BY AUTHORITY.

Audience at Iolani Palace.

On Friday the 5th inst., His Royal Highness the Prince Regent received at Iolani Palace Dr. James Scott, Acting United States Charge d'Affaires, who introduced Commander J. S. Skerrett, U. S. Navy, Commanding U. S. ship Portsmouth, who then introduced to His Royal Highness the following officers of that ship: Lieut. J. E. Noel, F. H. Delano, Master; E. N. Whitehouse, Paymaster, and W. H. Jones, Surgeon.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent expressed himself very much pleased to receive Captain Skerrett and his officers, and could not forget that it was he who had a year ago, at the request of the Government come on shore with his men at a critical moment to preserve the peace, which had been broken by a riotous mob, and that this country was much indebted to him for his prompt action on that occasion.

Before the departure of Captain Skerrett and his officers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that at the request of His Royal Highness, he was about to depart from the usual custom on these occasions, and proposed the health of Captain Skerrett, who about this time last year had rendered such valuable services to the Government of this country; the health of Captain Skerrett was then drank, after which Captain Skerrett responded as follows:

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:—I gladly avail myself of the privilege to express my heartfelt thanks for the kindly manner in which you have remembered, and received, myself and officers; and to assure you of our appreciation of this great honor.

It is almost one year since the accession of your August Brother to the Throne of Hawaii.

In offering to His Regent our respectful salutations, it is with great pleasure that we present our congratulations on the happy and prosperous condition in which we find the Kingdom, and to observe that the characteristic of the Hawaiian people is evidenced in their fealty to the Sovereign.

I am sure that I speak the sentiment of my countrymen, when I say, that the visit of King Kalakaua will cement more strongly the tie of friendship that binds the Kingdom of Hawaii to the Great Republic.

Permit me to express the aspiration, that the Dynasty, entering under such happy auspices, may continue to govern Hawaii for many years.

His Royal Highness was attended on this occasion by His Ex. W. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Ex. W. F. Allen, Acting Governor of Oahu; Major George W. Macfarlane, and the Hon. Major E. H. Boyd, His Majesty's Chamberlain.

THE following persons have been this day appointed as agents to issue certificates for the use of Awa, in accordance with Chapter XIV. of the Laws of 1870:

Kaupalolo—North Kohala, Hawaii.
G. Naomahi—Molokai.

W. L. MOEHONUA, Minister of Interior.
Interior Office, February 4, 1875. 326

MR. CHAS. BROWER has been this day appointed an agent of the Office of Registration of Conveyances for the purpose of taking acknowledgments of instruments for the Island of Oahu.

THOMAS BROWER,
Registrar of Conveyances.
Office of Registrar of Conveyances, Feb. 2 1875. 325
Approved: W. L. MOEHONUA,
Minister of Interior.

MR. R. H. KAHANANUI has this day been appointed Pound Master for the District of Kona, Island of Oahu.

W. F. ALLEN,
Acting Governor of Oahu.
Office of Governor of Oahu, Jan. 14, 1875.

POUND NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that the enclosed lot marks of the slaughter house in Kaholoiou, makai of Oahu Prison, containing 4½ acres more or less, is hereby set apart for the impounding of estrays for the district of Kona, Island of Oahu.

W. L. MOEHONUA,
Minister of Interior.
Interior Office, Jan. 12, 1875.

POUND NOTICE.—The Pound for estrays in the district of Kona, Island of Oahu, is removed from Pauoo to the enclosure set forth in the above notice.

W. F. ALLEN, Acting Governor of Oahu.
Governor's Office, Jan. 12, 1875.

FROM and after this date the Collector of Customs, in charging the Pound Sterling in the Currency of the United States, will value the Pound at four dollars and eighty-seven cents. JNO. S. WALKER, Minister of Finance.
Finance Office, January 4, 1875. 321 4t

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of employing apprentices to learn *Mechanical Trades*, may do so by applying to the Board of Education, who has under its control at the Industrial and Reformatory School at Keomoku, Kapalama, boys of ages ranging from 12 years upwards, eligible for that purpose. CHAS. R. BISHOP,
President of the Board of Education.
Education Office, October 9, 1874. 309

Licenses Expiring in Feb., 1875.

RETAIL.

OAHU.—1—Grunwald & Shuttle, Fort Street, Honolulu.
1—Bellis & Co., Queen Street, Honolulu.
4—Chas Brenig, cor Nuuanu & Marine sts., Hon.
4—Chas Long, Merchant Street, Honolulu.
11—A Stuber, cor Queen & Richard St., Honolulu.
12—G H Spalding, Nuuanu St., Honolulu.
17—C E Williams, Fort St., Honolulu.
20—Gee Hop, Nuuanu St., Honolulu.
21—S Magoon, Nuuanu St., Honolulu.
MAUI.—11—Achong, Wailuku.
18—A Unas, Hana.
24—T C White, Wailuku.
24—Geo Gray, Makawao.
26—Akana & Co, Wailuku.
28—Phillips Joseph, Lahaina.
KAUAI.—7—Ah Leo, Waimea.
15—Alohi, Anahola.

Wholesale.

6—Dillingham & Co., King Street.
20—M Phillips & Co., Kaahumanu Street.

Wholesale Spirits.

1—G Rhodes, Kaahumanu Street.
23—H Hackfeld & Co, Queen Street.

Victualing.

9—Hing Chong Kee, Nuuanu Street.

Horse.

13—Kamaoola, No 4, Honolulu.
30—Pao, No 5, Honolulu.

Boat.

3—Kalkipoia, No 2, Honolulu.
3—B F Dillingham & Co, No 3, Honolulu.
24—Pahinui, No 3, Honolulu.
25—Kaai, No 4, Honolulu.
25—Hampe, No 6, Honolulu.
26—Liloo, No 7, Honolulu.

Public Show.

20—Tuscarora Minstrels, Hawaiian Theatre.

American Centennial Commission.

The undersigned, Special Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to collect, receive and forward objects illustrative of the arts, manufactures and products of the Hawaiian Kingdom, destined for the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary in the year 1876, beg herewith to give notice that they are prepared to receive from contributors all articles or objects so destined, at the office of the Hon. S. G. Wilder, Honolulu. As all articles to be exhibited must be in Philadelphia before March 4th, 1876, the contributions from these Islands must be completed and ready for being forwarded at or before the end of the year 1875.

We beg herewith to append a list of some objects, the natural product, and of the manufactures, arts, industries and resources of these Islands, that it is suggested may be sent to the Exhibition:

Specimens of Woods—plain, polished, and in sections of trees.
Furniture, made from Island woods.
Prepared specimens of birds and fishes, &c.
Samples of vegetables and fruits; dried, preserved, and green or growing.
Ferns, Cereals, Cocoanuts.
Salt—from natural deposits, or sun-evaporated.
Shells; corals of all qualities and shades.
Geological specimens.
Fibrous plants, of all kinds, natural or prepared.
Aquatic plants.
Coffee in bags.
Pulu in bales.
Sugar from each large plantation: samples of different qualities in kegs.
Wool; samples from each Island, in the fleece or carded.
Cotton; in bolls and ginned.
Rice in bags; cleaned and uncleaned.
Awa in roots.
Tallow in casks.
Arrow-root in kegs.
Manufactures; feather cloaks; mats; tapas; calabashes; twine from native fibrous materials; ancient stone adzes; fish hooks; models of canoes; house utensils; models of houses, of former and present times; leather of all kinds; needle-work; shoes, hats, etc.
Photographs of Hawaiian objects and scenery.
Large map of the Archipelago, as a specimen of native knowledge and skill.
Model of the Islands, made to a scale showing the physical geography and topography of the same; the mountains, valleys, roads, forests, deserts, arable and grazing lands, villages, rivers, volcanoes, harbors, and population of each Island.
Books in the Hawaiian language.
Newspapers in English and Hawaiian.
Statistical information of the educational and religious condition of the Hawaiian people, of whatever religious faith, creed or sect.

HIS EX. THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR,
SAMUEL G. WILDER,
J. U. KAWANUI, Commissioners.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.
PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

IN our comments on the trial of Abigail Maikai, in connection with the right of trial by jury, we unintentionally led the *Advertiser* astray. We have not undertaken to defend the right of trial by jury, simply because we have not considered it endangered.

"THE view taken by us last week, (says the *P. C. A.*) that a party pleading guilty to an offense as charged in the Police Court could not be entitled to a trial by jury on the question no longer in issue, has been sustained by the presiding justice of the Supreme Court." The *Advertiser* and "the presiding justice" both expressed the same opinion on the same day, and about the same hour. This coincidence is amusing, rather than startling, to the well-advised reader.

A WRITER for our press (see *P. C. A.*) thinks that "the cheapest kind of enthusiasm and fervor can be got up at short notice about the glorious right of trial by jury * *" We admit that it is easier to defend this right than to attack it; that it is far easier to try to tear down existing and time honored usages than it is to hide one's lack of capacity as a sound thinker and builder.

AN impression prevails in the city that the King may arrive here on Friday, the 12th instant, which is the anniversary of his election. It is well to be *fully prepared* to receive him with all the demonstration befitting the occasion; at the same time we do not think that His Majesty could complete his tour through America, so as to reach San Francisco in time to leave on the first of February. He was at Boston January 5, and had promised to visit New Bedford, Philadelphia, Gen. Armstrong's Hampton Institute, Chicago, and perhaps other places, and might possibly go through the Southern States. This programme would take time, and as his health at the latest date Jan. 5, had been fully restored, it is not likely he would hurry off when so many warm friends are hoping to welcome and do him honor. For these reasons, in the absence of information to the contrary, we think he should not be looked for so early as has been predicted.

THE report of the Chicago interview with Governor Kapena, of the royal Embassy, which we published last week, has drawn out some pretty sharp comments on His Excellency. The general drift of these comments is that a more ungrateful representative of Hawaii could hardly have been selected to accompany the Embassy. Here is a gentleman, visiting America, who has accepted the hospitality of her Government and people, which have spent over one million dollars to civilize and christianize his people, telling them that the Missionaries which they sent out and the Christianity they taught are the causes of the rapid decrease of his race! The picture will make every Hawaiian blush. Even had there been truth in the statement, the first rules of civility should have prevented a guest uttering it while enjoying the hospitality of his host. As it now stands, it is a foul slander, and the public will demand an explanation from the gentlemen who uttered it, or every American will lay it up as an uncalled for insult to the country which has always proved Hawaii's best friend.

THE *Advertiser* asserts that we are in error in stating that February 3, 1875, was the 25th anniversary of the organization of our Fire Department, and that it only dates back to "subsequent to the fire of June, 1852." It is well in matters of history to stick to facts. Prior to 1850, there existed an engine company known as Number 1, and also a small Chinese engine company. On the 3d of February, 1850, at a meeting held at Maunakilika, the former company disbanded, having for some time been poorly supported. This called for action on the part of the Government, and King Kamehameha III. and his Privy Council passed a law on the 27th of December, 1850, organizing a fire department. Under this law Alex. J. Cartwright, Esq., was commissioned Chief Engineer. His commission was signed by Governor Keknanoa February 3, 1851, and from this date the department was placed on a new footing, and was thoroughly reorganized. Mr. Cartwright held office four or five years, and was Chief at the burning of the Brewer premises in 1852, and at the burning of the Varieties Theatre, shortly after. He was succeeded by Mr. Beatty. We were under the impression, when we wrote last week, that Mr. C's appointment was made February 3d, 1850. But it will be seen that we were not much out of the way, and that the present Honolulu Fire Department will be twenty-five years old February 3, 1876, dating from the appointment of its Chief Engineer, to whose efforts, in a great measure, supported by that of our citizens, and the financial aid of Government, we are indebted for the organization in which we take so much pride.

THE *Advertiser* thinks that the "presiding justice" did just right in the Abigail Maikai muddle. "The only course to pursue under the circumstances was to do just what has been done—to treat the whole matter as if it never happened." What a howl of indignation we should have had if one of the *Advertiser's* staff had been defendant in the case. The writer or "the presiding justice," says: "Legally, the question of the guilt or innocence of the party was not before the Supreme Court for trial." It is an interesting question of law, how far a plea of guilty in a case within the jurisdiction of a Police Court is conclusive on an appeal to a jury. The effect of such a plea might depend on the intelligence of the party. A person of unsound mind, or when drunk or influenced by fear or hope of reward may do irresponsible acts. There are possible difficulties in the way of regarding such a plea as conclusive. No appeal should ever be allowed after such plea, if it is conclusive; but an appeal always lies, and it has always been held to open the case *de novo* in the Appellate Court. The question on the force of the plea might have been raised in this trial, and the matter settled by an appeal to reason rather than to force. It was not for the defendant to raise the question. Take it upon any ground the method of settling the question applied by the "presiding justice" was one of those short cuts that fail of true economy.

AN ovation was tendered to Governor Robinson, on his return to Sydney, after the successful annexation of Fiji to the British Empire, a report of which will be found on our fourth page. The speech of the Governor is well worth reading, for he clearly indicates that the acquisition of Fiji is but the commencement of a system which will revolutionize the groups of the Pacific, and bring them into closer alliance with Australasia; in other words, it is the initial step in the grand Polynesian Empire scheme, originated by Mr. Vogel, which, chimerical as it may now seem, *will sooner or later absorb all Polynesia under one administrative regime.* Says the Governor in his speech, referring to the annexation of Fiji: "We have secured a position in the South Pacific, in the great highway between Australia and America, which is sure to be found a most convenient naval station for our own ships of war. Fiji will also prove a valuable coaling link in the chain of steam communication which has now, I trust, been permanently established between Sydney and San Francisco. * * * The facilities offering to industry and enterprise throughout that vast region [Polynesia] are certain sooner or later to be availed of; and as the Islands of the Pacific are opened up the funds for their development will flow from Australia, and their tradal relations will be with these colonies. The next hundred years therefore may perhaps produce in the South Pacific an imagined change which will fill the world with wonder."

The Australian Mail Service.

The Sydney *Herald*, of January 15th says: "The present mail, by way of San Francisco, is the first under a fresh contract of short duration, which the Government has made for the purpose of keeping the line open. Under the contract with Mr. Hall, the permanent service should have commenced in the month of February, but as no vessel is known to have left England to take up her station on the line, the presumption is that the contractors intend to make default. To keep up the continuity of the service, therefore, the Government have made arrangements with the Australian Steam Navigation Company to keep the line going for the next seven months, and during that period it is hoped that some permanent decision may be arrived at. We have still to complain of the frequent late delivery of letters at San Francisco from England. The steamer is repeatedly detained three or four days from this cause, and it seems difficult to understand how accidental causes can operate with such undeviating regularity as they seem to do. The Government of New Zealand is in accord with that of this colony, and the present temporary service is carried on at the joint cost of the two colonies. There is no branch line to New Zealand, but the steamers call at Auckland both ways, and for the present Fiji is therefore left out of the route."

"The new contract is to extend over a period of seven months, and the mails will be carried during that time by the steamships Mikado, City of Melbourne, Macgregor, and Cyphrenes. The first two named vessels have demonstrated their ability to give a course of post equal to anything that has been accomplished between Sydney and London; but while so much depends upon the Home Government we can hardly expect that punctuality which ought to characterize all mail services. For the present there will be no connection with Fiji, the only intermediate ports of call being Auckland and Honolulu. Nothing has transpired as to what is intended relative to the permanent contract. It may be that the statement in the New Zealand papers regarding Mr. Russell's trip home to secure the purchase of the boats ordered by Hall is correct. Even if this should be confirmed, it is likely that the new steamers will start from Sydney and Auckland alternately."

A correspondent of the same paper says: "From letters received during the past month from London correspondents, I am advised that a company could readily and immediately be formed, with a capital of £300,000, and having four first-class steamships of 3000 tons register, fully qualified in every respect for performing the service efficiently and within the present contract time between Sydney, Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco, backwards and forwards, on the basis of a contract extending over a term of seven years, for a subsidy of £70,000, but with the proviso that being unable with this subsidy to return their shareholders a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, the Government to guarantee the same, and which, in the event of their paying, would make a total subsidy of £88,000 per annum. Our Government, having these facts before them, will recognize the responsibility of fully ventilating the subject before pledging the colony to any further contract."

A meeting of all interested in the establishment of steam between Australia and San Francisco has been called to meet in London this month, and the friends of the enterprise are sanguine that the result will be favorable to the organization of a new and efficient company during the present year. There certainly never was a more promising field for capital and enterprise.

Cruise of the Morning Star.

Captain C. W. Gelett, master of the missionary packet Morning Star, which arrived here on Wednesday last, has furnished us with a lengthy report of his six months cruise (the same as that which appeared in the *Advertiser* of last Saturday). Owing to its length we are obliged to condense it. On leaving this port, July 11, 1874, the vessel sailed for the Gilbert Islands, located near the equator, where she arrived on the 27th. Visited Peru Island, Tapetane, Maiana and Apaiang. The three former are occupied by native missionary stations. The report says: Aug. 7th, sailed from Maiana at 5 A. M. and reached Apaiang, coming to anchor the same day at 1 P. M., a distance of 80 miles. Found the Rev. Mr. Bingham and Mrs. Bingham in comfortable health. Landed supplies for Haina at Tarauna in a boat, with which he returned. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor disembarked. Spent here a Sabbath. The good cause is prospering; the training school is in good condition. The natives have improved much since my last voyage in 1864. In wearing clothing or some covering about the person there is a marked improvement. The missionary is more honored. Many now stand ready to enter the church. Left here the 12th, bound for Maraki. There being no safe anchorage at this island we had to lay off and on and land supplies at the station. Found Kanoa and family well, reporting progress in his work. Sailed the same evening for Butaritari and came to anchor off the station the next day at 4 P. M. Kanoa and family were here landed, who had returned with the Star from Apaiang. Landed supplies for Maka and Kanoa. Both familes were well. The good word is prospering—schools, though small, are kept up, and the general bearing of king and natives is friendly to the teachers.

Next visited the Marshall Group. Arrived there August 23, and found all well and prospering.

The packet next called at Jaluij, where Mr. Capelle is located. Of this worthy German the report speaks highly, and says that the mission are greatly indebted to him for aid and assistance in many ways. A German bark, the Alfred, owned at Samoa, was wrecked at this port, and the vessel and cargo were a total loss.

September 10th, reached Ebon, and found Messrs. Snow and Whitney well. During a calm the vessel drifted to sea, and was gone five days. At the Island of Ponape, left Mrs. Sturges and Mr. and Mrs. Rand. From this point the packet sailed westward to the new station at the Mortlock Islands, where the teachers were all well. On the return trip all the stations were visited, the packet quitting Butaritari on the 4th of January, and arriving at Honolulu February 3d, having encountered a severe gale during the passage.

Captain Gelett remarks that he everywhere noticed an improvement in the condition of the natives since his former visits in the Morning Star, showing that the Mission has produced good results. The notorious Captain Hayes, after whom several war vessels have been dispatched, is reported to have reformed from his evil ways, and become a changed man. At present he is living at Kusaea, and endeavoring to lead a different life from what he has led in former years.

International Exhibition at Melbourne.

A letter from Charles N. Oakley, Esq., Hawaiian Consul at Melbourne, addressed to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, conveys the intelligence that there will be a grand industrial exhibition held at Melbourne, commencing in August of this year, to which an urgent invitation is sent for contributions from Hawaii. The Consul says: "I need hardly point out the great advantage which might ensue by the establishment of an Hawaiian Court in the proposed exhibition, or the commerce which would be likely to arise, if the best Hawaiian sugars, pulu, coffee, and other products suitable for consumption here, were properly placed before the Victorian people and the visitors who will most certainly pour in from other colonies.

"At the present time immense sums of Victorian money are annually directed to Fiji and New Caledonia for the purpose of establishing, despite the disadvantages attending upon a lower state of civilization than Hawaii offers, manufactories for the production and dressing of the best sugars, as the Mauritius supply is fast becoming inadequate to our needs. If from ignorance of its great natural resources, the Hawaiian Kingdom is greatly prejudiced, an opportunity now offers itself to merchants and traders in the islands to remove the disability.

"Should the owners of them desire it, all the exhibits will be forwarded and placed in the Victorian Court at the Philadelphian exhibition. Should any united action be contemplated by Hawaiian exhibitors, it is desirable that I should be informed of it by return mail."

A leter from Sir Redmond Barry, President of the Melbourne Exhibition, addressed to Consul Oakley, urges that contributions from Hawaii be sent, and enumerates the following articles as desirable:

"Natural productions including those usually associated under that heading. 1. Cereals, grasses, fruit, food, fodder, textile and medicinal plants; those used for preparing drinkables; dyes, oils, timber, bark, resins, varnish, essences, sugar, tobacco, the animal kingdom furnishing food, minerals of all kinds. 2. Works of art, machinery, industrial productions of every description, the indigenous materials in a manufactured state, with any special productions of nature or of art peculiar to the country.

"To these might be added models of fruits, stuffed specimens of indigenous animals or birds, with preserved fish and insects, seeds of trees, shrubs and plants likely to grow in the air in Victoria or in conservatories or hothouses, and living plants possessing useful properties or distinguished by their beauty and elegance in Wardian cases, which would be greatly prized by us."

We need not urge on our agriculturists and and artizans the benefits which arise from these international shows. All who have ever taken part in them must know the advantage that accrue to the individuals and country so represented. We trust that a hearty response will be given, and a display made which will be a credit to Hawaii.

New South Wales, Financially.

The finances of our Southern Colonial neighbor seem to be in a most prosperous condition. A summary of the receipts and expenditures for 1874 appears in the Sydney papers received by mail, and we are told that when the Treasurer made his financial statement in October, 1873, he estimated the revenue for 1874 at £3,168,935. Instead of this large sum, the receipts have proved to be £3,514,314 (or $17,571,000) an increase over the estimates of nearly two millions of dollars. And this extraordinary revenue has taken place in the face of an abolition of duties on imports amounting to one million of dollars. The customs revenue is now collected on about fifty articles, and produced in 1874, £954,383.

The income from sales of land, amounted in 1874 to £1,426,166, which indicates a steady and large immigration from Europe and elsewhere.

In 1873 the postage on newspapers carried through the Colony was *wholly abolished*, and notwithstanding this important change, the postal receipts for 1874 have shown but a small falling off, say £5,000, which promises to be recovered before the end of 1875.

The total balance in the colonial treasury December 31, 1874 was £2,046,188, or about ten millions of dollars.

The imports of New South Wales for 1874, were £9,259,816, and the exports £8,668,131, or a total foreign commerce of nearly ninety millions of dollars. This is only about one quarter of the Australasian commerce.

The Struggle in France.

The news by telegraph from France is of the greatest importance and indicates the growth of that uneasy, and ultimately irresistibly restless feeling which has so often precipitated the country into war or revolution. Taken by itself the overwhelming majority against the establishment of a second or Upper House of Legislature might not be of much importance. But in France the Upper House is regarded as the representative of aristocratic privileges, and government by one House as the only consistent and logical mode of democratic self-government.

So sensitive are the Americans to the evils of a single House of Legislature that they not only have a Senate in the general Parliament of the United States, but an Upper House in every State without exception. Upper Houses do not however represent to an American, either exclusive privileges or an aristocratic principle. They are simply Houses composed in most cases of men elected by some exceptional suffrage different essentially from the universal vote of the people by which the Lower Houses are elected. They are also limited to persons of a certain age—generally not less than 30 years. These Houses form an admirable check on undue impetuosity in action or undue haste in legislation and not unfrequently are also a much-needed check on Governments whose task is rendered more easy when they have but one House to manipulate and corrupt.

To the Frenchman the Upper House is unfortunately a symbol of aristocratic privileges and an embodiment of the aristocratic principle. Its rejection, as reported by the latest telegrams and the resignation of the Ministry thereon, have therefore a peculiar significance. Possibly the Republicans were joined for interested purposes on this occasion by the numerous waiters on the several Royal and Imperial pretenders, whose interest it is to keep the nation in an unsettled state that they and their chiefs may come forward once more at the due time as the saviours of society. If so the Republicans have fallen readily into the trap and shown but little political wisdom. The example of the United States was before them. They could see there that the Upper House is quite consistent with Republican simplicity and with Republican political equality. They remember, however, the hatred of the nobility, which drove their fathers to such deplorable excesses and the feudal oppression which so largely went to justify them. They remember that, since the days of their early revolution, the Upper House has been to them a body of wretched intriguers, bent only on sacrificing the country and the people to their own order and to the Emperor or King whom they set up as a puppet. Be this as it may, the result of the last vote when 450 members out of a House of 670 decided to trust the fortunes of France once more to the uncontrolled action of a single House is a measure of deep import both to their own peace and the peace of Europe, and we shall await with interest the action that President MacMahon may take thereon.—*Auckland Herald.*

Post-office Savings Banks.

We would acknowledge the receipt, from Mr. William Matthews, of New Zealand, of a copy of the rules regulating the Post-office Savings Banks in that Colony. The rules are sixty-one in number, published in pamphlet form, and give all the details necessary for the successful working of this really valuable national institution. In a letter accompanying the pamphlet, Mr. M. (who has been for twelve years connected with the N. Z. Savings Bank and is therefore thoroughly qualified to speak,) says:—"I think that, with a few alterations, they would be found to work well in your kingdom. I need hardly offer any arguments in favor of your government establishing such an institution. But I so thoroughly know by experience the benefits accruing to both government and people that I cannot refrain from enumerating one or two. In the first place the revenue of the state would be considerably increased, and above all it would cause provident habits among the people. The Bank in New Zealand has largely exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The deposits greatly exceeding the withdrawals, at the same time the expenses or working it are small."

We earnestly recommend the government to take into consideration this, which would soon prove one of the strongest incentives to thrift and industry among our Hawaiian as well as foreign population, and consequently aid greatly to an increase of the nation. We may talk as much as we please about efforts to stay the rapid decrease; but until we earnestly set to work and initiate measures, which in other countries produce thrift, industry and all the benefits of prosperity, we shall not accomplish much. This measure is so simple that there can be no excuse for delay in inaugurating it.

Correspondence.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

HONOLULU, February 3d, 1875.

The Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette:

SIR:—The forcible letter of your correspondent "Fides Achates" in last week's "GAZETTE," will awaken an echo in many minds here as the expression of their own feelings with regard to the shameful ill-treatment practised in these islands towards that noble animal the horse. The friend of man, with instinct hardly inferior sometimes to man's intelligence, and a temper often more generous, in any country is considered deserving at least of protection from absolute cruelty; while here, where climate and habit make the horse perhaps as great a necessity to man as he anywhere is, carelessness, neglect and disgusting cruelty are his fate.

Starved, over-driven, overloaded, ridden when so young that no trainer would allow a pound's weight to interfere with the growing strength of the spine, raced to the end of his endurance and then left to stand with bridle tightly looped on to the saddle-peak until life must be an agony, the flesh worked off his bones and the skin off that, a victim to all that flies, sores, heavy bits, spurs and starvation can bring him, such is the horse of the Hawaiian Islands. Sir, while I speak of these things, I cannot but recall the indignation they awakened in my mind when years ago I came here from a country where horse-culture is carried to a high point; and I trust the letter of your correspondent will arouse similar recollections in others.

From an economic point of view, it would pay well for this system of horse-treatment to be altered. His late Majesty Kamehameha V., in addressing the Hawaiian Agricultural Society nearly twenty years since, said that one good horse, allowed to grow up before being broken in, fed well and supplied with plenty of water, and never raced until his legs cannot carry him, was worth ten of the miserable animals here called property.

But in the interests of humanity alone, is there not enough kindness towards animals in this community to originate some measure for improving the miserable condition of our horses? A very small subscription on the part of a fair number of persons would doubtless render possible some such practical result as a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and no one will have to expend much either in trouble or in cash.

I enclose my card, sir, and shall be very glad if any who sympathise with the idea of associating themselves in the way suggested or in any other manner for the same object will be so good as to leave their names in your office or in that of the *Advertiser*, by which means perhaps a meeting may be arranged.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WEST RIDING.

Temperance vs. Teetotalism.

MR. EDITOR:—In quoting from Dr. Holland's "Moths in the Candle," your correspondent last week omitted the closing paragraph, which may be called a summing up of the whole matter; and it strikes me that his conclusion must meet the candid approval of every thinking man, who has not already become so habituated to the use of stimulants that he is not willing to make the necessary effort of the will to secure his own safety. This is his view of the case:

"There is just one way of safety, and only one, and a young man who stands at the beginning of his career can choose whether he will walk in it or in the way of danger. There is a notion abroad among them that wine is good—that, when properly used, it has help in it—that in a certain way it is food, or a help in the digestion of food. We believe that no greater or more fatal hallucination ever possessed the world, and that none so great ever possessed it for so long a time." H.

An Inquirer Answered.

LINDSAY, ONTARIO, CANADA, Dec. 23d, 1874.

To the Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette:

DEAR SIR:—I take the liberty of addressing you with regard to business in your Islands. If you would be kind enough to give me the information I desire, I may at some future time be able to repay you for so doing. In the first place I wish to know if there are any parties engaged in wool growing and sheep raising on a large scale, and if so, how many sheep have they, and what they are worth per head, and what is wool worth per pound? Could I get plenty of pasturage for nothing, on any of the islands, and could I land sheep easily? Is there any trouble to sheep from any kind of wild animals? Has any one ever tried the business and do sheep do well? I suppose you, being an Editor, can find all this out in some way. If it seems like a great task to a newspaper man, I would say I always find they are the best men to get information from, and I hope to be successful this time.

Is the whaling fleet in operation again, or is it played out? How would a first-class Hotel or Billiard saloon pay, or a livery stable? Is there any one thing you could recommend as a *sure thing?* I can tell you I would be ready to start in the Spring for your little world. I have lived in Sacramento for some years, and I cannot stand this cold Canada weather with the thermometer about 15 degrees below zero every day. Besides times are pretty dull and money scarce. No chance for speculation of any kind. There has been what they term a fine fall, had large crops last year and plenty of snow now to bring it to market. Wheat is 80cts per bushel, peas 60cts per bushel, oats 30cts, beef $6.00 per cwt. pork $8.00 per cwt. sheep prime $3.00 per head, butter 26cts, eggs 22cts, cheese 16cts, &c., &c. They are agitating annexation to the United States at present, but some would be better suited with reciprocity. The question is liable to end in a political row. The reform party are now in power, but getting weak. I cannot give you any information of any importance; but when the election comes off I will send you some papers if you wish them. There might be something in the way of a little foreign news to clip for your paper. Hoping I have not exhausted your patience, I will conclude by signing

Yours very respectfully and obediently,
* * *

P. S.—I enclose 20cts U. S. Currency, the only thing in the way of return postage that can be sent.

REMARKS.—The above is a fair sample of the letters which we receive by every mail, which we answer, when the correspondents are civil enough to provide the cost of return postage. We can only refer briefly to the queries of our Canadian correspondent: Wool growing is an established business here, and graziers get from eight to twenty cents per pound for their wool, according to quality. No pasturage can be had "for nothing," and most of them pay pretty dearly for what they have. There are plenty of wild dogs, which are the only animals that trouble sheep. The whaling fleet is pretty much "played out." As for starting a first-class hotel, we can only refer to Mr. Allan Herbert, the proprietor of our only first-class hotel. He would probably reply that with a heavy outlay of a hundred thousand dollars, more or less, "a first-class hotel" may succeed, not otherwise.

Our correspondent asks if we can recommend anything as "a sure thing." Here we are stuck. Everything that we have seen taken up as "a sure thing," has had a leak in it somewhere. It is here, as it is everywhere else—a pushing, energetic man will force his way along and succeed, if he uses ordinary good judgment. Our correspondent is a farmer, we opine. Now, if he wishes to settle down, and by hard work earn a living, there is plenty of land and room on Hawaii for hundreds of immigrants, in growing coffee, or raising goats. But the mode of life here is so different from what it is in America or Europe, that many who come out are soon disgusted and leave, while others who persevere are pretty sure to earn a fair competency, and some become well off. We do not advise our correspondent to migrate unless he has some means, sufficient to buy or lease land, to provide for a retired country home, and live on a small income for two or three years at least. All such are *sure to succeed.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, Hawaiian Islands.—In the matter of the Estate of G. W. LILIKALANI, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased. In Probate. At Chambers, before D. Mettroyde. Order of notice of petition for approval of accounts.

On reading and filing the Petition of HANA LILIKALANI, Administratrix of the Estate of G. W. LILIKALANI, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, showing that certain claims against the said Estate, set forth in a Schedule annexed to said petition, were presented to the petitioner, duly authenticated with necessary vouchers, and by her approved, and praying that upon a day to be appointed the same may be examined and approved by the Court.

It is Ordered, That SATURDAY, the 27th DAY of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Justice, at his Chambers, in the Court House, at Waimea, 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 said claims should not be approved by the Court. And that this order be published in the English and Hawaiian languages, 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 Waimea, H. I., this 30th day of January, A. D. 1875. DUNCAN MCKINZIE,
320 3t Justice of the Circuit Court, 4th Judicial Circuit.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM JOHNSON, deceased. Before Mr. Justice Harris. Order appointing time of hearing of petition to approve accounts and discharge executor.

John D. Parks, one of the executors of the will of William Johnson, late of Kona, Hawaii, deceased, having filed in this Court his accounts as such executor and his petition for approval thereof and for his discharge and for the appointment of S. B. Dole as his successor, it is ordered that MONDAY, the 1st DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1875, be the time for hearing the same before me at my Chambers in the Court House in Honolulu, when all concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

It is further ordered that this order be published for three successive weeks prior to the time of said hearing in the "Hawaiian Gazette" newspaper published in and Honolulu. CHAS. C. HARRIS,
Attest: Justice of the Supreme Court.
JNO. E. BARNARD, Deputy Clerk Sup. Court.
Honolulu, February 8, 1875. 324 3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, In Probate—Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, ss.—In the matter of the Estate of JOHN MEEK, 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 the said JOHN MEEK, of Honolulu, deceased—having on the first day of February, A. D. 1875, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to HORACE G. CRABB and J. H. CONEY, having been filed by their Proctor.

It is hereby Ordered, That TUESDAY, the 23d DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Allelunai House, in Honolulu, aforesaid, 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* and *Kuokoa*, newspapers 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 to appear and contest the probate of said Will, at the time appointed.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., this 1st day of February, 1875.
C. C. HARRIS,
Attest: Justice of the Sup. Court.
JNO. E. BARNARD, Dep. Clerk. 325-3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—In Probate—Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, ss.—In the matter of the Estate of CHRISTIAN ECKART, 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 CHRISTIAN ECKART, deceased, having on the 24 day of February, A. D. 1875, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to MATILDA ECKART, having been filed by Matilda Eckart.

It is hereby Ordered, That TUESDAY, the 23d DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Allelunai Hale, in 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 Honolulu, to appear and contest the probate of said Will, at the time appointed.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., February 2, 1874.
CHAS. C. HARRIS, Justice Sup. Court.
Attest: JNO. E. BARNARD, Dep. Clerk. 325 3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In the Probate Court. In the Estate of MARIANO GOGO, of Honolulu, deceased, Intestate. Before Mr. Justice Harris. Order of Notice of Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the Petition of SILVESTER SALLAN, of Honolulu, alleging that MARIANO GOGO, of Honolulu, died Intestate on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1874, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to SILVESTER SALLA