BY AUTHORITY.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the advice and approval of the Legislature of our Kingdom, we did enter into a Convention with the United States of America on the subject of Commercial Reciprocity, which said Convention was concluded and signed by Our Plenipotentiaries and the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, at the City of Washington, on the 30th day of January, 1875, and as Amended by the Contracting Parties in word for word as follows:—

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which have heretofore uniformly existed between them, and to consolidate their commercial intercourse, have resolved to enter into a Convention for Commercial Reciprocity. For this purpose, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands has conferred the powers on Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chancellor of the Kingdom, Member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and Honorable Henry A. P. Carter, Member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Special Commissioner to the United States of America. And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands in the next succeeding article of this Convention, and as an equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agree to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all the ports of the United States free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Arrow-root, castor oil, bananas, nuts, vegetables, dried and pickled, preserved and uncovered; hides and skins, undressed; rice; pulu; seeds, plants, shrubs, or trees; manumahi, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, meaning hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands, and now known in the markets of San Francisco and Portland as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar cane, melado, and molasses; tallow.

ARTICLE II.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America in the preceding article of this Convention, and as an equivalent therefor, His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands hereby agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth, manufacture, or produce of the United States of America, into all the ports of the Hawaiian Islands free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Agricultural implements; animals; beef, bacon, pork, ham, and all fresh, smoked, or preserved meats; boots and shoes; grain, flour, meal, and bran, bread and bread stuffs, of all kinds; bricks, lime, and cement; butter, cheese, lard, tallow; candles; coal; cordage, naval stores including tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine raw and rectified; copper and composition sheathing; nails and bolts; cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted, or printed; eggs; fish and oysters, and all other creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or unfitted, preserved or unpreserved; hardware; hides, furs, skins and pelts, dressed or undressed; hoop iron and rivets; nails, spikes, and bolts, tacks, brads, or screws; iron and steel and manufactures thereof; leather; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed and manufactured, in whole or in part; doors, sashes, and blinds; machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof; nails and bag; paper, stationery, and books, and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; petroleum and all oils for lubricating or illuminating purposes; plants, shrubs, trees, and seeds; rice; sugar, refined or unrefined; salt; soap; shooks, staves, and headings; wool and manufactures of wool, other than ready-made clothing; wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of dragage; wood and manufactures of wood, or of wood and metal except furniture either upholstered or carved and carriages; textile manufactures, made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk, or linen, or of any two or more of them other than when ready-made clothing; harness and all manufactures of leather; starch; and tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

ARTICLE III.

The evidence that articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States of America, or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty, under the first and second articles of this Convention, are the growth, manufacture, or produce of the United States of America or of the Hawaiian Islands, respectively, shall be established under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the two Governments may from time to time respectively prescribe.

ARTICLE IV.

No export duty or charge shall be imposed in the Hawaiian Islands, or in the United States, upon any of the articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands free of duty under the first and second articles of this convention. It is agreed, on the part of His Hawaiian Majesty, that, so long as this treaty shall remain in force, he will not lease or otherwise dispose of or grant any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory in his dominions, or grant any special privilege or rights of use therein, to any other power, state or government, nor make any treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges, relative to the admission of any articles free of duty, hereby secured to the United States.

ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved and sanctioned by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, but not until a law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America. Such assent having been given, and the ratifications of the Convention having been exchanged as provided in article VI, the Convention shall remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be duly ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington city, within eighteen months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have signed this present Convention, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

(SEAL.) HAMILTON FISH.
(SEAL.) ELISHA H. ALLEN.
(SEAL.) HENRY A. P. CARTER.

AND, WHEREAS, the said Convention, as Amended, was ratified by ourselves on the 17th of April, 1875, and by His Excellency the President of the United States of America, on 31st May, 1875, and the said ratifications were exchanged at the City of Washington, June 3rd, 1875.

Now, therefore, we do proclaim and make public the same to the end that it and every Clause and Article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by every person within our Kingdom. And the said Convention shall go into effect as soon as intelligence is received that the Government of the United States has made the necessary provisions for carrying it into operation.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hand and caused the [L.S.] Seal of our Kingdom to be affixed this 17th day of June, A. D. 1876.

KALAKAUA, R.

By the KING,
W. L. GREEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HAWAIIAN EXHIBITION.—S. G. Wilder, the Hawaiian Minister of the Interior, is here with a good showing of the Islands' products and methods. The educational system is shown by school-books and photographs of school-houses, teachers and pupils, and there are paintings of the largest volcanoes, a collection of stuffed birds and animals, geological and agricultural specimens, and a few manufactures.—Corr. S. F. Call.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

THE news from Washington regarding the treaty, which was left here by a transient ship, does not indicate any real danger to it. Delegations had arrived at the capital from various cities at the South, to persuade the Senate not to pass the House bill. The Senate committee heard these delegates on the 31st of May, and also heard Senator Sargent and Minister Allen in reply. These latter stated what is really the truth, that the increase in the production of sugar and rice is limited, on account of suitable land and want of laborers. We have reason to hope that the treaty was finally acted on by the Senate before June 16th. For the result of such action we shall have to await the arrival of the steamer's mail, due here on the 28th or 29th.

OUR citizens have taken hold of the preliminary work connected with the celebration of the coming Fourth of July in right earnest; and the liberal subscriptions already made show a determination to celebrate the day worthy of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Great Republic. Those who are now living can have but one opportunity to take part in observing its centennial celebration, and it ought to be a matter of pride that the day be honored in a becoming manner. It is stated that the reports of all the centennial celebrations which take place in the cities of the Union are to be sent to Washington and published in a memorial volume by the government. Let Americans residing here aim to make ours worthy of mention at least in the appendix of this great work.

Reciprocity and Taxation.

In to-day's issue we publish "a plan for supplying the deficiency in the revenue of the kingdom, anticipated upon giving effect to the convention of reciprocity with the United States of America," and also the speech of His Excellency the Minister of Finance, delivered before the Legislative Assembly on Friday last on the occasion of the presentation of the above-mentioned "plan." To say that we are disappointed with the Ministerial plan does not convey our feelings. The public had a right to expect that whatever plan might be proposed, should be one which had been carefully digested, and which could be approved of by all as sound and in every way practicable. The present juncture is one of the most momentous which has ever occurred in the annals of Hawaii. We have entered by treaty into commercial relations of the most intimate nature with our nearest neighbor, thereby involving new conditions of national life, and rendering necessary complex changes in our laws. True statesmanship would have devoted to the solving of the problems—financial and others,—which are opened up by the changes to be effected by the Treaty, the greatest possible amount of study and thought. It would have conceived a scheme for making up the prospective deficiency in revenue, and have improved the long time which has elapsed since the treaty was signed in bringing it to the highest degree of perfection. But instead of this, a "plan" has been presented, which is confessedly thrown out more as a suggestion than anything else, and is so crude and ill-advised as to lead to the belief that no more study has been bestowed upon it than is required for a game of euchre.

The first thing which attracts attention and creates surprise in the Ministerial "plan" is the proposal to "create licenses for the manufacture of sugar and rice." We have bound ourselves by the terms of the Treaty to impose no export duties or charges upon any of the articles admitted free into any of the ports of the United States. Now if we make sugar planters pay $2.50 on every ton of sugar they manufacture, will it not in reality be an export duty, whatever we may call it, seeing that so large a proportion of our sugar, (about 98 per cent.) is exported. We are well aware that there is a difference of opinion on this subject, but as long as there is any doubt in regard to it, it would surely be the part of wisdom to avoid any action that the United States Government may possibly interpret to our prejudice. We should feel cheap indeed to learn that the same mail which conveyed the proclamation of His Majesty, declaring the Treaty in force, also bore the intelligence that our Government had initiated measures, the carrying into effect of which would be regarded by the United States as an abrogation of the Treaty. The absurdity, not to say injustice, of the "plan" may be seen from the fact that it is proposed to tax rice and sugar planters only $34,250, for whose benefit chiefly the treaty has been negotiated, while poor people who use pins, needles, tea, etc., must pay under increased duties $57,676! We believe that the planters should pay their full share of the increase in taxation which may be necessary; but we maintain that there are more judicious methods for arriving at this result than the plan of taxing sugar and rice.

The suggestion of a correspondent in regard to an income tax is worthy of serious consideration, being undisputably the fairest method of taxation ever devised. Let us suppose the case of two plantations, each producing 700 tons of sugar per annum. The net income of one may be $15,000 a year, and of the other $5,000 for the same period, the difference being due to a difference in the cost of production. What propriety would there be in taxing them in equal amounts? A great deal might be said upon this subject, but we cannot dwell upon it at present.

The proposed tariff of from 25 to 50 per cent. on so called "luxuries," has been so ably dealt with by our correspondent, that we will not refer to it, any further than to say that the Minister of Finance will find the women up in arms when they discover that he classes pins and needles among luxuries.

There has been a sentiment among all classes in the country in favor of a general reduction of the expenses of the Government thereby precluding the necessity of any great increase of taxation. It is well understood that the thing is perfectly practicable, and that economy might be practised in various departments without clogging the working capacity of the Government in the smallest degree, but the Ministry appear to ignore this plan as well as the popular desire for retrenchment, and acting upon the wildest anticipations of those who are the most sanguine in regard to the wealth about to be realized by all classes from the Treaty, the plan proposed is to make up the deficiency of $60,000 per annum, and moreover to reap a harvest of nearly $100,000 a year during the seven years of plenty by direct and indirect taxation.

The Legislature.

Among the petitions presented on Tuesday, to the Assembly was one "That native born chiefs only be made nobles." The constitution of the present House of Nobles no doubt furnishes food for reflection to the native mind; but we cannot see that petitions can avail much. The Hon. Mr. Rhodes presented a resolution on the subject of immigration. The gist of the matter was that, men and women should be brought into the country; that the government should confer with H. B. M.'s Commissioner in relation to bringing families here from the East Indies, that an effort should be made in the direction of the Azores, and that Italian immigrants should be encouraged, families to have the preference. On Thursday a resolution was introduced to the effect that a committee, comprising members from each island, should visit the leper settlement on Molokai, to hear complaints and investigate charges against the agents at the Board of Health. The Kilauea is to take the committee to Molokai, leaving here at 9 o'clock A. M. Friday, returning Saturday evening. The Hon. Mr. Wilder is chairman of a committee to investigate himself. We incline to the idea that a day's trip on the government steamer, at the public expense, is the point to be gained. The act to carry the treaty into effect passed on its first reading by its title, and on Friday passed its second reading. On Saturday, the Ministers proposed to pass the treaty on its third reading, but the Hon. Mr. Preston interposed an objection to a few remarks on the course of the Ministers in relation to the act, and moved to postpone consideration for a week. The Attorney-General moved an amendment to consider it on Tuesday, and the motion as amended was carried. Some of the members tried to get excited while Mr. Preston was addressing the House, and pounded the desk in a spirited way.

On Monday a resolution to spend $1200 for portraits of Kamehameha III. and IV. and their Queens, and Kamehameha V. was introduced and lost. The Reform School was attacked by the radicals and the day consumed in remarks by two of the most radical. The proposition is to do away with the school, principally because the inmates have to work.

A bill to buy or build a steamer of not less than 600 tons was before the Assembly and ordered to be printed.

The Committee of Finance made a long report which was also ordered to be printed. To an ex-minister, the task of making a critical report on a successor's administration must be delightful. One has the advantage of knowing the ins and outs of the office. We look forward to the perusal of this report with a keen relish. For the sake of an intelligent criticism of this report we would recommend our readers to obtain the Finance Minister's reports to the Legislatures of 1870 and 1872. We are confident that the three documents should be considered together, like alligator pear, pepper and salt.

Speech of the Minister of Finance.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The plan which I place before the house is not in the shape of a resolution, or in the form of an act, but is simply information to the house, as to the views and ideas the Government have for supplying the deficiency in the revenues, anticipated upon giving effect to the convention of reciprocity with the United States, as well as to increase the revenue generally.

I am well aware, Mr. President, of the difficulty in placing this plan or any plan before this Legislature, or any Legislature, or the country, that would meet with general favor at first. Direct taxation is not popular, and never can be made so. But I have met a large number of people and conversed with them, who had no objection to their neighbors being taxed; only let them alone. In fact, Mr. President, I am not aware of any kind of expenses that are very popular with the masses of the people.

The probable deficiency in our revenues by the treaty on duties will be something like $60,000 per annum. This estimate is based on the imports of 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875; but it must be understood that the three first named years, the value of our chief article of export, sugar, was extremely low, and it is a well understood fact, that a country like ours, cannot well import more than it exports. An increased value to our exports will doubtless increase the value of our imports, and largely, no doubt, from the United States, of the articles admitted free under the treaty. Will this deficiency in our revenues be a loss to the country? I submit, Mr. President, that it will not. It will be a loss of revenue, but not a loss to the country. The United States simply asks a market for certain articles, they do not seek to place any restrictions on us in disposing of them. The United States does not expect to reap the entire benefit of the duty we take off any more than we expect to get the entire duty they remove from our sugars, and our merchants cannot hope to do so, competition is too great for that. It is to be presumed then, Mr. President, that the consumer will derive no small share of the benefits of reciprocity, in this respect, and let us inquire, Mr. President, who the consumers are. Who are the people to be benefitted by the removal of the duties on the articles under the convention of Reciprocity? Are they the sugar and rice planters alone? No, Mr. President, they are those who use flour, bread, and bread stuffs; they are those who use boots, and shoes, and cotton goods; those who need lumber, shingles, nails, doors, windows etc. for building purposes; those who need plows, wagons, carts, spades, shovels, hoes, etc.; as well as those who need sugar mills, sugar kegs, hoop iron, and the like.

Mr. President, the removing of the duties in the articles named is in accordance with an agreement made with the United States; and although I claim Hawaiians will be benefitted by the removal of the duties on the articles imported under the treaty, it is part of a bargain. This country gets from the United States a free market for sugar, rice, pulu, molasses, hides, skins, tallow, etc. I need not Mr. President, occupy the time of this house detailing the great and lasting benefits this country will derive by the privilege of a free market for its produce; my colleague, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has fully explained that, on a former occasion.

The question now is, how shall the deficiency be made up. You will observe by the plan that I have laid before you, that the Government proposes to increase the tax on real and personal property one half of one per cent. but to exempt from taxation property of each kind to the value of one hundred dollars, to deduct $200 from the real and personal property of those who are reasonably well to do, is of small importance to them, but this amount from the valuation of the poor man's property is to him considerable, and this exemption will relieve a large number of poorer classes from taxes on real and personal property.

The increase of the half per cent. on the assessed value on real and personal property, will, with careful and intelligent assessment, add to our revenues something like $58,000.

It has been said in this house and elsewhere, that the planters and plantation interests are only to be benefitted by the treaty. This is not the fact, and will not be the case. I do admit however than the planters will be directly benefitted, and every Hawaiian and foreigner within the Kingdom, will be indirectly benefitted if they seek to be so, or I might say, permit themselves to benefitted.

As the plantation interest will derive such large advantages under the treaty, and I mean rice as well as sugar, the government, under the circumstances, think it reasonable and fair they should specially contribute in some way towards the revenues, and therefore propose a scheme of tax or plantation licenses that might be made to yield upwards of $30,000 and could be collected at no expense.

The matter of stamps is also worthy of consideration. As the law now stands, a document to be recorded if only the value of one dollar requires a one dollar stamp, a document of $100,000 in value needs no more. The government are of the opinion a new law should be passed which will increase the revenue, and work no hardship to the people, by adding a one dollar stamp to every $1000, or part thereof, over $1000, and also amend, or revise the law in regard to stamps generally.

The granting of separate licenses for the sale of drugs and medicines is also contemplated. While it will add something to our revenue, it will also guard, and protect this kind of business; and as a number of petitions are before the House to increase the cost of licenses, I would recommend the House to give the matter the consideration it deserves, and I see no reason why banking licenses should not be issued.

It is proposed to revive and increase the tariff on certain articles of merchandise. While the duties are to be removed on many of the necessaries of life, it is proposed to increase the duties on luxuries. The plan proposed will show a gain to the revenue from the articles named of something like $37,000, and a net gain of say nearly $100,000 on taxes, duties, licenses, etc.

It may be asked, what reasons the government have to offer, for wishing to increase the revenues to this extent. My answer to that would be this—should the convention of reciprocity go into effect at an early day, as we all hope it may, we will lose the duty on imports to the amount of $60,000 at least, the first year. We cannot put an increased tariff in operation inside of one year, and if this Assembly desire to appropriate money to procure a new steamer, or aid to a scheme for repopulation, or other matters, it will be necessary for the government to borrow, to meet such outlays, as well as to pay the bonds that will become due this fiscal period.

After that, the government are of the opinion that there would be no further need of borrowing, but on the contrary, it would be prepared to meet the indebtedness as it becomes due, provided the plan prepared, or some other one, that will increase the revenue to the same extent, were adopted. The plan proposed, if carried out, would furnish revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures of the government, and afford liberal sums to be expended in the construction of roads, bridges and other improvements and repair of wharves, landings, &c., and to meet the indebtedness of the government as it becomes due. I believe, Mr. President, in the good old adage "make hay while the sun shines." The treaty of reciprocity is for seven years, and may, or may not, be continued beyond that time. I feel certain this country will have no cause to seek its abrogation. But, Mr. President, we must not overlook the fact, that the United States does not agree to keep the present duty on sugar, or any duty at all, and we have reason for believing a few years will see their tariff modified, especially as on sugars. It may be many years before that country is in a position to remove the duties altogether, but every modification will to some extent lessen the price of our sugars. We have no more right to expect the United States to keep up a high duty on sugars to continue a treaty with us, than we have for believing that England would put on a duty on sugar in order to make a like treaty with us.

Therefore, Mr. President, it is our duty to the country to prepare for our future as well as our immediate wants; let us not object to a moderate tax, direct and indirect, that the government bonds and interest thereon, may be as promptly met in the future as they have been in the past. The government indebtedness at the end of the last fiscal period was $450,000 with $60,000 cash on hand, which has increased $20,000 since that time. So, if the Legislature does not choose to enter into any extraordinary expenditure, such as purchasing a steamer, repopulation, etc., the government need not borrow another dollar, and will be prepared to meet the $90,000 of bonds coming due this fiscal period, and every other bond and interest as it may become due. This cannot be done, however, without an increase in our revenues. The plan proposed is a reasonable one, and if adopted, we need have no fears for the future.

A PLAN

For supplying the deficiency in the revenues of the Kingdom, anticipated upon giving effect to the Convention of Reciprocity with the United States of America.

It is proposed to supply the anticipated deficiency by increasing the tax on real and personal property, and by a general revision of our system of stamps and licenses, creating licenses for the manufacture of sugars and rice.

The probable deficiency is estimated upon the business of the Custom House for the years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, and may be put down at $60,000 a year.

In the matter of taxation of real and personal property it is proposed to exempt from taxation property of each kind to the value of one hundred dollars. This exemption, based upon the assessment tables of 1875, will reduce the taxable value of real and personal property to $11,720,000. An increase of one-half of one per cent. will increase

The revenue from this source	$ 58,600 00
A license for the manufacture of sugars, will yield	34,250 00
And for rice	3,000 00
The revision of the system of licenses & stamps	7,150 00
Total increase from these sources	$103,000 00

It is also proposed to revise the tariff in order to increase the rate of duties upon certain classes of goods in manner as follows:—

	Estimated gain.
Ale, porter, beer, cider, and all other fermented drinks not otherwise provided for, 25 per cent.	2,742 00
Cordials of all descriptions, 25 per cent	700 00
Cigars and cheroots of all kinds, cigarettes and all descriptions of paper cigars, 50 per cent	4,900 00
Clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured in whole or in part; hats and caps of all kinds, 25 per cent	10,900 00
Crockery and glassware of every description, 25 per cent	2,700 00
Drugs and medicines, patent and other, 25 per cent	2,725 00
Furniture of all kinds, manufactured in whole or in part, 25 per cent	1,800 00
Jewelry of all descriptions, manufactured of gold, silver, precious stones, pearls and gems, and all imitations of jewelry, and all kinds of metal or stone beads, 50 per cent	2,500 00
Linens and all manufactures of which flax shall be the material of chief value, except bags and bagging, 25 per cent	1,918 50
Millinery goods, beads, braids, bonnets, hoods, buttons, cotsets, collars, sleeves and cuffs, edgings, flowers, (artificial), feathers (fancy), fringes for clothing, gloves and gloves of all kinds, gauze for clothing, hoop skirts, hooks and eyes, insertions, lace and lace goods of all descriptions, ribbons not otherwise provided for, tape, rolls and all dress trimmings not otherwise provided for, pins, needles, and hair pins, 25 per cent	7,600 00
Musical instruments of all kinds and descriptions, and parts thereof, 25 per cent	734 67
Paintings, pictures, engravings, statuary, bronzes, ornamental works of marble, plaster of paris and alabaster, and all imitations, 50 per cent	2,000 00
Perfumery (other than that which pays a spirit duty), scented soaps, powders, hair, tooth, nail, and other toilet brushes, 50 per cent	5,400 00
Pipes (smoking), pipe stems and fixtures, and cigar holders, 50 per cent	700 00
Playing cards, 50 per cent	400 00
Silks, and all manufactures of which silk shall be a component part, 25 per cent	5,000 00
Silver plate, plated, gilt and britannia ware, 25 per cent	1,000 00
Tea, 25 per cent	1,000 00
Watches and clocks and all materials, 25 per cent	800 00
Wines, of all descriptions, below 18° of alcoholic strength, 50 per cent	2,000 00
Total increase of tariff	57,676 00
Total other sources	100,000 00
Grand total	$157,676 00

JOHN S. WALKER,
Minister of Finance.

June 16, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA GOODS!

From Hongkong Direct.

FINE CONTRACT MATTING.

CHOICE OOLONG TEA,
(in small boxes).

BASKET TEA,
(very fine quality).

No. 2 MANILLA CIGARS.

China Crockery and Tin-ware.

Lacquer Ware, Ivory Ware,

CAMPHOR TRUNKS,

Rattan Chairs,

GRASS CLOTH,

SILKS, FANS,

Lanterns, Kites, Fire-Crackers.

GINGER AND CHOW-CHOW

BRICKS, &c., &c.,

FOR SALE BY

CHULAN & Co.

596-2m.

Superior Oregon Sugar Cured Hams!

Extra Corned Beef!

(in 100lb. Packages),
Received last Trip of J. A. Falkinburg, and
FOR SALE BY
CASTLE & COOKE.
599 2m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Matting, Matting, Matting!
Cheap as the Cheapest,
White 4-4 Contract & Good
.....AT.....
CASTLE & COOKE'S!

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!
.....EX.....
LATE ARRIVALS.
FROM
San Francisco, New York and England
Consisting in Part of

AMOSKEAG DENIMS, Fine and Medium Ticklings,
Amoskeag Bro. Drills, Amoskeag Blue Drills,
Fine and Medium White Flannels,
Unbleached Cottons.
One Case of those Superior G. B. Bleached Cottons.

—ALSO—

Downer's Kerosene Oil,
FROM BOSTON. ALSO,

Garden and Plantation Hoes, No. 1 and 2; Mattocks
C. S. Spades, Shovels, Scoops and Rakes,
Handled Axes, Hatchets—Shingling and Axe pattern
Rim Knob Locks, Chest and Padlocks, &c.
Clothes Pins, Raw Hides, Sash Cords, Sand Paper,
Sash Cord, Syringes, Mucilage, Horse Cards,
Sledges, Champers, Horse Nails and Shoe Ink,
T Hinges—3 to 14 in., Tinned Tacks—6 to 14 in.
W. W., Paint, Shoe, Scrub and Varnish Brushes,
Self Heat Irons, Mason's Blacking,
Corn Starch, Whiting, Metallic Paint,
Snow White Zinc, Eastern Brooms, Putty,
A large Assortment of Chimneys, Common, Clipper, Sun, Perkins & Howes, &c.
Lanterns, Kerosene Wicks, &c.
A few dozen of the best Patent Glass Preserving Jars,

.....ALSO.....

Per Jane A. Falkinburg,
Oregon Dried Apples. Oregon Hams
Fresh Salmon, 1 and 2 lb. tins,
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Also, on hand,
Paris, Eagle 2 and 20, and Clipper Plows,
Cultivators, Hoes Hoes, Canal Barrows,
Cane Knives, Scythes and Snaths, &c.
Cut Nails 3d to 60d, Cut Spikes 5 to 8 Inch.
Files—Round Square, Flat and ½ Round, 6 to 18 in.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Shelf Hardware, Saddlery, Paints & Oils
Glass—8x10, 10x12, 12x16, &c.,
.....AND.....
A Large Asst. of other Goods,
WHICH WILL BE
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CASTLE & COOKE.
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BRONZE TURKEYS, WEIGHING 40 LBS EACH. Golden Geese, weighing from 40 to 50 lbs. per pair. Brahmas, Leghorns, Guineas, etc. Pekin Ducks, averaging 18 to 20 lbs per pair, and best of all Dorkings and Layers.

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On receipt of 10 cents in stamps, I will furnish specimen copy of the POULTRY BULLETIN, an illustrated 32 page monthly, the recognized authority in poultry matters in the U. S; and decidedly the best Poultry Journal published. Subscription only $1.25 a year.

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Risks taken in any part of the Islands on Wooden Buildings and merchandise stored therein, Dwelling Houses and Furniture, Timber, Coals, Ships in harbor with or without cargoes or under repair. (595 1y) ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO

FAMILY MARKET!
G. WALLER, Proprietor.

Choicest Meats from the Finest Herds

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

EXTRAS.—Tuesdays and Thursdays—Veal,
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The Proprietor having leased the neat and commodious
VEGETABLE, FRUIT AND POULTRY MARKET,
Adjoining the Family Meat Market, will be prepared to promptly and satisfactorily fill orders for everything requisite to furnish the tables with all the Substantials and Delicacies the country affords.

Shipping supplied on Short Notice.
Meats, &c., delivered to all parts of the city without extra charge. (595 3m) G. WALLER.

CHRISTIAN GERTZ,
CABINET MAKER
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC of Honolulu, that he has purchased the stock and business of WILLIAM FISCHER, Hotel Street, next door to Strobel's Drug Store, and that in future the business will be carried on by him in the same premises.
C. G. solicits a fair share of the public patronage, and promises his patrons civility, attention and good quality for their money. 594 3m

Notice.
WM. FISCHER, CABINET MAKER, IN relinquishing his business in Hotel Street, thanks his customers for the support accorded to him in the past, and commends to their notice and patronage his successor C. GERTZ, by whom the business will be carried on in future. 594 1m

CIGARS:
SPECIALITY OF HAVANNA CIGARS IMITATIONS:
ORDERS SUFFICIENTLY PREPAID ARE PROMPTLY and carefully attended to by GEORGE KENBRAHN, Hamburg. 594 1m

Champagne.
RUINART PERE & FILS Carte Blanche, Quarts and Pints. Now landing ex "Ka Moi."
For sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.,
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Fine Manila Cigars!
A NEW INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR quality, put up in boxes of 200 each. Just received direct from Manila. For Sale by
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Tallow Containers.
100 GASOLINE TIERCES, (50 Gallons each.)
100 OAK TIERCES, 45 Gallons each,
Clean and good for any purpose. For sale by
594-2m* A. W. PIERCE & Co.

California Lime & 'White Brother'
ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT—Best quality. For sale by (592) HOLLES & CO.

SHIPPING.

For San Francisco
THE FINE AMERICAN BARK
MARY BELLE ROBERTS
CAPT. L. C. GREY.
WILL HAVE QUICK DISPATCH FOR THE ABOVE PORT
First class accommodations for Passengers in 1st and 2d Cabin, and Steerage.
For Passage, apply to
594 4t H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMP'Y'S
SAN FRANCISCO,
Australia and New Zealand Line
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
CITY OF SYDNEY!
DOW, 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 27th of June.
For Freight and Passage, and further information, apply to (592) 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 SAN FRANCISCO
On or about July 18.
For Freight and Passage, or any further information, apply to (587) H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Kauai Packet.
FOR KOLOA & OTHER PORTS ON KAUAI
THE SCHOONER
KAMAILE!
KIBLING, MASTER.
Will have regular dispatch for Kauai, as above, until further notice. Freight and Passengers taken at the LOWEST RATES.
HOLLES & CO., Agents.
P. S.—This vessel has just been thoroughly repaired, newly coppered, and put in to perfect order. 4 2

TIME TABLE
OF
STEAMER KILAUEA
MARCHANT, ... MASTER.
June 26th, Monday.....Circuit of Hawaii,
On all Windward Trips the Steamer will leave her wharf at 5:30; all trips to Kauai, will leave at 4 P. M. On down trips the Steamer will not leave Kaluaha before 8 A. M., Kawaihoa before 10 A. M., Makena no port before on up trip, Waiuku Bay not before 7 A. M. Any change from the above will be advertised.
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 stowage 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.

F. T. LENEHAN & CO.
OFFER
FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
NEW GOODS TO ARRIVE!
PER BRITISH
BARQUE CANOMA:
JOSEPH ROSSER, MASTER,
DUE ON OR ABOUT THE 9th JULY NEXT, FROM GLASGOW,
MACHINERY
BBLS BEST WHITE CEMENT!
Best Bar Iron, assorted sizes;
Best Sheet Iron, assorted sizes; Pig Iron,
A FINE ASSORTMENT INVOICE OF SMITH & WELLSTOODS'S
Celebrated Cooking Stoves
AND RANGES
Tins White Lead, Tins White Zinc Paint,
Tins Genuine Red Lead,
Tins Black and Blue Paints,
Drums Boiled Linseed Oil.
FIRE BRICKS, SQUARE AND ARCH!
CLAY.
BEST BLACKSMITH COAL,
BEST STEAM COAL.
Annealed Fencing Wire, assorted sizes,
Galvanized Fencing Wire, all sizes,
Galvanized Buckets, assorted sizes.
A General Assortment of Superior Stationery
DRY GOODS
—Consisting of—
Fancy Prints, White Cottons,
Handkerchiefs, Ginghams, Cottonades, assorted,
Tweeds, assorted; Broadcloths, Coatings,
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Brandies, in Cases and Casks;
Geneva, in Cases and Casks;
Geneva, in Baskets:
IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES, in case and cask;
SUPERIOR PORT, SHERRIES, in case and cask;
SUPERIOR BRANDS CHAMPAGNE, quarts and pints;
BEST INDIA PALE ALES, Quarts and Pints;
McEWAN'S PORTER, Quarts and pints;
BASS' ALE, Quarts and Pints.
SALES MADE TO ARRIVE
595 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHAMBERS, CIRCUIT JUDGE, 2nd JUDICIAL District, Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the estate of P. NAHAOLELUA, of Lahaina, Maui, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of KIA NAHAOLELUA and PAKEKAUONALANI the executors petitioners of the estate of P. Nahaolelua of Lahaina, Maui, H. I., deceased praying that a time and place be set for hearing and approving their final accounts as such executors, that the property may be distributed according to the provisions of the will, and they discharged from further responsibility.
It is ordered that TUESDAY, July 18, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House in Lahaina, be set apart as the time and place for hearing said petition; and all parties interested are hereby notified to attend and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.
Lahaina, June, 14th, 1876.
ABM. FORNANDER,
Circuit Judge, 2nd Judicial District, H. I.
B 597

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FOURTH Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.
In Banco, August Term, A. D., 1876.
In the matter of the petition of AMAKI (K) to quiet title in certain lands claimed by right of inheritance.
Before Mr. Justice Hartwell.
On reading and filing the petition of AMAKI (K) of Pearl District of Waianae Island, of Kaua, claiming title or right of inheritance to the fee of certain land situated in Nawiliwili in said Island of Kauai, being a portion of the land described in Land Commission Award numbered