BY AUTHORITY.

WHEREAS, the Board of Health are desirous of securing the cleanliness of the city, all persons, whether natives or foreigners, living in that part of the city between Fort street and Maunakea street, and between Beretania street and Queen street, on the Ewa side of the city, are hereby required to sweep the rubbish in front of their respective premises into piles, on the morning of Friday next, April 10th, 1875, and the prisoners will remove the same.

Honolulu, April 9, 1875. JOHN H. BROWN, Agent of the Board of Health

Pound Notice.—Public notice is hereby given that the Lot, containing six acres more or less, situated makai of the residence of F. Spencer, Esq., at Paulou, and on the north side of the Waikolua stream, and between the residences of Papa and Nika, is set apart as a Pound for the impounding of estrays, for the district of South Kohala, Island of Hawaii. W. L. MOREHOUSE, Minister of Interior.

Interior Department, April 5th, 1875.

Licenses Expiring in April, 1875.

RETAIL.

OAHU.....1—Ah Lima, Kukaki, Ewa.
1—B F Ehlers & Co., Fort St, Honolulu.
1—M McInerny, cor Fort & Merchant Sts, Hon.
1—C W Piffe, Waialua.
1—Chung Chong, Nuuanu St, Honolulu.
1—Wm Hall, Beretania St, Honolulu.
6—Jno Nott & Co., Kaahumanu St, Honolulu.
6—G McDougall, Fort St, Honolulu.
6—Aowan, Maunakea St, Honolulu.
6—Dillingham & Co., King St, Honolulu.
6—Thos A L Wills, King St, Honolulu.
10—L Asoy, cor King and Nuuanu Sts, Honolulu.
17—Gookim, Nuuanu St, Honolulu.
14—Ah Sen & Ah Ghee, Nuuanu St, Honolulu.
15—M Dickson, Fort St, Honolulu.
17—H Voirs, Smith's Lane, Honolulu.
15—Ah See, Fish Market, Honolulu.
24—M McInerny, Merchant St, Honolulu.
26—Mossman & Son, cor King & Nuuanu Sts, do.
30—Quong Ma, Ukiahiwa, Honolulu.
30—J Welk, Valley Road, Honolulu.
MOLOKAI.8—Jno McCoigan, Kamalou.
MAUI.....9—A W Needham.
11—Aio, Makaalae, Hana.
20—Peter Genett, Makawao.
HAWAII.3—Jno Grace, Waipio, Hamakua.
13—Kioona, Waiohinu, Kau.
17—Chas Notley, Waimea.
22—Apana & Co., Waimea.

Wholesale.

—H Hackfeld & Co., Queen St, Honolulu.

Victualing.

4—Lam Lai, Canton Hotel, Honolulu.
23—Ah Tai, Nuuanu St, Honolulu.
24—Leong Nam, Ukiahiwa, Honolulu.

Horse.

4—Kainapau, No. 7, Honolulu.

Auction.

13—E P Adams, Queen St, Honolulu.

Lapaau.

11—Mahoe (c) Manoa, Kona, Oahu.

Public Show.

23—Edward Williams, Buffum's Hall, Oahu.

Supreme Court.

IN PROBATE.

April 2d—In re the Guardianship of Hannah, a Minor—Petition of S. B. Dole for settlement of his accounts as guardian, and discharge. The Court examined the accounts and vouchers produced, approved the same, ordered the guardian discharged and bond cancelled.

Re the proof of Will of Johann Franz Drewes, deceased—Petition of J. C. Glade, Acting Imperial German Consul, for proof of will. The Court, after hearing the testimony, admitted the will to probate. Letters testamentary to issue to J. C. Glade without bonds. Inventory to be filed in 30 days. Notice to creditors to be advertised for four weeks.

April 3d—Re the proof of Will of Alex. Drysdale Dow, deceased—Petition of Daniel Smith for probate of will. The Court, after hearing the evidence, admitted the will to probate and ordered that letters testamentary be issued to Daniel Smith, of Honolulu, and Alexander Drysdale, of Edinborough, Scotland, the executors named in the will, without bonds. Inventory to be filed in 30 days of the property in Honolulu, and notice to creditors to be advertized for four weeks.

In the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Metcalf, deceased, Testate—Petition of Frank Metcalf, administrator de bonis non with will annexed of said estate, praying for confirmation of the sale of the real estate, which was ordered by the Court to be sold at Public Auction on the 27th March last. Affidavits of the publication of notice of the sale and of C. S. Bartow the auctioneer, together with his account sales, were filed; the same having been approved, the Court made the usual order of confirmation, directing said administrator to deliver to the purchasers thereof the necessary Conveyances to convey all the right, title, and interest of said Theophilus Metcalf, deceased, in and to the said real estate.

Late Foreign News.

By the Steamer Macgregor, we received S. F. files to March 30, the date of her departure. The most important news is that referring to the passage of the Hawaiian treaty, the details of the debate on which are given on our fourth page.

The Senate adjourned on the 24th of March, the president having communicated that he had no further business to lay before them.

Senator Johnson has taken a strong stand against the administration. The telegraph reports: The galleries of the Senate were crowded long before the hour of meeting to hear the speech of Andy Johnson. He was very decided in his remarks against the course of the President in the Louisiana affair. His speech was about two hours long.

A bill for the sum of $41,925 has been presented to the Brooklyn Board of Supervisors for dinners furnished jurymen in the Tilton-Beecher case.

A letter from Commander Lull, in charge of the United States Inter-Oceanic Canal surveying party on the Isthmus of Panama, has been received at the Navy Department. He speaks favorably of the prospect that now opens.

The steamship lines—Malloy's and Baker's—plying between New York and New Orleans, have discontinued their trips in consequence of the great depression in trade.

WASHINGTON PERSONALS.—Mrs. Ben Holliday has bought the Philip House for $55,000 and paid $10,000 for an adjoining lot. Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris have returned from a visit to Chicago. General Frank Blair is sinking, without hope of recovery, but his father is yet hale and hearty for a man of his age. Elisha H. Allen, the Hawaiian Minister, is working hard to secure the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands. Senator Andrew Johnson is the most popular man here, and B. F. Butler, Esq., is busily practising his profession.—*Cor. of Bul. Nch.* 16.

European.

John Mitchell, after having been twice elected to parliament, died on the 21st of March. It is estimated that over ten thousand persons attended his funeral at Newry, Ireland.

A dispatch from Washington shows that the late John Mitchell, who was recently elected to Parliament, was really a citizen of the United States.

General Sir Charles Yorke has been appointed Constable of the Tower of London, vice Field Marshal Gomm, deceased. Henry Cole has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

The German Government proposes an amendment to the law against Jesuits so as to make it apply to all other religious orders.

Castellar has resigned his Professorship in the University on account of the Government interfering with the text books, and going back to those of the days of Isabella.

DUBLIN, March 22d.—A conflict occurred here today between Bishop Moran, and Father O'Keefe's parties, during which much violence was used and O'Keefe's chapel was completely wrecked.

PARIS, March 24th.—Minister Buffet, to-day, in an address to the staff officials of the Department of Interior, dwelt emphatically on the fact that the present ministry is essentially Conservative.

LONDON, March 18th.—The attendance and enthusiasm at the revival meetings of Moody and Sankey continues. Last night thousands of persons were turned away from the doors. The newspaper and other criticisms of the mission are generally hostile.

Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists, preached last Sunday morning, afternoon and evening at Agricultural Hall. At the three meetings the audience numbered respectively 16,000 and 19,000.

At the Moody and Sankey meeting in London Monday, Dean Stanley and sixty Anglican clergymen occupied seats on the platform. The proceedings were opened by Rev. Wm. Conway, Canon of Westminster.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

FROM this date the subscription price of the GAZETTE is reduced to FIVE DOLLARS a year. This is the first benefit which the public derive from the new Treaty. If we can get printing paper *duty free* from America under the treaty, we are willing that our subscribers shall share the benefit of the reduced cost. This concession will apply to both foreign and domestic subscribers. We make the change now, a little in advance of the treaty going into effect, in order that our subscribers and the public generally may see that the press, which has firmly advocated the reciprocity measure, is the first to confer on the public the benefit which has been expected from it.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin*, under the caption of "Royalty and Business," pays a merited compliment to King Kalakaua, in the following extract: "If the Hawaiian King never does another thing, his one enterprise of securing a reciprocity treaty with this country will distinguish him from all his predecessors. He was no sooner fairly settled in his place than he began to work for the treaty. He went about the business in a sensible sort of way, corresponding with intelligent business, men collecting data, and putting his facts into documents in a way to have the best effect. Then he had the good sense to talk the matter up. Instead of retiring out of sight, he chose to leave his own country and to present his case in person. It was a good stroke of policy to make known the intention some time in advance. There was a Federal ship placed at his disposal, and he came with just that degree of circumstance and publicity which would best promote his ultimate purpose. His visit had a national character. He went on change, talked with merchants and men of political influence. In short he so managed that wherever he went he melted down all antagonisms. Here was a King, and something more. For, aside from this he was a clever business man who knew exactly what he wanted and pushed for that by the only method in which it was possible to gain his point."

IT has been stated that the Hawaiian Treaty "will doubtless go into effect within the next thirty days." This is not so. One clause of it stipulates that it shall not go into operation until Congress has passed an act making the revenue laws conform to the treaty. This provision was inserted as a concession to Congress, which some years ago claimed that the Senate had no power, in a treaty with a foreign nation, to appropriate moneys or to alter the revenue laws without its consent—in other words, that the Senate alone cannot enact or repeal revenue laws. The Senate possesses two distinct functions—executive and legislative. The former, united with that of the President, constitutes the treaty-making power: The latter, united with that of the representatives, constitutes the legislative power. The treaty, as it now stands, is a law of the land, made and confirmed by the constitutional treaty-making power, (the President and Senate,) and the faith of the American Government and people has been solemnly pledged to Hawaii by the President and Senate. There can be no doubt that Congress will, when it assembles in December next, pass the necessary act, for no instance has ever been known where it has failed to sustain the treaty-making power. The treaty will take effect after the law has been passed, and proclamation thereof made. This cannot be before January 1, 1876. Of course no Hawaiian products can be admitted free into American ports, until this is done; nor can American products be admitted here free till then.

When we last week referred to the rejection by President M'Mahon, of the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier as one of his Cabinet Ministers, we did not imagine that his triumph would come so soon. He was rejected by the President, because *too Republican* in his politics. But the National Assembly did not think so, for they have chosen him to be their president by the most extraordinary vote of 598 out of 700! He takes the place of Buffet, as presiding officer, and of course becomes, next to Macmahon, the most influential man in France. He is evidently destined to become the leader of the coalition which has taken place between the Republicans and Monarchists. If he be the man that we take him to be, a conciliatory and conservative Republican, able to fill any position he may occupy, it speaks well for the future of France that he has been brought forward, with so much unanimity, into the front.

AT a late meeting of the San Francisco Microscopical Society, a letter was read from Mr. Joseph Beck of London, which may interest the Members of our Honolulu Society. He says: "It is for those enthusiastic and ardent workers with our favorite instrument, living in new countries and surrounded with objects inviting their examination, that we expect fresh contributions to our stock of knowledge. In microscopical apparatus there is but little new. We have increased the angle of our Achromatic Condenser to suit the purposes of those who are still studying the ultimate structure of the diatomaceæ, and under the direction and with the assistance of Mr. Sorby, are introducing various novelties in connection with the spectroscope, which is still claiming much attention. The intricate nature of some of these investigations, and the uncertainties attending some of them, have led some even to doubt the value of results obtained; but each new fact is a step in advance, and I cannot but believe that in due time the appearance presented under this instrument will be of great value to science. We have yet much to learn, and I think that one branch that may be of use will be the ascertaining of the time required for the absorption by vegetables of certain substances, thus aiding both the farmer and the fruit-grower in the cultivation of their crops. Some of the most interesting lectures we have had over here, have been on the instincts and query reasoning faculties of insects, by Sir J. Lubbock, and on the great discoveries of submarine matters, resulting from the expedition of the Challenger."

General Butler in a late letter says the Civil Rights bill does not give the negroes any privileges or social rights more than they have at common law in barber shops, saloons, etc., but was intended to apply to public conveyances, licensed amusements, etc.

Popular Demonstration!

A Welcome to Commissioner Carter—His Majesty receives the Citizens at the Government House.

On Thursday evening last,—the day on which the mail steamer arrived—there was an impromptu demonstration consisting of a torchlight procession to welcome home Hon. H. A. P. Carter, the Hawaiian Treaty Commissioner to Washington, who brought the news of the passage of the treaty in the Senate, by an almost unanimous vote of 51 to 12, as well as the treaty itself.

It was proposed to visit His Majesty first and congratulate him on the successful issue of the measure. But on learning of the plan, the King gave orders that the procession should first visit the residence of Mr. Carter in Nuuanu Valley, after which he would be happy to meet the citizens, adding that he "considered that the first honors were due to Mr. Carter."

The procession formed on Union Square about 8 P. M., near the Engine House of No. 2, and headed by Berger's brass band of twenty-four instruments, moved through Beretania and Nuuanu streets, to Mr. Carter's residence, bearing several hundred torches and a few banners hastily got ready for the occasion. Arriving in front of his dwelling, the band played a national air, after which Mr. S. B. Dole, on behalf of the citizens, addressed the Commissioner, both standing on the verandah:

MR. CARTER: In the name of the citizens of Honolulu, and indeed of all these Islands, we welcome you home again. We appreciate the sacrifice of personal interest and comfort which you made in accepting the difficult post of Commissioner to Washington. You have fulfilled our highest expectations. The success that has crowned the labors of yourself and your associate, shows that His Majesty's selection of Ambassadors was wise and most appropriate. We have come to congratulate you upon your success and to thank you heartily for your faithful and patriotic efforts in a measure which is full of hope and promise to this nation. You have accomplished the first great step, and with you, we look confidently for final success, and for the prosperity which as the natural result will come to all classes, and every man, woman and child in the country. Will you, Mr. Carter, accept this demonstration as a faint token of the feeling of the whole people toward you on this occasion. Hoping that you may long live to witness and to enjoy the blessings and national strength which this treaty promises to the country, we again welcome you home to Hawaii Nei, the land of your birth, and assure you that these your public services will never be forgotten by your fellow-citizens.

Mr. Carter replied in the following words, which were interpreted to the natives by His Honor Justice Judd:

I thank you Mr. Dole, and all of you my kind friends, for your cordial welcome to me on my return from this service.

The policy of making a closer commercial connection with our near neighbors the United States, has been a Hawaiian idea for nearly twenty years, and I am aware that this demonstration is in great part owing to patriotic pleasure at the success of a great national policy. I accept your congratulations as not only for myself but for the Chancellor of the Kingdom, with whom I was associated, whose strong faith in the success of such a mission had much to do with this attempt to make a successful negotiation; also for those whose former efforts did much to pave the way to success.

You all know how much was due to the very favorable impression made in the United States by His Majesty the King, whose good fortune it has been to succeed in inaugurating the policy which his predecessors have favored, from the days of Kamehameha III. Very much, also, was due to the kindly feeling of the President, Cabinet officers, and Senators of the United States, who were most generously disposed towards our little nation; and their action was the endorsement by American statesmanship of the policy persistently pursued by the philanthropists of America towards this nation for more than half a century.

All of those influences combined to secure the success of our mission, and I trust the operation of the Treaty will prove beneficial to both countries, and believe that it secures the progress and prosperity of Hawaii Nei.

As I am told it is now your purpose to proceed to pay your respects to our King, I beg you to allow me to join you in this most deserved mark of respect to the Sovereign, who has done so much towards accomplishing the object which we have all desired.

Mr. Carter's remarks were frequently interrupted with cheering and the discharge of fire crackers.

The verandah was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, among whom we noticed His Excellency the American Minister and the venerable Mrs. Thurston, the only survivor of the pioneer band of missionaries who landed on Hawaii fifty-five years ago last month.

The procession then formed again, and moved down Nuuanu Avenue, the numerous torches turning night into day. The streets were lined with spectators, and some of the dwellings were illuminated, among them Dr. Hoffmann's, Mr. Afong's, Daniel Foster's, Peter C. Jones', Mr. Brewer's, Mr. Nott's and others. The Chinese merchants and citizens had turned out quite strong, providing torches of their own, and in addition brought a cart-load of fire-crackers and bombs, which were discharged as the procession moved through the streets. At times, when whole boxes were fired, the noise was deafening.

Arriving at the Government House, the citizens formed in front of the entrance, where were assembled His Majesty, his Ministers and other government officers, and many spectators. When His Majesty advanced to the platform erected for him, Mr. H. M. Whitney addressed him in behalf of the citizens, in the following words:

SIR:—The citizens of Honolulu have taken this mode of showing their appreciation of your efforts to secure for Hawaii the benefits of a Reciprocity Treaty with America. The gratifying news has this day been received that the American Senate has, by an almost unanimous vote, approved the treaty. To you, Sire, more than to any other person, is due the honor of its success. Your recent visit to the United States created a new *aloha* and sympathy for your people and country, which has culminated in securing for us the treaty. So long as it shall remain the law of the land, Hawaii's independence will be assured; which we hope may be for all time. Sire, we congratulate you that this result, which has been coveted by each of your predecessors, has been reserved for you. We congratulate your government and the people of Hawaii nei, for the welcome news this day received.

His Majesty replied in English quite briefly as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—It is with great pleasure that I congratulate you upon the passage by the Senate of the United States, of the Treaty of Reciprocity negotiated between our good friend the United States Government and Hawaii nei; and I trust that after its ratification by me and the passage in the Congress of the United States of the necessary law to carry it into effect, it may redound to the great prosperity of our country. (Cheers.)

In Hawaiian he spoke at considerable length, explaining the details of the treaty and how it would prove a benefit to all the people, who chose to be industrious. This, he added, is one of the great measures desired to restore life to Hawaii and to perpetuate our race.

His Excellency Wm. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs, having been loudly called for, said:

It is now twenty years since this country first commenced its efforts to obtain a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States of America. To-day you have received the news that the Senate has passed, by a handsome majority, the Treaty which His Majesty and His Envoys have made such efforts to secure.

This question of reciprocity trade with our continental neighbors is no new subject. I need not tell you anything about the advantages which must result from it to every one of us. You know them as well as I do. I have lived in this country and been identified with its industrial progress twenty-five years, and I may safely say, that no event that has occurred in that time has been so full of promise to the true interests of this country as the passage of this treaty by the United States Senate.

I may add one fact more—so long as this treaty with the United States exists, the independence of this Kingdom is secured. (loud cheers.)

His Excellency the American Minister was also loudly called for, but declined to make a speech, though he said he must congratulate the citizens on the receipt of the news of the ratification of the treaty. Three cheers were then given for the treaty, when the procession returned to Union Square, and quietly dispersed.

[From the Phil. North American.]

The Hawaiian Treaty.

The Senate has done a very sensible thing in ratifying the Reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, and it is a little remarkable that after so much talk in opposition there should have been only twelve votes against the treaty. The truth seems to be that there exists an indisposition to approve of any act of the present national executive that is likely to be a distinctive and conspicuously successful measure of national progress. It was this that defeated the San Domingo treaty, that prevented the acquisition of the Navigator Islands, and it is this that prompts an immediate assault upon every action of the Treasury Department, no matter what it may be. But in the matter of the Hawaiian treaty, this senseless and general opposition seems to have overshot the mark and defeated itself. For there on the one hand was Senator Morrill, of Vermont, opposing the treaty on protectionist grounds, and on the other hand free-traders opposing it because "we do not want the islands." But the course of the debate exposed the utter hollowness of the opposition to such an extent that a number of votes were gained for the treaty as it advanced; that is, the more the opposition talked the weaker they grew.

The truth is that the statemanship which is in opposition to all further territorial aggrandizement and insensible to the importance of commercial power all over the world is about "played out." The halo thrown around this order of public men by the opposition of Henry Clay to the annexation of Texas and of Daniel Webster to all further territorial acquisitions has done a world of mischief in our national politics. Sumner had to contend against it when he advocated the purchase of Alaska, and he succumbed to it entirely when he opposed the annexation of San Domingo. But in the present instance no annexation was proposed by the treaty, though it is well known that if there were any show for the ratification of a treaty of annexation we could get the islands at any time, as the American influence is largely predominant there. With a keen scent for positive and progressive measures, the regular and determined opposition promptly begun to array itself against the reciprocity treaty.

The same class of expert fault-finders who can discover no permanent civilization or progress in New Mexico, who think Colorado of no account, and who seem to look for exact copies of New England in every new territory, have drawn discouraging pictures of Hawaii. It is true that the islands have been civilized and christianized entirely by Americans; that their religious devotion is sincere and that the people are orderly, easily governed and progressive. It is true that American capital has established commerce at Honolulu and agriculture on a considerable scale in all the islands. But the decrease of the native stock is kept ever in the foreground, though if the American population goes on increasing there we really cannot see that the decrease of the native stock is an argument that we should cease to take an interest in the islands. On the contrary it is apparent that if the whole population were American the islands would at once become ten times as important as they now are, and that Honolulu would become a leading commercial city in the Pacific trade.

[From the S. F. Commercial Herald.]

Reciprocity.

From all that we can gather out of the Senatorial debates on the question of Reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, it seems that the impelling cause for a favorable determination was the probability that if the United States did not confirm it the opportunity would have been offered to Great Britain, in which case our Pacific Ocean commerce would, in the event of war with England, be entirely at the mercy of that power. Among those who figured prominently in this view of the subject were General Schofield, of the army, commanding the Department of the Pacific, and Admiral Porter, of the navy. These gentlemen hold that with a line drawn from British Columbia to Australasia and the Hawaiian Islands in its possession, England would have almost absolute control of the Pacific Coast, whereas if they were held by us, either through treaty or otherwise, such a result could not be possible, because they could not then be used as a coaling station for heavy British ships of war. This national consideration appears to be the one which carried the most weight, as those referring solely to trade and commerce were treated as mere appendices. By this treaty the Hawaiian Government binds itself not to cede or lease any bay or harbor, or any portion of its territory to a foreign power other than the United States. Some Senators appear to regard the confirmation of the treaty as a sort of entering wedge for a permanent tenure of the Islands. However that may be, it is gratifying to know that the subject has been disposed of finally. The uncertainties connected with it have been a source of irritation for some years, but now that it is settled, everybody will know exactly how to base his business transactions with the Islands. As there seem to be some grave misgivings in reference to the conditions imposed by the treaty, we have no possible doubt of its being already a fixed fact, and will go into operation at the period named in the instrument. The House of Representatives has nothing whatever to do with the matter. It has already been signed by the high contracting powers and is perfected; neither is it subject to any tariff amendments, because it is in itself an exception in tariff charges on all Island products to be admitted duty free under its stipulations, and, moreover, it is a contract between two sovereign powers, and not a mere domestic arrangement to procure revenues.

FRENCH AND THE CENTENNIAL.—PARIS, March 20th.—In consequence of a recent appeal made by Minister Washburne to the Deputies and principal merchants of Paris, a committee of Patrons has been formed to make arrangements for the participation of France in the Philadelphia Exhibition. The Marquis de Lafayette has been chosen President; MM. Dietz, Monrieu and Valewskie, Vice-Presidents, and Deputy Flotard, Secretary. Of the Committee sixteen are Deputies, including MM. Lahanlage, Fewsy, Maxrischard, Arbel, Julien, Johnston, Joubert and Pascal Duprat. The committee is considered an exceedingly influential one.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

Passage of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty!

All Raw Sugars Free—Rice to be Free!

On Thursday morning last, the Mail Steamer Macgregor, Captain Grainger, appeared off Diamond Head, gaily decked with flags, and the international code signal, announcing the treaty passed. On entering the harbor the welcome news soon spread that the Senate had ratified it by a large majority of 51 to 12, or about four-fifths of the Senators present. As the mail ship passed the U. S. war steamer Pensacola, the vessels exchanged salutes, and the band of the latter played a national air.

The details of the discussion will be found on our fourth page, which were published in extras on the day of arrival. Further details are given in our columns to-day. It is understood that all grades of raw Hawaiian sugars and rice, with the articles before published, are to be admitted free in all American ports; while a large list of American products, specified in the treaty, are to be admitted here free.

The text of the treaty cannot be published, until the ratifications are finally exchanged, and Congress has provided for its operation. This is owing to a rule or custom of the American government that no document laid before the Senate in its executive capacity, can be published until after final action has been taken on it. The only material amendment made by the Senate was, that during the continuance of the treaty, the Hawaiian government may not cede, sell or lease any portion of its territory to any foreign power. This was evidently done in case an attempt should be made by another power to acquire an advantage or foothold here; though it is well known here that the Hawaiian people are strongly opposed to ceding away any part of their territory. This clause will only render the treaty more popular with them than it has been, and is, moreover, an additional guaranty of the independence of the group, to secure which has really been the impelling object of the American Senate in ratifying the treaty. There is nothing in the treaty giving privileges to American citizens or ships over those of other nations. The reciprocity clauses apply exclusively to goods and merchandise named in it.

Hawaii has obtained this special favor, not because the reciprocity between the two countries will be equal, but because the American people feel a great interest in maintaining our national independence, and they are willing to make a sacrifice, in a financial point, for this purpose. For this Hawaii owes a debt of gratitude to America. To all the Senators who voted for the treaty, but more especially to Senators Kelly and Mitchell, of Oregon, Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, Hamlin of Maine, Sargent of California, and Jones of Nevada, as well as to the President and his Cabinet, the Hawaiian people will ever feel grateful. The American press has also shown the warmest friendship for us in this effort to form a closer commercial union.

The visit of King Kalakaua, no doubt, aided much in securing this boon for us, as his manly and modest bearing won for him and for us an unmistakable friendship. The *Alta* says very truthfully: "It is more than probable that the recent visit of the Hawaiian King to and through a good portion of our country materially aided the passage of the treaty. He came, although a King, democratically, and as far as possible, without any of the ponderous formalities which monarchs are so fond of wrapping themselves up in. He proved himself an agreeable, intelligent, well-behaved gentleman, and in those characteristics we see more of the qualities which honor the name and state of King than can all the form and ceremony of Courts, even that most pretentious one of China." The same paper adds: "The Hawaiian Treaty has passed the ordeal of the Senate, the telegraph says by a vote of fifty-one to twelve, a very decided majority. We think that besides any prospective pecuniary and business advantage which the Senate and the country saw in this treaty, there was a strong feeling of sympathy for a weak people and Government who appealed to a great nation for a favor. It may be that some see in this an eventual acquisition of the Islands. It may be so; but we think that idea had but little to do with negotiating the treaty."

There is nothing in this treaty which any European power can take exception to. The principle of reciprocity by treaties has been recognized by England and France, and both these Governments will probably fully endorse it in this case. The chief benefit which Hawaii will derive under the treaty will be the impetus which it will give to industry among all classes, natives as well as foreigners. It will be Hawaii's great opportunity—a measure that will attract immigrants from every quarter of the globe, and speed her and her people on the ocean of prosperity; while America will secure an increased trade in lumber, flour and manufactures, the demand for which will constantly expand as our products and industries increase. In this way the advantages will be mutual, though they may not be equal in value.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN THEATRE

Saturday, April 17th, 1875.

THE PENSACOLA

Amateur Minstrel Troupe!

ANNOUNCE

Their Introductory Performance before the Public of Honolulu.

AN IMMENSE BILL WILL BE PRODUCED INCLUDING

COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL SINGING, NEGRO SKETCHES, DUTCH IMPERSONATIONS, IRISH COMICALITIES, CLOG AND JIG DANCING,

With Mr. Joseph Murphy's Great Sketch entitled

The Chinese Intelligence Office!

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

And Suite are expected to be present on this occasion

N. B.—The Pensacola full Brass Band will be in attendance and discourse some of their choice selections.

Tickets for reserved seats can be secured at the Hawaiian Hotel, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. For further particular see small bills.

Dry Corn,

FOR CHICKEN FEED—For sale by 532-tf A. SUNTER.

Eastern Codfish.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE—For Sale by 532 BOLLES & CO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEMBERS OF ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER No. 1 are requested to take notice that the regular monthly meeting of that body will be held on Thursday (to-morrow) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The Ultima Thule Lodge, No 1, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, will celebrate the 8th Anniversary of their organization on Saturday evening next, the 17th inst., at 7-30 o'clock, at their rooms on King Street. The public are cordially invited.

A CARD.—LUCY G. THURSTON'S heart has been very tenderly touched and sustained by the sympathizing acts of friends. When the new-made widow had accomplished her mission abroad, an angel of mercy named Help, moved among us in familiar communion. Then he took his flight to another country and lighted down by an oft-frequented cottage in a forest-skirted town in North Carolina. He entered with this address saying, "Mary, aloha. I came from your native Islands, bearing messages of love. It was not a vain thing that you was drifted away to this far off abode, to drink alone from the full cup of sorrow. Trials sanctified become a good. Now go, return to your mother's home, and let the remnants of three generations become united to give attractions to the path way of the lone pilgrim, pressing through life and death to the beautiful."

Nuuanu Valley, April 13th, 1875.

To Loan!

$15,000 ON GOOD SECURITY, IN amounts to suit. Inquire of H. A. WIDEMANN, or A. JAEGER. 535 2t

NOTICE.

NEITHER THE MASTER NOR THE UNdersigned Consignees of the British Bark CARN TUAL will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Crew of said vessel.

535-3t. THEO. H. DAVIES.

Estrays.

THE FOLLOWING ESTRAYS ARE IMpounded at the Kohoiolua Government Pound, Honolulu: 1 bay horse, white blind foot and forehead, swelling on the back, and has a protuberance on the belly; a spotted (white and red) cow, with a calf, the cow branded on the right PR, left JS and h. These animals will be sold at public auction on **Saturday, April 17**, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, if not released before that date.

B. H. KAHANANUI, Pound Master.

April 12th, 1875. 535 1t

NEW GROCERIES!

NEW GROCERIES!

Just Received,

PER STEAMER MACGREGOR,

CASKS SUGAR CURED HAMS,
Cases Smoked Beef,
Cases Streaky Bacon

Cases California Cream Cheese!

Cases Pine Apple Cheese.

Cases Eastern Codfish,
Cases Lima Beans,
Cases Green Corn,
Cases Succotash,

Cutting & Co's Assorted Fruits,

Asst. Crackers in tins. Cala. Cracker Comp'y.

Cases and qr. boxes Saloon Bread,
Cases California Oatmeal, 10lb bags,
Cases California Cracked Wheat, 10lb bags,
Cases California Wheat Meal,

Cala. Golden Gate Flour, qr. sks

Oregon Oats, Oregon Bran, Oregon Wheat,

BAGS HEW CALIFORNIA POTATOES!

Cases California Onions,
Cases California Turnips,

Cases Oregon Fresh Salmon, 1 and 2 lb. tins.
Cases P. & M. Yeast Powder.

For Sale Low at

H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.

535 3t

FOR SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED

Ex 'Deutschland!'

TONS BEST SMITHS' COAL,
Tons Best Glasgow Splint Steam Coal,
Bar Iron, in assorted sizes.

LIME JUICE CORDIALS!

In 1 doz. cases of the celebrated manufacture of JOHN GILLON & Co., Glasgow.

ALSO A FEW OF

Smith & Wellstood's

CELEBRATED STOVES and RANGES,

Highly recommended by those who have tried them, still on hand, and will be disposed of at LOW Rates, to suit the times.

—ALSO—

The Following Machinery,

One Sugar Mill, Complete

THREE

WESTON'S CENTRIFUGAL MACHINES.

FIVE

STEAM CLARIFIERS, 400 and 500 Galls.

DRY GOODS!

Of Various Descriptions,

Per Bark D. C. MURRAY.

LIQUORS.

Cases Heidsieck's Champagne,
Cases Assorted Brands Champagne,
Cases Hennessy's 1, 2 and 3 Star Brandy,
Cases Assorted Brands Brandy,
Cases Best Claret,
Cases Best Scotch Whiskey,
Cases Best Holland Gin,
Baskets Best Holland Gin, stone jugs,
Cases Best Old Tom Gin, Cases Assorted Clarets.

BEST AMERICAN WHISKIES!

Occidental, Hermitage and O.F.C.

DEMIJOHNS ALCOHOL,

Cases Best Pale Sherry, Cases Best Old Port,
Quarter Casks Hennessy's Pale Brandy,
Quarter Casks Pale Sherry,
Quarter Casks Irish Whiskey,
Quarter Casks Jamaica Rum.

McEwan's India Pale Ale,

Pints and Quarts.

Blood, Wolfe & Co's India Pale Ale, pts and qts.
Bass & Co's India Pale Ale, pints and quarts,
Orange Bitters.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED PER KA MOI!

M'EWAN'S XXX STOUT, in stone jugs, QUARTS AND PINTS.

PORT WINE, in 3 doz. cases; SHERRY Wine in 3 doz. cases, of superior quality.

534 F. T. LENEHAN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN Islands.—In Probate. Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, ss. In the matter of the Estate of JAMES L. LEWIN, 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 James L. Lewin, deceased, having on the 19th day of April A.D. 1875, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration with will annexed to Alexander J. Cartwright, having been filed by Mrs. Clothilde Lewin,

It is hereby ordered, that Friday, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Aliiolani House 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.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 19th day of April, A. D. 1875. A. FRANCIS JUDD, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attest: JNO. E. BANNARD, Dep. Clerk Sup. Court. 535-3t

SUPREME COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of the Bankruptcy of THOMAS H. HARRISON, a Voluntary Bankrupt. Before Mr. Justice Judd, at Chambers.

Whereas, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, Thomas H. Harrison filed his petition that he might be adjudged Bankrupt; and whereas, upon reading and filing said petition an order was duly made calling upon all persons to appear before me, the undersigned, on the 26th day of said month of March, to show cause, if any they had, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and that said Thomas H. Harrison be adjudged a bankrupt; and whereas, on the said 26th day of March, the same being a public holiday, the hearing was continued over until Monday the 29th day of said month of March; and whereas, on the said 29th day of March, A. D. 1875, proof having been made to the satisfaction of the Court that due notice of said hearing had been published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE a newspaper published in the city of Honolulu, and no person having made any objection to the prayer of said petition being granted,

Now THEREFORE it is ordered by the Court that the said Thomas H. Harrison be, and he is hereby adjudged a bankrupt; and it is further ordered that notice of such bankruptcy be given in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE for three consecutive weeks calling upon all creditors of the said Thomas H. Harrison to appear before me, the undersigned, at the Court House in the city of Honolulu, at my chambers, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of APRIL, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., to prove their claims in accordance with the provisions of Section 867 of the Civil Code.

A. FRANCIS JUDD, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attest: JNO. E. BANNARD, Deputy Clerk.

Dated at Honolulu this 29th day of March, A. D. 1875. 533-3t

IN CHAMBERS, CIRCUIT JUDGE, 3d JUDICIAL District, Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. Estate of O. J. HARRIS, of Lahaina, Maui, deceased.

Proper application having been made and filed with this Court by THOS. W. Everett, of Lahaina, for the appointment of administrator on the Estate of O. J. Harris of Lahaina, Maui, H. I., deceased: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that TUESDAY, the 18th DAY OF MAY, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in Lahaina, is the day and place set for hearing said application and any objections that may be offered thereto.

ASH. FORNANDER, Cir. Judge, 3d Judicial District, H. I.

Lahaina, April 6th, 1875. 535 3t

Assignees' Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons indebted to the Estate of Ammi, a bankrupt, lately doing business under the firm of Ammi, to make immediate payment to Apana, who is authorized to receipt all bills. J. C. GLADE, M. LOUDSON, Assignees.

Honolulu, April 10, 1875. (535 4t)

Notice to Creditors.

IN the matter of the Estate of JOHANN FRANZ DREWES, late of Honolulu, deceased.

Probate of the last will and testament of the said Johann Franz Drewes having been granted in the Supreme Court on the 2nd of April, 1875, and letters testamentary issued to the undersigned Executor, in pursuance of order of Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims to the undersigned within six months from date, or they will be