BY AUTHORITY.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to pardon John Walsh and Nakaili now confined in Oahu Jail. The pardon of Walsh is into effect immediately—that of Nakaili on the 15th day of Oct., 1874.

It has further pleased His Majesty to pardon and restore to them their civil rights the following persons:

J. Hemoka,	J. L. Kaoiwi,	Kamali,
Pinao,	A. W. Kaaiphui,	Oolia.
Paulo Kalawa,		

Iolani Palace, June 8th, 1874.

Mr. Kaae has been this day appointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights, and Mr. G. Beckwith a Commissioner of Patents, for the Districts of Kona and Kau, Island of Oahu.

W. L. Green,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, June 10th, 1874.

Public School Examinations.—The regular annual examinations of the Government Schools of the District of Kona (Honolulu), Island of Oahu, will take place during the coming month of June, as follows:

Chinese Schools.

Monday, June 22d, at Kawaiahao Church, 4 Schools.
Tuesday, June 23d, at Kawaiahao Church, 4 Schools.
Wednesday, June 24th, at Kawaiahao Church, 3 Schools.
Thursday, June 25, at Kaumakapili Church, 4 Schools.

The examinations will begin at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of the days above named.

The public is invited to attend.

The above Schools will commence to vacation from the dates above named till Monday, August 3d, 1874, from which date a new term will begin.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. Dwt. Smith, Secretary.

Honolulu, May 29, 1874.

With a view to afford every facility to parties desirous of profitably and securely investing small sums of money, Bonds of the Hawaiian Government of the several values of $100, $200, $300, and $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, will be issued at par to all persons applying for them at the Treasury, for sums of not less than $5, nor more than $1,000.

C. R. Bishop,
C. C. Harris,
Commissioners of Finance.

Department of Finance, April 2, 1874.

Licenses Expiring in June, 1874.

RETAIL.

DARE.

1—L. Ahu, corner King and Nuuanu Streets.	Honolulu
2—Tam Luck & Ki Nolo, Fort Street.	do
3—Hon Ji Ki, Black, Fort Street.	do
4—Sadie & Cooper, King Street.	do
5—J. S. Thompson, Queen Street.	do
6—Ah Lou, Nuuanu Street.	do
7—Chun Ting, Nuuanu Street.	do
8—M Rosen, Nuuanu Street.	do
9—Ki I Nolo, Queen Street.	do
10—J. S. Lewis, King Street.	do
11—J. J. Holmes, Uakikane.	do
12—Ah Ki, Nuuanu, King Street.	do
13—Ah Kuapo, Nuuanu Street.	do

RAVE.

1—Thomas H. Paris, Waikiki.	
2—Kaopuiki ma, Waikapu.	
3—Kaoiokaoka, Haiku.	

HAWAII.

1—G W Akau Hapai, Hilo.	
2—Chung Pu, Waimea, Kau.	
3—Ana A Aulong, Kealakekua, Kona.	

KAUAI.

1—W H Wright, Koloa.	

Wholesale.

1—Castle & Cooke, King Street.	Honolulu
2—J A Schaefer & Co. Merchant Street.	do
3—R S Crabbank, Queen Street.	do
4—E Hoffschlaeger & Co. Merchant Street.	do
5—Lewers & Dickson, Fort Street.	do

Wholesale Spirit.

1—W Lidgate, Queen Street, Honolulu.	
2—E. Hoffschlaeger & Co., Merchant Street, Honolulu.	

Horse.

1—Lahaina, No. 6, Honolulu.	
2—Kalima, Nos. 97, and 98, Honolulu.	
3—Queen Marie, Nos. 46 and 47, Honolulu.	
4—Kaiwiula, No. 96, Honolulu.	
5—Gaga, No. 60, Honolulu.	

Victualing.

1—Wong Akau, Waikiki.	
2—K. I. Nolo, Queen Street, Honolulu.	
3—Lum, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.	
4—Ah Kuna, International House, Honolulu.	

Boat.

1—Lapena, No 2, Honolulu.	

Auction.

—J. A Kinhouse.

Later Foreign News.

The bark D. C. Murray brings two days later news than what was received by the Mikado. We quote from the files at hand:

The forty-sixth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union was celebrated May 2d. There were 112 schools out on parade, and it was estimated that 30,000 children were in line. The weather was fine and the display imposing.

At the session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, a resolution was presented by Mr. C. L. Wood of California, providing for a Committee of Three to draw up a petition to Congress, praying for the enactment of a bill abolishing the liquor traffic.

The Louisiana Sufferers.—Five million acres of the best land in Louisiana have been inundated, and the crops on most of this large area have been utterly ruined. North of Red River in particular have been overflowed, covering 2,500,000 acres; 200,000 acres of this area were planted in corn, and 200,000 acres in cotton. All these crops have been swept away. South of Red River fourteen parishes have been overflowed. In this district, last year, 20,000 hogsheads of sugar were made. The estimated losses on the new sugar-crop are $3,000,000. The inundated district contains a population of 175,000. Of this number, 50,000 are in a state of extreme destitution.

The House has passed by a vote 100 to 60 the bill repealing the law under which the Southern contracts were made.

Orphans Vindicated.—The trial case of the orphans arrested recently, took place in the Court of Common Pleas at Pittsburgh, May 28. Judge Stowe gave his decision reversing the judgment of the Acting Mayor, and ordered the fines to be refunded. The ladies are jubilant over their victory, and are now building a meeting to decide upon a future plan of action.

The Court of Investigation, in the case of Gen. G. O. Howard, as is well known, have acquitted him of all blame or charge of mismanagement. It is interesting to be assured by George W. Dyer, counsel for General Howard, that "the court was unanimous in the statement of facts; also upon all matters affecting Gen. Howard's character as an officer and a gentleman; also in commending his conduct as commissioner;" and that "the statements to the contrary are false."

The prospects of an early renewal of the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada are hailed with general satisfaction throughout the Dominion.

The Mennonite immigration is no longer a matter of remote speculation, for, within two months, several hundred families have already arrived at New York. The exodus for conscious sake of this community of 80,000 souls is the greatest national migration of civilized people in history; though the whole number is not large beside the vast throng that yearly pour into the new world from the crowded population of the old. The families now on the way will go, according to an Ottawa correspondent to the *Boston Globe*, some 500 to Manitoba, and probably 1200 to Kansas and Dakota; and it is added, that a large colony from Russian Poland are expected to arrive in Canada, this spring.

New York, May 26th.—The Swatara, which is to carry the scientific party to the South Pacific Ocean to witness the transit of Venus December 26th, is in full readiness. Twenty-six scientists are expected from Washington with instruments in a few days. The ship will leave the Navy Yard with two hundred persons on board. The company is to be divided into five parties, to be landed at Crozet's Island, Kerguelen or Desolation Island, Hobart Town, in Tasmania (formerly Van Diemen's Land), New Zealand, and Chatham Islands. Here the Swatara is to remain until after the observation. The vessel has stores for an eighteen months' voyage. The instruments are being tested in Washington, and are mostly new and very elaborate.

Religious Conflict in Brazil.

Lisbon, May 27th.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived to-day with the following intelligence: A Fresh rebellion had broken out in Paraguay, but the rebels, who were marching on the Capital fled on the approach of the Brazilian forces.

The Emperor of Brazil opened the Chambers on the 5th inst., with a speech from the throne. He said he had hopes of the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace between the Paraguay and Argentine States, which would put an end to the present complication.

Alluding to religious troubles, he declared that the punishment of Bishops of Olynda and Para was necessary, because they had transgressed the laws and Constitution of the Empire. The Government, by the exercise of moderation and with the support of the Chambers, would be able, he believed, to terminate the conflict between Church and State.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

The Legislative Assembly has been quietly at work the past week, but does not appear to have accomplished much. Very few bills have been passed so far, and what have been are of no special importance. On the bill to initiate some system of immigration, majority and minority reports have been presented. The feeling among the natives is evidently against importing Asiatics as laborers. But unless something can be done to provide laborers from abroad, our various industries must very soon seriously suffer, and with them the whole group must feel the depression.

On Friday last a proposition was introduced to reduce the pay of Representatives from $250 to $150 per session, and three dollars a day during extra sessions. The suggestion is a patriotic one, but it will be very difficult to secure any reduction from the present pay, as the action must be taken by the representatives themselves, every one of whom expects to be returned for the next session.

Yesterday the Attorney General read for the first time a bill to encourage the laying of a submarine telegraph cable. It authorizes the Minister of the Interior to permit and allow any company incorporated for the transmission of intelligence by electricity to construct lines of telegraph upon the highways and public roads and across any lands or waters in the kingdom, by the appropriation of any trees growing by nature or by the erection of the necessary fixtures, including posts, piers and abutments or bridges for sustaining the cables or wires of said lines; provided the same shall not be so constructed as to incommode the public use of said road or highway, or injuriously interrupt the navigation of said waters. The law is a good one and its passage will be opportune, as it will show a disposition on our part to encourage the laying of a cable across this group. It landed at Hilo, it would pass over each of the islands and connect them all by telegraphs with each other and with America and Japan, and eventually with the southern groups and Australasia.

The *Advertiser* is very much exercised regarding the status of the Gazette. For a twelve-month it has stoutly maintained that this journal was the official organ of the Government. Next it berated us because we had something to say about the lepers and leprosy, although not the fourth part appeared in this paper of what did in the *Advertiser*. Then it lately growled because we had nothing to say about the lepers when it devoted columns to them. Then, because we published by request the protest of the planters before the Legislature Committee, against legislative interference in the hours of labor, it undertook to cover over its confusion by berating us for our thoughtlessness. Lastly, we are told by it that we are adrift on the political sea and the organ of no one in particular. It is characteristic of little minds to decry their neighbors, to carp at those who may be more successful, and to utter slanders when truth does not serve their purpose. When the Gazette was leased by its present proprietor, it was with the distinct understanding between both parties to the contract, that it was to be entirely independent in all matters, and it has been so in every respect, supporting the King's government in all that it can consistently, and open at all times to both sides of every question. If the Gazette has become the leading journal of the place, it is only because it has been conducted on this basis, and because it seeks to be the exponent of the unbiassed popular sentiment. What it has become, we hope to see it continue—a herald whose utterances shall be heeded alike by the King, by his Government, by the Legislature, and by the People. This is or should be the highest aim of every true journalist.

Col. Steinberger's Report.

The New York *Daily Tribune* of May 12th, for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. W. M. Gibson, contains the report of Col. A. S. Steinberger, to the *American* Secretary of State. He signs himself "United States Special Agent," and his report presents a two-column account of his visit to Samoa, in the yacht *Fanny*, during 1873. After stating that he followed the Secretary's suggestion, and visited Pago Pago Harbor in this group as an observer, he gives an interesting sketch of the general features of the Samoan Group, enumerating the principal trees and fruits, then portrays the leading characteristics of the natives, their habits, and mode of life. That group of eight islands, he says, has an area of 1,620 square miles, and the trade in Copra alone can be developed to over $3,200,000, though the export now amounts to only two or three cargoes. This export trade in copra can certainly never reach that figure with only a population of thirty or forty thousand, nor without planting a million of cocoanut trees. He concludes his report by stating that the chiefs and people are unanimously in favor of a protectorate government by the United States, of which he received the most satisfactory evidence. He says: "The Government is to be sustained by a per capita tax. With their resources this will be trifling, and cheerfully paid. But they know nothing of finances, or the art of government; in theory they may display some wisdom, but they must fail in practice. They fully realize that some Government must aid them. With a population of about one-third less than the Hawaiian Islands, vastly greater natural resources, as amiable and tractable people, and upon the track of a growing trade between English-speaking people, Samoa, under guidance and protection, would develop and consummate a great trade. To the touch of industry, its harbors would be busy marts, its timber utilized, and its valleys and mountain slopes teeming with native products."

The Colonel has, of course, drawn the most graphic picture of the Samoan Group that he could possibly do, and has cautiously omitted all details that could weigh against the success of his mission—the chief of which is that the soil of those islands is very shallow, and is not adapted to extensive cultivation like that of the Fijis and the Hawaiian Islands. He says nothing of the Harbor of Pago-Pago, and probably had no opportunities to gather reliable data about it.

The *Tribune* in a column editorial on the Colonel's report, betrays a hankering for a port of safety in the Pacific, and says that "as a station for coaling and supplies it (Pago-Pago) would seem to be exactly what we require." Yet at the close of its leader it adds, "It is by no means certain that we should gain by the establishment of a protectorate, enough advantage to pay us for the trouble, expense, jobbery, and political complications inevitably involved in it. In our system of government, there is *no place for protectorates or colonies*."

There is a vast deal of truth in this last line, and while there are some who think that the American people desire to acquire foreign territory, there can be no question that the majority of the American people will oppose any such acquisition, as will necessitate the maintenance of a colonial government. What they do very greatly want is a convenient coaling or naval station in the central Pacific, where war and merchant marine can find a safe haven when crippled or in need of supplies. That they are searching for that place there can be no doubt, and that they will soon secure it is equally certain. If they can acquire the island of Tutuila and the harbor of Pago-Pago *without the necessity of maintaining a protectorate over the group*, they will undoubtedly do it.

Hawaii lost her opportunity of securing for herself the great advantages of a reciprocity treaty—worth to her four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000) a year—by peremptorily refusing even to listen to any project of making a naval Station of Pearl Harbor. No cessions of territory was needed, but simply a lease, to continue so long as the principle of reciprocity was conceded. A lease was the only proper basis on which the negotiations should have been begun, carried on and ended. If negotiations on that basis had been refused, then we could quietly have withdrawn and held our own. And while we firmly believe that it would have been successful, and that Hawaii would have obtained all that she sought, without sacrificing one iota of sovereignty or independence, and that a great and magnanimous power may even now be ready to grant reciprocity on some terms to us, we fear that, as we said before, she has lost her opportunity of securing a golden prize, and that the naval station will be located at Samoa.

Pago-Pago Harbor, in the Samoan Islands.

In connection with the foregoing, we insert here an account of Pago-Pago harbor, handed to us two years ago by Mr. Wm. H. Webb, to be published whenever convenient. It was written by an experienced shipmaster, who was sent there expressly to examine and report on it, with the view of its being occupied as a coaling station for the Webb steamers:

"At daylight I found myself in the most perfectly land-locked harbor that exists in the Pacific Ocean. In approaching it from the South, either by night or day, the mariner has unmistakable land-marks to conduct him into port—on the port hand, a high-peaked conical mountain 2327 feet high, and on the starboard hand a flat-topped mountain 1470 feet in height, which keep sentinel on either hand. These landmarks can never be mistaken by the mariner. The entrance to the harbor is a quarter of a mile in width, between Tower Rock on the port side and Breaker Point on the starboard hand, with soundings of 36 fathoms. A little more than one mile from Breaker Point on the starboard hand, to Goat Island on the port hand, we open out the inner harbor, which extends one mile west, at a breadth of 2000 feet abreast of Goat Island to 1100 feet at the end of the bay, carrying soundings from eighteen fathoms to six fathoms at the head of the bay. The reefs which skirt the shore are from 200 to 300 feet wide, almost awash at low sea. They have at their edge from four to five, six and eight fathoms, and deeper in the middle of the harbor.

"The hills rise abruptly around this bay from 800 to 1000 feet in height. * * * * There is nothing to prevent a steamer, night or day, from proceeding to her wharf. About half-way from Breaker Point to Goat Island, and near mid-channel is Whale Rock with eight feet of water over it at low sea. It has a circumference of about fifty feet, and breaks frequently. A buoy would render this danger harmless.

"The services of a pilot can never be employed by any one who has visited this port before, as the trade winds from S. S. E. carry a vessel from near Breaker Point with a free shoot in a N. N. W. course into the harbor. It follows that vessels under canvas will have to work out, which in the ebb tide, with the trades, will generally be accomplished in a few tacks. The trouble is that a vessel close to the *reef* is going about is often baffled in doing so by the whirlwinds which frequently sweep off the highlands, necessitating the use of a boat kept in readiness to assist the vessel in going in stays. Mr. Powell, a missionary who has been a resident of this place 22 years, says that he never knew of a longer detention than nine days to any ship during that time, and of but one gale which blew from the eastward and uncovered a wing of his kitchen. Even the trades frequently haul from E. S. E. to E. N. E., giving a ship a chance to get out with a leading wind.

"At the different changes of the moon the tide rises four and a half feet. * * * On the top of an elevation 600 feet high on the little island of Aunu, to the East of Tutuila, a site for a light-house has been secured, and as it can be seen alike from the North or South, and is right in a line with the ships course in passing, being only seven miles from the entrance to Pago Pago harbor harbor, vessels could readily pick up the port lights and proceed to the wharf in the darkest night."

[The sunken rock referred to above, is, we learn from persons who have visited the harbor, a greater danger to ships beating out than the writer imagined. It lies directly mid-channel, which is quite narrow, and when the tide is strong is said to be a dangerous rock, as the channel has but five or six hundred feet on either side of it.—Ed. Gaz.]

The Magazines.

Harper's Monthly for June opens with the first paper of a series entitled our "One Nearest Neighbor," meaning the republic of Mexico; a richly illustrated, descriptive piece delineating the present features of that country and nation, whose thrilling, romantic history contains so much that is barbaric, mediæval and modern. "Collecting Salmon Spawn in Maine" is an interesting paper showing the degree of success and certainty which the important enterprise of fish-culture has reached in America. A biographical sketch of Joseph Rodman Drake, the man made famous by the Culprit Fay and Lines on the American Flag, briefly narrates the prominent incidents of the poet's lifetime, his friendship with Fitz-Greene Halleck, and how the latter helped him to finish the American Flag poem beginning "When freedom from her mountain height, unfurled her banner to the air." Eugene Lawrence in the "Jews and their Persecutors," follows the misfortunes of this wonderful race from the task of making bricks without straw under King Pharaoh, through all the world's history to their final tardy emancipation from robbery and persecution at the present day. Gen. M'Clellan's clear and valuable papers upon "Army Organization" are continued in this number. Poetry is represented by "Nymphidia," a fairy story by Michael Drayton, from the seventeenth century, fantastically illustrated, and properly classed with the culprit Fay type of mythical legends, and by Maccurios' Lesson, a modern drawn picture of old time types and lines, and good for the perusal of not entirely contented wives. The regular serials, a society story or two, and the editorial departments make up the periodic issue of this very successful time-killer.

It would seem that the old reviews of the quarterly character were sufficient to supply the world with its heavy reading, but the managers of the International Review, of which the third number lies before us, evidently think differently or else, perhaps, they plan a lighter and more concise style than is common in professional review literature, and this theory is strengthened by the fact of the bi-monthly instead of the quarterly issue of this paper. Its list of secured contributors, including such names from both hemispheres as Proudo, Guizot, Tom Hughes, McCarthy, Laboulaye, Woolsey, A. P. Peabody and others, are a promise that its pages shall not be transcendental or wearisome. This number contains "First Impressions of Rome," by E. A. Freeman, which answers the question "Can anything new be said about Rome?" by saying something new. "Art at the National Capital," is comforting in the information that it affords, that there are rich galleries of art in Washington outside of the white-domed Capitol, by which its own legislative and historical wall-pictures, products of patriotism and soft favoritism rather than of genius, are rebuked by comparison. A comprehensive and valuable review of new books finishes this number of a periodical which we may safely recommend and praise.

Wood's Household Magazine, a low priced monthly, full of short stories, cooking receipts, and plans for suburban residences, comes heralded with special inducements in the way of chromos, prominent among which is one of the Yosemite Valley, which can be seen at our bookstore, and costs with the magazine two dollars and fifty cents.

The May number of the Old and New editorially treats of international law and impeaches the United States government with something like criminal negligence for pocketing the fifteen millions of dollars paid over by England to satisfy the Geneva judgment; and dwells upon the possibility and advantage of a well defined international code "though it were no longer than the Ten Commandments," as proposed by the Berzelius and Geneva conferences. A double translation "The Fatalist," a story by the famous Russian novelist, Ivan Turgenieff, begins in this number, and this is enough to say of his works to make them sought for. "To and through Norway" is a fresh, graphic sketch of a tourist's experiences in that very interesting country, who saw more than ordinary travellers and remembered for the benefit of his readers. "Sing Stones," a Hungarian story, short and exciting, of Turkish invasion and unexpected national deliverance, has nothing common-place about it, and contains a thread of grim humor, where the Turkish general, defeated by a terrible hail and snow storm, filled the iron boxes he had brought for treasure with hailstones, and had them conveyed back to his native land, where hailstones were unknown, to show them to his master, the Pasha, and how the latter on opening the boxes and finding them empty hung the mystified general outside the palace gate.

The Evangelical Association.

This body, which has been in session since June 2, adjourned on Monday the 15th. It comprises the pastors and delegates from the protestant churches throughout the group, and the business done before it relates to the appropriation of funds collected by the churches. These funds amount for the last year to $22,852.55, showing a large falling off as compared with 1872, when they were $31,438.16. This indicates very clearly the stringency in money throughout the group, as it shows a decrease of nearly one-third of the annual receipts.

Another thing to which we wish to refer is the small salaries received by the native pastors. Generally they are about one hundred dollars a year. One receives five hundred dollars a year, and two or three about two hundred each. This subject of small salaries was referred to by Rev. Mr. Frear in his sermon last Sunday evening. He said something ought to be done to secure to the native pastors a better support or they will forsake their calling. The following is a list of the officers and members of the association, lately in session:

T. Coan, Moderator; A. O. Forbes and S. Waiwaiole, Secretaries.

From Hawaii.—Revs. T. Coan, J. H. Pihilo, J. S. Honaiko, J. Bickwell, G. S. Kaanohiwaika, J. Waiamau, O. Nawahine, S. W. Papaiu, J. Hanalou, D. B. Lyman, J. D. Paia.

From Maui.—Revs. S. Kamakaiki, D. Pali, J. M. Kealiolu, L. Kauwi, M. Kuaea, S. E Bishop, A. O. Forbes, G. Pualea, S. P. Beale.

From Oahu.—Revs. H. H. Parker, S. Puiohi, J. N. Pulkoli, S. Kakahiaia, W. P. Kauwa, E. Kekoa, J. Mauoli, S. Waiwaiole, B. W. Parker, D. Kekiokalani, L. Smith, D. Baldwin, S. C. Damon, W. Frear.

From Kauai.—Revs. J. H. Mahoe, D. Dole.

Legislative Assembly.

Regular Biennial Session—1874.

Twenty-Sixth Day, June 12th.

The Assembly met at the usual hour.

The majority of the Special Committee on the Act to amend the law in regard to the Board of Education reported, recommending its indefinite postponement.

The minority report of the Committee on the bill to repeal the Act to encourage immigration, recommended that the bill pass to engrossment.

The majority report of the Committee on the Act to amend the law in regard to the markets, recommended its indefinite postponement.

Hon. J. Kamakahoeka read a petition from Honolulu asking that Liliha street be improved, and that $2000 be appropriated for that purpose. Referred.

His Ex. R. H. Stanley gave notice of his intention to introduce three bills on the following subjects, viz: 1. An Act to amend Section 1285 of the Civil Code, relating to guardians' wards; 2. To authorize the Minister of the Interior to remit port charges on steamships; 3. To provide for telegraphic communication between the Post Office and Coco Head. The Attorney General also read for the first time a bill to amend Section 641 of the Civil Code, in regard to ships taking away passengers without passports; and he also read a bill to provide that all deeds of real estate sold by administrators or guardians must be registered within thirty days.

Hon. D. W. Kaine read for the first time a proposed amendment to Article 42 of the Constitution. On motion this was made the order of next Tuesday.

Hon. S. S. Kapela read for the first time a bill to reduce the pay of the Representatives to $150 a session, and that they draw $3.00 a day as extra session. On motion this bill was rejected.

Hon. D. W. Kaine read a resolution "that this Government settle the sum of $400 a year on the widow of the late Hon. J. W. Lonoaea as long as she remains a widow." Passed at $200 a year.

Order of the Day.

The appropriation bill came up in Committee of the Whole, Hon. W. T. Martin in the Chair.

The item of $45,000 for the support of the military, was referred to the Committee on Military.

The salary of the Minister of the Interior, passed at $6,000.

Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, passed at $4,000.

Second Clerk of the Interior Department, passed at $2,000.

Governor of Oahu, passed at $1,600.
Governor of Maui, passed at $1,500.
Governor of Kauai, passed at $2,600.
Governor of Hawaii, passed at $3,600.
Clerk Governor of Oahu, passed at $800.
Clerk Governor of Maui, passed at $1,000.
Clerk Governor of Kauai, amended to $800.
Clerk Governor of Hawaii, passed at $1,000.
Salary Jailer of Oahu Prison, passed at $2,000.
Water Superintendent and Clerk of Market, $——.

A long discussion arose on this item, during which the Ministry stated, in reply to a question, that the pay of the clerk was included in the item for general expenses of bureau.

Hon. P. P. Kuihaua spoke in favor of raising the salary of so able an officer as the present superintendent, and also all other salaries.

Hon. J. Nawahi moved that the item pass at $1,800, and the Hon. L. Abolo at $3,000.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Public Lands was carried.

Salary of Postmaster General, amended to $4,000.
First Clerk Postoffice, passed at $2,400.
Second Clerk Postoffice, passed at $1700.
Postmaster, Hawaii, passed at $800.
Postmaster, Maui and Molokai, passed at $1,000.
Postmaster, Kauai, passed at $400.
Mail Carriers, passed at $7,128.
Incidentals of Post-office, passed at $2,274.
Pay of Road Supervisors, $9,000. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.
Keeper of Mausoleum, passed at $600.
Expenses of Mausoleum, passed at $250.
House adjourned.

Twenty-Seventh Day, June 13th.

The Assembly met at 10 A. M.

Report of Committees.

Hon. E. Mikalemi read the minority report of the Committee on the act to increase the pay of teachers of common schools, recommending that the bill pass to engrossment.

Hon. C. K. Kapule read the minority report of the Committee on the act to increase the number of Representatives, recommending the bill to pass to engrossment.

Hon. E. Mikalemi read the minority report of the Committee on the law in regard to public markets, recommending that the bill be amended, and as amended to pass to engrossment.

Hon. L. Abolo read for the first time a bill to amend the law in regard to the Board of Education, curtailing the power of the Inspector General of Schools. On motion the bill was ordered to be printed.

Hon. J. Kamakahoeka read for the first time a bill to prohibit the importation of opium.

His Ex. the Attorney General gave notice of a bill to encourage the laying of a telegraphic cable; and read for the first time a bill to regulate the sale of property by guardians and administrators, and also an act to authorize the Minister of the Interior to take possession of lands or water necessary for the use of the Honolulu Water Works. On motion the bill was ordered to be printed.

Hon. H. Kaiheleni gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide places for lepers to reside, also a bill to exempt from taxation all animals belonging to lepers.

Hon. S. Kaai introduced a resolution inquiring of the Minister of the Interior who is Inspector of Public Works and what pay does he get? The honorable member gave as his reason for introducing the resolution, that although this building had been finished for more than two months he still saw workmen about the building. He noticed that the floor of one of the rooms was fancifully painted and presumed that an artist was amusing himself in that way. It is time that this House should know if any one is employed at a salary of $1,800 a year to be thus engaged, and to stop it.

The Minister of the Interior briefly replied.

Hon. T. Birch, Wailuku, read for the first time a bill in regard to illegitimate children.

Order of the Day.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to make a permanent settlement on H. R. H. E. Kaiklani, Hon. L. Abolo in the Chair.

Hon. P. P. Kouhaua moved that the bill pass to engrossment.

On motion of Hon. E. Mikalemi the bill was indefinitely postponed.

On motion the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide for a permanent settlement on His Ex. P. Kanoa, Hon. S. Kipi in the Chair.

Hon. S. Kaai moved that the bill pass to engrossment.

Hon. P. Iesburg moved its indefinite postponement.

On motion the amount in the bill was amended to $1,000, and the bill as amended passed to engrossment—ayes 24, noes 13.

House adjourned.

Twenty-Eighth Day, June 15, 1874.

Assembly met as usual.

Petitions.

From Makawao, on miscellaneous subjects.

From Kau, on five different prayers, one of which asks His Majesty to make a circuit of all the Islands once a year, so that the people will *hookapo* the King, and that he will pay the public debt from the money received as such. Tabled.

From Kaanapali, that the Police Magistrate of Lahaina be removed from the office as he knows nothing of the Hawaiian language. From the same district, that no money should be appropriated for roads and bridges to any district. Both petitions tabled.

The Committee on Commerce and Internal Improvements reported that the petition asking to do away with the Government Survey, be laid on the table. Accepted.

The same Committee, on the petition asking for an appropriation of $2000 for the further extension of Liliha street, in Honolulu, reported that the petition be laid on the table.

The Special Committee, to whom the bill to repeal the poll tax was referred, reported to table. Accepted.

The majority of the Special Committee, to whom the bill explaining the meaning of the word kuokoki (tenant), reported to indefinitely postpone.

Hon. N. Kepoikai gave notice of the following bills: To authorize the Minister of the Interior to sell a public auction the leases of the public lands that lie dry; and another to amend Sections 232 and 237 of the Civil Code.

Hon. J. Kamakahoeka read for the first time an Act to amend Section 2 of the law of 1870, in regard to imported cattle. Passed to second reading.

Hon. C. K. Kaluaai read for the first time an Act to amend Section 257 of the Civil Code, in regard to fishing rights. Passed to second reading.

Hon. T. N. Birch gave notice of a bill to make every officer under the Government take the oath of allegiance.

His Ex. the Attorney General gave notice of an Act to quiet titles to land claimed by right of inheritance.

After the expiration of the morning hour the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation Bill. Hon. S. Kipi was called to the Chair. The following items of the Interior Department were read:

Pay of messengers, $1,700, passed.
Incidental expenses Interior Dept., $2,000, passed.
Purchase of Road Stock, $1,000, passed.
Road damages, $1,000, passed.
Roads and bridges from Hawaii to Niihau, $10,000, passed.
Leper establishment, $16,000.

After a long discussion the Committee rose and this item and all things that pertain to the Board of Health, were referred to a Special Committee which consists of Messrs. Wilder, Kaai, Kaekaha, W. T. Martin, and Abolo. House adjourned.

Twenty-Ninth Day, June 16th, 1874.

Assembly met at the usual hour.

On motion the rules were suspended, and Hon. J. A. Kaohao read three petitions from Kaanapali.

On motion Hon. H. Kaiheleni read for the first time an act to set apart certain new places where lepers may reside, and also an act to release the assistants of lepers from taxation prescribed in Sections 480 and 481 of the Civil Code. Passed to second reading.

On motion His Ex. the Attorney General read for the first time a bill to authorize the leasing of attachments in Civil Suits, and also a bill to encourage ocean telegraphs.

Hon. L. Abolo introduced a resolution that the steamer Kinau be despatched on Saturday next to the leper settlement and take the Hon. Messrs. Kaai, Mikalemi, Kalua, Birch, Kapule, and Nawahi as a Committee of this House to examine into affairs there. On motion the resolution passed with some amendments.

Special Order of the Day.

The proposed amendment to Article 63d of the Constitution was read and on motion the House went into Committee of the whole, Hon. S. Kamakahoeka in the Chair.

After a long discussion the Committee rose and reported the indefinitely postponement of the bill. Adopted—ayes 23, noes 10.

The bill designating owners of unbranded animals was read a second time, with slight amendment, and passed to engrossment.

The bill to repeal Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, of an act to encourage immigration was read with the majority and minority reports of Special Committee, and on motion the House adjourned.

Mr. Editor:—Speaking of the recent holiday the *Advertiser* says, "Some drunkenness was observed, but not is so large a degree as often before on public days." Just where the writer walked to find such a state of sobriety, I don't know, but I can say, after some few years' experience as a looker-on in Venice, I never saw so much drunkenness among natives. Men and women were shamelessly drunk. Some, riding in express wagons, chanted the hula melos, accompanying them with the usual gesticulations. The innocence of the *Advertiser* writer in saying that "there were only six or seven names on the Station-house list," is refreshing,—at least to those who are ignorant of the way things are managed here.

The police raid on the "beer dens of Maunakea street" is very well as far as it goes; but why not raid on the gin shops of other more respectable localities. My last sentence may give others a chance to retort on my innocence. Is it possible that the police have become faint-hearted because of the small results following their activity of a few months since? We have seen one gin shop closed for violation of law. When will the others be proceeded against for similar violations? Does a change of administration operate to stay proceedings? Evil days are upon us if even handed justice is not meted to all evil doers.

Ko Hawaii Pono.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Foreclosure.

JOSEPH COREA, THE MORTGAGEE IN a certain mortgage, made by John Joaquin, late of Honolulu, deceased, and his wife Fabiosina Ferreira, dated the 16th June, 1870, and recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 31, on pages 128 and 129,—hereby give notice that default has been made in the conditions of the said mortgage, and that it is my intention to foreclose the same, and advertise and sell the estate therein mortgaged.

JOSEPH COREA, by his Atty.,
J. ROBERTS.

Norwegian Ale,

AND GERMAN ALE, KEY BRAND.—A new importation, ex Ka Moi, on hand and for sale at
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO'S.

Tokay,

THE GENUINE WINE, A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY. For Sale at
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO'S.

MINER'S PATENT GOLD MEDAL

Subsoil Plows!

FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES, WEIGHING respectively 35 and 65 lbs. For Sale at
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO'S.

French Claret,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN HALF CASKS. For Sale at
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO'S.

Seed Rice,

IMPORTED FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, via Boston. A Few Bags Left, and to be disposed of at PRICES AT COST PRICE, at
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO'S.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the QUEEN'S HOSPITAL will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 24, at noon, at the new Government House. Per order,
F. A. SCHAEFER, Secretary.

Honolulu, June 16, 1874.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.—Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, ss. In the matter of the WILL of RICHARD GULLIAND, late of Honolulu, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document, purporting to be the last WILL and Testament of RICHARD GULLIAND, deceased, having on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, been presented to this Court, by his widow, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to EDWARD H. BOYD and GODFREY RICKARD, having been filed by EDWARD H. BOYD:

It is hereby Ordered, That THURSDAY, the 23 DAY of JULY, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., of said day, at the Court House of said Court, at Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said WILL and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said WILL, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

It is further Ordered, That notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive weeks, in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu.

And it is further Ordered, that citations be issued to the subscribing witnesses to said WILL and to the heirs of the testator in Hawaiian to appear and contest the probate of said WILL, at the time appointed.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., June 15th, 1874.

CHAS. C. HARRIS,
Judge of the Supreme Court.

Attest:
Jno. E. Bakkaus, Deputy Clerk, Sup. Court.
R. H. Stanley, Attorney for the Estate.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate. In the matter of the WILL of ZILA BARKELA, late of Honolulu, deceased. In Chambers, before Mr. Justice Harris. Order of notice of petition for allowance of accounts, discharge, and for distribution of property.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Ex. Ang. Scheufler, Executor of the WILL of ZILA BARKELA, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed $4,114.48, and charges himself with $4,114.48, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a distributive order may be made of the real property remaining in the hands of the persons therein entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Executor.

It is Ordered, That MONDAY, the 6th DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., before the undersigned, in Chambers, at 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 language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper, printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

CHAS. C. HARRIS,
Judge of the Supreme Court.

Attest:
Walter R. Shaw, Clerk of