say ten or fifteen, or a sufficient number to guard the other places above mentioned, instead of relying on Policemen, as is now done. As a matter of economy alone, the present organization of a Royal Guard to the number of thirty or thereabouts, with only three paid officers, easily explains itself.

The Best Route

For the trans-pacific telegraph cable is unquestionably from the port of San Diego, along the splendid natural plateau to Honolulu, as described in our paper of March 4, and thence due west to Yokohama. Should the voyage of the U. S. S. Tuscarora, which left port yesterday to sound westward to Japan, prove the existence of such a plateau west of us, or lies to the east, this will undoubtedly be selected as the best and only natural telegraph route. We are glad to observe that public attention is being directed to it, and when Capt. Belknap's report is published, there probably will be no room to question that this route should be selected. We find the following in a late exchange:

"NEW YORK, February 12.—The *Journal of the Telegraph*, the official paper of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has an editorial article on the Cable Expedition of the U. S. S. Tuscarora from San Diego to the Sandwich Islands. The *Journal of the Telegraph* refers to an article of the *San Diego Union*, published by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and says that unquestionably San Diego is the proper landing place for the China cable, as Honolulu, S. I., is sure to be the first landing place of any Asiatic cable, and the extreme northern route, via the Aleutin Islands, is deemed impracticable."

THE FIREMEN'S OVATION

TO THE

Firemen's King!

Whoever may have suggested the idea of a torch-light procession of the Fire Department, hit upon a most brilliant way to honor our newly-elected King, who for so many years has been an active member of it. The thought once suggested was eagerly adopted by all the firemen, and each company sought to excel the others. Its novelty gave ample room for the exercise of ingenuity, as the sequel will show. Saturday the 14th instant was selected for the procession, and though the weather had been threatening during the day, the night was very dark and consequently favorable for an illumination.

At 1 P. M. of that day, Engine Company No. 4, of which His Majesty has been thirteen years an active member, and for three years past the foreman, gave a feast in their hall, which was attended by the King, Prince Leleiohoku, the officers and ex-officers of the department, the officers of the other fire companies, and the members of Company No. 4. It was a generous spread, with an abundance of everything that can make a fireman cheerful and happy. Some few speeches were made by His Majesty and the guests, and at half past two o'clock the company dispersed to prepare for the evening.

A little after seven the various companies began to muster, and at the hour named the engines appeared on the rendezvous ground, near the corner of Hotel and Fort streets. Number One, by a vote of the company, offered the place of honor in the procession to Number Four, of which His Majesty had been till his election as King, foreman, and this courteous offer had been accepted. This company is made up entirely of Hawaiians, a stalwart and strong-armed band as ever manned the brakes. As they moved toward the scene, with their engine, they attracted general attention. First came a fireman bearing a transparency with the portrait of the King on each of its four sides. Each fireman wore a badge with the words Moi Kalakaua, and bore a torch, and their engine was covered with maile wreaths and was lit up with about twenty large Chinese lanterns. Then followed a transparency reading,

D. KALAKAUA
Was elected a Member of
HAWAII ENGINE COMPANY NO. 4,
Feb. 14, 1861.
THIRTEEN YEARS.

This company, preceded by the band, led the procession, and took its position in Fort Street. Then followed Number Two, with their engine looking all ablaze. There was a row of lights on each side over the brakes, and these were connected with arches of lights. By an ingenious contrivance the wheels were lit with revolving lights,—a novelty we have never before seen attempted. The name of the Company "Mechanic No. 2," appeared in a transparency on each side. Its hose-cart, drawn by thirty lads, all in uniform and bearing torches, was also illuminated with the name "Hose No. 1." Its wheels also were illuminated like the Engine, with revolving lights. The engine, owing to the heaviness of the roads, was drawn with the assistance of a span of horses.

Then came Honolulu No. 1, its engine drawn by a span of horses, as was also No. 2's machine, though the members of each manned the ropes and bore torches. On the front of this engine was the most attractive transparency in the procession. It read,

FOREMAN KALAKAUA,
(CROWN)
OUR KING!

and was prettily designed and executed. The engine itself was literally covered with variegated lanterns to the number of eighty-four.

Pacific Hose Company followed, their cart being decked with transparencies on each side—"To the Rescue" "Pacific Hose"—"Our Fireman King"—"Kalakaua."

Protection Hook and Ladder Company brought up the rear. Their carriage was illuminated with forty or fifty lanterns, and with several conspicuous transparencies, among which we noticed the name of the company, and "Aloha nui i ka Moi." "Kalakaua our King." There was apparently more work laid out on this than on any other of the engines or carriages in the procession.

In the above order the procession, with nearly if not quite five hundred lights in it, moved down through King Street to the Palace, which had been illuminated for the occasion, with numberless lights hung around its porticos and in the cupola. On the front portico were their Majesties the King and Queen, Governor Dominis and Mrs. Dominis, with a large number of gentlemen and ladies. The scene from this point of view was exceedingly fine.

On entering the Palace grounds the several companies formed in a circle around the fountain, the band at the foot of the circle, the Chief Engineer and assistants at the head. Upon His Majesty's appearance the Band played the National Anthem, (Hymn of Kamehameha 1st), after which the Chief Engineer and assistants ascended halfway the steps, His Majesty advancing to meet them, when Chief Engineer Hassinger addressed him as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:—The Fire Department of Honolulu, with whom you have been associated for many years past, as an active co-laborer for the public good, beg leave to tender you their sincere congratulations upon your accession to the throne of our Island Kingdom, and to assure you that their fraternal regard in the associations of the past, will but strengthen their love and devotion as faithful subjects in the future.

To which His Majesty replied:

MR. CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENTLEMEN:—For the beautiful demonstration which you have this evening made in my behalf, accept my heartfelt thanks. And, in thanking you, let me renew the assurances of my continued interest in the Fire Department. I shall always feel proud to consider myself an *active* member, and will ever deem it my duty when emergencies arise to join you on the breaks and "labor to save."

I need no better assurance of your love and devotion than is evidenced by your greetings of to-night. Again, for myself, and in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, and the members of my family, accept our sincere thanks.

The Department then gave three cheers for His Majesty Kalakaua, and after music by the band, the procession took up its line of march from the Palace grounds, along King to Punchbowl, up Punchbowl to Beretania, along Beretania to Nuuanu, down Nuuanu to King, along King to Fort, and up Fort to the Bell Tower, where they disbanded.

Brilliant as was the procession moving like a conquering army through the streets, the finest sight of the evening was the lofty bell-tower, which was illuminated for the occasion with 156 lights of various colors, red, blue, green and white. As seen from a distance, from the head of Emma Street, or from the shipping in port, it appeared, in the thick darkness which prevailed, like a fairy temple, glittering with diamonds and rubies, and suspended in the air. The illusion was perfect, for the lower part of the tower could not be seen. The lights were lit at seven and continued to burn till ten o'clock.

The ingenuity which was displayed in getting up this affair was creditable to the mechanics and others engaged on it. The remark was once made "Honolulu possessed no good mechanics." The illumination of Saturday evening was sufficient to disprove any such assertions, for only first-class workmen could produce the display that was made. To the chief engineer, his assistants, and the several foremen, belong a large share of the credit due for the design and execution of the splendid affair. It was in every respect a success, and helped to create and diffuse good feeling in our community, which has so lately been disturbed with political excitement. His Majesty evidently felt highly honored with the unique and complimentary display, and having been himself a fireman for so many years, could and did more heartily appreciate the efforts of his fellow-firemen. No accident of any kind happened during the evening. Several residences were illuminated, most conspicuous among them was the Hotel, the verandahs, cupola, and the grounds of which were brilliant with colored lights and lanterns.

The Sugar Outlook.

Commercial advices from San Francisco report an advance of fully one cent a pound on Hawaiian sugars, which it is to be hoped may be permanent. Small as is this rise, it amounts to an advance of ten thousand dollars on one million pounds of sugar, or two hundred and fifty thousand dollars on our entire crop of twenty-five millions for 1874—more than was received for last year's crop—a sum which will turn the balance of trade in our favor, should the figure be maintained. Economy on the part of producers, by which they will be enabled to produce at the lowest cost price, will soon turn the tide in their favor, even if there be no large advance abroad. There is every reason to believe that a turn will soon take place in the depressing hard times which have prevailed for a year past, and that better prospects are ahead, not only for agriculturists, but for mechanics and traders generally. At all events, let us hope it may be so.

The New British Ministry.

As was expected, the Parliamentary elections in England have resulted in a triumph for the conservative party, by a majority of about fifty in a total of seven hundred members. When this result became known, Mr. Gladstone and his cabinet gracefully resigned, and the Queen summoned Mr. D'Israeli, though for a while it was doubted whether he or the Earl of Derby would be offered the premiership. On the 20th of February, the following Cabinet was announced:

Premier.....Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.
Foreign Affairs.....Earl of Derby.
Lord High Chancellor.....Lord Cairns.
Secretary for India.....Marquis of Salisbury.
Secretary for War....Right Hon. Garthorne Hardy.
Lord President of Council.....Duke of Richmond.
First Lord of the Admiralty,
Right Hon. George Ward Hunt.
For the Home Department.....Hon. Mr. Cross.
Chancellor of Exchequer,
Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote.
Lord Privy Seal.....Earl of Malmesbury.
Postmaster-General.....Lord John Manners.
For the Colonies.....Lord Carnarvon.

Here is an array of statesmen, of which any Englishman ought to be proud. Mr. D'Israeli was made premier, as the real leader of the conservative or tory party, which has won the contest. Yet he is said to lack the full confidence of the British people or even of his own party, and will have to take up and carry out some of the reforms begun or promised by the late administration, or else must give place to another. His previous administration in 1868 was terminated in less than a year from the time he assumed the premiership, and unless he is more shrewd, his present term will be no longer, for he has a small and fickle majority to rely on.

"Of Mr. Disraeli's colleagues in the Ministry, (says the *S. F. Bulletin.*) Lord Derby, the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, now in his 49th year, is quite at home in Downing Street, and won the general confidence of both parties when he was at the head of the Foreign Office, from 1866 to 1868, under the government of his fiery headstrong father, "the Prince Rupert of Debate," and under the succeeding Premiership of Mr. Disraeli. To him was due the arrangement for submitting the Alabama claims to arbitration. His colleague, Sir Stafford Northcote, is known in this country as one of the Commissioners representing England in the Washington Joint High Commission. He describes himself as a liberal Conservative, who will resist all attempts to infringe upon the rights of the Church of England. He is Lord Derby's senior by eight years. Lord Cairns, who goes to the woolsack for the second time, having been made Lord Chancellor during Mr. Disraeli's last brief term of office, is a Chancery lawyer of great ability. As a debater, his style is keen, incisive, logical, and as a statesmanlike law-reformer, he gave promise of success, when, as a Solicitor-general, he introduced a land titles bill for simplifying the enormously costly system of conveying the title to land. As he generously supported Lord Selborne's bill, introduced with a similar object last session, he will probably take up the matter again and endeavor to make the machinery of registration cheap, accurate, and self-acting. He was born in 1819. The Earl of Carnarvon returns to the Colonial Department—the post he held in 1866-7. He is a man of many words. In 1870 he was made Deputy Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. He is in his forty-fourth year. The new Secretary of State for India, of whom Mr. Disraeli once satirically said, after a savage tirade had been leveled at him by the noble Lord when in the House of Commons as Viscount Cranborne, "his speech wants finish." The Marquis of Salisbury also returns to the post he held in the last Conservative administration. He is, in the fullest sense of the word, a "stern and unbending" Troy; a man of keenly-analytical mind, and remarkable for his power of caustic, trenchant, satirical criticism, who, had he been a lawyer, would have been a leader at the Bar, but whose impracticable opposition to all reform unfits him to be the leader of his party. He was born in 1830. On the death of the Earl of Derby, in 1869, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. The Duke of Richmond, the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, is chiefly noticeable for his suavity, and his hospitalities at Goodwood, during the race-week. He is Duc d'Aubigny in France, and, for his coat of arms, is entitled to use the royal arms of Charles II., the Merry Monarch of England. In 1867-8 the Duke was President of the Board of Trade. His age is 56. George Ward Hunt, huge of stature and burly of form, the favorite of the farmers, for whom, during the cattle-plague, he was mainly instrumental in gaining from the Government compensation for losses by the death of slaughtered beasts, was formerly Mr. Disraeli's Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is now to be his Home Secretary. Like the Majority of the new Ministry, he is young for a statesman, being only in his fiftieth year. At the head of the Navy is to be Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who is now sixty years of age, but whose experience of official life is confined to the Poor Law Board, of which he was a President in 1866-7, and the Home Department, of which he was Under Secretary in 1858, and of which he became Secretary in 1867, after the Hyde Park riots, when Mr. Walpole resigned the office. Mr. Garthorne Hardy has this advantage over his chief—he certainly has the confidence of the great majority of the Conservative party, and Mr. Disraeli probably has not."

For Sale,

BEST KIND OF FIREWOOD,

Cut in Short lengths.

Australian Wallsend Coal!

In Quantities to Suit.

JAS. I. DOWSETT.
479 3m Corner Queen and Fort Streets.

The Question of the Hour—Firmness or Weakness?

MR. EDITOR:—I have read with shame and sorrow, an article in the *P. C. Advertiser* signed "Justice." The whole article from beginning to end evinces a most deplorable disregard for the sacred and inalienable rights of man. Its every line is tinctured with the pitiable, the weak, the *laissez faire* policy of the late administration.

I do not hesitate to denounce the writer as being almost equally culpable with the rioters of the 12th of February, in that he can now sit complacently and thank God that none of their invaluable blood was spilt on that day, while he has not a word of sympathy, not a lisp of regret, for the blood of those men who, in response to the call of the government, had assembled to execute the most sacred and responsible trust of electing a sovereign.

The oft-quoted maxim of law, "Better that ten guilty men escape than that one innocent man should suffer," exhibits a most humane and Christian solicitude for natural rights, and in precisely the same spirit is the following aphorism, "Better destroy the lives of ten guilty men than permit one innocent man to suffer," which I present for the consideration of "Justice." By the way it strikes me that "Poltroon" would befit him as a *nom de plume* better than "Justice" as being more in harmony with his sentiments.

But to proceed, the writer runs a full tilt against the old and unimpeachable maxim, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." His extraordinary logic says: "Is it not far better that the mob were not prevented from carrying into effect their premeditated and hellish designs upon the persons of the Representatives, now that the greater part of them have been arrested, and may possibly be punished by the law." Shame, I say, dire shame and confusion upon the man who can calmly defend a policy like that. It consistent with the principles he has enunciated, he would, when awakened at the dead of night by a misguided individual about to apply the torch to his dwelling, seize his pistol and throw it down the well, and then placing himself at a respectable distance would content himself with saying, "Friend, don't do that, for if you commit arson the law will be obliged to attempt to cure you of such tendencies by imprisonment for life, and perhaps by death." Common law is so clear upon the duty of defending one's self or one's relations—and by the higher law of Christianity every man is our brother,—from violence, that no man of education can be in ignorance of it. It may seem superfluous, but I beg permission to quote a little: "As there are certain injuries that require a more speedy remedy than can be had in the ordinary forms of justice, there is allowed in those cases an extra-judicial or eccentrical kind of remedy." "In those cases, if the party himself, or any of his relations, be forcibly attacked in his person or property, it is lawful for him to repel force by force. For the law in this case considers that the future process of law is by no means an adequate remedy for injuries accompanied by force; since it is impossible to say to what wanton lengths of rapine or cruelty outrages of this sort might be carried unless it were permitted a man immediately to oppose one violence with another."

I would not advocate the taking of any man's life unless there should be an absolute necessity for it, but I am convinced that if Mr. Parke had been backed up at the outset by thirty or forty men possessed of as much pluck as was shown by Mr. Harris, every one of the Representatives might have been saved from outrage and death. It might perhaps have been necessary to have spilt a little blood, but a thousand times better have drawn blood from that cowardly mob than to have permitted them to shed the blood of the nation's representatives. And the country would have been spared the humiliation of seeing foreign forces in possession of the public buildings of this town. I should like to ask "Justice" what, in his opinion, the result would have been of that dastardly lack of any determined resistance, which he so heartily commends, had there been no vessel of war in our harbor at that time? I can inform him if he has any doubts on the subject. Before the sun had set the court-house would have been vomiting flame and smoke from every aperture. The majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly who voted for Kalakaua would have been massacred in cold blood, and the new-made King would have been torn limb from limb by the savage mob. Where and when they would have stopped I leave it to him to imagine.

"Justice" concludes with the weak and cowardly declaration that "it is always best to avoid extreme measures." Carry that sentiment into practice and you would never amputate the mortifying limb to save the patient's life, you would never attempt to arrest the mighty conflagration by blowing up with powder the blocks of building in its track; you would employ argument instead of the deadly bullet upon the wretch who should outrage your wife.

"Justice" in effect cries "peace! peace!" when there is no peace. Because the fire smoulders he imagines it to be extinct. He innocently imagines that we have seen the final result of the riot of the 12th February, but observation and inquiry would teach him better. If we are to have peace in the future, the government must abandon its do-nothing policy, and be prepared to "conquer a peace." The depraved and ignorant classes respect no law but the law of might. NUNQUAN SON PARATUS.

Honolulu, March 10th, 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the QUEEN'S HOSPITAL will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, the 21st instant, at 11 A. M.

Per order. F. A. SCHAEFER, Secretary.
Honolulu, March 17, 1871. 14

Fence Wire.

JUST RECEIVED, EX "KA MOI," FROM BREMEN,

Four Tons Assorted Fence Wire!

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANKRUPTCY of AMU doing business under the name and style of ATAI. Before Mr. Justice Harris, in Chambers.

Whereas on this 12th day of March, A. D. 1874, the above named Amu was by an order made by Mr. Justice Harris declared to be a bankrupt, and notice is hereby given to the creditors of aforesaid Amu, doing business under the name of Atai in Honolulu, to appear before the said Justice at the Court House on Thursday the 2d day of April, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of proving their claims against the said Estate.

WALTER R. SEAL,
Clerk Supreme Court.
Honolulu, March 12th, 1874. 479 3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of VICTOR CHANCEREL, late of Honolulu, deceased. At Chambers, before Hon. C. C. Harris, First Associate Justice and Vice Chancellor. Order of notice of petition for allowance of account, discharge and final distribution of property.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. C. Parke, Administrator of the Estate of Victor Chancerel late of Honolulu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed $950.27, and charges himself with $950.27, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that FRIDAY the 1st day of MAY, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Justice at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

And that this order, in the English and Hawaiian languages, be published in the "Hawaiian Gazette" and "Kuokoa" newspapers printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 16th day of March, A. D. 1874.

CHAS. C. HARRIS,
Attest: Justice of the Supreme Court.
JNO. E. BARNARD, Deputy Clerk. 479-3t

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of His late Majesty KAMEHAMEHA V., deceased. At Chambers in the Court House in Honolulu, before the Hon. Charles C. Harris, First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, sitting in probate this 2d day of March, A. D. 1874.

It appearing to the Court by the petition presented and filed by Charles R. Bishop and John O. Dominis, Administrators of the Estate of His late Majesty Kamehameha V., deceased, praying for an order to sell certain Real Estate, that it is necessary to sell a portion of the Real Estate of which the deceased died seized and possessed, to pay debts outstanding against the deceased and the debts and charges of administration. It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the said Estate appear before the Hon. Chas. C. Harris, First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, sitting in probate, on the **23d day of March,** A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the Court Room of the Court House, Honolulu, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrators to sell the land and premises prayed for.

And that a copy of this order be published at least three successive weeks in the "Hawaiian Gazette" and "Kuokoa and Au Okoa," newspapers printed and published in the city of Honolulu.

CHAS. C. HARRIS, Jus. Sup. Court.
Honolulu, March 2d, 1874.
Attest: JNO. E. BARNARD, Deputy Clerk.
R. H. STANLEY, Att'y for Administrators. 477 3t

SUCH'S CALIFORNIA HERB CURE

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ASTHMA!

TO THE PUBLIC.

FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS I HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO SEVERE Coughing spells, especially in the morning, as soon as I would awake. This cough at last terminated in a most severe attack of asthma; this being a disease hereditary to our family. Last August, 1872, I was seized with a most severe attack of asthma. I coughed so much that it seemed to take away all my strength. I could eat nothing without its giving me severe pain in chest and lungs. I called in a doctor—took his medicine but to no purpose. I was recommended to go into a warmer climate, and I went to San Jose, but change of climate had no effect, and when I left San Jose I never expected to recover. I finally tried this remedy, which gave me such relief at once that I continued taking it, and it effected a complete and radical cure. I am now as hale and hearty as I ever was in my life. I have recommended it to others, and it invariably produced the same happy results. I now recommend it to the public, because I believe, as a remedy for asthma, it has no equal.

I do not put this California Herb Remedy before the Public as a *Cure-all*, the whole power is concentrated on those vital organs the Lungs. The constriction of the Bronchial Tubes is the cause of Asthma, and this wonderful remedy gives relief to those who suffer from that distressing disease. This medicine will prove its value by its use. If my agent or any person sells this California Herb Cure and it does not relieve the patient as it is represented to do, I will refund the money. It is one of California's great natural productions. It has long been a settled axiom in the public mind, that for every disease, Nature in her bounteous vegetable storehouse has provided a sufficient remedy, the only difficulty was to ascertain the particular plant applicable to the disease. Asthma that dreadful disease has hitherto ranked among the incurables, and for ages been a bane of the medical profession. Yours, &c.

FRANCIS L. SUCH.

THE FOLLOWING LETTERS ARE FROM PARTIES WHO HAVE USED

THIS MEDICINE!

And whose original Letters I have in my possession. Read this List and for reference inquire of any of these parties who will give you any further information you may desire.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 24th, 1872.

I have had a very severe cough nearly six weeks, for which I found no relief until Mr. Such brought me his medicine, (Such's California Asthma Cure), which has entirely cured me. I consider it the best remedy I have ever known, and feel deeply indebted to Mr. Such for his kindness. My little daughter is now taking it, and her cough, which is one of long standing, is improving every day. Besides the efficacy of this medicine, (in which I really believe,) it is very palatable.

MRS. D. GLIVER,
556 Bryant Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 8th, 1873.

MR. SUCH:—Dear Sir,—Having used your Cough Remedy, (Such's California Asthma Cure), according to directions, I believe it to be all you claim it to be. Its use having relieved me from a distressing and very disagreeable cough. With many thanks, I remain yours, etc.

WM. PATTERSON, Florist.
Cor. Castro and Seventeenth st.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30th, 1872.

MR. SUCH:—Kind Sir,—The cough and soreness in my breast has been entirely cured since taking your valuable medicine, (Such's California Asthma Cure). For suffering humanity's sake you should make known its virtue. Yours Respectfully,

MRS. C. MARCH, Lick House.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13th, 1872.

MR. SUCH:—Dear Sir,—Having used two bottles of your cough remedy (Such's California Asthma Cure), I feel myself free of cough or pains on my chest, and it gives me great pleasure in recommending it to all similarly afflicted. Yours truly,

JAMES GIRARD, Lick House.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19th, 1873.

MR. SUCH:—Dear Sir,—I have been pretty sick but thanks to you for your bottle of medicine (Such's California Asthma Cure). I took the whole bottle as directed, and I feel as well as I ever did in my life. Before taking your medicine I was so exhausted with a pain in my chest and lungs, accompanied with a most distressing cough, that I thought I should give up and send in my checks. From an old Forty-niner,

FRANK J. GRACIER,
Southeast cor. Mission and Beale st.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14th, 1873.

MR. SUCH:—Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my than