BY AUTHORITY.

TAX ASSESSORS.—The following persons have been Commissioned as Tax Assessors for the several Districts of the Kingdom:

Oahu.

Honolulu ..... C. H. Judd.
Ewa and Waianae ..... John K. Unuma.
Waialua ..... S. M. Nenauna.
Koolauloa ..... J. L. Naeole.
Koolaupoko ..... W. C. Lake.

Hawaii.

Hilo ..... Edward Hitchcock.
Puna ..... L. Kalua.
Kau ..... Chas. E. Richardson.
N. Kona ..... G. Kaauwaiwa.
S. Kona ..... J. W. Makaimoana.
N. Kohala ..... S. H. Mahoka.
S. Kohala ..... J. Wright.
Hamakua ..... G. W. D. Haleamau.

Maui.

Lahaina ..... Thomas W. Everett.
Wailuku ..... Thomas N. Birch.
Makawao ..... J. W. Uwanna.
Hana ..... E. Helekunihi.
Molokai and Lanai ..... D. W. Kalua.

Kauai.

Hanalei ..... A. S. Wilcox.
Halelea ..... H. J. Ward.
Lihue ..... W. Wilcox.
Koloa ..... F. Pilsena.
Waimea ..... S. K. Kaupu.
Niihau ..... J. Kanai.

JOHN S. WALKER,
Minister of Finance.

Department of Finance, June 30, 1876. 599.

Licenses Expiring in July, 1876.

RETAIL.

Oahu.

1. Kwong Wai Chong & Co., Kaneohe, Koolaupoko.
2. T. A. L. Wilh, King street, Honolulu.
3. Hyman Bros., Merchant street, Honolulu.
4. Moo Chuck, Nuuanu street, Honolulu.
5. Ah Law, corner Maunakea and King street, Honolulu.
6. Ah Lan, Ah Teen & Co., Waianae, Koolaupoko.
7. Wong Chong Tai & Co., cor. Maunakea & King street.
8. Ah Kui, Akepo, Honolulu.
9. E. S. Fluver, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.
10. Aiona, Waianae.
11. T. A. Lloyd, Fort street, Honolulu.
12. Ah Ho, Beretania street, Honolulu.
13. Henry May, Fort street, Honolulu.
14. Kong On, King street, Honolulu.
15. Ah Sam, Nimitz street, Honolulu.
16. Ah Nee, Nuuanu street, Honolulu.
17. Lee Yewah, Nuuanu street, Honolulu.
18. Aiona, Waianae.
19. Sing Ben, Nuuanu street, Honolulu.

Maui.

8. Tai Sang, Wailuku.

Molokai.

2. Ah Un, Kalaupapa.

Hawaii.

11. H. N. Greenwell, Kealakeka, South Kona.
12. A. S. Cleghorn & Co., Waiohinu, Kau.

WHOLESALE.

1. Hyman Bros., Merchant street, Honolulu.
2. T. H. Davies, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.
3. R. May, Fort street, Honolulu.

WHOLESALE SPIRIT.

4. T. H. Davies, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.

LAPAAU.

19. C. E. Moffat.

VICTUALLING.

2. Hop Woo, Merchant street, Honolulu.
3. Ah Sumner, Waialua, Maui.
10. W. C. Kouloski, Maunakea street, Honolulu.
11. Aiona.

BILLIARDS.

2. M. J. Nolte, corner Queen Nuuanu & street, Honolulu.

HORSE.

1. Pualoa, No. 27, Honolulu.
2. Jim Mills, No. 28 and 29, Honolulu.
3. Lanoe, No. 40, 41 and 42, Honolulu.
4. Waimea, No. 43, Honolulu.

Licenses Expiring in June, 1876.

RETAIL.

Oahu.

1. Thomas Lack, Fort street, Honolulu.
2. Mrs. J. M. Smith, Fort street, Honolulu.
3. Castle & Cooke, King street, Honolulu.
4. J. H. Thompson, Fort street, Honolulu.
5. Chong Ho, Maunakea street, Honolulu.
6. J. S. Cooper, Nuuanu street, Honolulu.
10. L. T. Noble, corner Queen and Nuuanu sts., Honolulu.
11. G. J. Emmes, Fish Market, Honolulu.
14. J. H. Bates, Fort street, Honolulu.
15. Ke Alana & A. Kai, Kahuku, Koolaupoko.

Maui.

1. Thomas H. Paris, Wailuku.

Hawaii.

1. D. Paokaua, Makaupuhi, Kohala.
3. G. Neumann, Puuloa, Kau.
4. Chas. S. Kaai, Honolulu, S. Kona.
10. Chong Yet, Honomalo, S. Kona.
17. Aiona, Pilipona, Hilo.
19. Ching Pao, Waiohinu, Kau.
20. Aho & Awa, Kolomaki, Kona.
21. Amoania, Kohala, Hilo.
22. Aleo & Chillingworth, Kawaihae.

Kauai.

30. W. H. Wright, Koloa.
31. Apau, Hanalei.

WHOLESALE.

1. Castle & Cooke, King street, Honolulu.
2. F. A. Schaefer & Co., Merchant street, Honolulu.
3. M. T. Grinbaum & Co., Queen street, Honolulu.
4. Ed. Hofflschlager & Co., Merchant street, Honolulu.
5. F. T. Lenehan, Queen street, Honolulu.
6. Lowers & Jackson, Fort street, Honolulu.

WHOLESALE SPIRIT.

3. Ed. Hofflschlager & Co., Merchant street, Honolulu.
4. F. T. Lenehan & Co., Queen street, Honolulu.

VICTUALLING.

8. A. Kaua & Co., Waikiki, Maui.
11. S. I. Nolte, cor. Queen and Nuuanu streets, Honolulu.
15. Ah Mamakaa street, Honolulu.
17. Ah Kong, International Hotel, Honolulu.

HORSE.

1. W. H. Kalipinapola, No. 16, Honolulu.
2. Ahu, No. 37, Honolulu.
3. R. A. Morris, No. 10 and 16, Honolulu.
4. C. Kapela, No. 20, Honolulu.
5. Niau, No. 21 and 22, Honolulu.
6. W. S. Inoa, No. 23, Honolulu.
7. Kaauwaiwai, No. 24, Honolulu.
8. W. H. Kinohi, No. 25, Honolulu.
9. Kaleohaiona, No. 26, Honolulu.
10. Opu, No. 27, Honolulu.
11. J. P. Piena, No. 28, Honolulu.
12. Waihoi, No. 29, Honolulu.
13. W. P. Akau, No. 30 and 31, Honolulu.
14. Uaua, No. 32, Honolulu.
15. A. Kelly, No. 33 and 34, Honolulu.
16. Kalikoki, No. 35, Honolulu.
17. Ahu, No. 36, Honolulu.

BUTCHER.

18. H. Berghausen, Koloa, Kauai.

CART PEDDLING.

1. Ah Ka.
2. Ah Pak.
3. Ahi.
4. Aana.
5. Aiona & Akai.

SUPREME COURT.—Notice is hereby given that FRANK HUNTE, Esq., has this day been appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, vice George N. Wilcox, resigned.

By order of Court,
WALTER SEAL, Clerk Supreme Court.

Honolulu, June 26th, 1876. 598-2t.

JAS. E. BUSH, Esq., Second Clerk of the Interior Department, has been this day appointed a member of the Board of Land Appraisers, for the Island of Oahu, in place of Prof. W. D. Alexander, resigned.

The Board now consists of the following gentlemen, viz:
C. J. LYONS,
J. W. MAKOLENA,
JAS. E. BUSH,
W. L. MOREHOUSE, Minister of Interior.

June 22, 1876. 598.

Department of Foreign Affairs.

BE IT KNOWN to whom it may concern, that J. C. GLADE, Esq., having this day presented to this Department his Commission from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, as Consul of the German Empire at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, he the said J. C. Glade, Esquire, is hereby acknowledged by order of the King, as Consul for the German Empire at Honolulu, Oahu, and all his official acts as such are ordered by His Majesty to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of this Government.

Given under my hand and with the Seal of the [L. S.] Hawaiian Kingdom, at the Foreign Office, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1876.

W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of Section 231 of the Civil Code, a suitable enclosure will be constructed and a place for impounding estrays, at Waimanalo, in the District of North Kona, Island of Hawaii.

W. L. MOREHOUSE, Minister of Interior.

A. KAHUTULA is hereby appointed as Pound Master for the above named point in the District of North Kona, Island of Hawaii.

S. KIRI, Governor of Hawaii.

June 22nd, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the enclosure at Makahoa, District of South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, is set apart as a place for impounding estrays in said district.

W. L. MOREHOUSE, Minister of Interior.

THE above named enclosure will be hereafter used for the impounding of estrays in the District of South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, instead of the enclosure at Puuloa, as formerly.

June 22, 1876. S. KIRI, Governor of Hawaii.

THE CHANCES.—Nobody appears to know of any vessel likely to bring us news before the arrival of the next steamer, due July 26, unless it be the Falkinberg, from Portland. We guess that the treaty was acted on during the week ending July 1, and that a vessel was despatched as soon as possible, provided the action was favorable. The yatch Ancline is held ready for this service, but as she was entered for the regatta on the 4th of July, she would not leave before the 5th. Captain Roberts would be proud bake the conveyer of the good news, and why, does there resolve an erection, if he has this good fortune. All this is mere guesswork, of course. But "Quip," jogs our elbow and asks, "what if the treaty did not pass?" What indeed!

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

CAN it be that Hawaiians are learning to practice the unruly spirit which has developed itself among the low ignorant classes of California? Yet such would appear to be the case, if the report published in another column be correct. We cannot believe that Hawaiians will do such acts, unless instigated by base foreigners. There are some men here who think that these islands were created only for them—that the fewer people we have here the better their prospects will be—and that they alone should regulate the laws and teach those in authority what to do. When the result of their teachings developes itself in riotous proceedings, they should be held to answer before the courts. The sooner it is done, the better will it be for all concerned. The laws must be maintained, and those who teach the contrary should be made to feel their power.

AT THIS time especially, when every plantation is cramped for want of labor, when the product of sugar and rice can be largely and profitably increased, and when prosperous times can be so easily secured to us, it seems to be the hight of folly and infatuation to seek to create prejudices against the only people who are available to supply our wants, or willing to assist us. The sugar plantations now established require 4,000 laborers to man them efficiently, and as many more can be employed in cultivating rice. The combined product of these laborers will not be less than four millions of dollars annually extracted from the soil, and turned into coin to be distributed broadcast over the land. The assertion that the foreign laborer hoards his earnings to carry away with him is ridiculously absurd. Not a native, nor Chinaman, nor foreigner can save the quarter part of his earnings, and if he does he is honestly entitled to what he has earned with the sweat of his brow, and can do with it whatever he pleases.

The Currency.

On Thursday last the bank refused to receive Peruvian sols, Chilean pesos, and Mexican dollars and halves of the new coinage, except at ninety cents and forty-five cents. On Monday the public treasury followed suit and established the same rates. It is supposed that there are in these two depositories not far from twenty-five thousand dollars of the depreciated coins, and some fifteen thousand more in circulation throughout the group. This change in the value of these coins has been caused by their being brought here in such quantities of late as threatens to drive other coins out of circulation, from the fact that they are worth ten per cent. less than American, French, Spanish or British silver, which forms our chief circulation medium. Government proposed levying a duty of ten per cent. on all specie of this description imported. But this was objected to as impracticable, or if practicable, as contrary to treaty stipulations regarding changes in duties. Thus the matter rested in suspense, until the bank was forced to protect itself.

It seems to us that this currency derangement requires no great financial skill to set it right again, but it does need prompt action. The trouble is upon us, and it must be promptly met with remedies. A bill should be prepared *making American gold our standard*, and American silver a legal tender for sums not exceeding one hundred dollars. Let the value of all other gold and silver coins be fixed by the Minister of Finance, with authority to change the value only on public notice thereof. In this way the Government can at any time check the excessive importation of gold or silver coins.

Regarding the Peruvian, Chilean and Mexican coins now depreciated, we recommend the passage of a resolution by the Legislature authorizing the treasury to receive them, to be sent to the mint at San Francisco, and exchanged for American dollars and halves—the loss attending the exchange to be charged to expense account. This throws the loss on the whole country, where it should fall, and relieves all poor people, who may be unable to bear what they otherwise must. The exchange into American silver would also facilitate the operation of the proposed law, which would require an increase of American silver.

Government alone is by law entrusted with the authority to provide currency for the people, and it should be very jealous of its rights in this matter. Therefore it should take the responsibility of all changes required by the necessities of trade and commerce, even to coining or importing whatever gold and silver may be needed. When the American Government wished to rid the country of the many Spanish, South American and other coins afloat in 1850, it gave public notice at what rates they would be received; in other words, it demonitized all foreign coins, and they speedily disappeared from circulation and left the country, to be supplied with American coins. May we not do the same, providing American gold and silver to meet the deficiency caused by the withdrawal of other coins?

The Legislature.

It is evident from the debates of the past week that the members of the Assembly are averse to Chinese immigration; that it will be difficult for the Ministry to obtain an appropriation for the "encouragement of Agriculture and Immigration," even sufficient to meet obligations entered into during the past fiscal period. It will be useless to inform the average representative that the faith of the Government was pledged to several parties who are now fulfilling contracts, and that if the money is not forthcoming undesirable complications with foreign governments will be the net result.

The Fisheries Bill has met its usual fate, after several of the supposed-to-be intelligent members of the Assembly had compromised themselves through a desire to stand well with voters. We are confident that this bill is only scotched; that it will be presented so long as voters send representatives to the Assembly. It might be well as a matter of rigid economy, to gather up the printed copies of this bill for the use of the Assembly of 1878.

The Bill to decrease the boat licenses has passed its third reading, much to the delight of its introducer, Mr. Kalaukoa, of the Honolulu delegation: in fact the Honorable gentleman was so far intoxicated with joy that he immediately moved: That the Bill be put up on its *fourth* reading on Monday next; whereupon the Hon. Mr. Kaai gravely arose and moved: That the members of the Assembly do all laugh, and they, did so without calling the question.

On Friday the Hon. Mr. Preston presented the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to ascertain of what kind of coin the money now in the Treasury consists, and for what purposes and under what circumstances the same was received by the government, and to report them forthwith." This action was called forth by the depreciation by Bishop & Co's bank of the coin known as the Peruvian Sol, Chilean Pesos and new Mexican dollar and half-dollar. The Committee has had a session and will doubtless report at an early date.

The Bill to make the governors the Inspectors of Schools, in place of an Inspector General for the group, passed by a strong majority, in spite of well considered speeches against such action by the Hons. Godfrey Rhodes and J. Mott Smith of the Nobles. To our mind the action of the Representatives in this matter has been provoked by the Board of Education. It is well known that the Assembly of 1874 found fault with the Inspector General for several reasons, one being that besides his salary he had drawn liberally for his traveling expenses. The money for the item complained of had been drawn from the sum appropriated for "support of Hawaiian and English Schools," and in order to check drafts for traveling expenses the Assembly voted the the sum for "support of Hawaiian and English Schools" for 1875 and 1876 with the proviso "That no part of this sum shall be expended by the Inspector General of Schools for traveling expenses." In spite of this precaution the members of the present Assembly found that the Board had allowed the expenses of travel to be drawn from another fund in the Appropriation Bill. In any struggle between the Board of Education and the Assembly the Board will find that the Assembly is the most powerful, and that the Representatives may be provoked to the commission of acts which the cause of education will suffer for.

The Board knew that the Assembly was opposed to allowing traveling expenses, and should have governed its action in accordance with the expressed wish of the Assembly, and in case the influence of the Board was weakened the responsibility would be with the Assembly. As it is now, if the Board is crippled, the fault is its own. Again, the Board must have been aware that the Inspector General was personally disagreeable to a majority of the Representatives and that the action of the Assembly of 1874 was taken with the hope that he would resign. The present Assembly comprises several members of that of 1874, and these members find that the hint they gave has not been heeded: but the Board has allowed the Inspector leave of absence to attend the Centennial Exhibition, with salary continued, and traveling expenses provided for, where he finds a market for the ferns which it is hinted he spent his time as Inspector in collecting. As the Bill is clumsily drawn, some way will be found to evade the provisions made.

The Opium Law of the Attorney General was before the Assembly on Monday and was handled without gloves by the members. The opposition said that it was a Bill drawn in the interest of druggists; that this class of persons would sell as much opium as the licensed dealers used to, and that the Treasury would lose the large sum formerly paid for licenses. It is evident that the majority favor the sale of opium under the license. The remarks of the opposition in regard to the sale of opium by druggists has some force when it is remembered that one of our drug stores was entered some years since and the only article reported stolen was some ten or twenty pounds of opium, enough to have lasted two generations of druggists, if legitimately used.

It has been suggested that instead of the repeal of the present opium law an amendment be made providing that any person having opium in his possession for sale or otherwise shall be liable to punishment for smuggling. The present law is defective, but it is admitted by all that the use of opium among Hawaiians has been very much diminished since its enactment.

The Appraisal of Real Estate.

It is a well known fact that there is in this country a large annual loss to the government from incorrect returns in the assessment of both real and personal property. If property here paid all that it is by law required to pay, the deficiency of revenue resulting from the Reciprocity Treaty would be small indeed, requiring very little additional taxation. This loss may be partly attributed to the inexperience and incapacity of our Assessors, but a large share of the blame must be placed upon the shoulders of property owners, who too often make scandalously low returns, or even no returns at all. Every evasion of this kind is not only demoralizing to the perpetrator, but is an injustice to the government, and to honest tax payers.

We recently came across a charge by the late Chief Justice Bellows of New Hamshire to the grand jury, on this subject, in which he shows that the true remedy for the difficulty alluded to, is to *enforce the law*, and make public examples of men who dare to violate it. In his estimation, and there can be no doubt of the correctness of his conclusions, but few such examples would be necessary to ensure a faithful obedience to the law, both on the part of the Assessor and the assessed.

Judge Bellows, in the charge referred to, commences with the proposition that the assessment of public taxes is one of the most important functions of a government. The purpose of the law, he says, is to impose upon all citizens a common share of the public burdens, and as far as may be practicable to require of each a contribution in proportion to the amount of property he possesses: assuming that in proportion to the extent of his interest is the extent of the protection which the law affords him; and also that in the same proportion will be, generally, his ability to pay. The more important points made by the charge, will be found in the following quotations. They are as applicable here as in the place where originally made.

"The duty of selecting the various kinds of property upon which to assess the public taxes, is always a delicate one, and under no circumstances can we expect the duty to be performed in such a manner as to avoid all cause of complaint. But here, as in most other cases, the defect is not in the system—though there may be some defect—so much as in the mode of administering it, and whatever inequality exists may be traced mainly, though not altogether, to the negligence or other misconduct of the selectmen or assessors, or the dishonesty of the tax-payer, or to both combined."

"The remedy for this mischief is to be found, I think, in arousing the public attention to its injustice, and creating a sound public sentiment that will allow no such breach of duty to pass without rebuke and punishment; and to do this effectually is peculiarly the work of the grand jury."

"A few examples of punishment of such offenses, and the public trial and exposure of such offenders, would do much to correct an evil which not only works great injustice to honest men and to the public, but is an everlasting injury to the offenders themselves, inasmuch as it can hardly fail to undermine, and in the end to destroy the very foundations of that integrity of character, without which there can be no confidence, and no real respect; for all human experience teaches that the taint which comes from the habit of deception and fraud in one direction is very sure to spread until the very source of moral life is poisoned and corrupted."

"These duties, it is manifest, are always delicate, and perhaps difficult; but it is none the less imperative upon the assessors to omit no reasonable effort to include in the annual invoice all the property, of every description, in their respective towns, which, by the existing laws, is subject to taxation. *It regard to this they have no discretion, but must administer the law as they find it.*"

"To insure the faithful and successful discharge of these most important duties it is essential that both the assessors and tax-payers should feel that public sentiment requires it; and that any violation of such duties, either in the assessors or tax-payers, is likely to be prosecuted by the grand jury, and prosecuted to conviction. With such consequences before them, there is good reason to hope that this mischief may be in great measure remedied."

"I am inclined to think that the appraisal of real estate is generally much below its actual cash value, and that this is due in some degree to the wish to keep down the proportion of the several towns of the State and county taxes. Whatever may be the reason, it is clearly illegal, and although the fact that is a common pratice, may, perhaps, mitigate in some degree this breach of duty, it is manifest that it ought not to be tolerated; not only because it is contrary to law, but because it is unjust towards those who give an honest invoice."

"A few examples of punishment of the delinquents would do much towards correcting public sentiment and ensuring a better execution of the law; and I do not hesitate to say that it much concerns the cause of justice and good government that there should be such examples."

The Lightning Train.

84 hours from New York to San Francisco!

The feat of running a railroad train from New York to San Francisco in three days and a half, to which we referred in a late issue has actually been accomplished. The train left Jersey city at 1 o'clock A. M. Thursday morning, June 29, and arrived at Oakland on Sunday morning. The following is from the S. F. *Bulletin*:

From Jersey city to Pittsburg a distance of 444 miles—the train was hauled by one engine without any stoppages being made. It passed through Chicago at 10 o'clock Thursday evening and made the run to Omaha, a distance of 500 miles in 11 hours and 41 minutes, arriving there at 9:45 A. M. Friday. The run from Omaha to Ogden—1,029 miles—was accomplished in 25 hours and 20 minutes. At 9:44 A. M., Central Pacific time—11:20 A. M., Union Pacific time,—the train left Ogden coupled to engine No. "149," of the C. P. R. R., in charge of Hank Small. This engine carried the train successfully through to the terminus of the road at Oakland Long Wharf—a distance of 883 miles—where it landed at 9:22 A. M.; on Sunday. The record of the trip from Ogden to San Francisco is given below. From the Summit to San Francisco the average rate of speed displayed east of the mountains was not maintained. One hour's time was doubtless sacrificed to the achievement of running engine No. 149 from Ogden to Oakland wharf without relief. From Sacramento hither the run was made in 3 hours and 20 minutes, including stops. On the finish from Livermore to Oakland there was a fine exhibition of speed. Doubtless Hank Small, the gallant engineer, held his engine slightly in check above there in order to have the machinery cool and in good order for a burst of speed on the home stretch. He passed Livermore and Haywards a run of four miles was made in four minutes, and between Melrose and Oakland a rapidity of running fully equal to that was displayed on short stretches.

Country people, as well as those living in the city, regarded the approach of the fast train as an event of the Centennial year. At the cross roads and little settlements between stations, as well as at all the regular depots, crowds of men women and children assembled and hailed the speeding passenger with the waving of handkerchiefs. Nearer San Francisco the crowds grew larger, and through the cloud of dust that enveloped the Pullman car, glimpses could be caught of crowds on house and car tops, and lines of spectators ranged on either side of the track. At Fruitvale, Brooklyn and Oakland the crowds were dense and welcomed the successful finish of the remarkable journey with prolonged cheering.

Mr. Jarrett informed a Bulletin reporter on board the train that the trip from New York had been one grand ovation. Flags were displayed at artillery salutes fired and the most welcome demonstrations made. The passengers were laden with flowers and fruits generously tendered by the dwellers of mountain, valley and prairie.

The schedule time for the whole route was as follows:—Philadelphia, 96 miles from Jersey city, 1 hour 45 minutes; Harrisburg, 196 miles, 4 hours; Altoona, 327 miles, 7 hours; Pittsburg, 444 miles, 10 hours; Chicago, 913 miles, 20 hours; cross the Mississippi at Clinton, 23¼ hours; Omaha, 1,405 miles, 32 hours; Cheyenne, 1,932 miles, 40 hours; Ogden, 2,435 miles, 55 hours; San Francisco, 3,317 miles, 84 hours. By schedule, on New York time, the train was therefore due in San Francisco at 1 o'clock yesterday. The difference in time between the two cities is, however 3 hours and 15 minutes, and a train due here by New York time at 1, should arrive here at 9:45. The gain of time and the record of the finish is simply that the Jarrett & Palmer troupe are in San Francisco within the 84 hours. The feat is marvelous. The tickets for the trip were encased in a binding of solid silver, and will doubtless be preserved as a souvenir of the first great railroad speeding across a continent of 3,300 miles.

The highest rate of speed on the entire journey was attained on the Chicago and Northwestern road, between Boone and Council Bluffs, a stretch of 75 miles in 79 minutes.

The homestretch was from Ellis to Oakland wharf, a distance of 69 miles, and was accomplished in 1 hour and 51 minutes. Arrived on the wharf at 9:29 A. M. Crowds of people filled the streets and covered the house tops of Oakland and greeted the train with cheers. No delay occurred in our transfer to the ferry boat, which struck Market st. wharf at 9:45—just one minute less than 84 hours from New York.

Carriages were in waiting and at once took the dusty and travel worn passengers to the Palace Hotel. As the boat reached the wharf a salute of 18 guns was fired from a battery on the roof of the Palace Hotel.

The route up Market st. to the hotel was crowded with people to greet the excursionists. About noon a sumptuous breakfast was spread to which about 100 guests sat down, including prominent citizens, representatives of the press, theatrical professionals, army and navy officers and the Mayor of the city. After devoting about two hours to the hospitalities of the table the company dispersed, the travelers seeking rest from their journey.

The Sacramento *Union* has the following comments:

If the average speed of the train is to be calculated on this basis it will give nearly 39½ miles per hour, including stoppages, or about 42 miles excluding them. Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer must not be allowed any false element in this calculation. By chasing the sun in his blazing course from New York to San Francisco they gain on old Sol 3 hours and 14 minutes, the difference in time between San Francisco and New York. This was of course included in the calculation, as the mileage runs will show by New York watches 80 hours and 46 minutes, and 3 hours and 14 minutes added as fast as gained gives the 84 hours. Including stoppages, the running time is found to be over the whole route nearly 40 miles an hour, and for actual running time over 41 miles an hour.

A few years ago high rates of speed were customary upon English roads, but have, for economic reasons, been latterly greatly abandoned. Passenger trains in England make from 20 to 45 miles an hour. The latter figure is the lightning express time for the longer distances. The average speed on English railroads, however, including stoppages is but 28 miles an hour. In France the average speed is 22 miles, and on the Central Pacific the figure representing the average is a little over 21 miles per hour. The authorities give the highest rate of speed attained for a few miles together as 93 miles per hour, in England sometimes for short distances 60 or 70 miles an hour are made for some days in succession, and 78 miles an hour has been made over an entire road. The average speed on the English roads is said to be 25 per cent. greater than on most American roads. The average speed of the New England ordinary trains is 28 miles, and of the express trains it ranges from 36 to 45 miles per hour. On the New York roads 26, and on the Western roads 24, while in the Middle States the average is somewhat less than the last figures. The express trains raise the figures to nearly 40 miles an hour, upon non-mountainous regions.

$5.000 To Loan.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS OF TRUST Funds to invest. Apply in writing, with particulars, to A. F. JUDD.
Honolulu, May 27, 1876. 591 2m

Champagne.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s GRAND VIN ROYAL Quarts and Pints. Now landing ex "Ka Moi." For sale by H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.
589 3m

Oat Hay.

BEST CALIFORNIA OAT HAY—For Sale by BOLLES & CO
596

Champagne.

RUINART PERE & FILS Carte Blanche, Quarts and Pints. Now landing ex "Ka Moi." For sale by H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents
589 3m

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—We started for a visit today to the Hawaiian Islands, and commenced by a look at one of their table dishes made of the koa wood, a very rare specimen of wood, so rare, that the set of dishes sent here could not be replaced. They are called poi dishes. Poi is a sort of vegetable or root, something like a potato, which the aristocratic natives eat with their fingers from the dish—and that way of eating is aristocratic also. Most aristocracy is about as ridiculous as that; it thinks itself of much more importance than it really is, and yet in a great many things is as far behind the age and any real nobility as folks who eat with their fingers are behind the civilization represented by knife, fork and other every day delicacies of life. These poi shed wooden bowls to eat the Hawaiian potato from are valued at from $10 to $65, a rather expensive potato dish. Next comes a c se of volcanic specimens, and one thinks of the high tragedy of life at the volcano islands, where a man walks every day with the prospect before him of the earth opening its mouth wide enough to swallow him up, and he not a word to say for himself, but to make a mouthful for the greedy earth. The commissioner from the islands was not here, and we postpone the study of Hawaii till we can hear all about it from a native. The motto of Hawaii, which was interpreted for us by a representative of that kingdom, is "Righteousness is the life of the nation." It looks as if America will have to go to school to the Sandwich Islands to learn wisdom. This feverish clamor to get the national heel on the fourth commandment is enough to put heathen converts to the blush.—*Cor. N. Y. Witness.*

Honolulu, July 5th, 1876.

H. BUSHE, Esq.—Dear sir: Having been informed that you are about to take your departure from this kingdom for your home, and wishing to express to you our appreciation of your endeavors to promote the cultivation of your art with our people, and thereby contributing much to the pleasure of the community; we desire to tender you a complimentary benefit; and if agreeable to you to accept the same please inform us of the time and place which will best suit your convenience.

Very respectfully,

Chas C Harris, W L Green, J Mott Smith, W L Moehonua, A S Hartwell, Godfrey Rhodes, S N Castle, W F Allen, E Hoffmann, M Louisson, F A Schaefer, J C Glade, Wm R Castle, Jno S Walker, Jno O Dominis, A Francis Judd, A S Cleghorn, Sam G Wilder, Henry May, H Macfarlane, M Phillips & Co, H M Whitney, H L Sheldon, C S Bartow, M Hyman, W Vacettene, W Jaeger, Charles T Gulick, D K Fyfe, Jno H Paty, Theo H Davies, J D Brewer, Alex J Cartwright, William W Hall, H A P Carter.

Honolulu, July 6th, 1876.

To the Hon. C. C. Harris, His Ex. W. L. Green, Hon. J. Mott Smith, His Ex. W. L. Moehonua, and thirty-one other citizens of this city:

Gentlemen—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter of yesterday's date, and to assure you that I value highly the expression it conveys of your appreciation of my humble efforts to promote the cultivation of music among the Hawaiians. I am only too happy to learn from you that I have been able to contribute in any degree to the pleasure of the community.

In reply to your generous proposition for a complimentary benefit, I accept it with thanks, and will name Saturday evening the 15th instant, at Kawaiahao Church, as a suitable time and place for the same.

I remain, gentlemen, your much obliged and very obedient servant, H. BUSHE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RENTED the workshop, Tools, Benches, also the two Hearses, etc., of MR. C. E. WILLIAMS, on Hotel Street Honolulu, begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to carry on the business of FURNITURE MANUFACTURING in all its branches. Also the Undertaking business. Thankful for past favors I solicit your custom. I shall endeavor to give good work at fair prices

Yours respectfully, C. T. DONNEL,
600 1m No. 51 Hotel St., Honolulu, H. I.

ICE CREAM SALOON!

F. HORN PRACTICAL CONFECTIONER and Pastry Cook, having taken the Saloon No. 65 Fort Street, near the corner of Hotel, formerly known as the FOUNTAIN,

Will Open as a First-Class Place of REFRESHMENT!

On Saturday July 1.

(In connection with the Candy Factory on Hotel Street, where may be found, at all hours of the day and evening, the best of **Ice Cream, Iced Soda, Ginger Beer, Lemonade**, Cakes of all kinds, German Rusks Toasted, Pastries, Pure Candies, etc., etc.

N. B.—Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties. Families and parties own made Custards from in two hours notice, guaranteed to keep so for six hours. Parties &c., supplied with first class cream in quantities to suit, and at most reasonable prices. 1m 599

AHUPUAA OF HONOKAHAU For Sale!

TERMS VERY FAVORABLE! LONG CREDIT!!

GUARDIAN'S SALE!

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!

HAVING BEEN INSTRUCTED BY MRS. S. S. ROBERTSON, Guardian of Florence Robertson, Grace Robertson, and Alexander G. M. Robertson, minors, I shall offer for sale in front of the Government Buildings in the city of Honolulu, on SATURDAY the 12th Day of AUGUST, A. D. 1876, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Ahupuaa of Honokahau, under a license from the Hon. Charles C. Harris, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, sitting as Probate Judge.

The said Ahupuaa is a part of the estate of the late Honorable George M. Robertson, and is situated in Kona, Hawaii, extending from sea to mountain, and will be sold by its ancient boundaries. The title is perfect, and all the interest in the said estate, not only of the aforesaid minors, but of all other persons will be sold.

The Ahupuaa of Honokahau is most favorably situated, contains a large area of wood land and an excellent Fish Pond and fishing right; is situated in the delightful region of North Kona, near to Kailua, and contains a large quantity of the best possible land for the cultivation of coffee, oranges and other fruits, and is admirably fitted for other agricultural products. The land has never been surveyed, but is said to contain about 3000 acres or more.

It will be offered at an upset price of $2000, and the terms will be most liberal $600 of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the deeds, and the balance in 4 equal notes payable in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years respectively with lawful interest payable annually secured mortgage on the premises. But the purchaser may, if he chooses, pay a larger portion of the purchase money or the whole of it on delivery of the deeds.

As this is a (guardian's sale, and all the proceeds of the sale must be invested as a trust fund, under the direction of the Court, it is not doubted, that if it becomes desirable for the purchaser the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th notes may be allowed to remain on the property for a longer period if the interest is paid regularly.

This furnishes an extraordinary opportunity for persons with small means to secure for themselves an eligible location of a profitable description.

597 CHAS. M. COOKE. Auctioneer.

Mortgagee's Sale!

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—ON—

Nuuanu Valley Road!

PURSUANT TO A POWER OF SALE CONTAINED in a certain mortgage-deed made by William Borrill to Charles R. Bishop, dated the 28th day of March, 1873, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Honolulu, in Liber 37 on pages 77, 78, and 79, and for a breach of the Conditions of said deed, will be sold by public auction, on SATURDAY, the Fifteenth day of July, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Auction Rooms of C. S. Bartow, Queen street, Honolulu.

First—All that piece of land, situated in the district of Koolau Island of Oahu, described as follows: Commencing at the Makai South corner of John H. Wood's lot on the Nuuanu Valley Road, the boundary runs along said lot N. 41° 10' W. 203 feet; thence along Joannes' lot S. 56° 0' W. 94 feet and S. 55° 0' W. 44½ feet; thence along lot No. 2 and Kemp's lot S. 46° 10' E. 240 feet; thence along the side of Nuuanu Valley Road N. 31° 50' E. 125 feet to the place of commencement containing an area of 84-1,000 of an acre

Second—All that piece of land in said district and Island described as follows: Beginning at the Makai South corner on the Nuuanu Road and running N. 32¼° E. 43 2-12 feet along the road; thence N. 46½° W. 153 6-12 feet; thence S. 46½° W. 55 feet; thence S. 30½° E. 100 feet; thence N. 69½° E. 18 feet 5 inches; thence South 40° E. 46 feet to the place of beginning, being a part of the land described and granted in Land Commission Award, No. 1312.

Third—All that piece of land in said district and Island described as follows: Commencing at the South Easterly corner of this lot on the Westerly side of Nuuanu Road, and running from thence S. 23° W. 99 100 chains along Nuuanu Road; thence N. 44° W. 2 29-100 chains bounded by land of Kemp; thence N. 47° 30' E. 93.100 chains bounded by land of Kemp; thence N. 46° W. 1 41-100 chains; thence N. 47° E. 57-100 chains along Hasleles's land; thence S. 46° E. 3 62 100 chains along Burbeck's land to the place of commencement, containing 31-100 of an acre. And

Fourth—All that piece of land in said district and Island described as follows: Commencing at the S. W. corner of this lot and at the N. W. corner of a certain lot belonging to Yoshow, running from thence N. 47° 30' E. 78 feet along said land belonging to Yoshow and a lot of Cutrell's; thence N. 46° W. 91 feet along land of Cutrell; thence S. 47° 30' W. 35 feet, S. 46° E. 18 inches, S. 47° 30' W. 23½ feet all along land owned by Hasleles; thence to point of commencement comprising an area of 148-1,000 of an acre.

Dated this 6th day of June, A.D., 1876.

THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED until SATURDAY, the 29th day of July instant, at the same hour and place. 600

CHAS. R. BISHOP, Mortgagee,
(by his Attorney in fact,)
JOHN H. PATY.

E. T. O'HALLORAN,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee. 595-6t;6,7,21,29,12

SHIPPING.

For San Francisco.

The Fine American Barque
HELEN W. ALMY,
FREEMAN, MASTER,
Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port
For Freight, apply to
589 1m CASTLE & COOKE, 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 [447] H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEA