BY AUTHORITY.

On Saturday morning the 28th ult., at 11 A. M., His Majesty entertained at breakfast at Iolani Palace, previous to their departure for Vancouver Island, on that day, Rear Admiral, The Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane, C. B., commanding H. B. M's Pacific Squadron; also Flag Lieutenant Harry T. Grenfell, R. N., H. B. M. ship Repulse; Captain F. Vander Meulen, R. N., ship Repulse; and Captain F. Bromilow, R. N., ship Repulse.

H. R. H. Prince W. P. Leleiohoku; Major James H. Wodehouse, H. B. M's Commissioner and Consul General; Captain W. E. Cookson, R. N., H. B. M. ship Peterel; Theo. H. Davies, Esq., H. B. M's Vice Consul; His Majesty's Ministers and Staff, and His Excellency the Governor of Oahu and his Staff were also among the guests on this occasion.

ALL persons, whether natives or foreigners, living in that part of the city between Punchbowl street and Nuuanu street, and between Beretania street, and Queen street, are hereby required to sweep the rubbish in front of their respective premises into piles, on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 11th, 1875, and the prisoners will remove the same. JOHN H. BROWN,
Agent of the Board of Health.

Honolulu, September 7, 1875.

As the notice for cleaning the streets seems to be misunderstood by some, all persons are hereby cautioned against making the streets a receptacle for rubbish and filth from one cleaning day to another. Rubbish, &c., accumulating in yards, must be removed by the occupants thereof. JNO. H. BROWN,

Honolulu, Aug. 24, 1875. Agent Board of Health.

Licenses Expiring in Sept., 1875.

RETAIL.

OAHU ...5—Kum Sack, Kamoiliili.
5—Mrs Warren, Nuuanu st, Honolulu.
7—On Chong, Nuuanu st, Honolulu.
7—Ah Chong F C, corner King & Nuuanu st, Hon
7—Ho Cheung, Hotel st, Honolulu.
9—M S Grinbaum & Co, Queen st, Honolulu.
26—K Ann, corner King & Punchbowl st, Hon'lu.
19—Ah See, Nuuanu st, Honolulu.
21—Ah Zo, Kaumakapili, Honolulu.
29—Ah Fan, Palweuiki, Kaolaniea.

MAUI ...1—Owana, Wailuku.
8—Afai, Lahaina.

HAWAII 16-1, Puuo, Hilo.
19—Akina, Waipio, Hamakua.
21—Apa, Waiohinu, Kau.
22—W F Conway, Piihonua, Hilo.
30—L Macomber, Waiohinu, Kau.

KAUAI 29—S P Handchett, Waimea.

Retail Spirits.

21—Wm Hughes, Bartlett Hotel, Honolulu.
23—G W Houghtaling, Bay Horse, Honolulu.

Butcher.

1—F W Dunne, Nuuanu st, Honolulu.
2—H Asegui, North Kohala, Hawaii.
3—J Hapuku, Lihue, Kauai.
14—E H Boyd, Honolulu, Oahu.
14—W H Reed, Hilo, Hawaii.
19—G Hoopi, Lihue, Kauai.
28—Wm McCandless, Fish Market, Honolulu.
28—J H S Martin, Waiohinu, Kau.
30—J Moanauli, Honolulu.

Horse.

1—C P Ward, No 28, 29, 30, 31, Honolulu.
15—Wahine, No 10, 11, Honolulu.
17—Wahinekea, No 11, Honolulu.
24—Makai, No 12, Honolulu.

Lapaan.

27—Kaeihalu (k), Helawa, Ewa, Oahu.

Victualing.

15—Leung Cheek, Nuuanu st, Honolulu.
18—Awai, Lahaina, Maui.

Billiard.

7—Phillip Milton, Lahaina, Maui.

Cake Peddling.

1—Akui,
1—Akina,
11—Achiu,
12—Ah Sou,
15—Ah Hong,
16—Ah Tak,
17—Ah Chin,
17—Goo Bau,
19—Wai Lum,
21—Ah See,
25—Ah Hee.

Peddling.

7—Uha—Kakaina.
21—Akaikuna.
28—Moke.

Auction.

1—S. W. Wilcox, Kauai.

The following persons have been commissioned as Tax Collectors under the provisions of Section 500 of the Civil Code:

OAHU—Honolulu ..... George H. Luce.
Ewa & Waianae ..... John K. Unauna.
Waialua ..... J. Armara.
Koolauloa ..... Paokaiaiai.
Koolaupoko ..... W. C. Lane.

HAWAII—Hilo ..... G. W. A. Hapai.
Puna ..... T. B. Eldarta.
Kau ..... W. T. Martin.
South Kona ..... H. Cooper.
North Kona ..... D. H. Nahinu.
North Kohala ..... Jas. Wood.
South Kohala ..... R. P. Kuikahi.
Hamakua ..... C. Williams.

MAUI—Lahaina ..... J. O. Kawehe.
Wailuku ..... L. Aholo.
Makawao ..... J. A. Kaikau.
Hana ..... P. Kamai.

MOLOKAI & LANAI ..... S. Kupihea.

KAUAI—Waimea ..... I. H. Kapuniai.
Koloa ..... Palakaiahi.
Lihue ..... S. W. Wilcox.
Anahola ..... S. Kamahalo.
Hanalei ..... A. S. Wilcox.
Nihau ..... Kahu Kanoa.

JNO. S. WALKER,
Dep't of Finance, Aug. 24, 1875. Minister of Finance

Supreme Court—In Probate.

Sept. 6th—In the matter of the proof of the Will of Ehu, late of Honolulu, deceased—Before Mr. Justice Harris, at Chambers. Petition of Kaukau (w,) for probate of will. The Court after hearing the testimony admitted the will to probate, the executor to file a bond in the sum of $200, to file inventory in 30 days and advertise notice to creditors in the *Kuokoa* for four weeks.

Proof of Will of Uhoelani, deceased—Continued to the 9th instant on motion of J. P. Green.

Estate of Keaka (w), deceased—Petition of D. K. Fyfe, administrator of said estate for settlement of his accounts. The accounts were examined by the Court and approved, and the administrator was discharged.

Guardianship of Aalii, a minor—Petition of J. Porter Green, guardian, for sale of real estate. Continued until 9th inst.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Sept. 6th—Avery et al vs. Steamer Cyphrenes. Chief Justice Allen delivered his decision in this case granting decree for the libellants. Mr. Preston appeals to the full Court in Banco.

PROFITS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—It has been officially stated that the profits on the round trip of the City of Tokio were $90,279 in gold, independent of the subsidy. It is claimed that this steamer and the City of Peking can make twelve round trips during the year, which at the above rate would net $1,083,348. The government subsidy is $500,000 in currency. From the above it is concluded that the steamers will pay for themselves in less than a year and a half. It is well to remember, however, that instead of performing the trip in 60 days, the City of Peking was 66 days and the City of Tokio was 69 days in making the round trip, and also that the business is not so remunerative in winter as in summer.—*Bulletin.*

Since the annexation of Fiji to the British Empire, increased attention has been given to New Guinea, which, next to Australia, is the largest island in the world. On the 16th inst., a paper was read on that country before a very large meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute by Mr. Miehie, late Attorney-General for Victoria, and the discussion which followed, as well as the general tone of the paper, showed that there is a wide-spread feeling in favor of annexing New Guinea to the British dominions. In support of this proposition Mr. Miehie pointed out that the nearest point of this island was but 60 miles from Australia, and it commanded by its harbors the Torres Straits, the navigation of which was important to the trade from Australia to China and other places, inasmuch as the Straits shortened the distance to China.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8.

ON our fourth page will be found a decision of the majority of the bench of the Supreme Court, (Justice Judd dissenting) in a suit where the complication is increased by the dishonesty of a former attorney of one of the parties, in some real estate transaction which took place years ago. The present decision reverses that of Justice Judd published some months since.

SIR ARTHUR GORDON, the new Governor of Fiji, is chiefly known for his stern dealing in the imported coolies question in the West Indies. A correspondent writing from Fiji, says: "No one in Fiji will quarrel with him so long as the dealings, however stern, are not unfair to the white men, whose interests are also to be regarded in this matter, and whose only desire will be fair play. By the schooners May and Minerva, I see that 140 laborers are returned to Tanua one of the New Hebrides group. The number thus returned from time to time must now be considerable, and there must be few of these islanders in which pigeon-English is not to be heard, and in which the ways of white men are not more or less understood."

An American paper, discussing free trade, says: "This is the plain duty and the plain interest of the human race. To level all barriers to free exchange, to cut up the system of restriction, root and branch, to open every port on earth to every product,—this is the office of an enlightened humanity and an enlightend press. To this a free nation should especially pledge itself. Freedom of the seas, freedom of harbors, an intercourse of nations free as the winds,—this is not a dream of philanthropists. We are tending towards it, and let us hasten it. Under a wiser and more Christian civilization we shall look back on our present restrictions as we do on the swaddling band by which in darker times, the human body was impressed."

THE *Advertiser* takes exceptions to our estimate of the trade between this port and San Francisco for 1876, as given in our last issue, and states that over eight millions of sugar were exported to other countries than the United States in 1874. Very true, but does the editor of that paper believe that the same amount will be sent to other countries than the United States after the new treaty takes effect? So with rice, molasses and other articles—the bulk of our exports will go where we stated they will; and our estimate will undoubtedly prove below rather than above the real figures. Such will be the results produced by reciprocity with the United States. No one posted in commercial matters will say that our estimate is overrated.

IN one of Sir Hercules Robinson's speeches on Fiji, he states that as that group is located "within twenty degrees of the equator, the conditions are unfriendly to European life, and prohibit the employment of white labor. Under the most favorable circumstances Fiji can only become a colony somewhat similar to Ceylon, or Java, or the Mauritius, producing tropical products by means of black labor, under white supervision and superintendence. Under no circumstances can the place develop like Australia, or New Zealand, or North America, into a permanent home for the Anglo-Saxon race. The bulk of the community can never be people speaking the English language, but must be composed of Orientals of some description, as they alone are capable of laboring and living under the vertical rays of a tropical sun."

—Whether his language applies correctly to Fiji or not, we cannot say, but it cannot apply to the Hawaiian Islands, because they are located "within twenty degrees of the equator." The trade winds give us the mild climate at a latitude of 30 degrees in Western Europe or Western Oceanica; and certain it is that foreigners can bear the heat here about as well as natives. It is no doubt very different in countries where trade winds do not prevail.

Improvements in Telegraphy.

We last week referred to a new company which proposes to transmit telegraph messages of ten words for *ten cents*, when sent less than 200 miles, 25 cents when sent less than 1000 miles, and for one dollar over 1000. We now see how this reduction is accomplished—by means of a new instrument, which has recently been successfuly put into operation in the Atlantic cities. It is called the Eddison Automatic System of Telegraphy, an invention by means of which over 30,000 words per hour, or 500 per minute, can be sent over the lines a distance of about 300 miles. The system is simple and easy, and a slight idea of the operation may be obtained from the following description: All messages handed in for transmission are first printed verbatim on bands of paper run through a "perforator," a neat machine, which, by the manipulation of a simple alphabetical key-board somewhat on the plan of the "type-writer" and various composing machines, cuts the dashes and dots with great rapidity. The paper bands are then taken by the operator and wound on a reel, from which they are run rapidly through the automatic machine. A "sending pen" catches each dot and dash and transmits the message as fast as the operator can turn the reel. The system has been tried recently in New York and other cities, and has in all cases proved entirely successful.

Statistics of the Colonies.

The following are the latest and most authentic statistics of the population, revenue &c, of the Australian colonies, and will be found unseful for reference. They show a total population, in 1875, of 2,136,120 against 1,978,562, in 1872.

Victoria.—Population, 790,492; imports, £16,533,856; exports, £15,302,454; revenue £3,943,691; debt, £12,145,722.

New South Wales.—Population, 560,275; imports, £11,088,388; exports, £11,815,829; revenue. £3,324,713; debt, £10,842,415.

South Australia.—Population, 198,237; imports, £3,829,830; exports, £4,587,859; revenue, £937,648; debt, £2,174,900.

Queensland.—Population, 146,690; imports, £2,881,726; exports, 3,542,513; revenue, £1,120,034; debt, £4,786,850.

West Australia.—Population, 25,761; imports, £297,328; exports, £265,217; revenue, £134,832; debt, £50,000.

Tasmania.—Population, 104,217; imports, £4,107,167; exports, £893,556: revenue, £293,753; debt, £1,477,600.

New Zealand.—Population, 310,437; imports, £7,241,062; exports, £5,521,800; revenue, £1,426,218; debt, £12,509,546.

Death of Major Boyd.

This gentleman who for the past year has filled the office of King's Chamberlain, died on Thursday last, aged 40 years. He had been an invalid for the past year or two, but was able to perform his official duties till within a few days of his death. He has held various important trusts, having been twice chosen to represent this city in the national Legislature, and filled the position with credit. When Major Moehonua was appointed Minister of the Interior, he was called to fill the vacant office of Chamberlain to the Royal Household, and in that capacity has been a valuable aid to the King. He was also a privy councillor, and was secretary to that body at the time of his death. He proved himself to be one of the most upright, frugal and successful of the native Hawaiians, and in his death, we lose one of the most prominent and useful of his race. Some years ago he took the wise precaution to have his life insured, for $5000 in each of two companies—the Manhattan and North Western, and these sums ($10,000 in all) with quite a property acquired by industry and thrift, he leaves to his widow and seven children. His funeral will take place from the Adam's premises, Hotel street, Sunday afternoon, 12th. inst, at 3 o'clock.

International Postage.

The *Friend* for September very properly calls attention to the injustice of our present postal regulations, by which we have to *prepay* six cents on every newspaper to Europe and four cents on every newspaper sent to America; while any person in America or Europe can send a paper for *two* cents to any part of those continents, excepting only France and Spain. To make this subject clearer, we append the following rates established by the International Postal Convention:

Austria	5 cts.	2 cts.	10 cts.	2 cts.
Belgium	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Denmark	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Egypt	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
France	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Germany	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Great Britain and Ireland	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Greece	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Holland	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Italy	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Moldavia	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Netherlands	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Norway	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Poland	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Portugal	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Russia	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Servia	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Spain	12 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Sweden	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Switzerland	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Turkey	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..
Wallachia	5 ..	2 ..	10 ..	2 ..

We understand that the Hawaiian Kingdom or any other nation, may enter the postal Union, by making proper application. Then one prepayment of *two* cents on a paper; and of *five* on a letter, will carry them free to any other country in the postal Union. This postal Union is the greatest reform that has taken place during the present century, and will in a few years include every civilized country. It dispenses with all international accounts—each nation keeping all the postage received by it, while a cheap and uniform rate is established for letters, postal cards and papers.

Irrigation.

Among the questions canvassed in the late political campaign in California, is that of irrigation, and the Legislature will be called on to devise ways and means to assist the farming interest. In the course of an article on the subject, the *Alta* presents the following plans, each of which finds advocates:

1. Leave irrigation ditches, like mining ditches, railroads and telegraphs, to private enterprise under the laws as they now stand.

2. Leave the present laws as they are, with an amendment that whenever the land-owners of any irrigation district wish to take charge of the work at the expense of the district, they may do so; and condemn any lands and water rights of individuals needed. This would be an extension to the whole State of the statute now in force in Los Angeles county, but not yet effectually tested. The validity of the Act has not been recognized by the Courts, and the restriction of the suffrage to land-owners is considered by many lawyers unconstitutional.

3. Adopt the plan stated in the last paragraph, except that the right of suffrage shall be given to all persons recognized as voters in the Constitution. This would lead to the construction of extensive canals wherever the men wanting employment outnumber the land-owners.

4. Order the condemnation of all private and corporation water rights not secured by the completion of ditches, and enact laws to forbid or obstruct the future acquisition of such rights and the construction of ditches except by the respective districts.

5. Adopt the plan suggested in the preceding paragraph, and lend the credit of the State to every district which wants to borrow money for constructing a ditch.

6. Let the State undertake the work on its own account.

We prefer the first plan, says the *Alta*. Under it more than $25,000,000 have been spent in mining and irrigating ditches; our people are familiar with it; our capitalists have confidence in it; it imposes no burden on any one against his will; it places no one's fortune under the control of scheming politicians or unknown and irresponsible men; and it has no danger. It has been fortified by the laws and judicial decisions of Federal and State authorities for a quarter of a century; and more than 2,000,000,000 gallons are daily running in this State through the ditches owned under those laws and decisions.

The Centennial Buildings.

Good progress, (says a Philadelphia paper of July 20,) is being made upon the Centennial buildings. Memorial Hall is so far advanced that the contractor feels confident of delivering it to the Commissioners finished by December 1, or a month in advance of his contract. When it is remembered this building is 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width, 59 feet in height, the walls five feet thick, with a dome reaching over 100 feet, and that the work already accomplished was commenced less than a year ago, it will be readily seen that the confidence of Mr. Dobbins to finish it within the time is not extravagant. All the iron-work for the roof of the galleries is in place, and where the skylights do not require opening, the roof is covered in, and the scaffolding is up inside ready for the plasterers. Very little remains to be done on the dome, although this is the most elaborate and difficult portion of the iron-work. The colossal figures which are to adorn the building are nearly ready to be placed in position.

At Exhibition Pavilion the work progresses with the same rapidity. This building, 1880 feet in length and 464 feet in width, was commenced early in June, and one-third may be considered finished, except painting. The eastern end, running up to Memorial Hall, is up; under cover; partly tinned; all the brick work finished; all the sash frames in place, and the ground leveled, and the planks laid to receive the flooring. Machinery Hall is so far advanced that an idea of its size and adaptability to the display can be obtained. Being of wood, braced with iron rods and knees, it has been one of the least difficult to erect, but the speed with which it has been pushed forward has surprised everyone. Two-thirds of it are under cover, with the roof tinned and the sash glazed and in place, and the interior calsomined and painted.

Horticultural Hall is about half finished, and will be completed in ample time.

Canada.

The annexation of Canada to the United States appears to be a subject of more frequent discusssion in the Dominion than in the Republic, and the Toronto *Leader* admits that a large portion of the Canadians are not "enthusiastic on behalf of English connection." Our own belief is that annexation will be a gradual process, and that it has already commenced in the establishment of postal union, the effort at reciprocity, the preceding experience of the same, the Americanization of Canadian sentiment and institutions, participation of the Canadian railroads in through transportation and traffic, connection of the religious bodies, and in many other things. The sentiment in favor of annexation must be gradual in its growth in both countries, and when it shall have fully ripened in both, the authority of England will depart, because it will be useless. The time may be many years hence, but when it does come, the fully declared wish of the people of the Dominion, peaceably but forcibly embodied, will have to be respected, and it will be. At present the issue is not a live one here in the Republic, but in Canada it is and will continue to be an increasing one, because the result would be a thousand times more important to them than to us.—*Phil. North American.*

Crime in New York.

The New York *Herald* recently inquired, "Have we any laws in this city?" and judging from the statements of the New York press generally, it is perhaps open to doubt. Burglaries, arson, murders, crimes of violence of all descriptions, were never so rife, and the police is apparently in league with the thieves, or else quite incompetent, for it seldom detects a crime or arrests a criminal. The thieves are so emboldened that they no longer await the coming of the night to perpetrate their outrages, but walk boldly into houses in broad day, gag or knock down the inmates, plunder the place, and decamp at their leisure. A recent inquiry into the condition of the police force by a legislative commission revealed almost incredible unfitness and worthlessness among the officers. There were men calling themselves detectives who had never made an arrest, who were ignorant of the law, and who did not even know the officers of their own divisions. Nowhere was there evidence of any regard for the safety of the public.

The *World*, the leading Democratic organ, calls for a vigilance committee to put it down. Nor can this be considered at all extraordinary, in view of the facts daily published. The latest case is that of a gentleman who has lived in New York for fifty years, and been in business there all the time, and who, being brutally assaulted in the street near the Battery, called for help, was himself taken into custody, carried to the Tombs, kept there three days, tried, convicted on the oath of the assailant, and fined a hundred dollars, the trial occupying only twenty minutes, and the witnesses for the defence not being allowed a hearing.

Fig Culture.

Within the past two years, the fig-tree has recovered from the insect blight which has destroyed it in almost every district of the group, and has commenced producing abundantly. There is no fruit more healthy than figs, nor any which grow more easily and abundantly. The fig commonly grown here is the black kind. What is known as the Smyrna fig is a white variety, more prized in commerce. In the Sacramento *Union* of a late date, we find some remarks on the way they are cured in California.

Many people suppose that there is some secret in preserving figs, and that great skill is required in their manipulation. To a certain extent this supposition is true, and yet when this secret is known and the skill acquired, preserving figs becomes as easy and simple as drying apples, peaches, or any other *fruit*. In the first place the fig must be thoroughly ripe before picking to dry. It need not be actually shriveled or wilted, but if left on the tree till this stage, does no harm. In picking, care must be taken not to jam or mash the fruit, as this would induce decay and mold before the juices or water can be evaporated. As soon as picked the figs should be dipped in a weak lye made of wood ashes, and then carefully spread out on a scaffold so that the specimens will not touch each other too much, for if one lies upon the other, evaporation is to a certain extent retarded. The scaffold should be near the ground and in a well exposed place so that the rays of the sun will fall directly upon the fruit. A dark heavy paper laid on the boards to lay the figs on will be a good thing, as it will act as an absorbment of the moisture that sometimes oozes out. If the fruit can be covered nightly it will facilitate the drying and add to the quality of the preserved fruit, but this is not a necessity. They should be carefully turned over as often as every other day, for a few days, or till they are thoroughly wilted.

They may then be packed more closely together, or even piled three or four deep, but should be moved or turned over every other day, so that the drying may be uniform. When the water of the fruit is well evaporated and the juices seem pretty thick, but before the fruit begins to seem hard, they should be gathered up, placed in a perforated dish and dipped in boiling water say for half a minute. This will soften the skins and bring the sugar of the fruit to the surface, as on the foreign fruit, and will at the same time kill all the insect eggs that may have been deposited during the drying process. They should again be exposed to the sun until the water in which they were dipped is fully evaporated, and then they are ready for packing. In packing, boxes or vessels from which all insects may be extinguished should be used. Lay the fruit carefully down in layers and press compactly together, and set away in a dry place. In about two months' time the necessary change will have taken place, and the fruit will have the flavor and appearance of the best imported varieties, and will be ready for market. People generally make the mistake of drying the fig too much before removing from the scaffold, and then neglect to pack sufficiently close, and the result is simply a dried but not preserved fig. The imported fig is generally said to be the white Smyrna, but we have no white fig in this State that will produce as good a preserved fig as the large black California fig. This variety is richer in sugar than any light variety we have ever seen here, and is better for preserving and a better bearer.

The English is the first of foreign nations to break ground at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for the erection of the buildings for the use of their Commissioners during the centennial. Japan, Sweden and Morocco are preparing to follow suit, and the other commissions will soon be similarly engaged; the whole making a very lively and picturesque scene. Austria's requisition for space which has just been received calls for 32,000 square feet of the main building and over 21,000 in the art gallery, an increase of one-third over the original reservation for that nation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—I am constrained to write a few words in behalf of a stranger in our community, who has been somewhat harshly dealt with by our Board of Health. A few months since an East Indian arrived here, reputed to be a physician, by name Dr. Mohabeer.

The Doctor applied to the Board of Health for a license to practice medicine, which, for supposed good reasons, was refused him. It is said that the Doctor could not satisfy the professional gentlemen on the Board that he knew anything of the practice of medicine, as they understand it, in fact, to their minds, was a quack. I do not know how the examining committee of the Board could grant a license to one of the Homeopathic school of Physicians, for they certainly believe the theory of "like cures like" to be "bosh!" A license has been granted to a Homeopathic practitioner, perhaps because of a wholesome regard for public opinion; several Chinese gentlemen are also practicing with the license of the Board, but the gentleman from India has been refused, and has been repeatedly summoned before the Police Magistrate and fined for practicing without a license, until the aggregate of the fines is so large that he has been sent to prison because of inability to pay. I am also informed that he has been sent out to work with the chain gang.

The *Advertiser* of April 10th, 1875, acknowledges receipt of a letter from Samuel Charlesworth, Rector of Limehouse, whom the editor endorses to this extent: "The writer of the letter is evidently a person of position and consideration, his name appearing prominently as a speaker in the published account of the annual banquet of the Tower Hamlets Constitutional Association." The Rector says: "I was distressed to observe how my esteemed friend Dr. Mohabeer had been treated, fined $100, for practicing medicine without a license. If the inhabitants of Honolulu knew how eminent a man, both as a physician and a christian gentleman they have among them, they would not seek to drive him away by persecution. His merits in medical science are as great as the good qualities of his heart. I begin to wish that I had not advised him, when in my London Parish, to visit the Western Hemisphere. Had he remained in London, his talents would soon have earned him a wide spread reputation, such as he had in India and the Mauritius." No one has questioned the authenticity of this letter or the identity of Dr. Mohabeer. It appears to me that the experience of the Doctor should enlist the sympathies of those who love their fellowman. Had the Doctor been prosecuted for malpractice, and a case made, I would cheerfully endorse and applaud the diligence and zeal of the Board of Health; but when the only charge is practicing without a license, made by the agent of the very gentlemen who refuse to grant a license, it does seem a little arbitrary. I am told that there are several persons in our community who will testifiy to the relief afforded them by Dr. Mohabeer; one in particular, who says that he had tried the allopathic practitioners without relief, and that Mohabeer "put him on his feet again."

It strikes me that to demand of persons desiring to practice medicine in this community, that they shall pass an examination by a Board constituted as ours is, with two allopathic practitioners, the only professional men on the Board, both interested in drug stores and both enjoying a growing practice, is something like asking the applicant to run the gauntlet. I am afraid that there is more purse than heart in this work; but if the professional gentlemen on the Board really desire to engage in a work for the good of the public, of Hawaiians particularly, a work that will give a fine opportunity for the display of zeal, pluck and endurance, let them investigate and lay bare the thing known as a licensed "Kahuna." J. O. C.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—During the past two months there has been very little distillation of ardent spirits on Maui, for the reason that during that time the sale of molasses to the natives has been discontinued, it being very difficult for them to procure much of ki-root, cactus, or other ingredients for the manufacture of intoxicating drinks. It is therefore with regret that we learn that the business of peddling molasses to the distillers has been renewed. It seems that those, who formerly sold this article from their homes, now have it conveyed twelve miles to Kahului, and there sent by the cart-load in every direction. A venerable reverend recently in illustrating to his native congregation the duty of resisting temptation, singled out the only one who had been known to sell molasses to the natives, as one who withheld from profits by that business, while possibly at the time some of his bewildered hearers were happy at that opportunity of purchasing it.

It augurs ill for any one's credit for such desperate efforts to be needed for the sake of the small profits made by such a traffic. The community might well contribute the amount thus realized in order to stay the tide of intemperance; and the gift of charity would be less discreditable to those assisted, than their selfish avarice.

Now while the people are showing some inclination for improvement, as at Wailuku they are without debt completing one of the finest churches in the islands, and as elsewhere many are privately showing a disposition to make themselves civilized homes, those who selfishly unloose intemperance upon them, remind one of the Tories in the American Revolution, and of those who in the recent American War followed the Union armies with whisky. ALIQUIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ladies, Attention!

HAIR WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE TO order at San Francisco prices. A few switches, curls, pompadurs, waterfalls, etc., for sale cheap.
Lessons given in Wax Work, Hair, Flowers, and Fancy Work of all description.
Telegraphing taught in all its branches.
Funeral Wreaths, Crosses, etc., chemically preserved.
The patronage of the ladies from the adjacent Islands solicited. All orders will receive prompt and immediate attention. Address

MRS. C. J. MURPHY,
556 3m No. 82 Fort St., Honolulu.

MRS. HENRY ROBINSON
WILL GIVE
A CONCERT
—AT—
THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL!
On Tuesday Evening, September 21,
TO COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets One Dollar Each
To be had at the Hotel, Messrs. Whitney and Thrum's Bookstores, also of Mrs. Robinson.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

OVERTURE—Piano and Violin, ... *Harold*
SONG—"Maggie's Secret" ..... *Claribel*
DUETT—"Moonlight's Fairy Hour," ....
PIANO SOLO—"La Paridemas," ..... *Herz*
SONG—"Tell Me My Heart," ..... *Bishop*
DUETT—"I would that My Love," ..... *Mendelssohn*
MADRIGAL—"Soon as I carelessly stray'd," ..... *Foote 1541*
SONG—Violin Accompaniment, ... *Abt*
DUETT—"Wandering Jew," ..... *Burgmulin*

PART SECOND.

GLEE—"Mark the Merry Elves," ..... *Callcott*
SONG—"Comin' thro' the Rye," ....
DUETT—"Ah Perdono," ..... *Mozart*
PIANO DUETT— .....
SONG—"Beautiful Girl of Kildare," ....
DUETT—"Vogtel Gelt," ..... *Winter*
GLEE—"The Merry Month of May," ..... *Weber*

556 2t

To Let.

THAT VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING AND Premises, No 150 Nuuanu Avenue, containing parlors, dining room, bedroom, dressing room,—China, and clothes closets on first floor,—basement under all; three rooms on second floor, kitchen and pantry connected, also with basement beneath,—bathing and washroom, carriage house, stable, fowl house, &c., in order. Apply to
Aug 19.—552 tf J. H. WOOD.

ALSO the cottage and premises adjoining, with six rooms,—kitchen, bathroom, servants room, store room, stable, and carriage house.

SHIPPING.

FIRST VESSEL
For San Francisco.
The Fine American Bark
CEYLON!
WOODS, MASTER.
Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port
For Freight or passage, apply to
556 C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

For San Francisco
THE FINE BRIGANTINE
J. B. FORD!
G. W. JENKS, Master.
NOW DUE FROM HUMBOLDT BAY,
Will have Quick Dispatch on Arrival.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
555 2t H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A. S. N. Co.'s Fine Steamship
"CITY OF MELBOURNE,"
CAPT. J. W. BROWN,
WILL SAIL for SAN FRANCISCO
On or about Sept. 18th.
All freight intended for shipment per Steamers either to San Francisco or the Colonies will be received in the Steamer Warehouse **Free of Storage.**
The Agents will give a Warehouse-Receipt for all Merchandise but will not be responsible for loss by fire.
☞ For **Freight** and **Passage**, or any further information, apply to
534 C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

For Sydney, N. S. W.
The A. S. N. Co's Fine Steamship
CYPHRENES!
T. WOODS, COMMANDER.
WILL SAIL for SYDNEY, N. S. W
On or about Sept. 22d.
All freight intended for Shipment per Steamers either to San Francisco or the Colonies will be received in the Steamer Warehouse **Free of Storage.**
The Agents will give a Warehouse-Receipt for all Merchandise, but will not be responsible for loss by fire.
☞ For **Freight** and **Passage**, to Sydney, New Zealand and Melbourne, apply to
542 C. BREWER & Co., Agents.

Kauai Packet.
FOR KOLOA AND WAIMEA!
THE SCHOONER
KAMAILE!
BOLLES, MASTER.
Will have regular dispatch for the above named Ports, no sad after the 5th of November next, until further notice
Freight and Passage taken at the Lowest Rates.
512 BOLLES & CO., Agents.

TIME TABLE
OF
THE HAWAIIAN
STEAMER KILAUEA
MARCHANT, : : : : MASTER.

Sep. 13—Monday ..... 5 P. M.—Hilo and Kaunakakai, both ways.
" 25—Thursday ..... 5 P. M.—Kawaihwil.
" 27—Monday ..... 5 P. M.—Circuit of Hawaii.

☞ When there are no cattle to land at Maalaea Bay, an effort will be made to reach Honolulu Saturday P. M.

☞ On Down Trips the Steamer will not leave Kaalualu until 9 A. M., or later; Makena until 6 a.m. or later; and Maalaea Bay until 8 a.m. or later, without due notice of any change being given.

J. O. C.

Rates of Passage will be

To or from Kaunakakai, Molokai	$5.00
To or from Lahaina, Maui	6.00
To or from Maalaea, Maui	7.00
To or from Makena, Maui	8.00
To or from Mahukona, Hawaii	10.00
To or from Kawaihae, Hawaii	10.00
To or from Kailua, Hawaii	10.00
To or from Kaawloa, Hawaii	10.00
To or from Hilo, Hawaii	12.50
To or from Kau Coast, Hawaii	15.00
Circuit of Hawaii, Round Trip	22.00
To or from any Port on Kauai	8.00
Circuit of Kauai, Round Trip	12.00
Deck passage for natives only	2.00

☞ **No Credit for Passage Money.** ☜
Tickets at the office only.

No berth will be considered as taken until paid for. Not responsible for unmarked Baggage or any Freight or Parcels unless receipted for.

Freight Money Due on Demand.

☞ An effort will be made to have the Steamer reach Honolulu on the evening of the same day she leaves Maui.

SAMUEL G. WILDER, Agent
Office with Wilder & Co., corner of Fort & Queen Streets

REGULAR
DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO
C. Brewer & Co.—Agents.
Merchandise received **Storage Free** and liberal cash advances made on shipments by this line.
541-1y C. BREWER & CO.

BOSTON AND HONOLULU PACKET LINE!
C. Brewer & Co.—Agents.
Favorable arrangements can always be made for storage and shipment of Oil, Bone, Wool, Hides and other Merchandise to New Bedford, Boston, New York and other Eastern Ports. ☞ Cash Advances made.
541-1y C. BREWER & CO.

Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO notify his former customers and the public in general that
He will Resume the Baking Business
On Monday, Aug. 23d,
On King Street, Opposite G. Waller' Market.
He wishes to return thanks for former patronage, and hopes to merit a continuation of the same.
553 3tp WILLIAM MANN.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.
JUST ARRIVED
Per Steamer "Mikado,"
DIRECT
FROM LONDON!
A Large Assortment of New and Fancy
GOODS!
NOW BEING OPENED AT THE
NO. 10 STORE.
COMPRISING AMONG OTHER LINES
FRENCH KID GLOVES,
GRENADINES,
FANCY SILKS,
SILK SCARFS,
LADIES' BELTS,
EMBROIDERY,
BERLIN WOOL
White Java Canvas, Worked Slippers and Turbans.
554 3t JOHN THOS. WATERHOUSE.

Oregon Dried Apples.
RECEIVED THIS DAY, AND FOR SALE by
May 21, 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 21, 1875. BOLLES & CO.

OREGON LIME.
SAN JUAN KILN—RECEIVED PER 'FALKINBURG' this day, and in perfect order. For sale by
May 21, 1875. BOLLES & CO.

Columbia River Salmon.
JUST RECEIVED PER J. A. FALKIABURG in barrels and half barrels. For sale by
563 BOLLES & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Commissioner of Boundaries' Notice.

WHEREAS AN APPLICATION HAVING been made to this office by Hackfeld & Co., agents of the estate of LOUIS ANEHON for the settlement of the boundaries of the Ahupua of PIAHI, in Hamakua, District of Makawao, Island of Maui, all parties having the boundaries of their lands adjoining with the above said land, are hereby notified to be and appear before me, at my office, in Lahaina, on SATURDAY the 2nd day of OCTOBER, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JNO. M. KAPENA,
Commissioner of Boundaries.
Lahaina, Sept. 3d, 1875. 556 3t

Commissioner of Boundaries' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BY AUTHORITY vested in me as Commissioner of Boundaries for the Island of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, according to the law approved June 22d, 1868, hereby gives notice to all persons who