BY AUTHORITY.

Audience at the Palace.

On Tuesday the 24th inst., His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, received at Iolani Palace at 11 a. m., Major James H. Wodehouse, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General, who presented to His Royal Highness, Captain Ralph P. Cator, R. N., of H. B. M's S. Scout; Captain Frederick Vander Meulen, R. N., of H. B. M's S. Tenedos; Captain Charles Vernon Anson, R. N., of H. B. M's S. Reindeer; and Thos. H. Davies, Esquire, British Vice Consul.

At 12 o'clock, His Royal Highness received Mons. Theo. Ballieu, Consul and Commissioner of France, who presented to the Prince Regent, Mons. Charles Perret, Chancellor of the French Legation. Mons. Ballieu addressed H. R. H. as follows:

PRINCE—Je suis heureux de l'occasion que Votre Altesse Royale me donne de lui offrir mes compliments au commencement de sa Régence.

L'absence du Roi laisse un grand vide au milieu des amis nombreux qu'il a quittés dans l'intérêt de son peuple, mais Votre Altesse saura, et en donne la preuve aujourd'hui, combler ce vide.

La France, d'ailleurs, professe toujours les plus sincères sentiments d'amitié pour le peuple Hawaïen et je ne négligerai pas de vous en renouveler la preuve si l'occasion s'en présentait.

[TRANSLATION.]

PRINCE—I am happy to have the opportunity which Your Royal Highness has given me of presenting my compliments at the commencement of Your Regency.

The absence of the King leaves a great void in the midst of numerous friends, whom He has left in the interest of His people, but Your Highness will fill that void, and to day gives proof of it.

France, moreover, professes always the most sincere friendship for the Hawaiian people, and I shall not neglect to renew the proof if the occasion should present itself.

To which the Prince replied:

It gives me great pleasure to receive you, M. Ballieu, the Representative of France, which country has always professed the greatest friendship for this kingdom, and for the Hawaiian people, and I am quite sure that you would renew the proofs of that friendship should occasion require it.

At 12½ o'clock, His Royal Highness received James Scott, Esquire, United States Charge d'Affaires, who presented Wm. H. Peebles, Esquire, United States Vice Consul.

His Royal Highness was attended on these occasions by His Excellency W. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Ex. W. L. Moehonua, Minister of the Interior; the Hon. Chas. R. Bishop; the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn; His Ex. W. F. Allen, Acting Governor of Oahu; the Hon. Major E. H. Boyd, His Majesty's Chamberlain; Hon. J. U. Kawanui; Col. Chas. H. Judd and Major R. Prendergast.

Major James H. Wodehouse, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General, having this day given official notice of the return from Europe of Thos. H. Davies, Esquire, H. B. M.'s Vice Consul for Honolulu, and that he has this day resumed the charge of H. B. M.'s Vice Consulate, all of his official acts as such Vice Consul, are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of His Majesty's Government.

W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Office, Honolulu, Nov. 24th, 1874.

Department of Foreign Affairs.—Be it known to all whom it may concern, that J. C. GLADE, Esquire, having this day presented to this Department his Commission from His Majesty OSCAR II., King of Sweden and Norway, and of the Goths and Wends, which is found to be in due form; he, the said J. C. Glade, Esquire, is hereby acknowledged, by order of His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, as Consul of the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway for the Hawaiian Islands; and all his official acts as such, are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of His Majesty's Government.

Given under my hand, and with the Seal of the Hawaiian Kingdom, at the Foreign Office, (L.S.) Honolulu, this 23d day of November, A.D. 1874.

W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Regulations of the Board of Health.

1st. The Board of Health, or its Agent, will visit the fish, vegetable and meat markets, or other places where such articles are exposed for sale, at any time it may deem fit, ordering said markets or places to be properly cleansed, and any decayed animal or vegetable matter to be immediately removed therefrom.

2nd. No slaughter house will be allowed within the boundaries of the City of Honolulu, or on any of the public highways leading to it, or on the banks of any river or stream where the water is used for drinking or domestic purposes, or in any situation not first approved by the Board of Health.

3rd. No person is allowed to dry or salt hides or skins within the boundaries of the City of Honolulu, or in any other place close to, or to windward of the City, or in any place not first approved by the Board of Health.

4th. All privies, cesspools, drains, sewers, pools, or other places containing stagnant water, manure, or filth, found to be a state prejudicial to the public health, will be cleansed by the Board, or its Agents, at the expense of the person or persons owning them—the said owners having been notified by the Board at least six days before any active interference.

In future, every privy is to be not less than twelve feet deep and four feet square, and securely cased and covered.

5th. The Board of Health or its agents will visit all houses in which they may suspect there is an insufficient supply of fresh air for the support of health to the inhabitants, whether from want of proper ventilation, overcrowding, or other causes, and will order such houses to be properly ventilated, and take such other measures as may appear to them to be necessary.

6th. Any badly cured meat or other substances, emitting a noxious or deleterious effluvium, will be immediately removed at the expense of the owner from the premises where they are stored, the police having first been given by the Board of Health or its Agents.

7th. No person shall keep swine within the boundaries of the City of Honolulu.

8th. No person shall throw dead animals or any of the public streets or highways.

9th. No interment shall be made within, or in the immediate neighborhood of any dwelling house; or in any lot of ground, not heretofore used for the purpose of a cemetery, without written sanction of the Board of Health; and no grave shall be made less than six feet in depth.

10th. A place on the Esplanade is be marked by posts, placed by the Superintendent of Public Works, is set apart for the deposit of rubbish or filth to be carried from the city.

11th. All persons are hereby strictly prohibited from depositing any rubbish or filth upon any street, lane, wharf or vacant lot, within the boundaries of the City of Honolulu.

12th. Landlords will be held responsible for the proper ventilation of and overcrowding of Chinese habitations.

13th. Sailed or green hides shall not be stored within the City limits.

14th. Any person violating any of the above regulations is liable to be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, as prescribed in Section 245 of the Civil Code.

Approved by the Board of Health, this 6th day of November, 1874.

CHAS. T. GULICK, Sec'y.

Licenses Expiring in Nov., 1874.

RETAIL.

OAHU: 1—J O'Neill, cor King and Richard Sts, Honolulu.
2—Geo P Roberts, Kaumakapili St.
2—M Pico & Son, cor Hotel & Nuuanu St, do
3—Ah Tong, Hotel, Kaahumanu, Oahu.
5—Thos G Thrum, Merchant St, do
6—S Saffery, Nuuanu St, do
6—Afong & Achuck, Merchant St, do
7—Manuel Pel, Maunakea St, do
17—I. Oppenheimer, Nuuanu St, do
21—Hallinger & Co, Nuuanu St, do
23—Tong Lo, Nuuanu St, do
27—M Francisco, Maunakea St, do
28—Ong Sin, Beretania St, do
29—Leong Nam, Uluniohoe, do
MAUI: 4—F J Hoffman, Lahaina, Maui.
20—Ah Wahane, Maui.
21—Amy, Lahaina, Maui.
MOLOKAI: 13—C H Parker.
20—Ah Kum, Kapuhi.
22—A S Cleghorn & Co, Kamalomalo.
KAUAI: 1—Akui, Kaluaa, South Kona
1—Ou Chong, Waimea, Kau
4—Chong Poi, Waimea, Kau
5—Apana, Honolulu, Hilo
20—Aeona, Kawaihoi, Hilo

Wholesale.

8—Jno Thos Waterhouse, Queen st, Honolulu

Beer.

1—Kinau, No 13, Honolulu
13—Wainwright, No 16, Honolulu
23—Kahele, No 17 Honolulu
29—Kalili Hilo & Pilaau, Waiohea, Hilo

Fire Arms.

1—W C Jones, Honolulu

Horse.

14—P E Kaluaiaina, No 67, 68, Honolulu
27—D Kalaiahua, No 65, 66, Honolulu
28—Kaumakaili, No 67, Honolulu
29—J W Kalua, No 69, 69, Honolulu

Victualling.

9—B Rycroft, Fort st, Honolulu
20—Ahi, Lahaina, Maui

Public Show.

8, 9 & 20—J W Knight, Sefton's Hall, Honolulu

BY AUTHORITY.

School Notice.—THE CHRISTMAS VACATION of the Government English Day Schools in Honolulu, will extend from the 21st proximo to the 7th of January next, beginning the First Term of the New Year on Thursday January 7th, 1875. By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH,
Honolulu, Nov. 23d, 1874. Secretary.

Notice of Change of Name.—Upon the petition of E. ASEGUT, of North Kohala, Hawaii, setting forth that his proper baptismal name is FREDERICK GERHARD PADEKEN, and that the name of E. Asegut, by which he has been known in this Kingdom, is not his own proper name, and praying that His Majesty in Privy Council would change this to his said proper name of inheritance, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXX of the Statutes of 1872; His Majesty the King, in Privy Council on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1874, did decree that the name of E. Asegut be changed to Friederich Gerhard Padeken, as prayed for.

W. L. MOEHONUA,
Interior Office, Nov. 23, 1874. Minister of Interior.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to pardon E. Seta of Hanalei, Kauai, and restore to him his civil rights.

W. L. MOEHONUA, Minister of Interior.
Interior Office, Nov. 24th, 1874.

I have appointed Col. William F. Allen to act as Governor of the Island of Oahu during my absence from this Kingdom.

JNO. O. DOMINIS,
Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 13, 1874. Governor of Oahu.

During my absence from this Kingdom, the Hon. Luther Ahlo will act as Governor of the Island of Maui.

JOHN M. KAPENA,
Honolulu, Nov. 11, 1874. Governor of Maui.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint His Excellency Richard H. Stanley to act as Agent of Crown Lands.

JOHN S. WALKER,
Honolulu, Nov. 13, 1874. Minister of Finance.

Proclamation.

WE, KALAKAUA, by the Grace of God of the Hawaiian Islands King:

Agreeably to Article Thirty-third of the Constitution of Our Kingdom, We have this day appointed, and do hereby proclaim and make known, Our beloved subject and Brother, His Royal Highness Prince WILLIAM PITT LELEIOHOKU, as Regent of Our Kingdom, to administer Our Government in Our name during Our absence from Our Kingdom.

Done at Iolani Palace in Honolulu, this Thirteenth day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, and in the First Year of Our Reign.

[L.S.]

By the King: KALAKAUA R.
W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

OFFICIAL notice has this day been received at this Department, that during the temporary absence of His Excellency Henry A. Peirce, Minister Resident of the United States of America, James Scott, Esq., Consul of the United States, Honolulu, will discharge the duties of Charge d'Affaires, of the American Legation. All persons are requested to give full credit to all his official acts in that capacity.

W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Department of Foreign Affairs,
Honolulu, November 16th, 1874. 514

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

THE fair wind which sprung up immediately after the Benicia left port on Tuesday last for the United States, was the first good omen for the ROYAL EXHAUST. It will doubtless accompany them all the passage over, though the mail steamer, which left six hours later, may anticipate the arrival of the Benicia a day or two, and herald the incoming steamer, with the Hawaiian King.

AGAIN we are called on to join in a day of thanksgiving—that appointed by President Grant, and religious services will be held at the Fort Street Church to-morow at 11 o'clock. The American day of thanksgiving has in former years been observed here by Americans, and it has been deemed proper to continue it, notwithstanding the Hawaiian appointment of last week. No one need fear giving too many thanks for the national and private blessings enjoyed by all, though in this instance a second service for the same object may seem to some as superfluous.

WE quoted last week the fraternal expressions of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, on the arrival of the Treaty Commissioners at that port. The daily *Alta* gives utterance to similar sentiments in the following paragraph:

"We welcome the two diplomatists to our shores, and commend them to the favor of our merchants and officials. Even if, in a business point of view, reciprocity should not prove a source of much direct profit to us, it should still be granted. The Hawaiian Kingdom is suffering a severe business depression. A large part of its income has been cut off by the decline of whaling. There seems to be only one mode of relief, and that is, in reciprocity with our Government. We, who alone can render this service, are under many obligations to do it. We are bound to the Hawaiians by geographical proximity, by commercial and social intercourse in the past and in the present, and by joint commercial and industrial interests in the future. The prosperity of the Islands will contribute to the wealth of California, to the importance of the commerce of the North Pacific, and to the popularity and patronage of the Californian route from Western Europe to Eastern Asia. We trust that the Pacific Coast delegation in Congress will listen with favor to Messrs. Allen and Carter."

The Late National Thanksgiving Day.

Some may have wondered why King Kalakaua proclaimed his birthday to be a day of prayer, thanksgiving and praise. We have the best of reasons to believe that it was not a chance thought of some clerical adviser, but that it arose from a firm conviction in his own breast that it was his duty to recognise, at this early date of his reign, the Ruler of Nations. He is not ignorant of the customs of other nations, and well knows that their sovereigns on every great occasion, do not hesitate to acknowledge their responsibility to the King of kings. Having read English history, he must also have been conversant with the fact that the present noble lady who rules the British Empire, acknowledged, in the most solemn manner, her own weakness and his Almighty power. He had doubtless read the touching anecdote told of her, when she was called to ascend the throne of England, and which we reproduce below. Whatever may be the political policy of his reign, all may rest assured that KALAKAUA, like VICTORIA, is prepared always to recognize the sovereign power of his Maker in all his public acts.

"William IV. expired about midnight, at Windsor Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with other Peers and high functionaries of the kingdom, were in attendance. As soon as the "sceptre had departed" with the last breath of the King, the Archbishop quitted Windsor Castle, and made his way with all possible speed to Kensington Palace, the residence at that time of the Princess—already, by the law of succession, Queen Victoria. He arrived long before daylight, announced himself, and requested an immediate interview with the Princess. She hastily arrived herself, and met the venerable prelate in her saloon. He informed her of the demise of William, and formally acknowned to her that she was, in law and right, successor to the deceased monarch. "The sovereignty of the most powerful nation of the earth lay at the feet of a girl of eighteen." She was, *de jure*, Queen of the only realm, in fact or history, "on which the sun never sets." She was deeply agitated at the formidable words "so fraught with blessings and calamity." The first words she was able to utter were these: "I ask your prayers in my behalf." They kneeled down together, and Victoria inaugurated her reign, like the young King of Israel in the olden time, by asking from the Most High, who ruleth in the kingdoms of men, "an understanding heart to judge so great a people, who could not be numbered nor counted for multitude." The sequel of her reign has been worthy of such a beginning. Every throne in Europe has tottered since that day. Most of them have for a time been overturned. That of England was never so firmly seated in the loyalty and love of the people as at this hour. Queen Victoria enjoys a personal influence, too—the heartfelt homage paid to her as a wife, a mother, a benefactor to the poor, a Christian woman—incomparably wider and greater than any monarch now reigning. She is loved at home and admired abroad."

Captain Cook's Monument.

The erection of a suitable and durable monument to the memory of Captain James Cook has been often proposed and more than once attempted, but has now been happily accomplished under the direction of Mr. Wodehouse, the British Commissioner, with the co-operation of Captain Cator of H.B.M. ship Scout, who kindly conveyed the architect and his men and materials to the spot in Kealakekua Bay, where the circumnavigator fell, and where now, nearly a century later, a fitting monument is at last dedicated to his memory. It is a plain obelisk, standing on a square base, the whole being twenty-seven feet in height, and constructed throughout of a concrete composed of carefully screened pebbles and cement, similar to the material of which the fine public buildings in this city are built. It stands on an artificially levelled platform of lava only a few feet distant from and above the highwater mark, and fifteen or twenty yards from the stone or lava-slab on which the great seaman stood when struck down. The site is thus the most suitable that could have been chosen, and is the gift of the Princess Likelike, wife of the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. The expense of the erection is partly borne by subscribers in England, among whose names are to be found those of Lady Franklin, Admiral Richards, late hydrographer to Royal Navy, and formerly Captain of H.B.M.S. Hecate in these Islands, and several of his officers, as well as those of W. W. Follett Synge, Esq., late H. B. M's Commissioner, and other ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in these islands and in the fame of their discoverer.

The seaward base of the obelisk bears the following inscription by Mr. Wodehouse:

IN MEMORY OF
The Great Circumnavigator
CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, R. N.,
Who discovered these Islands on the 18th of January, 1778, and fell near this spot on the 14th of February, 1779.
This monument was erected in November, A. D. 1874,
By some of his Fellow Countrymen.

This is deeply cut into the material and except by reason of willful violence will be legible for ages. On the morning of the 14th instant, the Scout returned to Kealakekua Bay, and, immediately on anchoring, Capt. Cator, his guests, and many of his officers landed, and were met on the beach by the British Commissioner, who had remained behind to superintend the erection, and by Mr. Lischman, under whose direction the fabric was constructed. On proceeding to the spot, the obelisk, which had been distinctly seen from the moment of rounding the point, was now hidden by a screen of canvass suspended from the scaffolding. As soon as everything was pronounced to be ready, the screen was dropped and a monument to the great English circumnavigator stood unveiled to record to future ages his great fame and sad fate.

— There were present at the ceremony besides Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Lischman, Capt. Cator, and many Officers of H.B.M. Scout, the Rev. Mr. Davies and Mrs. Davies of Kona, Capt. Mist, R.N., and Mrs. Mist, Mr. and the Misses Lace, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew of this city and many visitors, native and foreign, from the country round about. There yet remains to be erected a fence or railing round the monument, which will enclose an area of about six yards square to protect it from accidental injury. It should be noted that the architect and his men have produced a very creditable piece of work. Near the present, or one may say *permanent*, monument is the debris of a former attempt, and a few yards further still stands a coconut tree, on the trunk of which are nailed four sheets of copper bearing inscriptions to the effect that they were placed there in memory of Capt. Cook, by the Captain and Officers of H.B.M. ships Imogene, Cormorant, Virgo and Calypso respectively. The Hawaiian Government deserves thanks for entrusting the architectural work to one of its officers, Mr. Lischman, and in assisting the efforts of Mr. Wodehouse in other ways.

Prince Kung of China.

The degradation of this celebrated Chinese statesman will attract the attention of the world. For many years he has been the ruling spirit in the administration of the government of China, till most foreigners have believed him as potential as the Emperor himself. He has been to that Empire what Bismarck has been to Germany—the director of the policy and great affairs of the nation; no one, so far as is known, questioning his right to the high position. For some cause, which has not been fully explained, a decree was issued by the Emperor of China, on the 10th of September, and he has been dismissed from the high office of premier, and degraded to be a prince of the second rank. His eldest son also is included in the sentence, and is stripped of his rank and titles. The decree of the Emperor, who is quite a young man, having but recently assumed the duties of sovereign, is brief and definite. It is called a "decree in vermilion," that is, it is written with a vermilion pencil and by the Emperor himself, this being the most authoritative act known in the Empire. We insert it below:

"Be it made known to all the Princes and Ministers in the Court that from the time when We assumed the Government on the 20th day of the first moon of last year (23rd February, 1874) until now, whenever sports has been held by Us with the Prince of Kung, his language has been marked by manifold shortcomings in decorum. We ordain that as a special act of grace (for his punishment) there be substituted deprivation of his Imperial Princedom with hereditary succession for ever, and that he be reduced to the rank of secondary Prince (Kung Wang instead of Chin Wang) shi chin wang ty), in place of still continuing to do duty in the Grand Council. Let also Tsai-ch'ung (eldest son of the Prince of Kung) be stripped of his rank as Beleh Kun Wang, as a punishment and admonition."

Prince Kung was regent during the minority of the present Emperor, and it is highly probable that on the accession of the Emperor, he may have sought to exercise the authority which he had before been legally clothed with. The great question before the government was the policy it should adopt in regard to Japan and Formosa,—whether a war or peace policy. He was known to be at the head of the peace party, and as the war party was and is very strong in China as well as in Japan, it is more than likely that his degradation is the result of his political course on this question, in which he and his son may have acted imprudently and disrespectfully to the Emperor. This at least is the most probable solution of the trouble.

Later mail advices from Pekin state that the Prince and his son have been restored to their former rank. This fact, and also the news that China has decided to adopt the peace policy in the threatened war with Japan, indicate that the young Emperor was not willing to abide by the counsels of those who sought to involve the country in war and to displace his wisest and safest councillor, who, so far as his policy has become known to foreigners, is doing more for China than any other man. Prince Kung is said to be an enlightened and prudent statesman, and his recall to power, while it shows the sagacity of the Emperor, will be approved of by foreigners generally.

American Politics.

The popular earthquake which has shaken up America, as demonstrated by the fall elections, was by no means unlooked for by those who have watched the political horizon of that republic during the past year. That the people, in any country, will long quietly bear official corruption and open dishonesty, when they have the power to apply the remedy, is not to be expected. The "back salary" law, under which Congressmen voted to themselves five thousand dollars apiece for services already paid for, was only on a par with the credit mobilier scheme, through which the public treasury was robbed of millions, and divided among political gamblers in and out of congress. Living as we do, beyond the limits of the Republic, it was easy to discern the beginning of an ocean swell of popular discontent, which like a great volcanic tidal wave was preparing to roll over the land and wipe out, if possible, the foulness and corruption which disgraced every branch of the public service. The great wave has come and swept over the land, and caused wonder where honesty and reform were long needed. But it is time that the barnacles which have adhered to the ship of state, should be cleaned off. How great the victory of the Democratic party is, may be gathered from a table showing the result of the popular elections, which took place in twenty-two states on the 2d and 3d of November:

New York State, which elected Gov. Dix, (Republican) in 1872 by 73,600 majority, now returns Tilden, (Democratic) by a majority of about 35,000, with large gains in the State Legislature.

Massachusetts has elected Gaston, (Democratic) for Governor, by about 7,500 majority. With this Democratic victory, all good Republicans will be satisfied, coupled as it is with the defeat of Gen. Ben. Butler, who was a disgrace to the party.

Pennsylvania has gone Democratic by about 13,000 majority, and recures a Democratic Legislature. In 1872 she gave Grant 137,060 majority.

Missouri elects a Democratic Governor by 33,000, holds a large majority in the State Legislature, and elects an entire Democratic delegation to Congress.

Illinois goes Democratic with a large majority, the Democrats electing 12 Congressional representatives out of 19.

Maryland is largely Democratic, as she always is.

New Jersey elects a Democratic Governor, by 17,000 majority.

Alabama gives a Democratic majority of about 12,000.

Tennessee goes ditto, by 25,000 majority.

Nevada has elected a Democratic Governor.

Ohio's vote gave a Democratic majority of 17,000.

Most of the Southern States gave Democratic majorities.

The Republicans claim majorities in the following States, though in some of them they show a large falling off: Kansas, Minnesota, South Carolina, Michigan, Florida, Wisconsin and Iowa.

The result of these Democratic victories will be that the next House of Representatives in Congress will show a Democratic majority of sixty or seventy, dating from March 4, 1875. The Senate will stand 56 Republican and 26 Democratic, but as many of the State Legislatures are now Democratic, they will return Democratic Senators whenever the terms of the present incumbents expire. The victory of the Tory party in England last winter was not more decisive than that of the Democrats in America, the main difference being in the results on the government. In England, it carried an immediate change of administration with it; in America it only reaches as yet the state governments and the lower house of Congress. Of course every American living here must and does rejoice in this popular verdict, for it is the only way to reform the abuses which have crept into the administration. It is not because Gen. Grant is dishonest or unpopular, that the people have condemned so plainly the administration; but because such men as Ben. Butler, Lake Poland, Judge Sypher, and others of their class, have been allowed to dictate what the national government shall do and not do. The principles of the Republican party are sound, and the people will stand by them, whenever called on to test their vote and strength on the main question; but they are determined to see the official barnacles scraped off from the hull of the ship of State, before she goes any farther, and this is what every American desires to see.

The American Centennial.

The Philadelphia papers received by late mails give full details of the progress made in the erection of the fine structures for the Centennial Exposition, to be held in that city during 1876. Some of them also give illustrations showing plans of the principal buildings, the largest of which will be called the "Memorial Building," and is to be erected at the joint expense of the city and state governments of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. The work of laying out the spacious grounds is also well advanced, and promises to be completed before the buildings are. These grounds are near the bank of the River Schuylkill, overlooking it, and form a most picturesque and commanding site. The memorial building is located on a beautiful plateau, called the Landydowne, at an elevation of one hundred and twenty-five feet above the river. It is to be entirely fire-proof—no wood or other combustible material is to be used in its composition—its materials being iron, granite and glass. It will be three hundred and sixty-five feet long, two hundred and ten feet wide and fifty-nine feet high, over a spacious basement twelve feet in height, and surmounted by a dome 150 feet high, on the top of which will be a colossal bell, over which the figure of Columbus will rise with outspread and protecting hands. A full description of the hall is given in the papers, which state that the central hall will be 265 feet long and 85 feet wide, capable of holding 8000 persons, and nearly twice as large as any other hall in the country. This central hall and the pavilion has been designed especially for the exhibition of statuary. All the arrangements, proportions and uses of the "Memorial Hall" have been adopted with the purpose of making it strictly classical, so that during the ensuing century the building shall retain unchanging interest.

Notwithstanding the lack of interest shown by Congress in this great national undertaking, there is every prospect that it will prove a success, so general is the interest taken in it by the people of the entire American Republic. Nearly every foreign nation will provide for a full representation at this exposition of the products of its people. A late dispatch from Washington states "that Secretary Bristow, in pursuance of the provisions of an act regulating the free importation of goods for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, has issued the necessary regulations, providing the form of entry for such importations, the rules to be observed in writing the entry and forwarding the goods to Philadelphia, and requiring the payment of charges for drayage, etc. The ports of Boston, Portland, Maine, Burlington, Vermont, the Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Port Huron, Michigan, Chicago, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Virginia, New Orleans and San Francisco, are designated as the only ports of entry for such importations. All articles must be accompanied by an invoice attached before a United States Consul, and the package must be conspicuously marked, "For the International Exhibition of 1867 at Philadelphia." All goods shall remain in the custody of the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia until the building for such goods shall be ready to receive them, when receipts shall be given for them. Packages which are imperfectly described, or appearing to contain certain merchandise not suitable for such an exhibition, or in regard to which the good faith of the person forwarding the same is questioned, the Collector may cause an examination to be made, and if found unsuitable, such goods may be rejected subject to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Norfolk Pines.

JUST RECEIVED, A CHOICE LOT OF NORFOLK ISLAND PINES

ALSO—A large assortment of **Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.** Per Steamship Mackregor.

For sale low by ANTONE, Florist,
514-21* School Street.

HOME MUTUAL
Insurance Company of California

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE AUTHORIZED to insure

On Cargo, Freight and Treasure

From Honolulu to all parts of the world, and upon

Coasters by Special Permission!

On the most favorable terms.

W. G. IRWIN & CO.,
513 1y Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

NORTHWESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

ASSETS, $17,000,000!

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL INSURANCE COMPANY in the World.

CHARTERED IN 1859.

Has the advantage of Western Rates of Interest. Never lost a dollar of its Securities and never fails to pay its losses promptly.

For particulars apply at the Office of

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513 1y Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHR. ECKART,
MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER
—OF—
JEWELRY!

I BEG TO INFORM MY CUSTOMERS AND the Public generally, that I have

MOVED MY BUSINESS TO FORT STREET
No. 62,
IN WILLIAMS' FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
WHERE
I Shall Keep a Large and Extensive Stock
—OF—
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds,
Solid Silver-ware,
Best Plated Ware, Clocks!
FANCY JEWELRY, &c.

I also beg to state that I have engaged a competent Watchmaker.

Watches and Clocks Repaired
ON THE MOST
Liberal Terms and Satisfaction Guaranteed

I will add that I mean to continue business on the same liberal principle as I have done before.

Thanking the public for favors shown me so far, I solicit a continuance of the same.

514 3m CHR. ECKART.

FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
FIRE AND MARINE,
Cash Capital, Gold, $500,000,
By writing small lines on carefully directed risks, well distributed, offers
INDEMNITY SECOND TO NONE.
Losses Promptly Adjusted.
BISHOP & CO.,
513 3m Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

For Sale,

THE PREMISES ON HOTEL STREET, adjoining Dr. McGrew's. Apply to

H. A. WIDEMANN,
514 2m Or, J. C. GLADE.

Notice.

DR. TROUSSEAU respectfully gives notice that from and after the 1st of October, 1874, Mr. Richard P. Ricketson will keep his money and collect the same; consequently all money due him will have to be paid to Mr. Ricketson, who is authorized to receipt for same.

506-3m

Notice.

THE FIRM OF E. STRENZ & CO. HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued hereafter by and on account of E. STRENZ, at the old stand, corner of Fort and Hotel Streets.

E. STRENZ & CO.
Honolulu, Nov. 16, 1874. 514 1m

Notice.

AT THE LAST STATED MEETING OF THE Honolulu Fire Department, held on the 5th instant, HENRY HAZE, Esq., was duly elected Fire Warden of the Ruth Ward of this city, in place of Jas. M. McGuire, Esq., resigned.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
513-3t Secretary Honolulu Fire Dept.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN Islands—In Probate. In the Estate of JOHN BOOTH, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate. Before Mr. Justice Judd. Order of notice of petition for Administration.

On Reading and Filing the Petition of JAMES I. DOWSETT, of said Honolulu, alleging that John Booth, late of Honolulu aforesaid, died intestate at Honolulu aforesaid on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1871, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to S. B. Dole, of Honolulu, aforesaid.

It is Ordered, That TUESDAY, the 15th DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1874, be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition before the said Justice, in the Court Room of this Court, at Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that this order be published in the English and Hawaiian languages for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette and Kuokoa newspapers, in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 23, A. D. 1874.

A. FRANCIS JUDD,
Attest: Justice of the Supreme Court.
JNO. E. BARNARD, Deputy Clerk. 515 3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.—RICHARD H. STANLEY vs. CALVIN S. MATTOON and MARIA W. MATTOON, Attempsit.

Whereas, the complaint in the above entitled cause sets forth that Maria W. Mattoon, one of the Defendants therein, is now resident at Washington, in the District of Columbia, United States of America, and order was made that service of process on her be made by publication of summons as provided by Statute; such publication is hereby made as follows:

[Stamp.]
In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Kingdom. } Ka'akana, by the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King:

To William C. Parke, Esquire, Marshal of the Kingdom, or his Deputy,—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon CALVIN S. MATTOON and MARIA W. MATTOON, defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the Supreme Court at the January Term thereof, to be holden at the Court Room of the Court House Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the 4th DAY OF JANUARY next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of RICHARD H. STANLEY, of Honolulu, plaintiff, should not be awarded him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition. And you are further commanded to arrest the said Calvin S. Mattoon and detain him until he shall have entered into security with sufficient sureties, to abide the result of said suit, and to pay the amount of such judgment as shall be rendered thereon. And have you then there this writ, with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, the Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice [Seal] of our Supreme Court, at Honolulu, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1874.

(Signed.) JNO. E. BARNARD,
Deputy Clerk.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and faithful copy of the original summons issued out of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Suit "Richard H. Stanley vs. Calvin S. Mattoon and Maria W. Mattoon," and which original summons is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the said Supreme Court.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at Honolulu aforesaid, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1874. JNO. E. BARNARD,
515 3m Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of MARIA OUDEN, late of Honolulu, deceased. At Chambers before Mr. Justice Judd. Order of Notice of Petition for allowance of accounts, discharge and final distribution of property.

On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of SAMUEL N. CASTLE, Executor of the Will of Maria Ogden, late of Honolulu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed $486.50, and charges himself with $812.89, 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:

It is Ordered that THURSDAY the 24th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before the said Justice at Chambers, in the Courthouse 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.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., the 23d day of November, A. D. 1874.

A. FRANCIS JUDD,
Attest: Justice of the Supreme Court.
JNO. E. BARNARD, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court. 515-3t

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY FREEMAN, OF MAKAWAO, MAUI, Deceased—Henry Freeman having died at Sea, on the Bark ONWARD, during her late cruise, having due him a certain sum of Money, which is in the hands of the undersigned for distribution to the lawful claimants thereto, it is alleged by one John Freeman that he is the Brother and Sole Heir of decedent; that their Father, John Freeman, formerly of Maui, left this Kingdom more than twenty years ago and is believed to be dead; that their Mother, Kamahiwa, afterwards married again and died without other children surviving her; that the deceased was not married and died intestate.

All persons claiming of the Estate of the said Henry Freeman, as creditors or next of kin, and all persons contesting the claim of John Freeman as above recited, or knowing any reason why distribution should not be made accordingly, will make it known to the undersigned within thirty days from date.

E. McCULLY.
Honolulu, Nov. 21, 1874. [515-3t] Allolani House.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN Islands, in Probate. In the matter of the Estate of His late Majesty KAMEHAMEHA V., deceased. At Chambers, before Hon. C. C. Harris, Justice Supreme Court. Order of notice of petition for allowance of accounts, discharge, and final distribution of property.

On Reading and Filing the Petition of JOHN G. DOMINIS and CHARLES R. BISHOP, Administrators of the Estate of His late Majesty KAMEHAMEHA V., praying that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them and their sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrators.

It is Ordered, that MONDAY, the 21st DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1874, at ten 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 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 Hawaiian and English 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 17th day of Nov., 1874.

CHAS. C. HARRIS,
Attest: Jno. E. Barnard, Deputy Clerk. Justice of the Supreme Court. 514 3t

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE KINGDOM of the Hawaiian Islands—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of THEOPHILUS METCALF, deceased, testate. Order to show cause why Administrator should not be discharged.

CHRISTOPHER H. LEWERS, Administrator with the Will annexed, of THEOPHILUS METCALF, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, testate, having filed a petition for approval of his accounts and discharge and cancellation of his bond, on hearing said accounts and approving the same, order was made that an order do issue discharging said Administrator and cancelling his bond, unless cause be shown to the