BY AUTHORITY.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the following gentlemen, Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Kalakaua:

H. R. H. W. P. Leleiohoku, Chancellor of the Order.
Hon. Elisha H. Allen,
Hon. Charles C. Harris,
His Highness Charles Kanaiaa,
Hon. Charles R. Bishop,
Hon. John O. Dominis,
Hon. Archibald S. Cleghorn.

It has also pleased His Majesty to appoint the following gentlemen, Knight Commanders of the Royal Order of Kalakaua:

Hon. William L. Moehonua,
Hon. A. Francis Judd,
Hon. J. Mott Smith,
Hon. Samuel N. Castle,
Hon. Edwin O. Hall,
Hon. Alfred S. Hartwell,
James Makee, Esq.

Iolani Palace, Nov. 11, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that during my absence from the Island of Oahu, His Excellency W. L. Moehonua will act as Governor of the Island.

JOHN O. DOMINIS, Gov. of Oahu.

Office Gov. of Oahu, Dec. 8th 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. MOEHONUA,
Interior Office, Nov. 24th, 1875. Minister of Interior.

THE Christmas vacation of the Government English Day Schools in Honolulu, will extend from the 23d of December to January 10th, beginning the first term of the new year on Monday 10th, 1876.

By order of the Board of Education Allolani Hale.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary.

November 30th 1875.

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

W. JAS. SMITH.

Allolani Hale, Nov. 23rd, 1875. Secretary.

List of Licenses Expiring in December, 1875.

RETAIL.

OAHU.....5—Akina, Kaneohe, Koolaupoko.
7—E. G. Asherry, Fort St., Honolulu.
10—Gee Lung, Nuuanu St., Honolu'u.
14—R. McKibbin, Queen St., Honolulu.
21—Lama Toy, Maunakea St., Honolulu.
23—H. Y. Steele, King St., Honolulu.
29—Ho San, King St., Honolulu.
30—Daniel Hatley, Kalauao, Ewa.
31—G. Tronseau, Fort St., Honolulu.
MAUI.....7—Makaina, Koolau.
8—J. J. Halstead, Waipalakua.
15—Ah Tam, Waihee, Kula.
17—Ah Tung, Lahaina.
HAWAII..8—Chea Hoon, Honuaiou, Kona.
15—A. S. Cleghorn, Manienie, Hilo.
19—Ko Ki, Waimea.
KAUAI...30—Aniona, Nawiliwili.

Retail Spirit.

9—Emanuel S. Cunha, Union Hotel, Honolulu.

Victualing.

6—Akea, Wailuku, Maui.

Horse.

3—Mahai, No. 48, Honolulu.
5—Kabea, No. 47, Honolulu.
5—Manoela, No. 49, Honolulu.
10—Keopuhiwa, Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, Honolulu.
14—Kaua, No. 54, Honolulu.
24—J. W. Paseko, No. 55, Honolulu.
27—Chas. Hiram, Nos. 56, 57, Honolulu.
31—Kalee, No. 58, Honolulu.
31—Kuhia, No. 59, Honolulu.

Boat.

2—Mahele, No. 16, Honolulu.

Lapaau.

26—Kawaakaokaki, Pohukaina, Honolulu.
28—Wahinealii, Waikele, Ewa.

Fire Arm.

31—W. H. Peebles, Kona, Oahu.

Peddling.

21—Goo Ki.

THE following persons have been appointed Members of the Tax Appeal Board, in accordance with the Act of August 8, 1874:

HAWAII, *Hilo*—L. Severance, W. H. Reed.
Puna—J. W. Keaunakaai, D. W. Makuakana.
Kau—C. N. Spencer, J. Namauu.
N. Kona—H. N. Greenwell, Mauna.
S. Kona—George Cariseley, D. K. Makaiaul.
S. Kohala—D. F. Sandford, J. T. Davis.
N. Kohala—R. H. Atkins, George Holmes.
Hamakua—G. Rickards, J. K. Kaimanano.
MAUI.....*Lahaina*—L. Abale, W. H. Brown.
Wailuku—H. Daniels, W. P. Alexander.
Makawao—Kapule, D. Crowningburg.
Hana—M. Unuahele, E. Helekunihi.
MOLOKAI.....S. G. Dwight, J. W. Kalua.
LANAI.....F. H. Hawkins, S. Kealakaa.
OAHU.....*Honolulu*—J. P. Green, A. Kalauli.
Ewa & Waianae—J. H. Coney, Auakaiea.
Waialua—S. N. Emerson, Nahuaiela.
Koolauloa—A. L. Smith, S. M. Nauiana.
Koolaupoko—H. J. Cleghorn, M. Rose.
KAUAI.....*Waimea*—G. B. Rowell, Kamaleihi.
Koloa—F. Bindt, Mika.
Lihue—G. W. Wilcox, S. B. Hapuka.
Anahola—C. Bertleman, D. Nulihaiki.
Hanalei—S. W. Wilcox, Z. Seka, E. Krull.
NIIHAU.....D. Kua, Kaika.

JNO. S. WALKER,
Honolulu, Nov. 1st, 1875. Minister of Finance.

THE HAWAIIAN MUSEUM is now ready for the reception of articles of interest pertaining to the Archeology and Natural History of the Kingdom.

Glass cases have been fitted up, which are secured with locks; and depositors may rest assured that 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 names of their depositors, whether sent as loans, gifts, or for sale. Each article should be accompanied with a concise description, and be designated whether sent as loans, gifts or for sale; and if for sale, the prices should be stated.

Any one desirous of contributing to the Museum in any of the specific branches of the natural history of the kingdom, will meet with every encouragement, and all the assistance it may be possible to grant in the furtherance of his efforts, by making such desires known at the Curator's Office, in the Museum Room, Government House.

All articles designed 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.

H. B. HITCHCOCK,
Honolulu, Nov. 9th, 1875. Curator Hawaiian Museum.

Supreme Court—In Probate.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE JUDD.

Estate of Kilauea, deceased—Petition of Kuohao (k). Administrator for allowance of his accounts. The Court examined and approved the accounts and ordered petitioner, discharged and his bond cancelled.

Estate of F. E. C. Kruger, deceased. Petition of S. B. Dole, administrator for allowance of his accounts. Referred to the master.

Proof of will of Henry Prendergast, deceased. Petition of Daniel Smith and W. L. Green, executors for probate of will. The Court after hearing the evidence, admitted the will to probate, and ordered that letters testamentary be issued to Daniel Smith and W. L. Green without bonds. Inventory to be filed in 30 days, and notice to creditors to be published in both languages for four weeks.

Proof of will of Waihele (w), deceased. Petition of the Rev. W. P. Kauwa for probate of will. The Court after hearing the testimony admitted the will to probate, and ordered letters of administration with will annexed to be issued to the Rev. W. P. Kauwa, without bonds. Inventory to be filed in 30 days, and notice to creditors to be authorized in the Kuokoa for four weeks.

No cases for the coming week.

For Philadelphia.

MR. EDITOR:—I, along with many others have been surprised to learn that the Inspector General of schools is appointed by the Centennial Commission to represent this country at Philadelphia. He is to receive sufficient emolument to cover the expenses of a pleasure trip, whilst at the same time, his salary for the vacant office at home is going on. I think this poor little country has borne enough in the way of official absenteeism and sinecurism. The Inspector General is known to be very exclusively devoted to small botanic collections, which no doubt will be appreciated by lovers of ferns and mosses in America, if not by its statesmen, its capitalists, or its men of enterprise, and there can be no objection to afford an opportunity to a collector to exhibit or sell his specimens and curios abroad, provided he will do so at his own expense. A CITIZEN.

CALIFORNIA'S WINE CROP.—California as a wine-producing State is becoming each succeeding year more important. The product for the present season is estimated by the Sonoma Democrat, which has been collecting data from various sources, at 8,000,000 gallons, divided as follows: Sonoma county, 1,000,000; Los Angeles, 800,000; Solano nearly 500,000; Napa, 700,000; El Dorado, 600,000; Yolo, 500,000; Placer, 400,000; Yuba, Sacramento and Marysville, 1,200,000; Colusa, 300,000; Santa Clara, 500,000; Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Tehama, Lake and counties not enumerated, say 1,500,000, making the total above given.

Mr. Chubb, the English lock maker, in whose locks so many of his countrymen place implicit faith as a protection against thieves, has lately written a book in which he admits that no locks can resist the efforts of accomplished thieves, and extols the small terrier dog with a sharp bark as the best possible protection against burglars.

The postal card factory at Springfield is now making cards of the new pattern at the rate of about six hundred thousand a day. The new card has a finer surface than the old, and can be used for copying with a press. It is heavier than the old card, but is calendered so thoroughly that it is somewhat thinner.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING took passage on the steamer on Monday last, intending to make a flying trip to Kaboolawe—a part of his domains which he has not yet visited. The steamer will land him in his own boat and crew, which will convey him to Maliko in time to meet her on the return from Hawaii, and arrive here on Saturday evening or Sunday morning.

AMID the demonstrations of a national salute from Punchbowl, the display of flags and the music of the band, at the embarkation of the King, it was remarked that there was no salute or display from the war vessel in port. This was doubtless owing to no notice having been sent to the representative of the nation whose flag she bears. Very few, indeed, of our citizens knew what the firing from Punchbowl was for, until after inquiry. It would seem to us more appropriate if some notice were given on such occasions, particularly to the representatives of foreign powers, especially if war ships happen to be in port.

THE advices from Australia regarding the new mail line are not so favorable as could have been wished. Owing to full arrangements not having been completed, the Vasco de Gama had to go to Auckland after leaving Sydney, thence to Kandavu and this port, making a longer voyage than any of the previous boats have performed. Still she came through in 21 days and 6 hours including 24 hours detention at Auckland and the same at Kandavu. We understand, however, that the company will receive no subsidy until the full terms of the contract are carried out, and the branch line from Fiji established. It is quite probable that the Colima will take the same route as did the Vasco, via Auckland and Fiji, unless the Cyphrenes be chartered to assist her. The line may not be fully established till the new English steamers arrive at Sydney, which are now on the way out.

THE mails explain, what the telegraph failed to do, in regard to the war in Liberia, the causes which led to the outbreak of the natives at Cape Palmas, in the southern part of Liberia, against the Republican Government of that country. The present difficulty, like many previous ones, grows out of disputed boundaries, and the right of the Cape Palmas natives to trade without restraint with the English, French and Portuguese, who have factories on the coast. The north and south boundaries of the negro Republic have been disputed for a long time by these Powers, who claim the right to trade with the Cape Palmas natives; and the latter assume the same right, claiming that they have never sold their territory to Liberia. The settlement of the boundaries is still pending,—two British and two Liberian Commissioners having been appointed, who are now taking testimony. In case they disagree, the United States will be the arbitrator, and its decision will be final. Meanwhile, President Roberts is punishing the refractory natives very vigorously, and convincing them with shot and shell that it their duty to remain neutral until a decision is made.

OUR Auckland exchanges notice the arrival at that port of 40,000 salmon ova from San Francisco, intended to stock the rivers of New Zealand with this valuable fish. They give the credit to "a passenger in the Vasco de Gama," but as we happen to know something about the obtainal of these ova, we must in justice give the credit to the proper person, Mr. Stevenson, assistant postmaster of Christ Church, who was mail agent on the City of Melbourne, and who obtained them from Gen. Redding, of San Francisco. The expense of boxing and procuring the supply of ice, both from San Francisco and Honolulu, needed to preserve the ova, was wholly at his own expense, and he deserves the credit of whatever success may attend the first effort ever made to introduce salmon from California. Regarding this venture, we find the following in the Auckland *Herald*:

The gentleman referred to shipped at San Francisco 40,000 salmon ova intended for Napier, but upon arrival in Auckland, he felt apprehension lest in the attempt to convey the whole he would perhaps lose all by over-crowding the boxes. He therefore resolved to share the delicate consignment with the Auckland society. The society was hardly prepared for so valuable a present, and they found they could only provide for about 10,000, unless indeed with considerable delay and some expense in enlarging their accommodation. This would probably have endangered the lot offered to them. They resolved on taking charge of 10,000, and Mr. Firth, the president of the Acclimazation Society, conveyed the other 10,000 to the Waikato, and superintended their distribution in the various streams. It would have been probably better had the whole of the 40,000 salmon ova remained in Auckland. From all that we hear the 20,000 sent to Napier are likely to fail. It is the intention to put them in the streams about Glaborne lest any delay or exposure should destroy them. Those placed in care of the Auckland Acclimazation Society are doing well. The fish-house in the gardens is becoming quite interesting. The young fry are every minute breaking the shell (so to speak,) and are as lively and as strong as though they had never made a voyage across the Pacific. Their appearance augurs well for the whole lot.

Exit Wallace.

"The Corner," has had a delectable bit of scandal upon which to exercise its peculiar characteristics. The Vasco de Gama arrived on Sunday, after a delay occasioned by a deviation from the schedule route, and sailed again the same evening, taking from our shores the person whom we have believed to be W. M. Wallace, he of ice and laundry fame. It now appears that W. M. Wallace is an alias; that W. M. Waterbury is the party's true name; that the young woman whom he led to the hymeneal altar on Kauai is not Mrs. Wallace, but Mrs. Waterbury number three, the other two being in the flesh; one said to be in Virginia and the other in San Francisco.

We remember the first appearance of Mr. Wallace, beg pardon, Waterbury, upon our shores, in the role of an advertising agent, and an active, busy one he was too.

Those of us who patronoized the ice factory have occasion to know him as a most indefatigable collector; in fact, as a collector, he won his brightest laurels. After a time we knew him as the bustling and enterprising proprietor of the laundry, and in the prosecution of this industry his name has become as familiar as "household words" upon our ledgers. But for Waterbury's neat personal appearance, he would fill out the character of Jeremy Diddler to perfection. Wallace, or Waterbury, was a member of very many of our societies, secret and other, in fact joined everything but the church and Sunday School. With his energy, enterprise and application honestly directed, Wallace or Waterbury would make a valuable addition to any community; but, sad to say, he lacks the one trait that gives value to the other.

Is there no moral to be drawn from all this? Are we not too confiding to strangers? Neglecting perhaps those of our own household—hard-working but honest men of every class? A neat appearance, pleasing address, and a good share of what the world calls "check," insures to any person landing on our shores a welcome not accorded to the more modest and unassuming. We know of men who have led plodding, useful lives in our community for years, who could not to-day obtain the money and goods which a dashing brassy stranger can obtain after a residence of as many months, perhaps weeks. This is not the way to build up a substantial structure of trade and credit. We should try our material and prove it. Perhaps we shall now go to the other extreme, be too cautious for a time, and worthy men, strangers, may be treated to a large portion of cold shoulder. Let us hope that the Laundry will not fail to accommodate us with our regular boiled shirt, even though we are deprived of the luxury of being dunned by its former proprietor.

Queensland at the Centennial.

We were favored on Sunday last with a call from Mr. Angus Mackay, editor of the Queenslander, of Brisbane, who was a passenger on the Vasco de Gama en route to San Francisco. Mr. M. has been appointed one of the commissioners from Queensland to America, with instructions to visit and report on the Philadelphia Centennial, to make a tour through the sugar and rice districts of the Southern States, then to visit Cuba and the French West Indies, to inquire it to the working of the labor systems in vogue there, as well as the modes of sugar manufacture practiced; after which he will proceed to Europe and visit the beet sugar districts and factories. This service, which is wholly at the expense of the Colonial government, will probably occupy at least two years. Just before leaving Brisbane, the citizens, of that place tendered him a farewell banquet, of which we find the following notice:

Mr. Mackay, one of the Gov't Commissioners to America, received quite an ovation at his farewell banquet, and, in reply to the toast of his health, spoke in a practical and sensible strain, which gives high promise of his usefulness as our Commissioner. He will be in Philadelphia from April till July, after which he will travel among the Southern States. On his way to Philadelphia he proposes to acquaint himself thoroughly as possible with the condition of the various producing interests of California, and will leave at San Francisco exhibits of Queensland coal, tin, wool, &c., and maps of the colony. In response to requests from the northern and southern sugar districts of Queensland, the Government has arranged that Mr. Mackay shall visit and report upon the central factory system of sugar-making in the French West India Islands.

Mr. Mackay informed us that all the articles from Queensland, intended for exhibition at Philadelphia, amounting to over fifty tons, had already been sent before he left Brisbane. The space allotted to the Colony, in the main building at Philadelphia, was 6850 ft, and every inch of it would be taken up. In addition to this liberal contribution, Mr. M. has in his charge 25 boxes of specimens of ores and agricultural products intended to be deposited in public museums in San Francisco and other places in California, to show the prospective wealth and resources of Queensland.

Not only has the Colonial government been wise in selecting an editor for this important service, but it has granted him full liberty to visit any countries he may deem proper, and and even to purchase samples of new agricultural machinery for introduction into the colony. It has thus shown that it is determined to avail itself, for the benefit of its people, of the latest labor saving improvements used in other countries. Such wise statesmanship will bring its reward, and we congratulate the people of this enterprising colony in possessing a liberal and wide-awake administration, ready to profit by the experience of other peoples. We wish Mr. Mackay personal success in his important mission, and predict a great benefit from it to the colony.

The Royal Visit to India.

The significance of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India is great, whether its bearing upon the English Government, or the Indian people, is regarded. In its broadest aspect it is a recognition, by England, of the fact that her position in India is less secure than she would like it to be, and that there is an urgent necessity for the introduction of some extraneous influence, to restore the declining loyalty of the heterogeneous population under her rule in the East. The Prince of Wales goes to India as the heir to the British Empire. In that character he is to make the tour of the provinces, pay and receive visits of ceremony among the native princes, and endeavor, by gifts, and flatteries, and attentions, to reanimate the fainting fealty of Queen Victoria's Oriental vassals. There is no doubt, another way by which this end might be attained, and it is the way which England might have preferred half a century ago. When loyalty is weak among the Indian rajahs, the judicious proximity of an imposing military force has frequently had the effect of strengthening it; and this method has been more effective since, in subjugating the warlike Mahrattas, England showed that there was no native element capable of coping with her in the field. It may be said that the stern and swift suppression of the Mutiny in 1857 ought to have settled the question of supremacy for a century or so. Perhaps it would have done so with any other kind of people, but the natives of India are for the most part fatalists, and a prophecy, whether genuine or forged, has more influence over them at any time than the most weighty considerations drawn from practical experience. It is probable that Russia's steady advance in Central Asia has had something to do with the restlessness which, during the past four or five years, has marked the condition of the petty rulers of India. The Oriental mind is quite capable of resting content in even abject submission to a superior force; but when a second force comes into the field, and promises competition with the first, it is often prone, like Providence, to espouse the cause of the heaviest battalions. A recognition of this tendency has caused the best authorities on Indian affairs to view the movements of Russia with far deeper uneasiness than the outside facts might seem to justify; for they have clearly perceived that in the event of a collision between England and her northern rival, and with an even temporary reverse to the former, half the region between the borders of Afghanistan and the Indian Ocean might rise in revolt. As a preventive measure, therefore, this royal journey has been decided upon; and it may be said in answer to every objection raised on the score of expenditure, that the outlay, whatever it may be, represents an economy to the extent of the difference between the sum total and the cost of sending and maintaining an additional Indian army. Whether the Prince's visit will be productive of as permanent and salutary effects as might be anticipated from a great military demonstration, remains to be seen. But the step is distinctly one in the line of precaution, and, on the whole, it is probably a judicious choice between evils which could not be evaded.—*Nuc. Union.*

Shall We have an Ocean Cable?

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The importance of this question does not seem to be appreciated by the people of these islands. Here we are, situated almost in the track of the world's great highway, and yet just enough out of it to cause the China and Japan Steamship lines to give us the go-by; and of so little importance that the threat of abandonment by the Australian lines is continually hanging over our heads.

Whaleships also give us the go-by now, unless forced to come to us by absolute necessity. The rest of the world go ahead, while we retrograde. Were there a cable laid, which touches here on its western route from San Francisco, and branching, throws one arm to Australia, and the other to Hong Kong, Puck's "girdle around the world in forty minutes" would then be complete. The result to our little Kingdom would be magical. China bound steamers would swerve from their track to report to their owners and allow their passengers to communicate with their friends. Whalers would stop both ways, coming or going, the former to report progress and get any final instructions from owners, and the latter to report their "catch," and enable the owners to sell the cargo to the best advantage. There would then be no uneasiness in regard to Australian lines. There would be good reason for their touching and they would do it.

If the "grand circular route" is really started, there would then be good and sufficient reason for their making Honolulu a touching point both ways. We would have plenty of vessels and the good old times would return. Planters of sugar and rice could have reports of the market in California Oregon and Australia up to the day of a vessel's sailing, and could judge with some certainty as to the best market for their staple. Buyers in San Francisco, Auckland, and other points, could buy by telegraph. Things would be lively. The great question now is —How can we get a cable?

By passing a law that will offer some inducements to a foreign company to lay their cable by our port.

I understand that some years ago an offer to land a cable here was made, providing a monopoly for ten years was granted to the company, and that the Minister of the Interior refused to offer on the ground that the cable was "bound to come here anyway."

Ten years of prosperity thrown away for want of a little thought!

The act passed by the last legislature I consider as time thrown away too. No offer worth accepting was made in it.

Let us not make the mistake again. Let the first company who will give us an offer have a monopoly for ten years. They are bound to put their rates low enough to enable the world to use them any way, and what little extra amount Islanders will have to pay when they want to use the line, will be amply made up by the immense advantage accruing to the country.

The act passed ought to contain as conditions that the company establish two short cables connecting Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii. That the cable must be laid within a stipulated time. That the Kingdom will not grant similar rights to other companies for ten years, will protect the lines and other property of the company from damage, and admit all vessels engaged in laying cable free of port dues and all material free of duty. I would like to hear from some of the knowing ones on this subject, and would like to see a good article on the same in the *Kuokoa*. UILA.

The following is a list of fast horses who have trotted a mile in 2.20 and under. Of the list Goldsmith Maid has made the best time, having done her mile in 2.14: Goldsmith Maid, Lula, American Girl, Occident, Gloster, Dexter, Hopeful, Red Cloud, Nettie, Judge Fullerton, Lady Maud, Lucy, Lady Thorne, George Palmer, Bodine, Lucille Golddust, Camera, Flora Temple, Fleety Golddust, May Queen, Mambrino Gift, Smuggler, Middletown.

STEAM ENGINES.—It is estimated that, at the close of 1874, 207,677 steam engines, of all classes and descriptions, were in use throughout the world. These united engines represented 16,000,000 horse-power; that is, were equivalent to the power of 25,000,000 horses working night and day, or to the labor of 200,000,000 of men. The amount of this steam-power employed by Great Britain was equivalent to 3,500,000 horse-power; and, by the United States, 3,000,000 horse-power.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED by the Hon. C. C. HARRIS, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, administrators of the estate of the late Manuel Silva of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby request all persons owing to the estate to pay the same without delay, and all persons having claims against the estate to present the same duly authenticated within six months or they will be forever barred.

ANEHE,
J. S. KAANAANA,
Administrators of the estate of the late Manuel Silva.
Waiawa, Ewa, Dec. 7, 1875. 570 4t

Notice.

Of the Forclosure of Chattel Mortgages AND SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM M. WALLACE, Executed to Charles R. Bishop two several Chattel Mortgages, the first dated the 28th day of September, 1874, to secure the payment of $2,000; the second mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1874, to secure the payment of $1,000, and the conditions of said mortgages having been broken, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said several mortgages:

Notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY the 28th day of DECEMBER, 1875, at the hour of 10 A. M., on the Chelsea Laundry premises at Kapalama, Honolulu, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the following property mentioned and described in said mortgages, to wit: 1 drying house and fixtures, 1 wash house, 1 stable, 2 wagon houses, 1 coal bin, the division fences, a lot of shelving and partitions, the water piping and attachments, posts and clothes lines, 2 copper boilers and furnace, ironing furnace, 2 washing machines, 3 wringers, 1 mangle, 1 polisher, 2 dryers, 2 water butts and 2 casks, 12 wooden wash tubs and 2 galvanized iron tubs, 9 buckets, 12 wash boards, 12 soap kegs, 9 clothes baskets, 2 lengths hose, 12 ironing tables, 3 skirt racks and 4 boards, 2 clothes horses, 6 dozen flat irons and 1 steamboat iron, a lot of ironing blankets and cloths, 3 long benches, 1 lot of clothes pins, 1 clock, 2 ladders, 1 wheel barrow and sundry tools, 2 express wagons, 2 horses, 2 sets harness, a lot of cushions, saddles, stable gear and fixtures, wagon jack, 1 hay cutter, 9 feed boxes, 1 piano and stool, and all the household furniture, crockery, cooking utensils, on said premises, 1 poultry house and fixtures, also a certain steam engine and boiler with connections and fixtures, also a new wash machine built by Ives, Scoville & Co., of Oakland, California, with all the gearing, shafting and belting, connected therewith, 2 other machines, steam pipes and connections, together with all apparatus whatsoever within and about said Chelsea Laundry.

CHARLES R. BISHOP,
By W. C. Jones, his Attorney.
Honolulu, December 13th, 1875. 570 2t

PARLOR ORGANS!
PARLOR ORGANS!
TO ARRIVE
PER SHIP 'CEYLON,'
A FEW
SUPERIOR PARLOR ORGANS!

NEW JUBILEE ORGAN.

PARTIES IN WANT OF A NICE INSTRUment,
At Reasonables Rates!
Will do well to choose from this lot; those sold before have given satisfaction.
FOR SALE BY
CASTLE & COOKE,
569 2m Agents.

CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS OF HONOLULU, Visiting Friends and Strangers generally are cordially invited to attend Public Worship at FORT ST. CHURCH, where Services are held every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats are provided for all who may be pleased to attend. There is a Wednesday evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, to which all are welcome. 524 1y

The Australian Steam Line.

The departure of the British steamer Macgregor for Honolulu has been deferred until Tuesday, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Eastern and English mails. This trip, we believe, completes the service of the line. There has been steam communication between California and the Colonies for a number of years under various managements, all of which have been more or less unsatisfactory, though the last has been the best. Since June, 1871, the route has been covered by the California, Australia and New Zealand Company, who have generally employed good steamers and have maintained a monthly service with considerable regularity. The steamers employed for some time have been the City of Melbourne, Cyphrenes, Macgregor and Mikado. All are good sailers, and with the exception of the first named, are large carriers. A few months ago, a contract was entered into with the Pacific Mail Company for a continuance of the service, to date from November 1st, and arrangements have been made for carrying out that contract. The Company have chartered the Mikado as one of the line, and she is now on her way here from Sydney, and will be due in two weeks. The Vasco de Gama was dispatched here October 9th, and is supposed to be at her destination by this time. She will be the next steamer to leave Sydney, to arrive here about the 20th of December. The steamer Colima will leave here to-morrow for Honolulu and Sdyney, and other steamers have been temporarily secured until the arrival of new steamers from New York, now on the way out. The steamers to sail today and to-morrow have fair cargoes. Our trade with the Hawaiian Island and the Colonies since January 1st has been as follows:

1875.	Haw. Islands.	N. Zealand.	Australia.
January	$32,700	$7,400	$22,600
February	50,600	4,100	40,100
March	48,600	5,300	38,700
April	53,400	5,600	12,100
May	38,800	2,700	22,900
June	24,900	300	27,700
July	42,700	22,800	64,400
August	49,900	10,700	44,900
September	57,900	3,300	16,700
October	27,500	5,200	18,500
Totals	$437,200	$70,100	$305,600

Making a grand total of $803,300, most of which has been carried by the steamers. Our trade with the Colonies is steadily increasing. The shipments embrace brooms, salmon, case goods, hops and other California products. The trade must necessarily be large y composed of manufactured articles and as these are developed and cheapened here they will find a market in the Colonies.—*S. F. Bulletin, Nov. 8.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Final Notice.

Ta xes of 1875, District of Honolulu, Oahu.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books and office of the undersigned will be positively closed for this year on Friday December 31st. Taxes at that date will be proceeded against, according to law. In order to prevent confusion and unnecessary delay, and as the taxes were due on 30th Nov. ultn, parties are requested not to defer payment to the last days.

GEO. H. LUCE, Tax Collector.
Tax Collect r's office, Dec. 14, 1875. 570

MUSIC. MUSIC.

There will be a
CONCERT at KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH,
On Thursday Eve'ng, Dec. 23,
TO COMMENCE AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK.
The proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of debts incurred by the church, during the year.
TICKETS $1.00 Children, half price.
To be obtained at the stores of Messrs. Whitney and Thrum. Doors open at 7 o'clock. 570 2t

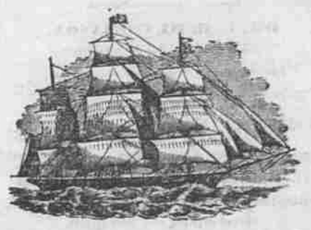
JUST ISSUED!

The Haawaiian Almanac and Annual
FOR 1876.
CONTAINING INFORMATION PERTAINING to these Islands, of interest to Home or Foreign Readers. Price 50 cents per Copy. Mailed to any address for 60 cents.
THOS. G. THRUM,
569-2m Publisher, Honolulu, H. I.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN OF STEADY HABITS not afraid of work desires a situation in a place where he can make himself generally useful. He would like to work on a Sugar Plantation, and had had some experience in the business. Wages not so much an object as steady employment.
Address R. C. S., P. O. Box 102. 568 3t

The Fine Iron



BARQUE AGLAIA!
FROM LIVERPOOL,
IS NOW LANDING
IN SPLENDID ORDER,
Her Cargo
—OF—
ENGLISH STAPLE GOODS!
Prints, White Cottons, Grey Shirting,
Denims, Blankets, Tweeds, Muslins,
Velvet Rugs, Saddles,
Pilot Jackets and Trowsers, Fancy Skirts,
Ladies Hats, Mosquito Nets,
Silk Umbrellas,
Towels, Handkerchiefs,
Skirting, Counterpanes, Moleskin,
Grenadines, White Drills,
A fine Selection of Wool Shirts,
Fine Laces, Insertions,
Flowers and Fancy Goods,
Billiard Cloth, Austrian Blankets,
Ponchos,
Canvas, Bagging, Bags, Belting,
Waterproof Cloth.

BASS' ALE, pints & quarts
Blood Wolfe & Co.'s Ale, pints and quarts;
Tennent's Ale, pints and quarts;
The celebrated "Pig Brand" Stout,
Martell's, Hennessey's and Robin's Brandy,
Rum, Geneva, Sherry, Dunville's Whiskey,
Finest Brands of Champagne,
Moselle and Hock, Lelande's Claret.

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC,
Black and Green Paint,
Boiled Oil, Machine Oil,

GOSNELL'S PERFUMES, BRUSHES,
AND SOAPS.
JAMS AND JELLIES,
TWO COTTAGE PIANO FORTES,
FOLDING CHAIRS.

Hoop Iron. Corrugated Iron.
Roofing Slates,
Liverpool Salt, Manila Rope, Fence Wire,
Galvanized Ware, Hollowware.
Christmas Toys.
569-2m THEO. H. DAVIES.

25,000 China Bricks.
EXTRA SIZE, WILL LAY ABOUT 80 PER cent more than California brick, received per bark Evik, and for sale by
May 31, 1875. BOLLES & CO.

SHIPPING.

For Portland, Oregon.
The Fine British Barque
AGLAIA!
Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Apply to
569 tf THEO. H. DAVIES, Agent.

For San Francisco
The Fine New Clipper Schooner
BONANZA,
Built for the late W. C. Ralston, Esq. is expected here early in December, and
Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port
For Freight or passage, apply to
567 4t J. T. WATERHOUSE.
The advertiser believes this to be the finest schooner ever within our harbor and was built in San Francisco.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMP'Y'S
SAN FRNACISCO,
Anstralia and New Zealand Line
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

COLIMA!
SHACKFORD, CAPTAIN.
WILL LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO
On or about Jan. 5, 1876.
For Freight and Passage, or any further information, apply to (567) H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMP'Y'S
SAN FRANCISCO,
Australia and New Zealand Line
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO!
WADDELL, Commander,
Will Leave Honolulu,
.....FOR.....
Kandavu, Fiji, and Sydney, N.S.W.
Connecting at Kandavu with Company's steamer for AUCKLAND, N. Z., PORT CHALMERS, and intermediate ports,
On or about the 15th December.
For Freight and Passage, and further information, apply to (563) H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

For Sydney, N. S. W.
The A. S. N. Co's Fine Steamship

"MIKADO,"
CAPTAIN F. MOORE.
WILL SAIL for SYDNEY, N. S. W
On or about Dec. 14th.
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 and after the 5th of November next, until further notice
Freight and Passage taken at the Lowest Rates.
512 BOLLES & CO., Agents.

TIME TABLE
OF
STEAMER KILAUEA
MARCHANT, : : : : MASTER.
Wednesday, Dec 22d, 5 p m.....Circuit of Kauai
Monday, Dec 27th, 5 p m.....Hilo
☞ 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 Kaanahi until 9 A. M., or later; Makena until 8 a.m., or later; and Maalaea Bay until 8 a.m. or later, without due notice of any change being given.

Rates of Passage will be
To or from Kaanakakai, 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 Kaawaloa, 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, Agents
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