BY AUTHORITY.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint John E. Bush, Esq., Governor of Kauai, in place of His Ex. P. Kanoa, resigned.

Iolani Palace, January 4, 1877. 626

His Excellency W. L. Moehonua has been this day appointed Commissioner of Boundaries and Government Land Agent for the Second Judicial District, in place of His Excellency J. M. Kapena, resigned.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 8, 1878. 626

The following persons have been duly appointed Agents to take acknowledgements to contracts for labor in accordance with the provisions of an Act to amend Sections 1 and 2 of an Act for the protection of parties to contracts, authorized by Section 2417 of the Civil Code, approved on the 25th day of July A. D. 1872, approved the 25th September A. D. 1876, viz: The several commissioners were issued on the mentioned dates:

Nov. 1—Samuel Kaai, Hana, Maui.
Dec. 1.—W. C. Lane, Kaneohe, Oahu.
Dec. 18.—Gustave S. Knowles, Waialua, Oahu.
Dec. 19—Kia Nainoahoa, Lahaina, Maui, in place of D. Kamaiapili, resigned.
Dec. 27—E. Seka, Hanalei, Kauai.
Dec. 29—J. M. Pahio—in place of J. W. Kaumakaii, resigned—Hilo, Hawaii.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Jan 8, 1877. 626

The fees of agents to take acknowledgements for labor contracts in both languages, are fifty cents (50 cts) for the contract in the English language, and fifty cents (50 cts.) for the contract in the Hawaiian language.

By order of the Minister of the Interior.

CHAS. T. GULICK, Interior Department.

Interior Office, January 4th, 1877.

Concerning District School Boards.

For the purpose of more effectively carrying out the provisions of law relating to the Bureau of Public Instruction, and under the authority conferred by Section 3, of "An Act to repeal Chapter 10 of the Civil Code, and to regulate the Bureau of Public Instruction," approved January 20, 1875:

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Education, that in all districts throughout the Kingdom, where for any cause the regular annual election for the third member of the District School Board shall not have been held at the time prescribed by law, the third member of the said Board, last elected at a regular election therefor, shall continue in office and have full authority to act until a successor shall have been regularly elected at the stated time.

W. DE VISMES SMITH, Sec.

Attorney General's Office, Jan. 4th, 1877. 626

Application has been made to this Department for the purchase of the following Government Lands:

HAWAII.

Balance of Honomuu, district of Hilo, by William Kinney, for $500.

Land at Kekala, in Puna, Hawaii, by J. W. Malan, 944 acres, for $134.

MOLOKAI.

Balance of Kamaoiwi, C. H. Parker.

KAUAI.

Land at Waiole, Allen & Robinson, for $1200.

LANAI.

Land of Kaunolu, W. M. Gibson.

OAHU.

Lot at Pawaa, Waikiki-uka, A. Jaeger, $100.

Lots at Kulaokahua Plain, H. M. the King, Nos. 234, 235, to 278, 172 to 178, 242, 253, for $1000.

W. R. Castle, lots Nos. 125, 126, 127, 166, 167, 168.

S. B. Dole, lots Nos. 256, 258, 267, for $500.

T. R. Foster, lot No. 191.

M. Jones, lots Nos. 128, 129, 164, 165, $100 each.

Application is made at this office for the lease of the following lands:

HAWAII.

Pauloa Sheep Ranch Co.

Lands of Ookala Ahalaloa, Makahiapa, Paauahela, Uakaan, Kaaaaka, 1st and 2nd, for 10 years, $300 per annum.

T. R. Davies, Lands of Paapaalua, 1st and 2nd; Kaohaoha 1st and 2nd; Kihilani 1st and 2nd, for $400 per annum.

Samuel Parker, land lying between Kaohe and Kalopa, $150 per annum.

Alex. Hutchinson, land of Kaalaiki, Kau, 20 years.

J. Markle, land of Waiaea.

W. Pogue, land of Waiakea, Kilauea, Maui.

MOLOKAI.

A. Fernander, land of Ohia 20 years, $25 per annum.

Applications for purchase or lease of Government lands made to this office must specify the area as near as known, the intended purpose and price or rent offered.

The following applications are on file in this office.

For appointments for Road Supervisor of the district of Hana, Maui, by E. Holokaiki.

For appointment as Notary Public at Makawao, Maui, by C. H. Dickey.

For appointment as Agent to take Acknowledgments of labor contracts for South Kohala, S. F. Chillingworth.

By order of His Ex. the Minister of Interior,

C. T. GULICK, Chief Clerk.

Interior Office, January 5, 1877. 626

Licenses Expiring in January, 1877

Oahu.

RETAIL.

3—P Dalton, King St., Honolulu.
4—Lowers & Dickson, Fort St., Honolulu.
9—Hawaiian Iron Works Comp'y, 2 Fish Market.
10—Loon Kwai, Nuuanu St.
14—Ahee Ahuna, King St.
20—Y S Narvaez, Nuuanu St.
21—Ah Bel, Nuuanu St.
22—Ah Hoon & Akana, Kaalaea, Koolaupoko.
23—J Peter & Kalua, Nuuanu St.
25—Ah Tuck & Ah Chong, King St.
26—Song Chong, Hotel St.
28—Wing Sing & Co, Nuuanu St.

Maui.

29—Moo Chuck & Ch Ching, Wailuku, Hana.

WHOLESALE.

1—H S Rodgers & Bro, Corner King and Fort Sts.
1—Friel & Lesler, Fort St.
4—Ah Sweek, Nuuanu St.
14—M Jaffe, Fort St.

RETAIL STORE.

1—Manini & Pomoia, Nuuanu St.
26—J T Leonhardt, Bethel Store.

WHOLESALE.

29—F A Schaefer & Co, Merchant St.

AUCTION.

17—D F Sandford, Hilo, Hawaii.

BUTCHER.

1—Geo Lincoln, Kohala Alapai, Hawaii.
11—Geo Lilly, Kohala.
12—W S Shaw, Waikiki, Maui.

FIREARMS.

17—John Lewis Knox, Oahu.

LAPAAU.

9—Kaohaiki, Halawa, Kona.
1—D Napela, Honolulu.
4—Kawaahoaiwi, Honolulu.
21—Kaaa, Kawaihoaiwi, Hawaii.
24—Waiwaiole, Waikiki, Oahu.

HORSE.

1—Simeon Kidle, No. 1 Honolulu.
4—Ape Uma, 2 "
5—Jesika 3 "
10—Mark, 4 "
20—J S Kauia, 14 "
26—Manua, 7 "
28—J N Kealoha, 9 "
11—S Kaiana, 10 "
24—Nini 11 "

JEWS.

1—J Kaohanui, Hilo, Hawaii.
1—D Silva, Lahaina, Maui.
1—W J Aina, Makawao.
1—Kalauni, Waialua, Oahu.
1—Kauka, Kohala, Hawaii.
1—Naohai, Waialua, Oahu.
1—W Hoey, Honolulu.
1—D Kaimoku, Honolulu.
1—J Kawewehi, Honolulu.
1—D Kalauni, Ewa and Waialua.
1—D Kalauni, Koolaupoko, Oahu.
1—D Kalauni, Hamakua, Hawaii.

The stamps required by the provisions of "An Act relating to stamp duties" approved Sept. 27th, 1876, can be had upon application at the Hawaiian Treasury.

J. O. CARTER,
Dec. 22, 1876. (624) Registrar Public Accounts.

For Sale.—On Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at Allisons' Rooms, will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder the following, viz:

A lot of land containing two (2) acres, more or less, bordering on the sea front at Waikiki, Oahu, and bounded on either side by the lots belonging to His Ex. W. L. Moehonua and Mr. Henry Giles. Upset price, two hundred dollars ($200). Title Royal Patent.

Also, at the same time and place, the lease for eight (8) years of the land of Kaaahaanui, situate on the Island of Kauai, the said land being bounded on one side by "Kaula," and on the other by Hanalei, and containing twenty-four hundred (2400) acres, more or less. Upset price, two hundred dollars ($200) per annum.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Dec 29, 1876. 625

It has pleased His Majesty the King to make the following appointments, viz:

BOARD OF HEALTH,

His Ex. J. Mott Smith, President;
His Ex. A. S. Hartwell.

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION,

His Ex. R. A. P. Carter,
R. R. H. W. P. Leleihoku.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS,

His Ex. R. A. P. Carter,
His Ex. J. Mott Smith.

NOTARY PUBLIC, ISLAND OF OAHU,

Wm. R. Castle, Esq.

Iolani Palace, Dec. 26, 1876.

And the Board of Immigration now consists of of the following named members, viz:

His Ex. J. Mott Smith, President;
His Ex. R. A. P. Carter,
Hon. W. L. Green,
Hon. S. G. Wilder,
Hon. W. J. Smith,
R. R. H. W. P. Leleihoku.

The Board of Health now consists of the following named members, viz:

His Ex. J. Mott Smith, President;
His Ex. A. S. Hartwell,
Hon. S. G. Wilder,
Dr. Robert McKibbin,
Dr. F. B. Hutchinson.

J. MOTT SMITH, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 29, 1876. 624

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint Hon. W. L. Moehonua, overseer of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, vice His Ex. Jno. M. Kapena resigned.

Iolani Palace, Dec 15th, 1876. 625

Special Notice.

Subscribers to the GAZETTE are respectfully notified that volume thirteen commences with the first issue in the new year, and subscriptions are payable in advance, at

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Those residing in the city can pay the carrier, who will procure from the publication office a receipt for the amount paid. Those living in the country can remit by order or bank check.

The GAZETTE will be sent regularly by mail to any part of the world, on prepayment of the annual subscription and postage.

Address H. M. WHITNEY,
Publisher Hawaiian Gazette.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1877.

MR. JOHN E. BUSH has been appointed Governor of the Island of Kauai, vice Paulo Kanoa, who retires on the pension list, provided by the Legislature of 1874. Mr. Bush is well known as one of the most active, intelligent and promising of the progressive Hawaiian race, and will doubtless give satisfaction to the people of that island as well as to the Government. We especially congratulate him as he formerly filled the position of foreman in the GAZETTE Office, and in this as in every other place he has occupied, has acquitted himself honorably.

The Brooklyn Theatre disaster is one of the most appalling occurrences of the kind that has ever happened in America. Over 376 deaths occurred. The only disaster in which more lives were lost was the sinking of the steamer Lady Elgin on Lake Erie, in 1860. About 15 miles from Chicago she was run into by the schooner Augusta, and sank from the effects of the blow in twenty minutes, causing the death by drowning of 380 persons. If we remember rightly the burning of the Cathedral at Santiago in Chile, caused an equal or greater loss of life, which shows that churches are equally exposed to these disasters.

THE Turkish Peace Conference is still in session at Constantinople. Whatever may be its decision, it may now be safely assumed that England will not take any open part in the war, in case the difficulties between Russia and Turkey shall prove incapable of a peaceful solution. Bismarck has spoken out at last, in terms which seem to leave little doubt as to the nature of the understanding between Germany and Russia; and since that portentous utterance the whole tone of that portion of the English press which has been friendly to the Turk has undergone a remarkable change. There is no more talk of war in behalf of the Sick Man in any turn which affairs may take.

THE *Advertiser* proposes that the Stamp Act be given a fair trial, which is about equivalent to saying that it is not worth while to get up a revolution and overturn the Government on its account. To tell the truth we shall be obliged to test its qualities during the next two years very thoroughly, however distasteful we may find the ordeal. But we do not propose, because the thing is for the time inevitable, to abate our opposition to it, or to say as we swallow the nauseating dose, that it is very sweet. The fact is the Stamp Act is an outrage on the community, because it is wholly unnecessary. The sentiment that "for the boon of a good government one should always be ready to pay," is, for an old one, not bad, but its use in an argument designed to bolster up and defend an unpopular and unconstitutional law, is, at least, somewhat sophistical. A good government is one which affords to the members of society the most perfect enjoyment of life, liberty and property, at the least expense;—not one in which zealous but indiscreet officials, taking advantage of an ignorant legislature, procure the passage of measures which no existing or anticipated emergency can justify, and which an injured public may well regard as a shameless project to fleece its members of that which cannot rightfully be taken from them.

There is not an intelligent man in the country who does not believe that we have been paying for years much more than is actually necessary for the luxury of a government. Under the energetic and honest administration of Dr. Judd, although the nation was numerically much larger than at present, and the elements of disorder were stronger on account of the annual presence in our harbor of a hundred or more whaleships, yet the cost of running the government was just one half of what it is now.

Those in charge of the Finance Department can not be blamed for desiring to maintain an income in excess of expenditures, and if they can persuade the representatives of the people that two dollars are requisite to do the work of one, the people can do nothing but ruminate over the problem until another election affords them an opportunity to rectify the results of their misplaced confidence.

A telegram from Pesth says it is asserted positively that the Porte will absolutely refuse to cede any territory to Montenegro.

A Happy Life.

"O happiness! our being's end and aim!
Good, pleasure, ease, content! whate'er thy name,
That something still which prompts the eternal sigh
For which we bear to live, or dare to die."

According to the story of Herodotus about King Croesus and Solon, happiness consisted in prosperity, in the successful accomplishment of one's plans. In accordance with this idea, no one could be accounted happy until he had finished his course on earth. In order to be considered a happy man, prosperity must attend him all through life. With this idea Montaigne concurs. He says "To death do I refer the proof of the fruit of all my studies. In the judgment I make of another man's life, I always observe how he carries himself at its close, and the principal concern I have for my own is that I may die handsomely, that is quietly and without noise." According to this view, Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, was a happy man.

"Virtue is sufficient to render people happy," says Cicero. But then by virtue is meant the sum of all mental and moral excellences. "Is not he a miserable wretch who yields to his lusts, who, with insatiable greed, is ever seeking more: and the more copiously he drinks of the cup of pleasure the greater is his thirst! But they are happy, whom no fears alarm, whom no anxious cares consume, no unlawful desires incite, no vain joys render effeminate," and he asks with confidence, "how is it that he is not happy who regards as tolerable the adverse power of fortune and whatsoever ills may befall, and who is not touched by fear or trouble, nor moved by any empty pleasure of the mind?"

But continued worldly prosperity is not happiness, neither does it yield happiness. James Lick was prosperous in a high degree, and he gained his millions; but he was far from being happy. Peevish and irritable, his son could not live with him, and he gained no attached friends; and when he died there was no mourning.

They only are happy who are striving to do good, whose influence is ever exerted to cheer and bless. They only are happy who love their Heavenly Father with all the heart, and who have a firm trust in Him for salvation.

Not only may the new year be a happy one to all our readers, but may all their future in this and in the other world be unspeakably happy.

The Presidential Crisis.

THE *Sacramento Union* says:

In view of the fact that many hot-headed people appear to think that it would be rather a good thing to plunge the country into another civil war over the succession to the Presidency, we think it proper to call attention to the fact that the only kind of civil war likely to grow out of the existing complications would be a very different kind of strife to that of the war of secession. At that time the Union party retained full control of the National Government. It had both houses of Congress and all the administration machinery. The seceding States set up a Government of their own, altogether apart from that of the North. There was never any dispute as to where allegiance was due in the Northern States. Taxes were levied and collected without difficulty, and though there was a division of sentiment, and much bad blood in certain quarters, the general administration of the Federal Government [illegible] questioned. But at the present time the only circumstances under which civil strife could originate resemble in no respect those of the situation just described.

The danger now is that the Senate will declare Hayes elected and the House Tilden, and that upon this state of things trouble will supervene. But there would then be practically no Government, instead of, as in the last war, two distinct Governments. For the Senate being for Hayes, and the House for Tilden, neither could effect anything. The House would refuse to make any appropriations, and the Senate would refuse to recognize or confirm any of Tilden's appointments. The allegiance of the army and navy might in such a crisis be divided, for every officer and man would have to decide for himself which authority he should recognize. The same division of allegiance would extend all through the country, and there would be no way of determining it. The ensuing struggle, instead of being one between sections, as previously, would become one between factions, and instead of having North and South arrayed one against the other, we should have Republicans and Democrats cutting one another's throats everywhere. The very origin of such a war would render it more disastrous, bloody, cruel, and destructive, than the war of secession. It would be a strife of street fights, of encounters between militia companies, of terrible riots in the large cities, of incendiarism, and assassination, and outrage and lawlessness. Authority everywhere would cease to be respected. The fierce spirit of faction would break up all ties of friendship and interest. It would in short be an internecine war, to the full extent and meaning of the term, and nothing but widespread devastation and the seeds of ultimate national ruin could come of it. Whoever therefore talks loudly about inviting such a curse upon the country will do well to call a halt, and ask themselves what it is they profess to be ready for. When the Democrats say that they want "Tilden and Reform," and that they are willing to fight for the fulfillment of their programme, we cannot suppose that they have carefully estimated the consequences of what they propose, or that they possess any clear ideas as to what they are talking about.

If Hayes is declared elected by the President of the Senate, and is lawfully inaugurated, it will not be possible for the Democrats to make Tilden President without a bloody conflict, and most probably not at all. Assuredly the Republicans will not, under such circumstances, submit to let a man who was not constitutionally elected usurpe the Presidency, and the first step made on the other side must bring on a collision. There is nothing to be gained by civil war, however, but on the contrary everything to be lost. If an unconstitutional President should by force ascend the Presidential chair, there is danger that he would be the last President of the United States. We believe that if Tilden was declared elected by the President of the Senate the Republicans are fully prepared to submit to the constitutional provisions, and that his inauguration would take place without the least disorder or disturbance. It is the Democrats, however, who threaten to seat their candidate by violence, and it appears to us that in the bluster of their attitude is revealed an unconscious admission that they doubt the legitimacy of his pretensions. At such a crisis it is the plain duty of all good citizens, no matter what their politics, to refrain from incendiary speech or action. The welfare of the republic is more than any President or any party. The country may get along without Republicans or Democrats, but it cannot get along without the Union.

From any point of view the succession of either Tilden or Hayes must be preferable to anarchy, and the partisans who doubt this will do well also to reflect that in the event of civil war it by no means follows that either of the present candidates would become President. Under such circumstances there is a possibility, even a probability, that some military man of distinguished abilities might subordinate the situation to his own ambition, and upon the expiring fires of exhausted faction establish for himself a dictatorship. Should that happen the intemperate and shallow-minded fools who are now clamoring for recourse to violence would discover that they had, like the silly frogs in the fable, exchanged King Log for King Stork, to their own infinite disadvantage.

Immigration.

We have recently received from the Foreign Office a copy of a circular issued by the authority of the Board of Immigration, for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of cooperation which may be expected from the Agricultural and Grazing interests of the country, in measures which the Board proposes to initiate shortly, for the purpose of supplying our great want—population.

We perceive in this movement the incipience of a policy—an article which has been extremely scarce of late years in the Government House,—which the press and the ablest writers in the Kingdom have long urged upon successive administrations, but unhappily without succeeding in stirring any one of them up to that energetic action which its importance demands. There has been no failure of ability to see the necessity, but a great lack of the executive talent to carry any comprehensive scheme into effect. We trust that the Government, as at present constituted, has a plenty of both.

There is at the present time in this country an immense waste, through the devoting of large areas of good, arable land merely to pasturage. An acre of land which would produce six dollars worth of beef per annum, might, in suitable localities, be made to yield two or three hundred dollars in the same period, by the cultivation upon it of some of our staples. This is one of the many deplorable results of a sparse population. As the country fills up with people, the land becomes too valuable to permit of any such waste, and the area of pasture contracts, till it embraces only such lands as are by their situation or quality fitted for nothing else. The owners of many of the large ranches which abound throughout the country, could not make better investments than to assist in the immigration hitherward of intelligent agriculturists, whose presence, by creating a demand for arable lands, would cause great appreciation in the value of their estate.

We append herewith the circular, and hope that it will meet with an intelligent response from our landed proprietors from Kaua to Nihau.

HONOLULU, JANUARY 3, 1877.

SIR,—The Board of Immigration would be pleased to know if, on any of the estates of which you may be agents or owners, on which sugar, coffee, rice, or wool or other products are raised, any facilities will be offered to agriculturists who may be induced to immigrate to these [illegible] with families? If you can offer any lands to be cultivated on shares, or wages, or any flocks or herds to be tended on shares or wages? will you kindly advise the Board of the locality, the kind of produce to be raised, the share or wages to be given to the cultivator; also what amount of capital, if any, would be necessary? If you have or can prepare a prospectus of the proposed business with the advantages likely to accrue to the immigrant, will you furnish the Board with a number of them for distribution abroad through the agency of R. R. H. W. P. Consul? Would you be willing to reimburse the Board for any advances made to such immigrants as might be induced to come here and accept your proposals?

The Board of Immigration is in hopes by giving publicity to the advantages now enjoyed by agriculturists in this country to induce the immigration of men with small means and families from various countries, thus adding to the population, more of an intelligent class of agriculturists whose presence will improve the county socially, and add to the value of estates by creating a demand for lands fit for tillage or pasture.

It has been suggested to the Board, that in Germany and other countries there are agricultural schools, some of the graduates of which might be induced to come to this country if certain of employment at moderate wages, for one or two years, then furnishing a class from men who would grow into overseers and managers of estates, or farmers on their own account, and applying a want which will grow greater as the class of common laborers increases. If any such can be induced to come, will you find employment for any, or how many and at what wages?

In view of the interests of this country and of all who are owners or laborers of the soil, or engaged in raising sheep or cattle, the Board hopes it will have your co-operation, and that you will be able to offer some inducements to intending immigrants. The Department of Foreign Affairs, through the Consuls and Representatives of the Government abroad, will assist the Board in its endeavor to induce immigration and render such assistance to worthy immigrants as the means at the disposal of the Board will admit.

By giving an early and careful consideration to this circular and communicating with either of the Commissioners personally or by letter,

You will oblige,

W. L. GREEN,
R. A. P. CARTER,
Committee of the Board of Immigration.

The Electoral Vote.

The New York Times of December 14th says:

The Electoral College of the several States met on Wednesday of last week, according to law, and voted for the candidates for President and Vice President as the members had previously been elected to vote. Vacancies were filled in several of the colleges, both Democratic and Republican. The result is that Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler have received the 185 votes necessary to election. Several attempts were made to defeat the will of the people, notably in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon. Bribery was the method employed in the two former States, and a conspiracy to exclude a Republican Elector was the method resorted to in the last-named State. The State board of Canvassers of Florida did not complete their work until 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. Thereupon was made public directly after. The majority for Hayes is over nine hundred, the state ticket is elected, and the two Republican Congressmen. The Legislature is Democratic. The board were unanimous in their report on all but a few unimportant points. The concurrence of the Democratic member of the board, in making the report, seems to have been something of a surprise to the visiting Democrats. In New Orleans the statement was publicly made by one of the Electors that he had been offered $100,000 to vote for Tilden. An attempt was also made to buy one of the Republican Electors of South Carolina for $25,000. Both attempts failed, and the votes of the men who had been thus approached were cast for the man they had been elected to vote for.

European Correspondence—No 19.

One interesting and amusing visit I made in Edinburgh was to the home of Prof. Blackie, who occupied the chair of classic literature at the University, or at least, of Greek. He was, when I met him, an enthusiastic about the Keltic language, and a thorough student of the ancient dialects of his native land. Through his efforts a chair for Keltic has been since established at the University, which he occupies himself in addition to his other duties. He seems to be a man of words. My friends were anxious for me to see him. One of them was a pupil of his in a Greek class, formed for young ladies last fall, and was acquainted with him from an early period, as well. She accompanied me to lunch at the Professor's, and it was her presence that brought him out of the brown study we found him in. The family was at the lunch table (we were late), but he was not seated with them. In a moment we perceived him standing at a book-case, dressed in a loose gown of some Persian stuff, belted at the waist. He looked like an old philosopher as he stood fumbling over his books or pacing back and forth before the case with an occasional exclamation to himself, taking no notice of anyone who came or went. But presently he woke up, and, coming towards us, began to make inquiry as to the root and meaning of my name. "Are you Keltic?" and he spelt the name with a "w." "Perhaps that is an old Scotch name?" I disclaimed the "w," and might have denied another spelling he immediately suggested, for Kahu is the original spelling as far as I know back. But he turned to Miss H., and, after a little joking about her name, began a sparkling banter about a certain poem of hers which he had pasted into a scrap-book, and wanted me to see. In ended in his reading it aloud, under protest, in a declamatory and exaggerated style which was very funny and laugh-provoking. The little poem was an enthusiastic sketch of some of the wild weird north country scenery. You could almost see the colors glow from the open page. Indeed, I did see them afterwards from the pages of the lady's sketch book, where pencil and color, in a skilful hand, had reproduced what pen had painted for the magazine column.

Prof. Blackie seemed by this time transformed into a very boy in his gleeful humor. The bantering passed to the Greek question. He praised Miss H. extravagantly for showing the good sense to join his class. He berated the ladies who ought to have joined his class, but did not, as belonging to those wretched scientific peepers who had gone over to the natural sciences, to the neglect of the noble classics. "I ought to have a class of seventy this winter? Miss —— where is she? and Miss —— wretched peepers, both of them, and your sister is another!" Miss Bird has a valuable microscope and has devoted a great deal of time to "peeping" into it. She is often asked to take it with her to evening entertainments, as people are asked to take music and songs to add to the attractions of the evening.

Prof. Blackie is said to be very eccentric in his methods of teaching, and to have rather original theories about Greek. He insists that modern Greek is nearly similar to ancient, and that the modern pronunciation should be followed as it exists to-day in Greece, and that classic Greek should not be called a dead language. He is familiar with the modern form of the language, talks it to his classes, and takes Greek newspapers.

At his opening lecture to the young ladies he made a few remarks, and afterwards distributed copies of the newspapers by throwing them to the ladies. The papers flew, hit or miss, and the Greek class was instantly transformed into a Dodge Club, by instinctive consent. I saw a number of the exercises for translation. They all contained the words "young ladies." "These young ladies are quite puzzled about the Greek verb." "This young lady happened to be walking in Prince Street," etc., etc. All the time the Professor talked with us, he walked about the room, at times during to his books, always full of nervous action and graceful gesture, never once seating himself for lunch, but taking a snatch occasionally as he passed to and fro. He seemed to live on nerve-force. I cannot begin to convey an idea of the piquancy and brilliancy of the man in these bright moods. He escorted us to the door and stood to see us off, calling adieus after us in Greek. His beautiful profile defined itself against the dark wood work; his long white locks waved in the breeze; his delicate fingers moves to emphasize his parting words.

There I see him yet, though I know he has closed the door and gone upstairs, returning again to his books and his abstractions.

The lunch at Dr. Hanna's was another charming occasion. Mrs. Hanna is the daughter of the late Dr. Chalmers. Dr. Hanna wrote the life of Dr. Chalmers, with whom he warmly sympathized in the disruption of the Scotch Free Church from the Established or State Church. His description in that work of the famous "Disruption Scene," is one of the most thrilling things in the book. Mrs. Hanna held to the Establishment, notwithstanding the views of her father and husband—distinguished leaders of the disruption, and her sympathies are with it still.

Dr. and Mrs. H. are charming people, witty and intelligent, the complement of one another and well mated in conversation, all the more so that they differ in many points. It was a feast to hear them talk, made the richer by the presence of a guest, a gentleman of high culture and fine conversational powers. Mrs. H. was much concerned about "Bill Hogshale's Fortunes." She had read this story in Miss Bird's book, and at once became an admirer of his. She beset me with questions about the unfortunate lepers, especially about the position of Mr. R. and others there of better education and finer taste than the ordinary sufferers.

From all such visits as these I went home delighted, and sat down with my invalid friend to tell it all over to her. In that quiet hour, the end and sum of the busy day-time hours, we brought home our wares that the display might a little enliven the darkened room. Some days the tints we spread out at the bedside were bright, and the air we brought in was breezy; sometimes the colors were subdued—it had been a day of visiting the poor, the charities; sometimes we unrolled Persian and Turkish tapestries of rich harmonious colors, and sweet odors, as after the lunch at Dr. Hanna's. Then again we brought home the rustle of silks, the flash of jewels, and the tint and perfume of flowers and fruit after some evening dinner. All this treasure out of the grey old city where it rained and rained, but never dimmed a pleasure nor mildewed the day for one who loves the very stones of the houses. E. P. C.

SAM'L C. WILDER,
AGENT
Hawaiian Steamer KILAUEA!

L. MARCHANT - - - - MASTER

Sailing Days as per Schedule!

Unless Otherwise Advertised.

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FREIGHT BILLS DUE ON DEMAND

OFFICE WITH WILDER & Co.

Envelopes.

JUST RECEIVED—100,000 white buff and colored envelopes.

Note Envelopes,
Letter Envelopes,
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Official Envelopes.

For sale in quantities to suit and at reciprocity prices.

H. M. WHITNEY.

Gentlemen intending to Build OR MAKE ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, or repairs, will find it to their interest to consult with the undersigned, who will supply designs, outstanding Specifications and Estimates, with suitable Architectural Embellishments, and guaranteed estimates of Cost.

E. OAKLEY, Intermediate Hotel.

Skilled workmen in all departments sent to any part of the Islands.

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The American Bark
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FREEMAN, Master,

Having most of her cargo on board,

Will Leave for the above Port

Soon after the arrival of Steamer City of New York. For Freight only, apply to

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The Favorite American Bark
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Will have Quick Dispatch for above Port.

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DISCOVERY!
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Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port

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FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

The A 1 British ship
ANGLO SAXON
693 tons register,
C. Harrington - - - Master.

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F. T. LENEHAN & Co., Queen street.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co's San Francisco, Australia and New Zealand Line.

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
CITY OF NEW YORK
CAVARLY, 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 10th of Jan.

For Freight and Passage, and further information, apply to

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THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
CITY OF SYDNEY!
DOW, COMMANDER.

WILL LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO On or about Jan. 30th.

For Freight and Passage, or any further information, apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

TIME TABLE OF STEAMER KILAUEA

MARCHANT, : : : : MASTER.

January 15th, Monday, 4 P M, Kawaihae and intermediate ports, returning to Honolulu, Thursday, 4 M
January 18th, Thursday, 4 P M ..... Nawiliwili
January 22d, Monday, 4 P M ..... Hilo
January 29th, Monday, 3 P M ..... Kona
February 5th, Monday, 4 P M, Nawiliwili and Grove of Kaaai
February 12th, Monday, 4 P M ..... Hilo
February 19th, Monday, 4 P M ..... Kona
March 5th, Monday, 4 P M ..... Hilo
March 12th, Monday, 4 P M ..... Kona
March 19th, Monday, 4 P M ..... Hilo
March 26th, Monday, 4 P M ..... Kona

On all Windward Trips the Steamer will leave her wharf at 5; all trips to Kaaai, will leave at 4 P. M. On down trips the Steamer will not leave Kawaihae before 10 A. M., Makaua as per notice on up trip, Mahukona 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

Kauai Packet.

FOR KOLOA & OTHER PORTS ON KAUAI

THE SCHOONER
KAMAILE!
KIRLING, MASTER.

Will have regular dispatch for Kauai, as above, until further notice. Freight and Passengers taken at the LOWEST RATES.

BOLLES & CO., Agents.

P. S.—This vessel has just been thoroughly repaired newly-coppered, and put in in perfect order.

BOSTON AND HONOLULU PACKET LINE!

C. Brewer & Co.—Agents.

Favorable arrangements can always be made for storage and shipment of Oil, Bone, Wool, Hides and other Merchandise to New Bedford, Boston, New York and other Eastern Ports. Cash Advances made.

C. BREWER & CO.

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

C. Brewer & Co.—Agents.

Merchandise received Storage Free and Short cash advances made on shipments by this line.

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Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THIS DAY been appointed Administrator pro tem. of the Estate of the late Frederick Welch, of Waimea, deceased, by the Hon. A. Fornander, Circuit Judge, Maui. This is to give notice that all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to prove the same to the undersigned within six months of the date of the first publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay the amounts owing without delay, to

HENRY W. DANIELS,
Administrator pro tem. of the estate of said Frederick Welch, deceased.

Waimea, Dec. 21st, 1876.

SUGAR MACHINERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED has JUST RECEIVED per Mail from the celebrated

Glasgow Iron Works of

Messrs Mirlees, Tait, and Watson,

Exact particulars of the cost of

SUGAR MANUFACTURING PLANT!

Of seventeen different capacities ranging

1000 lbs. Sugar in 10 Hours at a Cost of £770,

to a First-class Vacuum Pan Plant

to Make 12 Tons of Sugar in 10

Hours at a Cost of £4,470,

delivered in Glasgow.

The undersigned are prepared to receive orders for such machinery, and to arrange for freight on same to be shipped by a New Iron Clipper Ship now building in the Clyde of 1000 tons burden, to

Leave Glasgow on or about the 15th of February Next.

N. B.—Orders for all kinds of Machinery and other European merchandise to be shipped by the above vessel should be sent to the undersigned during the month of September or not later than October 10th. Rate of freight arranged for.

F. T. LENEHAN & Co.

Fruits Prepared by the Alden Process

PEARS, OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES; Plums, &c., &c. For Sale by

BOLLES & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In probate. In the matter of the estate of V. M. Rapheo, and the guardianship of the children. Order of notice of petition for allowance of accounts, discharge, and final distribution of property. At Chambers Before Honorable A. F. Judd.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. C. Parke, administrator of the estate and guardian of the children of V. M. Rapheo, late of Honolulu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed $352.24, and charges himself with $365.96, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons therein entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such.

It is ordered, that FRIDAY, the 26th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1877, at ten o'clock, A. M., before the said Justice, at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that this order, in the English language be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 23rd day of December, A. D. 1876.

A. FRANCIS JUDD,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

Attest: JNO. E. BANNARD, Clerk. 624-31

THE CARGO!

— OF THE —

FINE BRITISH IRON SHIP!
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Due early here in January,

FOR SALE TO ARRIVE

— COMPRISING A —

FULL ASSORTMENT

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COTTON, WOOLEN AND OTHER GOODS

FINE NEW STYLES OF PRINTS,

Blue Striped Denims, Velvet Carpets & Rugs,
Hassocks Pilot Clothing, Towels, Counterpanes,
White Moleskins, Skirts, Grenadines,
Scarves and Ties, Silk Umbrellas, Blankets,
Crimean, Oxford and Regatta Shirts,
Flannels, Tweeds, Ponchos,

SADDLES AND BRIDLES

Swiss Mulls, Printed Lawn,
Waterproof Clothing, Victoria Lawns,
Book Muslins, Lace Curtains,

Bags, Bagging, Canvas,

Twine, Leather Belting, Paint, Oils, Pipes,

STATIONERY

Wire Rope, Corrugated Roofing,
Blue Mottled Soap, Galvanized and Tinware,