BY AUTHORITY.

It was pleased His Majesty the King to appoint Chas. T. Gulick on the Staff of the University of Oahu, with the rank of Major.

Iolani Palace, Nov. 11th, 1875.

The following Anniversaries being National Holidays will be observed on the several days mentioned below. All Government Offices will be closed throughout the Kingdom:

Saturday, December 25th, Christmas Day.
Saturday, January 1st, 1876, New Year's Day.

W. L. MOREHOUSE,
Interior Office, Nov. 24th, 1875. Minister of Interior.

The Christmas vacation of the Government English Day Schools in Honolulu, will extend from the 20th of December to January 3rd, inclusive, beginning the first week of the new year on Monday, 10th, 1876.

By order of the Board of Education Allanai Hale.

W. JAS. SMITH, SECRETARY.
November 20th 1875.

Mr. Joseph Kamai has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the district of Kaahumanu, Island of Oahu, in place of the late E. H. Boyd, deceased.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH,
Allanai Hale, Nov. 23rd, 1875. Secretary.

The Hawaiian Hunter is now ready for the reception of articles of interest pertaining to the Archeology and Natural History of the Kingdom.

Other cases have been filled up, which are secured with locks, and depositories may thus conceal their any articles of interest, which they may deposit in the Museum will be carefully preserved.

All articles sent to the Museum will be entered in the name of their depositors, whether sent as loans, gifts, or for sale. Articles sent as loans will be returned when a certain number, not to disappoint, is found, and as gifts, or for sale, the prices should be stated.

Any one desirous of contributing to the Museum in any of the specified ways, can have the satisfaction of knowing that their name will down with every exhibition, and as the government may be possible to grant to the furtherance of his efforts, by making such desires known at the Curator's Office, in the Museum Room, Government House.

All communications intended for the Museum should be sent to the "Curator of the Hawaiian Museum, Government House;" and the receipt of all articles will be duly acknowledged.

☞ The Hawaiian Museum will be open to the public every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

E. T. HITCHCOCK,
Curator Hawaiian Museum.

Honolulu, Nov. 20, 1875.

The following persons have been appointed Members of the Tax Appeal Board, in accordance with the Act of August 4, 1874:

Hawaii, Hon. L. Severance, W. H. Rice.
Maui—J. W. Kaauwaiki, D. W. Malokuna.
Oahu—C. N. Spencer, J. Namauu.
Kauai—H. N. Greenwell, W. Harris.
Lanai—Jas. Campbell, Geo. Wallace.
Molokai—J. Kaniu, George Conway, D. K. Nakaleka.
Ahukini—D. P. Isenberg, J. T. Davis.
Koloa—R. F. Allen, George Rhodes.
Hanalei—G. Beckwith, S. K. Kaumualii.
Waimea—J. Ahuli, W. C. Wond.
Waikiki—H. Dwight, W. P. Alexander.
Waianae—Kapela, D. Cunningham.
Ewa—N. Unauahi, E. Holstein.
Waialua—J. Gerard, J. W. Kalua.
Lahaina—Ben Nawahi, S. Kaniu.
Makawao—Honolulu—J. F. Brown, J. Kalauli.
Hana—J. W. Kaauwai—J. M. Comer, Ambrose.
Wailuku—S. N. Kinohou, Nainaoha.
Kaanapali—A. F. Smith, P. M. Nakuina.
Lahaina—Jas. Campbell, W. Lono.
Kaupo—Hon. G. P. Kanoa, Kaapuwai.
Kula—P. Nihoa, Mika.
Huelo—G. W. Wilcox, S. S. Hopeka.
Makaiki—J. Bertelmann, D. Nahinaiki.
Honuaula—S. W. Wilcox, D. Pakoa, E. Krull.
Kona—D. Kua, Kaloa.

JOS. S. WAKEFIELD,
Honolulu, Nov. 20, 1875. Minister of Finance.

Supreme Court—In Probate.

Nov 22.—Guardianship of the minor children of J. Bolman, deceased. Before Mr. Justice Harris. Petition of E. A. Widemann for the appointment of guardian of the estate of the minor children of deceased residing in Brunei. The Court appointed E. A. Widemann guardian, in the sum of $500. Petition also filed by said Widemann for a license to sell certain real property belonging to said estate situate in Honolulu for the support and education of said children. The Court granted the order, the sale to take place on the 20th of December next.

Proof of will of Henry Prendergast, deceased. Continued until the return of Mr. Justice Judd from Hawaii.

Estate of D. Kaiewai deceased and appointment of Guardian to Aaron Kaiewai, a minor. Petition of S. E. Dole for allowance of his accounts as administrator. The Court approved the accounts and ordered the administrator discharged, and further ordered that letters of guardianship of the person and property of said minor be issued to W. Jas. Smith upon his filing a bond in the sum of $100.

Nov 23.—Guardianship of Male Hoomoepuhi, an insane person. Petition for the appointment of guardian. The Court ordered letters of guardianship of the person and property of Male Hoomoepuhi to be issued to Petition filed upon his filing a bond in the sum of $100, to make an annual report to the Court in December of each year.

Called for hearing the ensuing week.

Estate of Kaiaiohopoki, deceased. Petition for letters of Administration.
Will of Administration.
Estate of Manoi Silva, deceased. Petition for letters of Administration.
Proof of will of Obadiah Jn deceased. W. C. Jones Proctor. J. P. Great Proctor.

Interlocutory Court—Before Mr. Justice Harris.

Nov 22.—The King vs. Lima. Land conversation. Appeal from police Justice Honolulu. The Court after hearing the evidence declined to reverse the judgment of the Court below.

Sending Forth the Mormon Missionaries.

The Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists and Catholics have, during the last two or three years, been very industrious in building churches and places of worship in Salt Lake City; and the Methodists have, with great toil, established schools and preaching places in many of the Mormon settlements and mining camps. A great deal of money has been gathered from the Christians in the Atlantic States, and a little on the Pacific slope, to build these churches and to support these preachers in their efforts to Christianize the Mormons; but, as far as we learn, the converts to any of these churches have been very few, indeed, as have been heard of but one profitable case, and that was Brigham Young's son, just before the scattering of her teaching over throughout the States.

Brigham seems to have suddenly got through his brain that he ought to be doing something, also, in the Missionary way, and at the last Conference, held in Salt Lake City, he appointed a hundred and five Missionaries to go forth to the Gentile nations to convert them from Christianity to Mormonism. Nine of these Missionaries have taken the steamer Colima for New Zealand and the Australian Colonies. They are ghostly young and middle-aged men, and some of them are seeing the Gentile world for the first time; still a few of them have had every extensive polygamic experience and know just what to speak about when they get among the British Colonies.

They all go forth "without purse or scrip." Brigham's church gives them nothing to travel with.—"They have got to work for nothing and find themselves."

Australia is, no doubt, an excellent country in a general way, and the Colonists as open-hearted people; but with Mrs. Stenhouse lecturing to crowded audiences upon the barbarism of polygamy, the impostures of Brigham Young, and the greatest crime of the nineteenth century—the Mountain Meadows massacre, we should think that the Missionaries who have gone out on the Colima would need all the faith they can muster to get bread and butter and make converts. The Missionaries should be brave-hearted and comforted with the reflection that if they should not be very successful in gathering lambs into Brigham's fold in Utah, they need not be without companies, as there is employment before them in abundance, if they desire it, in herding Colonial sheep.

Think what the world may, there is get in going seven thousand miles on a thankless mission at the bidding of the prophet. Strange world this.—*Abe.*

Reciprocal Extract Passes.—New York, November 9th.—The latest mail advices from Baghad contain gloomy reports of the recent floods in the midland counties. At Nottingham thirteen persons were drowned, more than 2000 houses were inundated and 15y factories ruined. Near Oxford the railway lines were all inundated with water, and the village of Battery was entirely flooded. At Burton-on-Trent six persons were drowned, and at Derby the water is still several feet deep in the streets. Alloa Gainsborough the Trent has burst its banks, and all the surrounding country is flooded. The loss of property is enormous. The main line of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railroad is washed away, and all traffic was stopped for a time.

New York, November 9th.—The *Herald's* London agents state that letters have just been received from Henry M. Stanley which are exceedingly interesting. They are dated Uganda, in Uganda, and give an elaborate and picturesque account of the organization and resolution of his examination of the Victoria Nyanza. They confirm Speke's view that the Great Lake is one large body of water, and not a series of small lakes, as held by Dr. Livingstone. Stanley's observations and reports on the point of African geography are to be made the subject of discussion before the Royal Geographical Society the 13th instant.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

NOVEMBER 28TH, the anniversary of the recognition of Hawaiian National Independence was observed on Monday. Beyond a national salute at noon, a turnout of the volunteer companies for practice, the open-air concert at Emma square in the afternoon, and numerous feasts and picnics, nothing noteworthy occurred. The Guards were entertained at Captain Hassinger's residence at Kewalo, where a part of the day was spent in target practice, which showed some very skillful shooting. The prize was won by Sergeant Williams. There was the usual number of accidents, most of them attributable to drunkenness, which seems to flourish on such occasions more than at other times. The opinion is general that the observance of this day as an anniversary is wholly unnecessary, and if quietly dropped, it would be better for the country, and probably save many sore heads, and bruised or broken limbs, if not lives.

It was pleasant to witness the large gathering at the band concert on Monday last, at Emma square, as well as on previous occasions of late, when evening concerts have been given. The improvements recently effected in this small but very pretty park, which were made by the public liberality under the supervision of Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, render it a more popular resort than it formerly was, and serve to compensate in part, for the want of a larger park, such as we ought to possess. "Thomas Square," on the Waikiki plains, is yet in an embryo state,—unimproved, and given up to weeds and swine. The proposed park on Punchbowl Hill, which His Majesty has still in contemplation, is also in its infancy, and may one day become a monument of its royal patron's wisdom and good taste. But it has been suggested that a more central spot than either of those might be taken,—for instance the taro patch, garden and lots on the North side of Nuuanu Avenue, opposite Kukui street, as high as the first bridge. If this be obtainable, a more central and accessible location, with a stream flowing by it, could not be desired. But wherever a park is to be located, the sooner it is secured and the improvements on it commenced, the sooner the health of the inhabitants of this city will be promoted.

Our public holidays come almost too thick towards the close of the year. First is the King's birthday, Nov. 16, then Independence Day, so called, Nov. 28, followed by Christmas and New Years—making four holidays in forty-five days. Were the question put, what ones should be omitted, it would be difficult to decide it, unless Nov. 28, and New Years were the ones selected to omit. The birthday of the Sovereign, as well as that of our Savior, take precedence of all others, and can in no event be omitted from the festive calendar.

THE French Assembly opened on the 4th of November, the day to which it was adjourned. Duke d'Audriffet Pasquier was re-elected as President, by a union of the Left, or Republicans, with a portion of the Right or Monarchists. This result shows the good sense of the Assembly, and is construed as a sign that a majority of that body is opposed to the Bonapartist rule. Duke d'Audriffet represents the majority of those moderate Republicans and Conservatives who secured the adoption of the Constitution in February last, and he has since been struggling, not without much opposition from MacMahon and his Cabinet, to organize the Senate and complete the work of the present Assembly, so as to permit the people to indicate their wishes and feelings. He was selected for a place in the present Cabinet; but the Marshal-President would not consent, and will probably find that, in company with Thiers and Gambetta, he will be among the leaders of the Republic under the new Constitution, if it should ever get into operation.

THE Republic of Liberia has lately been engaged in war with a tribe of semi-civilized blacks occupying the country near Cape Palmas, which adjoins Liberia. Just what the provocation was, if any, on the part of the Cape Palmas tribe, who commenced the attack, has not transpired, but it is quite evident that they have been badly beaten by the Liberian troops in every engagement which has taken place. From all accounts Liberia has done credit to herself in the manner in which she has dealt with these negro tribes, who are known to the world only as slave traders, and are among the worst and most cruel of the Africans.

Pacific Ocean Cables.

The arrival of the U. S. surveying steamer Tuscarora, Captain Miller, on a cruise to take soundings between this group and Australia, will naturally attract attention to this ocean as a field for telegraphic enterprise. Already a cable connects Australia with Asia, and Europe, via Port Darwin, and Java. A new cable is soon to be laid connecting New Zealand with Australia. About one half the cable left London in October, and the remainder was to be ready to leave in December, the whole to be laid before April 1, 1876. This will bring New Zealand within telegraphic communication of London. A new English company is organized which proposes to lay a cable between Brisbane and the French colony of New Caledonia, and thence to Fiji. This will probably be accomplished during 1876. Fiji's being be-1700 miles distant, we shall then be no nearer the telegraph than we now are, San Francisco being the nearest point. The route to the American Coast having twice been surveyed, and found admirably adapted to the laying of a cable, its construction is now only a question of time. The service for which the Tuscarora has been detailed, is to survey the ocean bed between this port and the Phœnix guano Islands, thence to the Fijis, Australia, and New Zealand. The S. F. *Alta* gives what purports to be the instructions from the Navy Department to Captain Miller, which we copy:

The following is an extract from the orders issued to Commander J. N. Miller, who commands the Tuscarora: "You will proceed to Oahu, thence to the Phœnix Islands (about 1700 nautical miles,) making soundings at the usual distances apart, and wherever the bottom requires it, such additional soundings as may be necessary. You will make such examinations of the Phœnix Islands and those adjacent as may seem advantageous for landing a marine cable. Thence you will proceed to Levuka, (Western Fiji) or some other convenient port of that group (about 1,100 nautical miles,) passing as close to the southeast end of New Caledonia as may be proper. Thence proceed to Sydney. From Sydney you will proceed towards North Cape, New Zealand, making such soundings as you may think advantageous en route, and from that point towards the Fiji Islands, making soundings with a view to laying a telegraphic cable between those points." It is expected that the Tuscarora will be absent about four months.

Japan and Her Trade.

The latest news from Japan indicates that the war party is again urging the Government to commence war on the neighboring semi-barbarian people of Corea. It is not likely that Japan could gain anything by war, except to keep those of her subjects quiet for a time who are now restless. Peace should be her policy, for it alone has tended to develop her resources, as shown by the statistics which have lately been published. Her exports for 1874, amounted to $20,000,000, including rice, tea, silk, silkworm eggs, fish, coal, wax, tobacco, copper, etc. In addition to this, specie to the amount of $15,000,000 was exported, making a total of $35,000,000. Her imports for the same period were $20,000,000, including raw cotton, cotton goods, sugar, woolen goods, arms and ammunition, etc. Her population is estimated at 35,000,000, of which 2200 are Europeans and Americans, and 2723 are Chinese.

The Guibord Affair.

Our readers perhaps have wondered what is the origin of the turbulence in Canada, concerning the burial in the Catholic cemetery of the remains of one Guibord. It appears that Guibord died some three years since under the ban of the Church of Rome. An anti-Catholic Society, called the Canadian Institute, endeavored to secure the interment of his remains in consecrated ground, to which the Catholics objected, and the Institute appealed to the courts. It was carried through various courts of the Dominion, and as a finality was taken before the Queen's Council, in England, which tribunal decided in favor of the Institute, giving an order for the burial of the remains in consecrated ground. The attempt to carry out this mandate resulted in a disturbance, which is not yet entirely subsided.

The Protestant press of Canada side with the Catholics in this matter, and argue that when a person accepts the discipline of a church, he must abide by its rules or take the consequences of their infraction. The priests protest against the order of the Council as a violation of private rights and an outrage upon the independence of Canada, but deny sanctioning the attempt at forcible resistance. In the United States, where all are at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, there are no courts which can interfere with strictly religious ordinances, and to term it mildly, the Queen's Council has been guilty of an exhibition of extreme bad taste in deciding that a church has not the right to make and enforce rules for its own government.

The United States, Spain, and Cuba.

Among the foreign news received, it is stated that Mr. Cushing, the American Minister at Madrid, has informed the Spanish government, that the United States government will be forced to recognize the Cuban insurgents if the war is kept up until the first of January next. In consequence of this note the Spanish government has been putting forth extraordinary efforts to increase its military force in Cuba, and suppress the insurrection, which has now continued seven years, and interfered largely with the commerce between Cuba and the United States, as well as between Cuba and European countries. The following dispatch is all that has been made public so far:

WASHINGTON, October 31st.—The discussion of the Spanish Cabinet's reply to what is called in a late Madrid telegram the "Washington note," has reference to unsettled questions between the two countries. The exact points of this official paper cannot be ascertained, but may be inferred from the views of the President, which form the basis of instructions to Mr. Cushing, and which show that the President regards the civil dissensions in Cuba, and especially the sanguinary hostilities, as producing an effect in the United States second in gravity only to those which they produce in Spain. The ultimate issue of events in Cuba will be its independence, however that issue may be produced, whether by means of negotiations or as the result of military operations, or one of those unexpected incidents which so often determine the fate of nations. The continuance of the insurrection grows day by day more insupportable to the United States, and while the attention of this Government is fixed on Cuba, in the interests of humanity, by the horrors of the civil war prevailing there, it cannot forbear to reflect that the existence of slave labor in Cuba, and its influence over the feelings and interests of the Peninsula Spaniards, is at the foundation of all the troubles which now afflict Cuba; but slavery cannot long continue in Cuba, circumscribed as that island is by communities of emancipated slaves to the other West India Islands and the United States. The President has not been without hope that all of these questions might be settled by the spontaneous act of Spain herself, she being more deeply interested than all the rest of the world. The question as to what decision the United States shall make is serious and difficult, and not to be determined without control consideration of its complex elements of domestic and foreign policy, but the determination of which may at any moment be forced on us by occurrences either in Spain or Cuba. Withal, the President cannot but regard Independence and emancipation of course as the only certain and even necessary solution of the question of Cuba, and in his mind all incidental questions are quite subordinate to these larger objects of the United States. In this respect the President does not meditate or desire the annexation of Cuba to the United States, but its elevation into an independent republic of freedom, in harmony with ourselves and with other republics of America. The policy of the United States with reference to Cuba at the present time is dictated by no love of expeditions, but with positive and fixed convictions as to the duty of the United States when that time of emergency or action shall arrive.

Turkey and Herzegovina.

The difficulty experienced by Turkey in suppressing the Herzegovina insurrection, and the futility of her efforts to organize reforms in the disaffected provinces, seem to indicate that the propping-up plan cannot be followed much longer, and that if the Eastern Question is not settled from outside it will speedily settle itself from the inside, in a way that may involve all Europe in precisely the dangers this tedious process of balancing was intended to avert. As regards the present insurrection, it will be put down, though even when all aids is withheld from the insurgents, Turkey is so weak as to be scarcely able to perform her own police duty. Her position just now is much the same as that of the United States would be if the Mormons rebelled and all the rest of the country failed to subdue them. The fact, of course is, that Turkey is rotten to the core, and that almost anybody can defy her with impunity. Being, however, compelled to give her protectors some excuse for holding Servia back, the Porte has solemnly instructed his officers that there must be reform in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and so the magistrates and governors are told to stop stealing and taking bribes, and to do justice henceforth. These orders will have as much effect as similar demands made upon Tammany when the "Boss" was flourishing would have had. The plundering and tyranny will proceed as before, and the old state of things will be reproduced, until outrages can no more cause to be possible, and then perhaps the end will be at hand for the whole situation.—*Sac. Union.*

A Spanish paper states that Minister Cushing, acting under instructions from the U. S. government, has notified the Spanish Secretary of State that if the Cuban rebellion is not quelled by the 4th of January, the belligerent rights of the Cubans will be recognized by the American government.

Late Foreign Items.

The ecclesiastical court has deposed the Bishop of Breslau.

The Kaiserhof Hotel of Berlin has been burned loss $1,000,000.

Mr. Vidal, the American Consul at Tripoli, has returned to that city.

The Bombay Times reports a severe outbreak of cholera in the province of Mysore.

A dispatch from Montevideo announces that martial law has been proclaimed there.

Cardinal McCloskey has left Rome. Cardinal Franchi and other made him to the railway station, while Monsignor Rosecelli went as far as Civita Vecchia.

The *News'* dispatch from Ragusa says Schoborich estimates that the Herzegovians have lost 1000 killed and wounded during the campaign. It declares they now number 25,000, and are as determined as ever.

A special to the Telegraph from Vienna, says news has been received there from Munich that the King of Bavaria has refused to accept the resignation of the ministry, and a dissolution of the Chambers is probable.

Stanley's first letter from Africa was printed Monday. He lost 125 men out of 300. They suffered great hardships, and were obliged to fight a portion of their way. They discovered new lands and new people. The greatest affliction was dysentery.

A Paris special says a duel was fought with swords at Vesinet, near Paris, between two young Americans, named respectively Riggs and Pazze. The cause was an old family vendetta. The result was that Paine was wounded slightly in the arm.

It is reported that the new Servian ministry has been formed and that the members belong to the peace party.

A special dispatch to the *Standard* states that the Servian deputies have met at the residence of Prince Milan and rejected a motion for war by a vote of 62 to 21.

A London special says letters have been received from Captain Allen Young and one of the officers of the Pandora, dated Disco, August 6th, and Waggatt's Straits, August 9th. The voyage was pleasant. The Pandora coaled at Disco. They had some collisions with icebergs, but the vessel was not injured. The crew worked well. Captain Young is greatly praised for his kindness and strict maintenance of discipline. In Ivigitate Bay they saw the steamer Fox.

Mail correspondence from Kingston, Jamaica, dated 1st inst., says the Schooner steamer Uruguay had a narrow escape from capture by the Spaniards off the coast of Cuba. Sailing close in shore, under cover of the night, she effected her lings during two evenings, but was so close to the Spanish encampments that they fired upon her with rifles. Subsequently she encountered a Spanish war steamer, which chased her for sixteen hours close along the Cuban coast in daylight, but she escaped and headed for Jamaica reaching Port Royal Monday night the 17th ult. She requires repairs, and has been ordered to land her arms and ammunition at Fort Augusta. Meanwhile her majesty's ship Wood-Lark takes charge of her, with steam up.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.—Gambetta has issued a manifesto in which he says he is confident that the approaching election will show a great Republican majority. He upholds the system of Department voting, and says the labors of the future Assembly must be towards the restoration of the control of education to the State. He trusts that an era of political reconciliation will supervene, and then the participants in the Commune will be amnestied.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.—According to reliable Eng h authority the cattle disease carried off during the last quarter, ending October 16th, cattle as follows: In Somersetshire, 53,000; Cheshire, 50,000; Dorsetshire, 45,000; Gloucestershire, 44,000; Oxfordshire, 35,000; Warwickshire, 33,000; Norfolk, 31,000; Cumberland, 23,000. Throughout England and Wales there were for the same time over 300,000 cases. The money damage is estimated at $1,000,000.

The *Times* has the following:

War has commenced at Cape Palmas, between Liberia and the aborigines, under the command of several natives. There was some fighting on the 17th of September, in which 38 were killed and wounded.

The consul of Liberia at London gives to the press reports of the progress of the war of the Liberians with the Carabou tribes. He states that five engagements have been fought, in all of which the Liberian army has been successful.

LONDON, October 31st.—The English Foreign Office has received a telegram from Minister Wade dated Shanghai, 18th inst., in which he says the guarantees obtained from the chinese by the British in the recent negotiations include a dispatch of a mission to England, bearing an apology for the Tientsin outrage, and safe conduct to Burmah for the commissioners of Inquiry. This telegram also confirms reports previously published, that shipments of ammunition have recently been made from London for China, and that Mr. Wade had informed foreign legations that he had flattered upon better observance of treaties regarding taxation and trade.

PENANG, November 5th.—The mutilated remains of Mr. Birch, late English resident of Perak, have been recovered after a sharp engagement with the Malayans. In the fight Captain Innes of the Seven Hundredth Regiment was killed, and two officers and eight men wounded. All this side of the Malay Peninsular is greatly excited and a general outbreak is feared. Hongkong has been telegraphed to for troops. One man-of-war, two gunboats and about 400 troops are now at Perak.

A REASONABLE REQUEST FROM A CORPSE.—A remarkable escape from burial alive happened in the town of Bradford, New Hampshire, a few days since. The facts of the case are as follows: A lady in the above town had been sick for some time, and to all appearance had died, and arrangements were accordingly made for the funeral to take place on the third day after her supposed decease. The preparations for burial had progressed so far that on the day of the funeral the lady was placed in a coffin, when it was observed that one of her eyes was partly opened. Nothing, however, was thought of it, as it was supposed to be the result of muscular contraction, and the arrangements for burial were all completed, when the supposed corpse astonished the attendants by asking to be placed on her side. The house of mourning was suddenly turned into one of joy, and at last accounts the lady was doing finely, with every prospect of a complete recovery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the BOARD of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital, will be held at the Room of the Chamber of Commerce on THURSDAY NEXT, 2d December, at 11 A. M. Per order

F. A. SCHAEFER, Sec'y.

KAUPAKUEA PLANTATION

SUGAR NOW COMING IN and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by

APONG & ACHUCK.

Pioneer Mill, Lahaina.

CAMPBELL & TURTON, PROPRIETORS. Crops of sugar of superior quality, now coming in and for sale in quantities to suit by

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NEW CROP NOW IN, AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers, by

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NEW CROP OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES now coming in, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by

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HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO PAY the highest market price for Dry Hides Goat Skins, and Tallow.

C. BREWER & CO.

TO WOOL GROWERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO BUY "Wools at good prices. Wools coming to market this Spring particularly desired to make freight.

C. BREWER & CO.

FAMILY MARKET!

G. WALLER, Proprietor.

Choicest Meats from the Finest Herds

Fish, Poultry, Vegetables, &c., Furnished to order.

EXTRAS—Tuesdays and Thursdays—Veal, Fridays—Fish. Sundays—Lamb. (Unless otherwise ordered.)

The Proprietor having created a neat and commodious VEGETABLE, FRUIT AND POULTRY MARKET, Adjoining the Family Meat Market, will be prepared to promptly and satisfactorily fill orders for everything acceptable to furnish the tables with all the seasonable and Delicacies the country affords.

☞ Shipping supplied on Short Notice. ☜

Meats, &c., delivered to all parts of the city without extra charge. G. WALLER.

The Gorilla.

It has been lately discovered, as we read in *Nature* that a specimen of the Gorilla, the first ever known to be transported alive to Europe, has been for some time a resident of the Zoological Gardens in Dresden. The animal was until recently supposed to be a female chimpanzee. It was purchased about two years ago by the Director of the Gardens, and was at the time in a very unpromising condition, resulting from a bad cutaneous eruption. Since it has been in the care of the Director it has mended rapidly in health, has grown remarkably, has become quite tame, and manifests a good deal of intelligence, performing a number of amusing tricks. While studying its figure and movements, an observer becomes convinced that the animal was mistakenly called a chimpanzee. Its great size, the black spots on the naked skin of the face, the black hands, webbed fingers and the broad nose were evidences supporting this conclusion. On comparing the animal carefully with stuffed specimens of the gorilla and the chimpanzee, the conclusion was confirmed, and there is now little doubt left that Dresden owns a live gorilla.

Live gorillas have several times been shipped to Europe from the West Coast of Africa; but no gorilla exported as such has survived the passage. About six years ago a Dutch merchant, taking extraordinary pains to insure success in the attempt, kept a young male for a considerable time on the Coast, habituating it to the society of a black boy, and when an attachment seemed to be formed between the two, sent them to Holland. But the gorilla died on shipboard, within a fortnight, of what seemed pure depression or homesickness. Within a few weeks a gorilla, destined for Hamburg, arrived within two days' sail of the city and then died. This specimen was immediately preserved in spirits, and will, it is said, form a subject or a monograph by Dr. Behn of the Zoological Museum of Hamburg. It is suspected that a so-call-d chimpanzee, exhibited in Europe in a traveling menagerie in 1862, was in truth a young gorilla. Its face was dark, while its arms and legs were longer, its ears smaller, and the distance between the eyes greater, than in the chimpanzee. From a photograph it has been identified with the gorilla by an English scientist. This, with the individual at Dresden, are the only living examples of this largest of the race of anthropoid apes known to have been in Europe.

A GRAND BANQUET.—PARIS, November 6th.—A grand banquet was given by the Franco-American Union to-day, at which M. Laboulaye, the celebrated literateur and a member of the Institute of France presided. Over two hundred persons of distinction were present, including United States Ministers, Washburne, Schenck and Sickles; M. De Lesseps, the celebrated diplomat and engineer, Baron de Rothschild, Count De Harcourt and M. Dumas, Leon Say, Walton and others. Several speeches were made and a number of toast proposed and were responded to. M. Henry Martin proposed the toast of "President Grant," which elicited a cordial response. Hon. Mr. Washburne gave the toast: "President MacMahon." M. Laboulaye delivered a speech showing the great advantages to be reaped by both France and America from a continuance of the friendship at present existing between the two countries. Col. Forney delivered a brief speech, thanking Frenchmen for the monument presented America.

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Choice Assortment

CASES RED HERRINGS, 12 in a tin,
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Cases French Oxford Sausage,
Cases French Goslin Sausage,
Cases French Stuffed Sausage,
Cases French Sardines, in ¼ & ½ boxes,

Cases English Pie Fruits,

Cases English Pickles, Batty's & Morton's,
Cases English Jams, 1lb & 2lb tins,
Cases Scotch Orange Marmalade,
Cases Raspberry Syrup,
Cases Raspberry Vinegar

Cases Batty's Assorted Sauces,

Cases French Olive Oil, in quarts,
Cases French Chocolate,
Cases Epp's Cocoa,
Cases Citron Peel, in 7lb tins,
Cases Orange Peel, in 7lb tins,
Cases Lemon Peel, in 7lb tins

Cases Sultana Raisins

in 7 & 14lb boxes,
Cases Malaga Raisins, in ¼ & ½lb boxes,
Casks Zante Currants,
Cases Prunes, in 12lb jars,
Cases Elemo Figs,
Cases English Mustard,
Cases English Ground Pepper,
Cases English Ground Clove,
Cases English Ground Ginger,
Cases English Whole Ginger,
Cases English Ground Cinnamon,
Cases English Whole Cinnamon,
Cases English Whole Pimento,
Cases English Ground Pimento,
Cases English Nutmegs, 7 & 8lb tins,
Cases English Cox's Gelatine,
Casks Salt, in glass,
Cases Soda, ½lb bottles,
Cases Soda, 1 & 5lb jars,
Cases Cream Tartar, in ½ & 1lb bottles,

—Per—

Steamer 'Macgregor,'

Sacks California Potatoes,
Cases California Onions,
Bbls Eastern Cranberries,
Cases Macaroni & Vermicelli,
Cases California Cream Cheese,
Cases Edam Cheese,
Cases Eagle Milk,
Cases Split Peas,
Cases Pearl Barley,
Cases Cracked Wheat,
Cases Oat Meal,
Cases Dried Peaches,

Cases Alden Apples,

Devilled Tongue & Ham,
Cases Dozie's Hams, 7lb tins,
Cases Lobsters, 7lb tins

Cases Cutting & Co.'s Peaches,

In 2lb tins,
Cases Cutting & Co's Pears, in 2lb tins,
Cases Cutting & Co's Peas, in 2lb tins,
Cases Cutting & Co's Stuffed Pepper, in glass,
Bags Soft Shelled Almonds,

Bags of English Walnuts,

Bags Peat Nuts,
Bags Golden Gate Family Extra Flour,
Bags Oregon Oats,
Bags of Oregon Bran,

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Monday, Dec 6th, 5 p m. ..... Kona
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Wednesday, Dec 22d, 4 p m. ..... Circuit of Kauai
Monday, Dec 27th, 5 p m. ..... Hilo

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

☞ On Down Trips the Steamer will not leave Kailuaki until 9 A. M., or later; Makena until 4 a.m. or later; and Mahukona Bay until 8 a.m. or later, without due notice of any change being given.

Rates of Passage will be

To or from Kaunakakai, Molokai	$5.00
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To or from Makena, 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 Kawaiaea, Hawaii	10.00
To or from Hilo, Hawaii	12.50
To or from East Coast, Hawaii	15.00
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