TIME TABLE FOR THE MAIL SERVICE

BETWEEN

Great Britain, New South Wales, and New Zealand,

Via San Francisco and Honolulu.

[Prepared expressly for the Hawaiian Gazette.]

OUTWARD TRIP FROM LONDON.

LEAVE London	LEAVE Brindisi	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE AT Honolulu	ARRIVE AT Auckland	ARRIVE AT Port Chalmers	ARRIVE AT Sydney
Dec 15	Dec 26	Dec 7	Feb 10	Feb 27	Mar 8	Mar 1
Jan 15	Jan 25	Jan 6	Mar 9	Mar 24	Apr 1	Mar 29
Feb 15	Feb 25	Feb 5	Apr 8	Apr 23	Apr 29	Apr 26
Mar 15	Mar 25	Mar 5	May 6	May 21	May 27	May 24
Apr 15	Apr 25	Apr 5	Jun 3	Jun 18	Jun 24	Jun 21
May 15	May 25	May 5	Jun 30	Jul 15	Jul 21	Jul 18
Jun 15	Jun 25	Jun 5	Jul 28	Aug 12	Aug 18	Aug 15
Jul 15	Jul 25	Jul 5	Aug 25	Sep 9	Sep 15	Sep 12
Aug 15	Aug 25	Aug 5	Sep 22	Oct 7	Oct 13	Oct 10
Sep 15	Sep 25	Sep 5	Oct 20	Nov 4	Nov 10	Nov 7
Oct 15	Oct 25	Oct 5	Nov 17	Dec 2	Dec 8	Dec 5
Nov 15	Nov 25	Nov 5	Dec 15	1877 Jan 30	1877 Feb 5	1877 Feb 2
Dec 15	Dec 25	Dec 5	1877 Jan 12	Feb 27	Mar 5	Mar 2

* By an arrival of the Mail from New York.

HOMEWARD TRIP FROM AUSTRALIA.

LEAVE Sydney	LEAVE Port Chalmers	LEAVE Auckland	ARRIVE AT Honolulu	ARRIVE AT San Francisco	ARRIVE AT New York	ARRIVE AT London
Dec 16	Dec 22	Dec 27	Feb 2	Feb 16	Feb 28	Mar 2
Jan 17	Feb 1	Feb 8	Mar 1	Mar 15	Mar 27	Mar 30
Mar 16	Mar 22	Mar 27	Apr 26	May 10	May 22	May 27
Apr 17	Apr 23	Apr 28	May 28	Jun 12	Jun 24	Jun 29
May 17	May 23	May 28	Jun 26	Jul 10	Jul 22	Jul 27
Jun 17	Jun 23	Jun 28	Jul 26	Aug 10	Aug 22	Aug 27
Jul 17	Jul 23	Jul 28	Aug 26	Sep 10	Sep 22	Sep 27
Aug 17	Aug 23	Aug 28	Sep 26	Oct 10	Oct 22	Oct 27
Sep 16	Sep 22	Sep 27	Oct 25	Nov 9	Nov 21	Nov 26
Oct 16	Oct 22	Oct 27	Nov 24	Dec 8	Dec 20	Dec 25
Nov 17	Nov 23	Nov 28	Dec 26	1877 Jan 10	1877 Jan 22	1877 Jan 27
Dec 16	Dec 22	Dec 27	1877 Jan 25	Feb 9	Feb 21	Feb 26

Passengers expecting to embark on the mail steamers, should be ready on board 24 hours previous to the time set for arrival at this port.

Phases of the Moon for the Month of September, 1876.

Prepared by Capt. Daniel Smith, Harbormaster.

HONOLULU MEANTIME.

1st, Full Moon	10 42.3 a. m.
8th, Last Quarter	1 48.5 p. m.
15th, New Moon	11 22.4 a. m.
23rd, First Quarter	1 21.9 a. m.

TIME SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1st Sun Rises	5 47.7 a. m.	Sun Sets	5 11.7 p. m.
8th Sun Rises	5 49.1 a. m.	Sun Sets	5 4.2 p. m.
15th Sun Rises	5 51.0 a. m.	Sun Sets	4 55.8 p. m.
23rd Sun Rises	5 52.4 a. m.	Sun Sets	4 48.5 p. m.
30th Sun Rises	5 54.1 a. m.	Sun Sets	4 41.2 p. m.

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.

Advices from San Francisco, received by the bark Cyane, state that the Hawaiian Treaty had not yet gone into effect, the Treasury Department still having issued the necessary instructions to Collectors of Customs. We copy the following references to it from the Bulletin:—"There are from 12,000 to 12,500 bags Hawaiian Sugar in bond, and the Secretary of the Treasury advises those who want the same to pay the duty under protest, and await the settlement of the question. It is the opinion that in case the decision be to hold the Sugar for duty, notwithstanding the treaty was exchanged over a year ago, it will clearly not be safe to avoid paying the same by sending the Sugar back to the Islands to be exported. Hence one party, who has 2,500 bags here, has been instructed to withdraw the same under protest, and the same course will probably be pursued by others."

The following is from the Commercial Herald:—"The latest advices from Washington are asserting that the treaty with the Hawaiian Government will very soon be made effective to our people. Some disappointment will no doubt be felt in the application to sugar in bonded warehouse, as well as that now afloat, and which has arrived here since the treaty bill was actually signed by the President. The first named will probably pay a duty, and for the second duty to be paid under protest and hereafter refunded."

The bark Cyane arrived from San Francisco on the 12th, bringing an assorted cargo, of merchandise to Messrs Hackfeld & Co., who will inform with respect to the above port.

Bark William Mudgett arrived on the 10th, with a cargo of chinese emigrants—250 in number, most of whom will engage on plantations. She will sail shortly for Portland, Oregon.

Barkentine Nellie D. Sade anchored in the roads on Sunday last, with a cargo of coals from Newcastle, N. S. W. Having effected a sale of her coals, she entered the port, will discharge, and be laid up for San Francisco. She is nearly new, and is a fast sailer.

The trading schooner Giovanni Aguni arrived yesterday from the Kingsmill Group, with a full cargo of whalebone, ivory and other trade.

The fast steamer City of New York will be the here to-morrow from San Francisco, en route for Sydney.

Advices have been received by the agents of the steamer line that the steamer City of Sydney may be expected here about the time from Sydney. She has been ordered back to San Francisco, a fifth steamer and being required under the new arrangements. She will receive freight and passengers here.

Bark Robert W Ahrens was to have left San Francisco on the 5th of this month, with an assorted cargo, etc., to charter-free for this port.

The bark R. C. Wylie is due, with a full cargo of European goods for this market.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED

Sep 12—Ship Nellie Merrill, Crane, from Kalaupapa.
—Chinese, Hatea, from Kohala.
—Mary Ellen, Pomeroy, for Kohala.
—Ella Morris, Kalawao, from Makaki.
—Kilauea, Harrison, from Windward Ports.
15—Am bk Willard Sudgett, Dickey, from Hongkong.
—Tamaki, Hogg, from Hilo.
—Hanakaulani, Kino, from Newcastle.
—Lonoa, Williams, from Kaua and Koa.
—Kaanapali, Kalong, from Koloa and Waimea.
—Ellen, Abraham, from Hanalei.
—Leila, Keai, from Kealakekua.
—Bark Nellie D. Sade, Atwood, from N. S. W.
16—Schr Hattie, Lambert, from Koloa and Waimea.
—Jr. Cyane, Portman, from San Francisco.
—Schr Giovanni Aguni, Fulton, from Arctic Group.
—Brig Ida May, Reynolds, from Kaloko.

SAILED.

Sep 12—Schr Paoakalani, Castle, for Hana.
—Am bk Hackfeld, Smith, for San Francisco.
13—Schr Kilauea, Harrison, for Kauai.
—Hanakaulani, Kino, for Newcastle.
—Nellie Morris, Kalawao, for Molokai.
—Nellie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina.
—Mary Ellen, Pomeroy, for Kohala.
—Chinese, Hatea, for Hilo.
—Leila, Kalauao, for Waimea.
—Leilani, Kaai, for Koloa.
—Kaanapali, Kalong, for Koloa and Waimea.
—Morning Star, Gardner, for Koloa and Waimea.
—Tamaki, Hogg, for Hilo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

H. B. M. S. Pheasant, Commander Hare.

MERCHANTMEN.

Hawaiian Packet, Hatchett, discharging.
Rose, W. H. Allen, Chase, loading.
Am bk Willard Sudgett, Dickey.
Am bktn Nellie D. Sade, Atwood.
Am bk Cyane, Portman.

IMPORTS.

From Newcastle, N. S. W., per Am bktn Nellie D. Sade, Sept 7—475 tons of coal.

From San Francisco, per Am bk Cyane, Sept 10—20 bbls pilot, 100 do beef, 40 wine bbls, 8 cases mints, 1 do grass, 1 do certificates, 2 do and 2 trusses papers, 4 boxes candy, 1 box ginger, 2 do photo goods, 1 bag nails, 1 bbl and 4 hf goods, 10 do whiskey, 670 qr sks flour, 100 pkgs groceries, 1 bdl sweetings, 7 do tools, 16 do goods, 250 bbls flour, 140 pkgs and 60 do crackers, 90 pkgs merchandise, 5 bales blankets, 10 do cases, 12 pkgs merchandise, 120 sks oats, 100 sks potatoes, 20 sks onions, 20 sks corn, 227 sks bran, 2 do beets, 1 sack barley, cargo coal, 12 bales hogs, 2 do arrns, 2 do furniture, 2 do sofa, 60 bales, 2 frames, 60 boxes apples, 4 car wheels, 1 do axle, 1 do axle, 1 do car, 120 do, 40 bags wals, 60 bdl and 70 pkgs pipes, 200 do shingles, 7 pkgs doors, 30 pkgs 2 do flings, 27 pkgs stoneware, 10 bales hay, 2 do clover.

From Arctic Group, per schr Giovanni Aguni, Sept 10—14,000 lbs whalebone, 4000 lbs ivory, 32 skins, returned shoes, 1 pkge apparel, 75 bales blankets, 2 box dry goods, 1 box soap, 1 do clothing, 400 bags coffee, 40 kg do powder.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per Am bk Hackfeld, Sept 16—600 barrels molasses.

PASSENGERS.

From Windward Ports—Per steamer Kilauea, Sept 15th—Mrs S Dole, Miss Bellows and family, Mrs A Green, Mrs Lazar and 3 children, Rev Waghorne, H Kaulehelani, Mrs S T Alexander, G W Macfarlane, M A Wilcox, Bishop Willis, T C Forsyth, Mrs H L Lowery, Kaheekahanala, and 40 deck.

For Kauai—Per steamer Kilauea, Sept 16—E P Adams, C C Kaeleku, Mrs Atkinson, W H Rice, H Lane, H Thomas, S W Wilcox, wife and child, W S Bond, and 22 deck.

From San Francisco, per Am bk Cyane, Sept 16th—No Name.

DIED.

Kawaoa—In this city, Sept. 15th, suddenly, of aneurism, Mr Samuel K Kawaoa, aged 56 years, a native of Hartford, Conn. He had resided here since 1845, and leaves a widow and twelve children.

Akana—In this city, Sept. 15th, Jane Alexander Akana, aged 2 years 11 months and 28 days.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

☞ The new time table of the Kilauea, for the next three months, will be found in our columns. No circuit trips around Hawaii this quarter.

The steamer City of Sydney is about due from Sydney, en route for San Francisco. Will remain in port 24 hours probably. Last chance to visit the Centennial exposition.

☞ The report comes from the South that the bark Osmard, some years since employed as a packet between this port and San Francisco, has recently been wrecked near the coast of New Caledonia.

The Election.—The new election to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. S. M. Kamakau took place on Monday last, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Cecil Brown, who received 190 votes; the other 430 votes were divided around among some nine aspirants for the $250.

Bonesi.—By way of China and California a letter from Mr. Logan reports all the missionaries in comfortable health, and the work successful. The schools are large and increasing, and pagan chiefs, hitherto strong opposers, have come to school and become friends.

S. S. City of New York.—By this steamship which is due to-morrow morning the following passengers are expected:—Hon. C. R. Bishop and wife, J. B. Atherton, Miss Atherton, Mrs. Cooke, Dr. Lathrop, formerly U. S. Consul here, Dr. Kittredge and wife, G. N. Wilcox, Dr. Cummings and wife, and others.

The Weather.—We experienced some of the hottest and most sultry weather of the season. The trade winds were interrupted, and the thermometer ranged during the day between 90° and 95°, and even at night the situation was not much improved, as in town the mercury barely fell as low as 80°. On Saturday the trades began to blow again, and the climate is once more tolerable.

Willard Mudgett.—This American bark which left Hongkong in July last, touched at Yokohama, from which latter port she was forty-five days to Honolulu. She brought a number of Chinese immigrants—250 all told,—among whom are only four of the softer sex. Several of the passengers died on the voyage, but those who landed here look like a healthy crowd.

Fire.—On Tuesday night of last week a small grass house near the Queen's Hospital burned down. The fire occurred about midnight in consequence of the overturning of a kerosene lamp. The inmates, although sufficiently awakened to leave the burning house, do not seem to have recovered their wits sufficiently to give any alarm and consequently those living nearest to the fire knew nothing of it till morning.

Murder.—Another murder is reported, from Hawaii of course, that island apparently having secured a monopoly for that kind of thing. A man's better-half, who appears to have been the better half in more senses than one, is said to have choked her husband by clinging her fingers about his throat, until, unable to respire longer he expired. What spirit inspired the woman to the uncoupling deed we do not know. The man was an lavalid.

The Vertical Broiler is the latest novelty that has been introduced here, and is really a valuable acquisition to the kitchen. We have given it a fair trial, and find that meat or fish broiled with it is superior to that cooked any other way. Steak broiled with it becomes as tender as venison. It is a wonder that people have been cooking meats so many centuries without knowing how to do it properly till now. Call at Dillingham's, and get one and we will guarantee perfect satisfaction.

Death of an old Resident.—Mr. C. H. Lowers of the firm of Lowers & Dickson, died at his residence on Sunday last. He had resided here for over 25 years, and during that time had been one of our most active citizens. He was the original proprietor of the Waikiki plantation, on Maui, and was also the architect of the Hawaiian Hotel. He leaves a widow and five children, for whom he has provided an ample property by insurance of his life in several companies, the whole amounting to $35,000. Mr. L. was an active member of the Odd Fellows Society, and the members of the order escorted his remains to the cemetery.

Mons. Theo. Ballieu.—This gentleman, who is the most indefatigable collector in the realms of nature in the country, returned on Friday last from Hawaii, where he has been spending five or six weeks with Dr. Trousseau on the slopes of Mauna Hualalai. During his absence he has procured the skins of over 200 birds, embracing among others the following varieties; Iwi, Amakihi, Omao, Palila, Apapani, Elepaio, O'u, (2 varieties) O'o, Akiaiola, (3 varieties) Koiea, (3 varieties) Alala, I'o and Nene. He endeavored to obtain specimens of the Mamo, and of the night birds Opeapea (bat) and Au, but without success. M. Ballieu is doing a valuable service to the cause of Science, and we only regret that collections similar to his cannot be made and retained in the country. It is undoubtedly true that in Paris and London and Boston and other scientific centers, more is known, and better facilities are offered for the study of Hawaiian fauna than here on the ground.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY!

SESSION OF 1876.

114 Day—Thursday, Sept. 14.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the bill to increase the duty on certain articles, reported that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and recommended a new bill in its place. Laid on table.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the bill to merge some offices into one, reported favorably, and recommended that the same be passed to engrossment. The report was adopted, and the bill passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Kalauokn presented a resolution that the Minister of Foreign Affairs be instructed to notify Great Britain and Russia that in case these two powers go to war Hawaii will remain neutral.

Pending the discussion the Assembly proceeded to the

Order of the Day.

The bill to regulate the practice and procedure in criminal cases, was then read a third time and passed.

The bill to consolidate and amend law of garnishee was read a third time and passed.

The bill to amend the law in relation to abatement of actions, &c., was then read a third time and passed.

On suspension of the rules Mr. Aholo presented a resolution that the members do not speak on any bill more than five minutes.

The bill for the relief of certain konohiki's was read a third time and passed.

The bill to amend section 20, chapter 41, of Penal Code was read a second time and passed to engrossment. It was to be read a third time on Wednesday.

The bill to amend section 21, chapter 41, of Penal Code was read a second time and withdrawn.

The bill to repeal chapter 37, of Penal Code was read a second time and passed to engrossment. It was to be read a third time on Monday.

The Assembly took a recess at 12 M.

On re-assembling at 1 P. M. the bill to amend section 174 of the Civil Code, was read a second time and indefinitely postponed.

The bill to amend section 168, and repeal sections 171 and 182 of the Civil Code, was read a second time and indefinitely postponed.

The bill to promote the increase of the nation was read a second time and indefinitely postponed.

The bill to amend section 1144 of the Civil Code was read a second time and passed to engrossment. It was to be read a third time on Wednesday.

The bill to amend section 1196 of the Civil Code, was read a second time and passed to engrossment. It was to be read a third time on Tuesday.

The bill to amend section 1422 of the Civil Code, which was amended in 1872, was read a second time on Wednesday.

The bill to amend sections 1 and 2 of the law approved July 22, 1872, was read a second time and passed to engrossment, to be read a third time on Wednesday.

The bill to amend section 780 of the Civil Code, which was amended in 1868, increasing the number of representatives to 38, was read a second time and made special order for to-morrow in the Committee of the Whole.

On suspension of the rules the Select Committee to whom was referred the bill allowing the heirs to return to their houses, reported that the first bill has been set aside and a new bill put in with recommendation to pass it to engrossment. Laid on table.

Adjourned.

Late Foreign News.

By the arrival of the bark Cyane on Monday morning last, fifteen days from San Francisco, we have dates to September 2nd.

The news is not of that startling nature which was anticipated from the rumours which reached us by the S. S. Zealandia, just a week previously. The bull dogs of war have not yet been let loose in Europe, although the best authorities seem to regard that result as by no means improbable. Perhaps the most suspicious circumstance in the affair is the willingness exhibited by Russia to have her subjects enlist in the Servian army. The passage of these armed Russian soldiers through Polish territory has created a good deal of hard feeling among the Poles.

A great fire occurred in San Francisco on Monday the 28th ult., at 11 o'clock at night. It started in the Pacific Box Factory, and a strong westerly wind soon caused it to spread, and an area of over ten acres was devasted before the efforts of the fire brigade were effectual in suppressing it. There were 88 buildings destroyed, and the loss is thought to be about half a million dollars.

Bret Harte's new play which was written at a cost of $5000, and was recently brought on to the N. Y. stage with great pomp and circumstance, is pronounced a most tremendous failure.

Washington, Aug. 19th.—The finding of the Court-martial at Mare Island, May 31st, adjudged Captain Gherardi guilty of the charges preferred against him, and suspending him from duty for two years, and publicly reprimanding him. The Secretary of the Navy approves of the sentence with reluctance, as he deems it inadequate to the crime proved.

In the East a severe drought is prevailing, and prayers have been offered in many churches for its discontinuance. In some of the forests on Long Island, fires are prevailing, and for hundreds of miles around the air is filled with smoke.

Washington, Aug 28th.—The Monument Society, which is under a charter from Congress, and which now holds possession of the unfinished shaft here and everything relating thereto, had a meeting to-day to consider the Congressional appropriation of $300,000 and the provisions it imposed. The Society decided to give a transfer deed to the Government, relinquishing possession of the monument and its surroundings. The monument has thus far cost $850,000, and is only about one-third done. The Society has now over $50,000, and a quantity of material, memorial stones, etc. So soon as the transfer is effected, a thorough examination will be made of the foundations of the structure by the Board of Engineers, and work will be immediately resumed.

Since the British man-of-war Ariel withdrew from Wyndah, the King Dahomey again refuses to pay the fine recently imposed by the British Commodore.

One Captain and six lieutenants of the Chinese army have arrived at Berlin, bearing a request to be allowed to serve in the Prussian army, for the purpose of studying the German military system. The request was granted.

The Connecticut House of Representatives has a bill allowing a woman over 21 years of age who holds property to the amount of $500, to vote in school, borough and town elections.

The President sent a message to the House on the Extradition Treaty with England, and her refusal to surrender fugitives of justice. He considers such refusal as an abrogation or annulment of the treaty, and shall hereafter, unless Congress takes action otherwise, decline either to grant requests of the kind from that power or to enforce any. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Among the Boston ladies who have bought the old South Church building are Mrs. Chas. Francis Adams, Mrs. Agassiz, Mrs. James Freeman Clarke, Mrs. Franklin Dexter, Mrs. William G. Prescott and Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam. The price paid is $1050.

The Centennial Exhibition, is estimated, will have cost when completed, $7,300,000, and in order to realize this sum it will be necessary for 15,000,000 people to visit once, at the price of admission, fifty cents; and as the time is confined to one hundred and fifty-eight days from May 10 to November 10, exclusive of Sundays, it will require the daily attendance of over 94,900.

Moslem and Christian.—According to a recent estimate there are twenty-five per cent. more Christians than Moslems in Turkey proper. Constantinople and suburbs contain 850,000 inhabitants. The other districts are enumerated as follows:

Filkpof.	Mussulmans.	Non-Muslims.
Bosnia	336,322	336,797
Monastir	480,900	417,800
Janina	220,740	407,867
Salonica	232,828	234,127
Adrianople	253,167	407,148
Danube	434,707	712,928
Total	1,907,464	2,422,956

Turkey is supposed to have a population, in round numbers, of about 16,000,000, or about a million more than Marion. The vassal states are not enumerated in this count.

Wagners' Trilogy—Bayreuth, August 15th.—The performance of Wotkerres began at 4 P. M., and ended at 9:30, with intervals of an hour between acts. This representation made a greater impression even than that of the Nibelungen. The first act especially produced a profound sensation, and at the close of the opera the effect when the entire background of the stage was filled with a sea of ice, was wonderful. The enthusiasm of the audience could not be restrained, and the performance was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of applause. At the end of the acts the leading performers were loudly called for but declined to appear before the curtain, the composer and artists considering that their appearance would violate the unity of the representation. Emperor William was present and remained till the close of the opera. On entering and leaving his box he was greeted with cheers. After the opera the Emperor went to Rabelsberg.

Chinese in Egypt.—A new and unexpected field has been suggested for the employment of Chinese laborers. As you are no doubt aware, the provincial affairs of Egypt have been rapidly getting into a state of fire confusion, and Mr. Cave, M. P., was commissioned to consult with the Khedive as to the means necessary for putting the country upon its monetary legs again. In the report which he made it is suggested that Chinese might be profitably employed in cultivating large tracts of land which are now useless, and it seems that the Khedive would be willing to grant facilities to any enterprising Celestials who would care to cultivate his land and add to his revenue. Should anything come of this idea, we may one of these days see Chinese emigration setting in quite a new direction; and the results of such a movement would probably be of great importance.—*London Cor. China Mail.*

Constantinople, September 1st.—All the Ministers will remain in office. A conference of the representatives of the guaranteeing Powers was held yesterday, and the question of mediation discussed. All had received identical instructions from their respective Governments. By Saturday or Monday they will take official steps to bring about an armistice.

Constantinople, September 1st.—The deposition of Murad occasions no excitement or disturbance. The deposed monarch has been assigned the Teheragan Palace as a residence. Abdul Hamid, the new Sultan, was yesterday received by the Ministers and functionaries at his palace, where he was proclaimed Abdul Hamid the Second.

London, September 2d.—The *Times*, in a leader, says that when the possibility of peace depends, as it does, on promptitude of decision, we will be excused if we judge that time necessarily spent upon the inductions of a new Sultan as wasted. A day is critical at the present juncture, and when the Sultan and his Ministers are able to proceed to the consideration of real business, the opportunity may have flown. The feeling of Servia has changed on the subject. Six days ago the prince and his Council were in favor of peace. A priceless week has passed, and now those again are in the ascendancy whose voices are still for war. This change is not decisive in dispelling the hope for peace, but it is important. The adverse element cannot be overlooked. If the Great Powers, including Russia, are clear and firm in their communications with Servia; if they indicate, in a way not to be mistaken, the peril of contumacious perseverance in war after they have declared their opinion the war should cease, it will cease. The Czar is still capable of restraining the sympathetic ardor of his Sclavonic subjects. Every neutral Power is for the present, paralyzed. As far as Servia is concerned, until we have some assurance that the Porte will accede to the proposal of mediation, we cannot speak at Belgrade with the voice of authority wanted to put to silence the clamors of the war party; and what do we know of the present disposition of the Porte? Absolutely nothing. We must wait until the new Sultan is settled in his place. All may have to wait until he had dismissed one Minister and elevated another in his stead. We must wait, and wait, and wait, and, while waiting, Tchernayeff is busy, the Turks before Alexinatz are busy, and events will be precipitated, which will probably compel the postponement of the negotiations for peace until another season. There is not a more difficult political problem in the world than the one now demanding solution at Constantinople. The new Sultan can contribute nothing of value to the settlement of the crisis. The utmost we can hope is that he will prove an obedient pupil. The week has closed on darkened hopes. Servia is relapsing into war. The Porte cannot be trusted to agree to peace. At the beginning of the week, it rests with us to take the initiative of bringing the belligerents together. It is possible that the opportunity is not lost; but it is vain to think the chance will long remain open.

An Act to Aid the Development of the Resources of the Kingdom.

Whereas, there are large tracts of land in this Kingdom adapted for the cultivation of sugar cane, rice, coffee and other crops, which are now inaccessible for the want of suitable landings and facilities for the shipment of produce and roads leading from such landings thereto and throughout the same; And whereas, there are also other tracts of land in this Kingdom upon which sugar cane and other products could be raised, if water should be brought on the same for the purpose of irrigating them, and for furnishing power for mills and for other uses in connection with the cultivating the soil, and preparing its products for market; And whereas, it is advisable that the Government should aid in encouraging and developing the agricultural resources of the Kingdom.

Therefore, *Be it enacted, &c.*

Section 1. That His Majesty the King in Privy Council appoint a commission consisting of three suitable persons, whose duty it shall be to visit any and all districts of the various islands of this group which may be thought to possess agricultural resources hitherto undeveloped or but partially developed, and after a careful examination to report to the Minister of Interior in writing an estimate of the quality of land in any one locality capable of being cultivated to advantage, the nature of the crops which can be raised thereon, and the feasibility of constructing landings therefor or other facilities for the shipment of produce, or roads leading to the same, or water-courses thereon for the purpose of irrigation or for furnishing power for mills, or whatever other improvements may to them appear feasible and necessary in order to the development of the agricultural resources of the locality visited; and the said commission shall prepare or cause to be prepared careful estimates of the probable cost of such improvements, sufficient surveys and other recommendations which to them shall seem advisable to report.

Sec. 2. In order for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the preceding section, the said commissioners shall receive the reasonable assistance when required of the Superintendent of Public Works, the Surveyor General and his assistants and the Harbor Master of Honolulu, in preparing said estimates, surveys and reports, and who shall serve without further compensation.

Sec. 3. Upon the coming in of any such report the Minister of Interior shall present the same for the consideration of His Majesty in Privy Council, and if the same be approved the said Minister shall proceed to construct the landings, laying of buoys, roads, water-courses or other improvements, either according to the original report or as modified in Privy Council, and the said Minister is hereby authorized to use whatever prison labor is available in constructing such improvements, or to contract for their construction as may to him seem advisable. Provided however, that no such improvement or undertaking shall be commenced until a written request therefor signed by three or more land-holders in such district shall have been filed with the Minister of Interior.

Sec. 4. In order to provide means for the carrying out the object of this Act, the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized from time to time as the various improvements shall progress, to issue bonds with coupons attached, to an amount not to exceed in the aggregate two hundred thousand dollars, said bonds to bear interest not exceeding nine per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds shall be signed by the Minister of Finance and countersigned by the Registrar of Public Accounts, and to have endorsed on them these words, "Public Improvement Bonds, Act of 1876;" and such bonds shall be made payable at such time as shall be specified on their face, but not later than twenty-five years from the day of their date.

Sec. 5. The Minister o Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon and take possession and hold for the use of the Government such land and water, real estate and property as may be required for the use and maintenance of the various enterprises and improvements ordered to be proceeded with as by Section 3 of this Act provided, and the compensation to those whose land or water may be taken or injuriously affected, shall be determined in like manner as is provided in Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of an Act approved on the 18th day of August, 1860, entitled an "Act to authorize the Minister of Interior to take possession of whatever land and water may be required for the use of the Honolulu Water Works;" and in case the land and water necessary to be taken and made use of by such improvement is the property of the Hawaiian Government, the Minister of Interior is hereby authorized to take and use the same for such purposes without further process, and without compensation to the Government.

Sec. 6. Upon completion of each or any of the improvements authorized to be made by this act, there shall be levied for the benefit of the public treasury a special tax per annum from all lands directly benefitted by the said improvements, the said tax to be adjusted equitably per acre of cultivated land, but in no cases to exceed the sum of two dollars per acre per annum, and in case the improvements be the introduction of water for irrigating purposes, then not to exceed the sum of eight dollars per annum for each acre of cultivated land, and for other purposes such a tax as may seem just and equitable.

Sec. 7. The Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to pay the reasonable traveling expenses of said commissioners and of such officers as may accompany them while actually employed in such service, and these amounts as well as the damages that may be determined and awarded in pursuance of section 5 of this act, shall be paid out of the avails of the bonds authorized to be issued by section 4 of this act, and the Minister of Finance is hereby required to keep a special account of the avails of such bonds as may be issued for each improvement carried out, and for all payments made for the construction of each of the improvements authorized by this act, as well as other payments in pursuance thereof required by this section hereinabove, and to report the same to each session of the Legislature, and any excess of receipts over expenditures shall go to the benefit of the public treasury.

Sec. 8. The Minister of Interior is hereby authorized to make all and needful regulations in regard to the use of any landings and roads or other facilities for the shipment of produce constructed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and in case a water-course for irrigation or other purposes be constructed, to regulate the quantity of water which the various land-owners within reach of such water-course may use, and also the time and method of such use, as well as such other regulations as may be deemed reasonable and necessary.

Sec. 9. On the adoption of any report by the King in Privy Council, as provided by section 3 of this act, if the same be in reference to the construction of any water-course for the purpose of irrigation, or for the furnishing power for the manufacturing of agricultural products, it shall be the duty of the Minister of Interior to advertise in two or more newspapers published in Honolulu, for such time as he may deem advisable, for sealed proposals from individuals or corporations to do the work required to construct the contemplated water-course at their own cost and expense, and in consideration therefor the Minister of Interior is hereby authorized and directed to grant to the successful bidder the lease of the proposed water-course for a term not to exceed thirty years with the privilege of all profits to be made thereon. The same with all its improvements to revert to the government at the expiration of the term granted, the government to guarantee an interest on the cost of such water-courses not to exceed the sum of six per cent. The bid to be considered the best which proposes the shortest term of the concession and the lowest rate of interest on the cost required to be guaranteed by the government; provided always that the successful bidder shall execute to the Minister of Interior, a good and sufficient bond under a penalty to be therein named, conditioned for the construction of the said water-course within a reasonable time to be therein appointed. In case no satisfactory tender be made the Minister of Interior is then authorized to proceed with the work, anything in this section contained to the contrary notwithstanding, and in case a grant of the concession be made, the said Minister of Interior is hereby authorized to proceed as in section 5 of this act required, for the condemnation of whatever land or water may be necessary, and all the provisions of said section 5 shall be held to apply in such a case.

Australia at the American Exposition.—Victoria sends gold nuggets, wooden utensils, photographs of her scenery, skins, silks, wool, woods, pipes, and facsimiles of her tropical fruits. Queensland exhibits a pyramidal gilt column, representing in size the mass of gold exported during the last eight years, of which the weight is given as 85 tons 12cwt. 41lbs. and 6oz., the value being $35,000,000. Near it are shown the gold-bearing quartz, specimens of the soil, coals and a variety of ores. The natural productions appear as sugars, gums, tin, copper, castor oil beans, and the expressed oil, seeds, tobacco, cocoons and silk; wines and woods,—woods in great variety and abundance. There are also leather, candied fruits, coals, photographic and other views of native scenery, with some pictures of natives in their scanty costumes, and maps of the country. New South Wales shows a good many things the same as Queensland; her greatest abundance being in leathers, wools, wines, coals, sugars and ores. There is here, after the manner of the gold column just mentioned, a gilded cube which represents the gold mined there from 1851 to 1874, the mass weighing 8,203,232,395lbs., and worth, we are told by the label, the round sum of $147,049,355. And there are, besides, fine exhibits of lode tin, kerosene, shale, alumn, and magnesian salts. There are stuffed birds, preserved fruits, preserved meats, corns, medicinal barks, ferns, cocoons, biscuits and candles. The maps, photographic views and books are also interesting. South Australia has a collection of which wool is the most noteworthy article. The photographs are interesting, but in the main like those of the other Australian colonies. New Zealand has a gold column, giving the minings from 1862 to 1873. Here, as elsewhere, among the tropical exhibits, woods form an important part. There are some odd native images, more striking than beautiful; the industrial interests are represented by wool, grains, oils, ropes and rope materials, crude varnishes and rugs. The views give an idea of the landscape. Tasmania has little that is ready to show, and the exhibits do not differ in character from her neighbors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

Whereas, notice has been given by the executors of the estate of E. H. Boyd, that they will sell at public auction, on the 20th instant, all of the remaining cattle belonging to said estate, on the lands of Maunawili, and adjoining lands at Koolau, Oahu; now, therefore, all persons are hereby warned that I deny the right of said executors to said cattle, and shall regard any person as a trespasser who enters said land of Maunawili and adjoining lands for the purpose of interfering with such cattle, they now being in my possession.

MARIA A. BOYD,
by her attorney in fact,
C. H. JUDD.

Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 13, 1876. 610 2t

CHINA BRICKS.

Have arrived per Willard Mudgett from Hong kong.

40,000 EXTRA LARGE SIZE, and

60 TO 100,000 SECOND SIZE.

All of the best quality hard bricks, and will be sold low, by

610 BOLLES & Co.

AUCTION SALES.

By E. P. ADAMS.

REGULAR CASH SALE!

On FRIDAY, - - - - Sept. 22,

At half-past 9 A.M., at Salesroom.

ASST. OF NEW GOODS

—NAMELY—

Fine Prints, Muslins, Linen Drills,
Brown Cottons, White Cottons, Merino,
Victoria Lawns, Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs,
Harvard Shirts, Fancy Flannel Overshirts.

WOOL SHAWLS,

Turkish Towels for Bathing,
Blankets, White Shirts, Amoskeag Denims,
Amoskeag Stripes, Cotton Drill, Brilliants,
Fine Tweed Suits, Bed Quilts,
Merino and Cotton Undershirts,
Felt and Straw Hats, Ladies' Hose,
Men's Socks, Bridles and Bits,
Traveling Bags, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Groceries, &c.,

Best Brands Kerosene, Card Matches,
Yeast Powder, Sardines, Wrapping Paper,
Soda Crackers, Clothes Pins, Hams,
Bacon, Candles, Pickles, Tobacco,
Cigars, Fine Tea, Oysters,
Axe Handles, Salt,
Wash Blue, Pain Killer,

—ALSO—

Brown and Crushed Sugar.

—ALSO—

ALE AND PORTER,

Pints and Quarts.

And, by order of J. C. Glade, Esq., Imperial German Consul, for account of the estate of R. Gillermann, deceased,

1 Silver Watch,
2 Trunks,
Lot Clothing.

NEW GOODS!

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

American and English Books

OFFICE STATIONERY &c., &c., &c.

— Consisting of —

Cap paper, legal cap, letter and Note Paper,
New Styles thin French Letter and Note Papers,
Envelopes of all Styles,
Blank Books, Memorandum Books,
Pocket Knives and gold pens,
Oval and Square Picture Frames,
Chrome Pictures,

SCRAP and POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS,

Stereoscopes and Stereoscope Views.

Letter Clips, Book Slates,
Glass Metal and Leather Traveling Inkstands
Choice Wood and Pearl Office Inkstands,
Fine Wallets, Purses and Bags,

PAPIER MACHE AND MOROCCO PORTFOLIOS!

Pearl and Scotch Card Cases,
Letter Copy Books and Brushes—Copying Paper,
Letter Presses, Mathematical Instruments,
Green Spectacles, Pocket Companes,
Chess Men, Dominoes, Cribbage Boards,
Children's Alphabet Blocks,

Eye Glasses, Reading Glasses,

Tortoise Shell