BY AUTHORITY.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the Hon. R. A. P. Carter to be Knight Commander of the Order of Kamehameha I.

JNO. O. DOMINIS,
Secretary.

May 1st, 1875.

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 Punchbowl 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, June 4th, 1875, and the prisoners will remove the same on Saturday, June 5th.

JOHN H. BROWN,
Agent of the Board of Health.

Honolulu, June 2d, 1875

NOTICE is hereby given that during the absence of Monsieur Theo. Ballee from Honolulu, Monsieur Charles Perret will act as Commissioner and Consul for France, and all persons are required to take notice of this fact, and respect his authority in that behalf.

W. L. GREEN,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Department of Foreign Affairs,
Honolulu, May 22d, 1875.

School Notice.

The regular annual examination of the Government Schools of the district of Kona, (Honolulu) Island of Oahu, will be held during the ensuing month of June as follows:

Tuesday, June 8th, at Punahoa Girl's School.
Wednesday, June 9th, at Royal School.
Thursday, June 10th, at Fort Street School.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Tuesday, June 22nd, at Kamoiliili Church, 6 schools.
Wednesday, June 23rd, at Kawaiahao Church, 4 schools.
Thursday, June 24th, at Kawaiahao Church, 5 schools.
Friday, June 25th, at Kawaiahao Church, 4 schools.

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

The public is invited to attend.

All of the above schools will continue in vacation, from the dates named, till Monday, August 2d, 1875, from which date a new term will begin.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH, Sec'y.

Alihani Hale, May 24th, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with Section 24, of Chapter 41, of the Penal Code, entitled "Suppression of Drunkenness, Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Drinks"—that the limits or boundaries within which persons obtaining licenses to retail spirituous liquors may carry on and transact such business, are, from this date till further notice, as follows: On the westerly side of Honolulu, either side of Nuuanu street, between Beretania and Merchant streets; on the southerly (makai) side of Honolulu, the makaiside of Merchant street, between Nuuanu and Fort streets; on the easterly side of Honolulu, either side of Fort street, between Merchant and Beretania streets; on the northerly (mauka) side of Honolulu, the mauka side of Beretania street, between Nuuanu and Fort streets. The above limitations does not include the Hawaiian Hotel.

The above limits for the licenses contemplated in Sections 18, 19 and 20, of the above named Chapter, known as "Job ing Spirit Licenses," shall be the same as above provided for retail spirit licenses, except that they may be located on the makai side of Merchant street, and on either side of Kaahumanu street. No license for the sale of spirituous liquors will be granted for any place in the Kingdom outside of Honolulu.

W. L. MOKEHONA,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, May 21st, 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Honolulu, May 3, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the request of P. Banning, Esq., Mr. William Mariens of this city, will act during his absence as Consul for the Netherlands and Belgium. And all persons are required to take notice of this fact, and respect his authority in that behalf.

W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE annual examination of the Haleakala Boys' Boarding School will take place at the school-room, June 9th, at 9 o'clock A. M. The summer vacation will extend from that date till the 14th day of July. Parents and guardians who may desire to have their children return home for that period, must signify their desires to the Acting Principal, D. B. Baldwin; otherwise their children will be retained on the premises.

H. R. HITCHCOCK,
Inspector General of Schools.

Department of Education, May 4th, 1875.

Licenses Expiring in June, 1875.

RETAIL.

OAHU.....1—Thos Lack, Fort St, Honolulu.
1—Mrs J H Black, Fort St, Honolulu.
2—Castle & Cooke, King St, Honolulu.
5—J H Thompson, Fort St, Honolulu.
8—Chue Ying, Maunakea St, Honolulu.
9—B Borres, Nuuanu St, Honolulu.
12—H I Nolte, Cor Queen & Nuuanu St, Honolulu
13—J L Lewis, Fort St, Honolulu.
13—G J Emmes, Waikoheo, Honolulu.
MAUI.....1—Thos H Paris, Wailuku.
17—J W Kawaakoa, Kaupo.
HAWAII...1—Ah Pana, Makalapuhi, Kohala.
3—Namauu, Punaluu, Kau.
6—Akai, Honokua, Kona.
10—Akui, Honaunau, Kona.
12—H Cooper, Keopuka, Kona.
13—Ah Yan & Ah Choey, Napoopoo, Kona.
17—Ahuna, Punahoa, Hilo.
20—Ako & Awo, Kuhaualii, Kona.
29—Chung Peo, Waiohinu, Kau.
30—Allen & Chillingworth, Kawaihae.
KAUAI...18—Mon Chuck, Waioli, Hanalei.

Wholesale.

2—Castle & Cooke, King St.
3—F A Schaefer, Merchant St.
18—M S Grinbaum, Queen St.
19—E Hoffschlaeger & Co, Merchant St.
22—F T Lenehan & Co Queen St.
23—Lewers & Dickson, Fort St.

Wholesale Spirit.

19—E Hoffschlaeger & Co, Merchant St.
22—F T Lenehan & Co, Queen St.

Opium.

20—Afong & Achuck, Honolulu.

Horse.

1—Kauewahine, No 8, Honolulu.

Victualing.

10—Akana, Wailuku, Maui.
12—H I Nolte, Cor Queen & Nuuanu Sts.
17—Akong, National Hotel.

Boat.

17—Kamapele, Hilo, Hawaii.

Auction.

1—D H Hitchcock, Hilo.

Lapaan.

9—J R Kinney, M D, Kingdom.

Public Show.

6—Chas Derby, Royal Hawaiian Theater.

Supreme Court.

IN PROBATE.

May 21—Estate of Richard Gilliland, deceased—Before Justice JUDD, at Chambers. The account of Godfrey Rhodes, one of the executors, having been presented to the Court and approved, together with a release for the balance due by the estate of $1284.49 the Court ordered the executors discharged and their bond cancelled.

May 26—Estate of P. E. C. Kruger, deceased—Petition for admeasurement of dower by S. B. Dole, guardian, and Mrs. Roth (late Kruger). Mr. Dole having stated that the Estate has lost $1500 on the Hutchison premises, the Court decided that the widow lose one-third and the minors two-thirds, and ordered a fresh appraisement of the premises, appointing Messrs E. P. Adams and A. Jaeger appraisers. The appraisers having filed their valuation of said premises at $1750, and Mrs. Roth having decided to take the premises at that valuation, paying the difference ($558.82) between the sum she is entitled to for dower and the valuation, the Court approved of the same and ordered that upon the necessary deed being recorded and the balance paid to the guardian, that Mrs. Roth as widow of the late Mr. Kruger, file her receipt in full for her dower.

May 27—Estate of W. H. Kaauwai, deceased—Before Mr. Justice HARRIS, at Chambers. Petition of J. K. Unauna for approval of his accounts as administrator and for sale of real estate to pay the balance of the debts. The accounts were approved by the Court as presented and order of sale of real estate granted, said sale to be fully advertised in the "*Hawaiian Gazette*" and "*Pacific Commercial Advertiser*," also in the "*Kuokoa and Auokoa*" "*Ka Lokai*," and by posters, and return of said sale to be made for confirmation on the 8 th July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

May 28—Estate of William Lyall, deceased—Before Mr. Justice JUDD, at Chambers. Petition of Theophilus H. Davies, H. B. M's Vice Consul, for settlement of the accounts of the above estate, as administrator. The Court, after comparing the accounts with the vouchers, approved and passed the same, decreasing the residue of the estate to William Lyall, of Montrose, Scotland, and on the filing of his receipt in Court for the balance, the administrator to be discharged and his bond cancelled.

Estate of Andrew Auld, deceased—Petition for settlement of executor's accounts. Continued until 23d June next.

Estate of Kubouhou, deceased—Petition of Joseph Manuel for settlement of his accounts as administrator. Continued until 23d day of July next.

Phineas T. Barnum, mayor of Bridgeport, Ct. Admission to Bridgeport hereafter, fifty cents; children half price.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

A DECISION of the Supreme Court will be found on our first page, which possesses interest. It pertains to the case of a Chinaman who married a Hawaiian girl, he having a Chinese wife living in China at the time of this second marriage. The first wife arrived here from China a few days since, and her husband petitioned the Court to annul the second marriage, which Justice Judd, for reasons given, refuses to do. We have been quite unable to keep pace with the frequent changes in our divorce and marriage laws, and are therefore not well versed in their intricacies, which from recent discussions appear to be beyond even the ken of our most astute lawyers, if not of judges; but it appears to us, after reading this decision, that Mr. John Chinaman is placed in a dilemma, with two wives—a sort of legalized polygamy, which one might expect to find in China, but not in Hawaii nei. What he proposes to do next, we shall watch with some interest to learn, as there are probably others in the same dilemma.

SINCE penning the above, we find that the *Friend* has become involved in a discussion on the mysteries of marriage, in the suit of one of Brigham Young's wives, for alimony. We quote the editor's statement:

"Now as we understand the subject, this woman was not Brigham Young's wife within the meaning of the laws of the United States or common law, although she may have been a *spiritual* wife according to the tenets of the Mormon Church. We cannot see how according to the laws of the United States, any *spiritual* wife of a Mormon can have any legal claim upon the property of her *spiritual* husband while he lives or after his death, unless *by will*. We would respectfully ask our neighbor, if, in the United States, England, Hawaiian Islands or any part of the world where the Common law of England casts its shadow, any woman, except the one to whom the man or husband is legally married, can come forward and legally claim alimony?"

We quite agree with the *Friend* in its opinion that the laws of England and America, as popularly understood, recognize *but one wife*. Hawaiian laws on the subject, as before hinted, are just now somewhat mixed, and it is becoming hazardous for even lawyers to express an opinion as to their meaning and force.

A LETTER from Hilo advises us that the flag ship Pensacola arrived at that port on Monday morning, May 17, and in the afternoon of that day the Admiral and officers of the ship landed, being conveyed ashore in two large double canoes, made expressly for the occasion, gaily decked, and manned with stalwart oarsmen after the ancient naval style. Floral arches had been erected in honor of the nation's guests, and there was every evidence of a hearty welcome from the citizens of Hilo. The Chinese, especially, were very earnest in getting up the decorations. The residence of Sir Thomas Spencer, U. S. Consular Agent, was assigned for the accommodation of the Admiral during his stay in Hilo. The Pensacola probably left that port yesterday, and would practice her crew in naval gunnery during the passage, and will arrive here the latter part of this week, probably Saturday.

THE Norwegian bark Kvik brought 114 passengers from China, who were offered free passage by the Hawaiian Government, in consideration of their migrating hither to remain as permanent settlers. They come in gangs or companies of eight to seventeen, each having its head or chief, and comprise the finest lot of laborers that has ever landed here. Most of them have been engaged in rice culture in China, and we understand that they intend to continue in the same branch of agriculture, than which none is more remunerative. Each of these expert laborers can raise annually ten thousand pounds of rice, which will increase our product of this article fifty per cent. We are informed that large numbers of Chinese agriculturists are ready to leave China, on the same terms—a free passage and liberty to engage in such labor as they choose on arrival here. The question arises, to what extent shall government assist them, when the great need is for laborers on the plantations? Is there any practicable way of introducing free laborers to work sugar plantations? We think the system which has been adopted will eventually remedy the want.

NOTHING attracts more attention in England just now than the monster gatherings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in London. The following, from the pen of the London correspondent of the Sydney *Herald*, will therefore possess special interest: "I was passed into the reserved area immediately in front of the platform. Last time I saw the hall it was at the Horse Show, a huge oval being cleared in the centre for exhibiting the hunters, and providing hedge and water jumps. Now all was covered with chairs, the parts beneath the galleries boarded off, but space being left to seat over 18,000 people. At half-past 6, the second bell rang; the volunteer stewards hastened to their places, and the doors were thrown open. It was a ticket night. Nothing is paid for tickets; but, to prevent a monopoly, about half the services are limited to those to whom the agents, working all over the north of the metropolis, have given orders of admission. There was no rush, but gradually the area filled. Far away, in a side gallery, were 50 to 100 telegraph boys; close beside me were a party of 'Varsity men, come down for the boat race; while on the raised platform were gathering on one side of the rostrum the ministers of religion, and on the other a large selected choir. Shortly after 7, a lady placed herself at the American organ, and we were requested to sing a hymn; then another and another, so occupying the time until 8 o'clock should arrive. Punctually to the hour, Mr. Moody appeared in the rostrum, his head seeming almost to touch the sounding board suspended over it. When the whole congregation sang the 100th Psalm and a familiar hymn—"Rock of ages"—I was struck by the poor effect, either but a third were singing or the voices rose and were lost in the roof. Mr. Sankey's voice alone was heard perfectly, and his clear articulation and power of expression gave great force to his solos. After two or three hymns, prayer, and a lesson of Holy Scripture, Mr. Moody announced his text abruptly in a single word—the Gospel. On this he preached for thirty-five minutes with an overwhelming earnestness that forbade criticism—indeed, to use an illustration of his own, I should as soon have commented upon the dress of a boy who brought me a despatch of life and death, as animadverted upon a twang here or solecism there."

Opium.

Our attention has been called to a statement in the *Advertiser*, that half a ton (1,000 pounds) of opium was imported in the bark Kvik from Hongkong, and that there are one and a half tons in the country. On inquiry, we find that but twelve cases of opium were imported by this vessel, consisting of forty pounds each, or 480 pounds. Previous importations by the licensed firm for the year were 768 pounds of prepared, and 1,400 lbs of crude, equal to 800 pounds of prepared. Added to this was an invoice which had been in the custom house in bond, for two years, of 400 pounds, making the total for two years 2,448 pounds. As these importations pass into bond, the customs authorities probably know very nearly what the actual consumption has been, and about how much the stock now is. So far as we can learn, there is no large amount here unsold besides the 480 lbs. brought by the Kvik, which is probably in bond, and if unsold when the licenses expire, must pass into the hands of the only party authorized to sell—the Board of Health, or be re-exported. The law passed by the last Legislature forbids the importation and traffic in opium after the date fixed by it, August 8th, 1875; but like all prohibitory laws will prove ineffectual, unless greater vigilance is exercised on the part of the authorities than is now done respecting the traffic in liquors to Hawaiians.

Borrowing Money.

The *Advertiser* of the 22d of May has a column pertaining to loans, in which it points out how the money can be obtained, and—how spent. It favors borrowing abroad, on the supposition that because other nations readily make loans abroad, therefore we can. Here is just where we are liable to make a financial mistake—placing ourselves in bondage to foreign capitalists. Our views on this subject have been freely expressed, in the discussions which took place last year. If we obtain our money abroad, every dollar of interest due on it must be sent abroad, and the incidental cost of exchange and foreign agency, will swell the rate to more than what it may cost to obtain it here. Eventually, the principal must be sent away also.

The sum that we need to borrow annually for public works, improvements, roads, harbors, &c., is not a large one, from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars at the outside. This amount can, with proper effort, be obtained here by paying whatever rate of interest money is worth, probably not over ten per cent. per annum; and under the most favorable terms no foreign loan can be made at a less cost to the country. The advantages of a home loan are quite apparent, as whatever it may cost in the way of interest and charges will be expended here, and when the principal is paid, the amount actually borrowed, and not a premium of twenty or twenty-five per cent. on that amount, is payable to the bondholders. The original sum, as well as the interest paid on it, remain in the country to enrich our own people. This is the secret of the financial solidity of England and France, and of the loyalty of their people, who are bound together as with bands of gold and silver.

No nation which contracts loans abroad is truly independent. The United States, during the late civil war, sent to Europe where she contracted the bulk of the present debt, under very disadvantageous circumstances, and has for ten years been paying dearly for it. The constant drain of one hundred millions of gold to pay the interest on the public debt due in Europe, added to other European demands for American gold, has kept the premium on it from ten to twenty-five per cent. While the debts of England, France and Germany are so many strengthening bonds, those of the United States, Spain and Turkey, mostly owned abroad, are the sources of national burdens, taxes and poverty. While the rate of taxes in England and France do not exceed $11 to each person of the entire population, that of the United States is over $20! These are stubborn facts, from which we should learn a lesson in political economy. A national debt owned at home may serve to bind together the nation, but this cannot be claimed for one due abroad.

But some may say, we have not the capital in the Kingdom to supply a loan of five hundred thousand or even one hundred thousand a year. No one may assert this without the proof to support it. The money wanted by Government is not for hoarding, but to be paid out for labor, materials, &c., and would remain in the public treasury no longer than is necessary to count and pay out. And when paid out it would very soon return in the shape of new loans. Thus one hundred thousand dollars kept circulating might supply loans in the course of a year for five times that amount. Does any one suppose that if the bank engaged to provide for Government $250,000, at 10 per cent. interest, as it might require it during the next year, there would be any difficulty in obtaining that amount? And if $250,000, why not double that sum, by using proper efforts to attract capital from abroad? We firmly believe that all the money required by Government during the next ten years can be raised on loans at home, and if so, it is not politic to go abroad for it.

The Australian Mail Service.

Nothing new has transpired relative to the contract for carrying the mails between Sydney, Auckland and London via San Francisco. The date when tenders were to be in was to have expired in March, but has been extended to June 5, to enable parties in Australia to compete. It was reported by passengers per City of Melbourne, that a bid had been made by the "White Star Line" of Liverpool, and it was thought that that line would secure it, but of this there is as yet no certainty. Three proposals are asked for, as follows:

A. From San Francisco to New South Wales and New Zealand alternately direct, calling at Honolulu and Kandavu, the mails to and from the colony not directly served being transhipped at Kandavu.

B. From San Francisco to Sydney direct, and New Zealand to San Francisco direct; mails to New Zealand being transhipped at and forwarded from Kandavu, while mails from Sydney would be forwarded to and transhipped at the same place.

C. From Sydney to Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco, the contractors conveying the mails from Auckland, Napier, Wellington, and Lyttleton to Port Chalmers. Each tender is to specify the route chosen.

If *A* or *B* be selected, not less than five vessels must be provided, each of a minimum gross registered tonnage of 2500 tons; if *C*, not less than four such vessels, and one of 1500 tons minimum. Speed is declared to be of the essence of the contract; and separate tenders are required for a speed of 12, 11½, and 11 knots an hour respectively. It is quite likely that the present system of leaving Sydney first and calling at Auckland and Honolulu, will be finally adopted.

Compulsory Education in Practice.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The New York press shows a commendable spirit in printing frequent and full returns of the workings of the new educational law in that city. The record is of great interest, for, if the experiment succeeds in the metropolis of the country, its possible success everywhere else may be taken for granted. It has often been urged that compulsory education is an impossibility outside of the rural districts. When it is argued, on the other hand, that a seventeen years' trial of the law in Massachusetts has increased the school attendance 40 per cent, and made it difficult to find a child who cannot read and write, and that the great thrift and comfort of the poorer classes in that State are mainly due to the strict enforcement of the act, the doubters say that the Bay State is a rustic community, with a few factory towns, and one moderately large city, but with nothing which can be compared with New York City, and that the admitted success of the experiment there, although prolonged over so many years, is no proof of the possibility of applying the law to metropolitan communities. This kind of argument is meeting with a crushing reply. Compulsory education, tried in the largest city of America, is succeeding. The fact should be kept before the people.

The new educational census now being taken in New York City shows a school-population of nearly 250,000. The attendance at the public schools before the new law went into effect was less than half this number. After due allowance had been made for the many boys and girls enrolled in private academies, there remained a vast army of growing recruits for the criminal classes. Detachments of this army are now being daily brought under the chastening influences of education. The truant-agents make constant rounds in search of children who are out of school. They talk with them and their parents, and try to persuade parents and children that the best possible thing for the latter is to get an education. A policy like this has made the poorer classes of Massachusetts the firmest believers in the law. They look upon it as a safeguard of their rights. Any attempt to repeal it would awaken their liveliest opposition. So far in the New York experiment, only persuasion has been needed to convince parents. The terrors of the law have not had to be called into play except in the case of some homeless little vagrants. The Superintendent of Truancy has submitted a report covering the time from March 17 to April 6, from which it appears that during that time 119 occasional truants, 37 habitual truants, and 46 non-attendants, many of whom had never been at school, were reported. Of these 202 children, 121 have already been reclaimed. As soon as the night-schools are opened, the newsboys and bootblacks will be swept into them. "Many interesting cases," says the New York *Tribune*, "might be cited, all tending to show that the Compulsory-Education act is working satisfactorily throughout New York; that its practical benefits are already being made manifest in the increased attendance at the schools, and that it meets with the indorsement and co-operation of parents generally, who recognize the importance of an education for their children and a removal from the demoralizing influences of street association in a crowded city." We trust to be able to say this of Chicago ere long.

Policy of the New Governor of Fiji.

Several deputations waited upon Sir Arthur Gordon, K.C., M.G., the new governor of Fiji, in order to present to him addresses previous to his departure from London. The principal one was composed of members of the Aborigines Protection Society, and included Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., Sir Charles Wingfield, K.C.S.I., Sir F. Fowell Baxter, Dr. Sandwith, C.B., and others. In replying to the address, the Governor said:

"I thank you most heartily for the good opinion which you have done me the honor to form, and to express, with respect to my past administration of colonies placed under my government, and for the kindly wishes towards myself personally which your address conveys. The foundation of the new colony of Fiji is in many ways a matter of no slight moment; but it is, as you have observed, in connection with its bearing on the abuses of the so-called labor trade that it is chiefly interesting to the society which you represent. I trust that in the exercise of the large powers with which it is, I believe, intended to entrust me as her Majesty's High Commissioner in Western Polynesia, I may be enabled materially to check, if not wholly to suppress, those acts of piractical violence which have excited such just and general reprobation throughout the civilized world. I perceive, however, with satisfaction that whilst stigmatizing as they deserve the atrocities of this nefarious traffic, you are not insensible to the advantages of a well-regulated system of immigration into the new colony, without which, I fear, it would be impossible to anticipate a speedy or extensive development of its natural resources, and which may, I believe, under proper safeguards, prove to be an equal benefit to the employer and employed. The important questions to which you call my attention will all undoubtedly receive my most careful consideration. I rejoice to know that you recognize and appreciate the spirit in which her Majesty's Government has dealt with such of these questions as it has already handled; and I need, I trust, hardly assure you that it will be my endeavor to carry out in the same spirit the instructions I may from time to time receive."

New Guinea.

A full and influential meeting was held in London April 15 at the Royal Colonial Institute in Pall Mall, the Duke of Manchester in the chair, and three Australian Governors being present, viz., Sir G. Bowen, Sir S. Ferguson, and the new Governor of Fiji. A long and interesting paper on New Guinea was read by Mr. Michie, the Agent-General for Victoria, in which he advocated the annexation of that country, separated from Australia by a narrow strait, as important for strategical reasons, because any hostile force occupying it could cut off intercourse with the Queensland coast from the north. Captain Moresby, of the Basilisk, spoke of the survey he had made of New Guinea, and testified to the broad distinction observable between the mild, sociable, and light-skinned people of the east coast, and the savage ebony-black Papuans higher up in the mountains. Whatever was done, he trusted the rights of the natives would be respected. Dr. Mullens, of the London Missionary Society, next spoke, regretting the hard tone of the paper, and its entire silence upon the Christian view of the question. He wished the country annexed, not so much by the hand of force as by the victories of the Gospel. He described the similarity of New Guinea to Java, stated that his society had a mission among both the classes of natives mentioned by Captain Moresby, and ended by expressing a belief that even Mr. Michie would shrink from facing the savages amongst whom the missionaries were labouring. He could scarcely resume his seat without an allusion to his recent travels in Madagascar, and speaking of the injury to European health caused by residence in tropical climates. Mr, E. Wilson, of Melbourne was for leaving the matter to the initiative of the shrewd men who were to be found in the Australian colonies. They had their eye upon the case of New Guinea, and when they said the time for annexation was come, we ought to accede to their wishes. He caused some amusement by referring to a party of Ballarat diggers going to New Guinea, and confusing them with the affair of the brig Maria. Sir George Bowen spoke of New Zealand as the Italy of Australasia, healthier for Englishmen than even England itself, and for evidence he stated that whereas the deaths among soldiers here were 20 per 1000, there including the men who had been killed by the Maories, the mortality rate was only 7 in the 1000.

The Orthographic Rage.

From the Phil. North American.

We are always glad to commend any popular rage which combines pleasure, or amusement, and profit. Pure fun is favorable to digestion, and good digestion promotes public virtue. A piece of poor beef two inches square poorly cooked, sometimes grows into a cloud that totally obscures the summer skies of domestic bliss. A hearty laugh sometimes clears the social atmosphere as a thunder storm purifies the atmosphere we breathe. We have not, as a people, too many amusements. We cannot speak as unconditionally concerning the quality of such amusements as we have. Some of them exhale the odor of stale jokes. Some address themselves, or are addressed to low down human nature. Some of the wit in vogue reminds one of the biggest kind of an elephant trying to frisk like a lamb. If we cannot laugh at the wit its awkwardness generally provokes a smile. Somehow we extract amusement from almost every attempt to amuse. This shows that we are a good-natured folk, and reveals possibilities which offer very great encouragement to the gentlemen who make it their study to enliven human society. There is a latent tendency in this country to burst out into rages. We have had the "national game" rage very badly indeed. We have had the "popular lecture" rage, and the "aquarium" rage. Were the rages which have assumed epidemic form in this country during the last twenty-five years catalogued, the result would be a very respectable and not altogether uninteresting volume; and since the book-making rage ranks prominent among American rages the wonder is that this result has not been reached before this time. All these rages are phenomenal. They are incidents of the ferment of human natnre. Grave people sometimes allude to them derisively as follies, but it is extremely likely that but for the arrival of these "follies," as they are occasionally termed, we might have had something in their place very bad indeed.

The orthographic rage, which appears to have involved the entire country in its throes, is only a resurrection of something bygone. It is one of those good things which, like the human soul, bear resurrecting. It addresses itself to the remedy of a weakness well nigh universal, and though prosecuted previously as a pastime, never fails to insure a large measure of actual profit. Very few educated persons can claim immunity from an occasional "bad spell." This would happen in any case, and under most favorable circumstances. But where, as in this country, two standards prevail, variations in orthography constantly occur. If this orthographic awakening shall serve to convince the people that all writing ought to conform to a single common standard, a very desirable good will be achieved. It is absurd to admit there can be two right modes of writing a word in the English language. There is one sufficient mode, certainly, and the sooner that mode is adopted the less frequent will "bad spells" become. Whoever takes up books printed two hundred years ago and compares the orthography with that now in use, will observe that very marked changes have been made.

The reform has been in the direction of euphony chiefly. A great deal of what lawyers call surplusage has been got rid of, and at the same time the language has become more distinctive in form, sound, and application. The practice of using silent letters has been much circumscribed, but it has not been entirely discontinued. A great many foreign terms have been introduced bodily into the English language, and some of them have been orthographically conformed to our system. More still retain their original form, and the sturdy though not altogether successful efforts of Noah Webster to Anglicize them, shows how tenaciously people hold to familiar forms even where the sound has been lost by use.

Apart from the efforts to introduce spelling by sound, of which some have made a specialty, the direction of orthographic reform has been as heretofore stated. That is—in casting out silent and surplus letters. We doubt if even the best English lexicographer can give any reason for reducing "myght" to plain "might," that will not work the change of "honour." to plain "honor." The "u" is clearly surplusage. Foreigners fling certain orthographic inconsistencies in our faces when we laugh at their blunders in English. Our language is strong enough, but it lacks homogeneity, a very natural lack indeed, considering, as we must, that we have not scrupled to draw largely from other tongues in building up our own. Some insist that the only remedy lies in eliminating from the language the borrowed words. That is easier said than done; and were it done, the defects most complained of would in good part remain to vex. We have a lot of ugly-looking words ending in "ugh" which can never be reconciled to a common standard of pronunciation. These terminals have sometimes the office of "w" and sometimes of "ff" to perform. After long practice we learn to spell "laugh" and "staff" each in its own way; and though "off" and "trough" respectably rhyme, no man who hopes to figure as a poet, ever spells "off" "ough." It is not necessary to pursue these flagrant absurdities further. When wit fails and humor is at a ruinous discount, these orthographic comicalities will remain to assure the world that the stock in trade of laughter is inexhaustible. After Jones has spelled "dough," Smith has only to spell "snow" in the same fashion, and even the man who has gone his length in Erie and failed, must smile. Perhaps it is as well to preserve these ancient landmarks intact. To the rising generation and foreign born they serve as "shibboleth" did at the passes of the Jordan. No man can be received into the fellowship of good English who does not know that "ugh" in cough, does not stand for "auf," or that "ugh" in plough does not stand for "w." As some test is necessary this may serve as well as any other.

A PRINTER'S TOURNAMENT.—A printers' tournament, being a contest in type setting, took place in December last at Washington, with the following result:

First Class.—The type nonpareil.—Time, three hours. The first prize—a solid gold composing stick—won by S. N. Benneman, who set 5078 ems; second prize—a solid silver composing stick, full newspaper size—won by R. A. M'Lean, who set 4998 ems; third prize—a *Mosamin's Encyclopædia of Printing*—won by W. W. M'Collum, who set 4720 ems. Second Class.—Time, 1h. 30m. W. W. Molloney was awarded a silver composing stick, newspaper size, having set 3278 ems; Frank A. M'Gill, a German silver composing stick, full size, 2250 ems; H. W. Hartman, *Harpel's Typograph*, 2137 ems.

Long Primer Class.—Time 1h. 60m. J. R. M'Bride was awarded the first-class prize, a solid gold composing stick, breast-pin size, having set, 2128 ems; G. J. S. Hunnicutt, *American Encyclopædia of Printing*, 2037 ems; H. C. Turtleton, a thermometer, 1988 ems.

The tournament took place in the *National Republican* office. The decisions were made in accordance with rules previously established, and none were present except the judges, referee, and proof-reader. The tournament was closed with a grand banquet at night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

There will be a Meeting of the Alumni of Oahu College, on the evening of Thursday, June 17th proximo.

The exercises will consist of addresses, toasts and reminiscences, and close with a collation.

All who have been connected with the institution as students, their husbands or wives, their parents, the trustees, patrons and donors, and all graduates of colleges in other countries, with their wives, are invited to attend.

542 H. P. CHURCH, Committee.

MR. JOHN H. PATY WILL ACT FOR ME under power of attorney during my absence from the Kingdom. [542 1m] CHAS. R. BISHOP.

Notice.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE KING. dom, MR. LEVI CHAMBERLAIN, of Waailua, is empowered to receive any money that is due me from this date. JOHN MANN.

May 27th, 1875. 542 3t*

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice that, from and after this date, he will pay no debts contracted in his name without his written order.

H. PETERS.

Honolulu, June 1, 1875. 542 1t*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

Near San Francisco, Cal.

TEN OR TWELVE HOMESTEAD LOTS, 100x120 feet in size, located about six miles from the City Hall, near the line of the San Jose Railroad, and will soon become a thriving part of the city, which now numbers about 300,000 inhabitants. These lots will be sold singly or together. **Terms easy.**

For further particulars, inquire of JACOB HARDY, No. 408 California st., San Francisco, or

542 2m H. M. WHITNEY, Honolulu.

PER 'FALKINBURG,'

DIRECT

FROM PORTLAND, OREGON

Received This Day!

Barrels Columbia River Spring Salmon

PACKED BY WARREN & CO., 1875, AND warranted a **superior** quality. For sale by

May 31, 1875. BOLLES & CO.

KITTS SALMON BELLIES.

PACKED 1875, SPRING. RECEIVED PER 'Falkinburg,' this day.

May 31, 1875. BOLLES & CO.

Oregon Sugar Cured Hams!

EXTRA QUALITY

PACKED BY JOHNSON & SPALDING and warranted superior. Received this day per 'Falkinburg,' and for sale by

May 31, 1875. BOLLES & CO.

Oregon Leaf Lard.

10 LB. CASES, RECEIVED per 'FALKINburg.' For sale by

May 31, 1875. BOLLES & CO.

Oregon Dried Apples.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, AND FOR SALE by

May 31, 1875. BOLLES & CO.

25,000 China Bricks.

EXTRA SIZE, WILL LAY ABOUT 80 PER cent more than California brick, received per bark Kvik, and for sale by

May 31, 1875. BOLLES & CO.

OREGON LIME.

SAN JUAN KILN—RECEIVED PER 'FALkinburg' this day, and in perfect order. For sale by

May 31, 1875. BOLLES & CO.

Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into partnership under the firm name or style of HITCHCOCK & CO.

D. H. HITCHCOCK,
E. G. HITCHCOCK,
CHAS. H. WETMORE.

Hilo, April 26th, 1875. 542 3t

TRANS-ATLANTIC

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HAMBURG.

RISKS INSURED ON BUILDINGS, MERchandise and Furniture, on liberal terms, by

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents

May 20, 1875. 541 1y

Invoice of American Clocks.

FOR SALE AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

May 20, 1875. (541 3m) H. HACKFELD & CO.

Invoice of Silk Foulards.

JUST RECEIVED VIA PANAMA.

May 20, 1875. (541 2m) H. HACKFELD & CO.

PRIME C. R. SALMON AND SALMON Bellies, in brls, hf-brls and kits,
Pilot Bread, Flour, Hams and Oregon Lime,
For Sale at

May 20, 1875. (541 2m) H. HACKFELD & CO'S.

ALE—SCOTCH, GERMAN AND NORWEGIAN, in quarts and pints.
Clarets, Rhine Wine, Bitters,
Brandy in casks and cases,
Hawaiian Rum & Alcohol. For sale at

May 20, 1875. (541 2m) H. HACKFELD & CO'S

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000
Accumulated and Invested Fund, £2,339,118

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS for the Sandwich Islands, and are authorised to insure against Fire upon favorable terms.

Risks taken in any part of the Islands on Wooden Buildings and Merchandise stored therein, Dwelling Houses and Furniture, Timber, Coals, Ships in harbor with or without cargoes or under repair. [541 1y] ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Blacksmith's Shop to Let.

THE BLACKSMITH SHOP, AND THE Home and Premises in the rear thereof, situated in King Street, Honolulu, opposite the Police Station, and now in the occupation of Mr. John Freeman.

This is a most desirable location, and possession can be had on the 1st June next.

For further particulars apply to MR. JOHN FREEMAN on the premises, or to MR. BARNARD at the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Court.

May 25th, 1875. 541 3t

Fresh Meal, Corn Meal, Wheat Meal,

RICE MEAL,

Cracked Corn and Bran for Chicken and Horse Feed!

THE UNDERSIGNED has commenced the manufacture of the above named articles, and is prepared to deliver them fresh to customers, on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. Orders left with E. O. Hall & Son and Dillingham & Co., will be filled by

A. SUNTER.

☞ Orders from the other Islands solicited. (539-tf

Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS Against the Estate of the late ALLAN W. JUDD, will please present them without delay to either of the undersigned.

CHAS. H. JUDD,
A. FRANCIS JUDD.

Honolulu, March 29, 1875. 534-3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN Islands—In Probate. In the Estate of WILLIAM HOAPILI KAAUWAI, deceased, intestate. Before Mr. Justice Harris. Order of notice of petition for administration.

On reading and filing the petition of J. Koil Unauna, the administrator of the Estate of William H. Kaauwai, alleging that the Estate is in debt and that there is no money personal estate left to pay the same, and praying that an order of sale may be granted to sell all the real estate of said deceased to pay the same.

It is ordered that THURSDAY, the 27th DAY OF MAY, 1875, 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 Hawaiian and English languages for one week in the "Hawaiian Gazette" and "Kuokoa" newspapers in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., this 19th day of May, A. D. 1875.

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

Attest:
WALTER R. SHAW, Clerk. 541 1t

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN Islands—In probate. In the Estate of ANTONIO SILVEIRA DE SOUZA, late of Waikiki, Island of Oahu, deceased, intestate. At Chambers before Mr. Justice Judd. Order of notice of petition for allowance of accounts, discharge, and final distribution of property.

On reading and fil