BY AUTHORITY.

THE following persons have been duly appointed Agents to take acknowledgments to contracts for labor, viz:

March 16—J. Jones, South Kohala, Hawaii.
March 17—J. W. M. Poohea, in place of Hon. D. W. Kaine, deceased, Molokai.

J. MOTT SMITH, Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 17th, 1877. 636

LEASE AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, the 21st day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon.

At the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lease of the land of "**Waimanu.**" Ewa, Oahu, for the term of five (5) years from that date, at the upset price of one hundred dollars ($100) per annum.

J. MOTT SMITH, Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 19, 1877. 636

THIS may certify that at an election by ballot, held at the office of the Board of Education, at Aliiolani Hale, Honolulu, on Monday the 26th inst., Rev. Hermann Kuckmann was unanimously re-elected Third Member of the School Board of Kona (Honolulu), Island of Oahu.

W. JAS. SMITH, School Agent
Of the District of Kona, Island of Oahu.
Aliiolani Hale, March 27, 1877. 637 2t

IN the matter of the Estate of His late Majesty LUNALILO, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Justices of the Supreme Court, filed on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1877, the following persons were appointed as the Trustees of the Real Estate of His late Majesty Lunalilo, in pursuance of the authority given in Article III of His last Will and Testament:

His Excellency J. MOTT SMITH,
Hon. E. O. HALL,
S. B. DOLE, Esquire.

By order of the Court,
J. E. BARNARD, Clerk.
Honolulu, March 19, 1877. 636 3t

List of Licenses Expiring April, 1877.

RETAIL.

Oahu.

1 Ah Man, corner King and Punchbowl Sts, Honolulu.
1 M McInerny, corner Merchant and Fort, Sts, "
1 B F Ehlers, Fort Street, "
1 C F Wolf, Waialua.
1 Ah Lima, Waiawa, Ewa.
3 Ah Leong, Nuuanu Street, "
3 Ah Teck, Nuuanu Street, "
6 Dillingham & Co, King Street, "
7 John Nott & Co, Kaahumanu Street, "
10 L Asen, corner of King and Nuuanu Street, "
10 Chung Fan, Nuuanu Street, "
12 Goo Kim, Nuuanu Street, "
13 E Hoffschlaeger, Fort Street, "
14 Ah Sen & Ah Quee, Nuuanu street, "
15 Ah Kui, Nuuanu Street, "
15 M Dickson, Fort Street, "
17 H Viera, Smith's Lane, "
19 Ah See, Fish Market, "
20 Ah Fai, Nuuanu Street, "
23 Lam Lo & Co, Maunakea and Hotel Streets, "
24 Awana, Maunakea Street, "
24 M McInerny, Merchant Street, "
26 Akee, Welau, Ewa.

Molokai.

6 Jno McColgan, Kamaloo.

Maui.

22 Peter Gennett, Makawao.
27 Alana, Kula.

Hawaii.

1 Goo Kim & Co, Holualoa No 4, Kona Akau.
2 Akina, Waimea.
6 Aclu, Puueguku, Hilo.
14 Chong Ngan, Kahaluu, Kona.
15 Amana, Maulenie, Hamakua.

Kauai.

15 F Bindt, Koloa.
19 Chung Fan, Hanalei.
21 Anima, Nawiliwili.
22 On Chong & Ai, Waioli, Hanalei.

WHOLESALE.

17 H Hackfeld & Co, Honolulu, Oahu.

RETAIL SPIRIT

17 Geo Siders, Bartlett Saloon, Honolulu.

AUCTION.

7 W F Conway, Hawaii.
13 F F Adams, Queen Street, Honolulu.

LAPAAU.

21 Lyman S Thompson, Kingdom.

VICTUALLING.

15 Koki, Waimea, Hawaii.
21 Apo & Apaulu, Lahaina, Maui.
22 Ah Fai, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu, Oahu.
24 Ah Wana, Maunakea Street, Honolulu, Oahu.
24 Leung Nam, Waikolioo.

PEDDLING.

3 Akai.
16 W M Gibson.

CAKE PEDDLING.

10 Alai.

BUTCHER.

6 Pahia (w), Lihue, Kauai.

HORSE

1 Chas Hiram No 16.	19 Aiekana, Nos 22, 23.
3 Libka No 17	20 Hanale No 24
14 Napua No 18	21 Maka No 25
18 Kaliinui No 19	21 Wahinuma Nos 26, 27
18 Kuowahiokalua, No 20, 21.	

BOAT.

17 Na Poe No 1	21 D Dayton No 3
18 Kualaku No 2	30 Akana Bros, Hilo, Hawaii.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

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

Hawaii.

Purchase of balance of Kawainui, Hilo, about 400 acres, at $150, by S. L. Austin.

Lease of 10 Apanas of land, extending from Kaao to Manawilele, Hamakua, at $50, by A. Ulba.

Lease of Kukuiopii 1 and 2, in Kulue, S. Kona, at $26, by Poiaii.

Lease of Hokumahoe, Hilo, at $30, by Mrs. Kaliko Kahalihali.

Purchase of balance of Kakeha, Hilo, at $50, by W. S. Akana.

Lease of Kumuhoe, Hilo, about 300 acres, at $40, by J. L. Cheesebore.

Lease of Kaloalu, Au & Lauka, district of Hamakua, by Marsden and Siemson, for $90 per annum.

Purchase balance of Honomun, district of Hilo, by Wm. Kinney, for $500.

Purchase land at Kekala, in Puna, Hawaii, by J. W. Malao, 944 acres, for $150.

Lease of Honalo, by Dr. G. Trousseau.

Lease—Samuel Parker, land lying between Kaohe and Kalopu, $100 per annum.

Lease—A. Hutchinson, land of Kaalaiki, Kau, 20 years.

Lease of "Koamano," Lauhuiu," Kihalani," or "Papaaloa," district of Hilo, by S. P. Paniawa, at $100 for 10 years.

Lease—in Hamakua, adjoining his land, by Chas. Notley, at $40 per annum.

Lease of Hilinai, Kau, 370 acres, by C. N. Spencer, at $70. per annum.

Purchase of Keokea by E. Kekoa, for $300.

Lease of Papaaloa, 1 and 2, Kihalani 1 and 2, Lauhuiu Koamano, Kumahoe and Hakoa, $295 per annum, by Th H. Davies.

Purchase of Kalaimano, Hilo, by Peter Waiakane, for $100.

Maui.

Purchase of balance of Omaopio, Makawao, Apana 1, 391 acres; Apana 2, 29 acres; Apana 3, 1934 acres, at $1,777.73, by S. T. and Chas. Alexander.

Purchase of Nakula, district of Kaupo, by John W. Kalua, for $100.

Lease—J. Markle, land of Waianu.

Lease—W. Fogo, land of Waialua, Kolau, Maui.

Purchase of Keanae, Koolau, Maui, by B. B. Kalilimoku, 3 acres, at $2 per acre.

Lease of Omaopio, Kula, by Akao, at $20 per year.

Molokai.

Purchase of Hoolehua, by H. P. Kaalalee, for $100.

Purchase of Kahanui, by Z. K. P. Nani, at $200.

Lease of Ohia at $30, and lease of Kahananui at $25 per annum, by F. W. Heckley.

Purchase balance of Kamanoui, C. H. Parker.

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

Purchase the Government half of Kamiloloa, Molokai, by W. C. Lambert at $350.

Lease of Makulelau, by J. McColgan, at $25 per annum.

Lanai.

Purchase land of Kaunolu, W. M. Gibson, for $1,100.

Oahu.

Purchase of lots 266 and 267 Kulaokahua, at $100 each; lease of land in Honuakaha, 1½ acres, at $15 per annum, by S. Hookano.

Purchase of 2 lots corner of Nuuanu and Queen streets, known as the Everett premises, by G. McLean, at $1000.

Purchase of Makaalua and Poahanai, Koolaupoko, Oahu, by Papa, at $100.

Purchase of lots Nos. 4 and 16, Kalaeapahua, for $160.

Purchase of land on Nuuanu Road, adjoining the Gandal lot, half acre, more or less, by H. Schreier, $15.

Purchase of Leiepaua, Moanalua, 317 acres by S. W. Maheiona, $158.50.

Purchase—Apana 10 Kaluaopalena, Kalihiwaena, Kona, $46.

Purchase of Kupapaulau and Walahee in Koolaupoko, by S. E. K. Papani.

Lease of lot 3, on Queen street, and the old coral building thereon, by Th. H. Davies, at $150 per annum.

Lease of 20 acres, near Diamond Head, by Allen Herbert for Kapiolani Park Association.

Lease of lot No. 96 on the Esplanade, by Wm. Weight.

Purchase of lot No. 5, in Kaluaopalena, by S. Pauahi, for $71.

Purchase of lots No. 4 and 16, in Kaluaopalena, by Kalolohia, for $150.

Purchase of two lots in Kaluaopalena, by Kalii, for $50.

Purchase of lot in Kaluaopalena, by Julia Prosser, for $200.

Purchase of lot No. 15 in Kaluaopalena, by Mahoe, for $125.

Purchase of lot No. 10 in Kaluaopalena by L. Kaamana, for $30.

Purchase of lot No. 8 in Kaluaopalena, by Luika, for $120.

Kauai.

Lease of Waioli, 10 years, at $100 per annum, by W. L. Wilcox.

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.

By order of His Ex. the Minister of Interior,
C. T. GULICK, Chief Clerk.
Interior Office, January 9, 1877. 631

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1877.

AMONG the passengers by the City of New York, en route from Sydney to San Francisco, was Hon. Thos. Adamson, jr., Consul-General of the United States, at Melbourne, Australia, who was returning to the States on leave of absence. Mr. Adamson was formerly Consul at this port, but for the past five years has held the above position, and, if we may judge from the flattering notices published in the Melbourne papers, on the occasion of his departure, he has given great satisfaction to the people of that city. One of the notices referred to we insert elsewhere in this paper. Mr. A. was tendered a public dinner by the citizens of Melbourne, but declined it, and in place of this a purse of $650 in gold was presented to him, with a beautifully illuminated address, bound in red morrocco and trimmed with silk. The workmanship on this rich gift must have cost one hundred dollars. Three other addresses, beautifully engrossed and illuminated, were also presented to him by Societies, of which he was an active member. These testimonials are, as they should be, highly prized by Mr. A., who doubtless has merited the good-will of the donors.

ON our last page will be found the report of the Inspector General of Schools to the Board of Education, on the results of his observations during his late tour through the United States. It is an interesting paper, and contains some valuable suggestions. The idea of instituting a gradual change from the Hawaiian to the English language as the medium of instruction in the schools of the country, is a good one, and the sooner it is undertaken the better will it be for the coming generation. The expense of preparing text books for the native schools is already great, and must every year become more so as the number of pure Hawaiians diminishes. That the English language can be substituted for the Hawaiian in a generation cannot be doubted when the experience of other lands is noted. The Spanish invaders of Mexico not only gave the aborigines a new religion, but they gave them a new tongue. The Spanish language is now used over the length and breadth of the country in greater or less purity, while the old barbarous dialects have disappeared. There is no reason why well-directed and vigorous efforts here should not in a few years accomplish similar results, and produce incalculable blessings to the race, by opening to it the priceless treasures of English literature.

PRESIDENT HAYES has at length, after some time lost by an exhibition of a disposition on the part of the Senate to refuse to confirm his nomination, constituted a Cabinet which, although it excites the ire of the extremists of both parties, is nevertheless one in which the nation at large must feel the fullest confidence. The President has abandoned the traditional policy of the past, and by his selection of the best men to be found, regardless of their political creed, he has shown himself a worthy successor of the great Washington. The new Cabinet is composed wholly of lawyers, all of them men of the highest talent. With one exception they are of unquestioned Republican record. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, is a native of Massachusetts, he is fifty-nine years of age, and for the past fifteen years has been undeniably the foremost advocate and equity lawyer at the American bar. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Ohio, and is fifty-four years old. As a financier, he has the confidence of the business classes. For the past twenty years he has served uninterruptedly in Congress, where, for the past fourteen years, he has been at the head of the Senate Finance Committee.

George W. McCreary, Secretary of War, was born in Indiana, and is now forty-two years of age. He is one of the ablest men in the Cabinet, and his reputation is unsullied.

Richard W. Thomson, Secretary of the Navy, is a native of Indiana, and is about sixty years of age. As a jury lawyer he is almost without a peer in the West, while as a popular orator he is still a great power.

Carl Schurz, the Secretary of the Interior, is probably the most remarkable man in the Cabinet. He is a Prussian by nativity, and is in his forty-seventh year. In his own land, before he had attained his majority, he had been a college professor, editor, soldier, revolutionary leader, and finally a refugee. He came to the States in 1852, established a law practice, and as soon as he had mastered the English language became an active Republican. His ability is wonderful and his rise has been rapid. During the war he performed active service as Brigadier General of Volunteers.

David M. Key, the Postmaster General, is a native of Tennessee, and is fifty-three years of ago. He served through the entire war as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confederate army, and as a Senator has distinguished himself by broad and liberal views.

Charles Devens, the Attorney General, is a native of Massachusetts, and is about fifty years of age. He is a man of generous culture, and of fine powers as a lawyer and an orator. During the war he served with great distinction, and was wounded in numerous engagements. He is a thorough Republican.

THE Commission to develope the national resources returned from Hawaii, via Maui, on Saturday last, on H. B. M's. S. Fantome, Capt. Maquay. No official report of the tour will be published until after it has been laid before His Majesty in Privy Council. We are however at liberty to give an outline of the tour. The Commission left here on the 20th of February, on the above ship, which, after touching at Makena, Maui, to take on board Capt. James Makee, landed them at Mahukona, Hawaii. Owing to the distance from this place to the village, the Commission suggest that the landing at Honoipu be improved, which can readily be done by blasting so as to make a much better boat entrance than now exists. A new road will be constructed in the district, which the supervisors think can be done with the ordinary receipts from the road tax.

The journey overland from Kohala to Hilo was extremely interesting, and the Commission were enabled to gather many facts which will prove valuable. At nine different points soundings and surveys were taken, but the coast shore was found to be very precipitous, and no harbor exists along it. In this work Captain Long, of the Fantome, rendered very valuable assistance, while Mr. C. J. Lyons, of the surveying corps, rendered equally valuable aid in visiting the various interior districts. Most of the Hamakua district has unfortunately been leased for long terms, which will prevent its use for immigration purposes. A handsome tract of government land lies near Laupahoehoe, where, it is thought, that a government sugar factory may be established, and a colony of European immigrants located, to engage in cane and coffee culture. There are in it from ten to twenty thousand acres, on which one thousand persons may be profitably located.

The coffee plantation of Mr. W. R. Kinney, at Onomea near Hilo, is spoken of as the most interesting sight witnessed by the Commission. Mr. K. has quietly gone to work, and with great labor during three years has reclaimed a tract of forest land, on which are now planted 100,000 healthy coffee trees. It was a beautiful sight to witness them covered with white blossoms, and this is the first year they have commenced bearing. The higher up that the planting has been carried the finer and more vigorous the coffee trees appear. This goes to prove what we have long advocated—coffee planting in elevated and shady forest sections.

Leaving Hilo March 12th, the Commission journeyed through Puna, visiting all points of interest on the shore and inland, passing through Kau, thence up the Kona Coast to Kailua, where they embarked on the Fantome and proceeded to Maui. After resting two days at Ulupalakua, they visited the Koolau region, where the new ditch is being constructed, and in company with Professor Alexander, of the government survey, examined the sources of water supply. We believe that they have become satisfied that a large supply of water can be had, sufficient to irrigate several thousand acres of the rich lands on the slope between Makawao and Wailuku. How this may be undertaken the report will suggest.

The whole trip has been accomplished without an accident, or even without getting wet through. Everywhere the Commissioners were received with great delight by natives as well as by foreigners; and the tour has been productive of good feeling among all classes. It has shown that government takes an interest in their prosperity and is disposed to assist them. To Major Wodehouse, Capts. Long and Maquay, of the Fantome, they are under great obligations for the attentions paid to them and the assistance rendered. The public will look for their report with great interest, and we doubt not that its publication will show that there are undeveloped resources on Hawaii and Maui, which require only the aid of government to attract a large population and to render them productive of wealth to the aborigines, to foreigners, and to the government revenues.

President Hayes.

THE attitude of Mr. Hayes during the long uncertainty since the election has been as dignified and self-respectful as it was during the campaign. He has never shown an "uncommon anxiety" for the Presidency, but has evidently regarded it, as Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, long ago described it, as a trust neither to be sought nor declined. The testimony of those who know him best coincides with the history of his public career, both military and civil, in the assurance that he is in the best and highest and most comprehensive sense a gentleman. He has had ample experience of public affairs. He is of a tranquil temperament and of firm will. He has that natural rectitude which was so winning in Mr. Lincoln, and which is indicative of just judgment. He is quiet and modest and self-restrained; and it is his peculiar praise that, when nominated to the Presidency, his opponents sought, in the most remorseless scrutiny of his private and public life, to find some flaw, some spot, and sought in vain.

He has undoubtedly greatly won upon the confidence ard respect of the country since the election. Before that time he was a party candidate, and was viewed only as a partisan. But his moderation and good sense, his total freedom from anxiety, and unaffected and simple devotion to his duty under unprecedently trying circumstances, leave him in a most favorable light. It would be unkind to Mr. Tilden to compare his attitude throughout with that of Mr. Hayes. It has been that of an old politician dextrously pulling wires to secure a great office; and the full light that has been turned upon his canvass shows at the very last his nephew and confidential secretary telegraphing from his house an agreement to buy an electoral vote. Mr. Tilden has certainly not grown in public esteem since his nomination.

The farewell reception to Mr. Hayes in Columbus was undoubtedly the expression of a general and heart-felt regard; and in his little speech he touched a chord of the public heart that never fails to respond, in quoting the simple words of Mr. Lincoln when he left his home in 1861:

"As for myself and family, we go, perhaps to return in a few days to occupy our accustomed places in this community; possibly we go to other scenes and duties, not to meet you again. In that event, I wish to say, as Mr. Lincoln said on parting with his friends at Springfield sixteen years ago, that 'I trust you will pray that I may have that Divine assistance and guidance without which I can not succeed, and with which I can not fail.'"—Harper's Weekly, March 17.

Russia and Turkey.

THE news from Europe (says the Auckland Herald, of March 12) it more warlike than any which has passed along the wires for some time. Turkey, we are told, objects to the demands of Montenegro for cession of territory, while Russia appears to have intimated her intention of withdrawing wholly from the Treaty of Paris, unless the other powers cooperate with her to obtain the acceptation by Turkey of the original programme of the Conference. It will be useful to repeat here what the conditions were which were embodied in this original programme. They are as follows: (1.) A return to the condition of affairs in Servia before the rebellion (the *status quo ante bellum*), with the addition of the cession to Servia of the port of Little Zwornik. (2.) The rounding off the frontier of Montenegro at the expense of Turkish territory, with a seaport, or the free navigation of the Bojana. (3.) A special and privileged administration for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and these two to form one province. (4.) The creation of two vilayets out of Trans-Hæmia Bulgaria, *i. e.* Bulgaria proper and Northern Thrace. (5.) An International Commission to watch over the government of the privileged provinces; and (6.) a foreign gendarmerie to serve as a sort of body-guard to the International Commission.

Turkey was first asked to accept these conditions without discussion; but she refused, ultimately replying by rejecting all proposals which interfered with the integrity of the empire. These are the conditions which the Porte has steadfastly rejected, and unless the Powers co-operate in forcing them on Turkey, Russia declares her intention of withdrawing wholly from the Treaty of 1856. As if preparing for the natural result of such withdrawal, Russia has issued a ukase ordering the organization of more army corps. She also rejects the suggestion of giving a year's grace to Turkey, in order to test the sincerity of the constitutional concessions offered by that Power to her Christian and other subjects. Meanwhile, Turkey appears tired of the suspense of all this conferring and diplomatic protocoling, and is prepared to accept non-interference to a continuance of this state of affairs, and has prepared a war budget for the year's service of the army and navy, amounting to £25,150,000 sterling. Adhering to her former determination, she refuses to cede to Montenegro the territory which is demanded, and prefers war. The only safeguard that still exists for peace is the financial condition of Russia. Russia's debt has more than doubled itself in eighteen years. In 1857, it was 1543 millions of roubles; on 1st January, 1875, it had reached 3235 millions of roubles, and from that year to the present it is a notorious fact that Russian stock has largely declined, and still stands low, her 5 per cent. ranging from £76 to £80, a discount of 20 to 24 per cent. If Russia goes to war she must borrow in the face of prices like these.

Johnson's New Illustrated Universal Cyclopædia.

THE idea of this grand work had its origin in the fertile brains of Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley once said to the publisher, "I want just three books constantly at my elbow when I am writing: *Johnson's Family Atlas of the World, Webster's Dictionary, and an Cyclopædia* of not more than four volumes—three would be better; and this book should have every article abridged as much as possible, or, as they say in Vermont, boiled down."

With this idea the work was commenced, and a host of writers of every department were employed to prepare the almost numberless articles with which the book is crowded. The publisher "claims the merit of its having been prepared under the supervision of an editorial corps, in which every section of the country and every leading religious denomination is represented."

The illustrations are numerous and the maps superior. The type, though small, is fair, the paper is good, and the volumes are well bound. They are double column, imperial octavo. They might be called small quarto. The two volumes received have 1696 and 1767 pages respectively, and about 20,000 articles each. This number shows that the articles have been well "boiled down," yet, where needed, some of the articles are quite full and particular. "Confederate States," by Horace Greeley, is an excellent account of the great rebellion and of the bloody civil war. It occupies about fourteen pages. "Franco-German War" is an excellent epitome of great victories on one side and shameful defeats on the other. It shows how a great nation was humiliated in consequence of the incompetency of its rulers and generals.

The fault with many Cyclopædias, in addition to the cost, is their voluminousness. The writers seemed to think that they must treat every article exhaustively. This excludes them from general use.

In getting up his Cyclopædia, Johnson avoided this fault. He consulted the interests of those who needed such a work. He supposed that they would say with Horace Greeley, "I don't care upon whose shoulders Humboldt's cloak may have fallen, or if he had one, even; but I simply want to know when and where he was born, what he did, and when he died. The rest would be good for nothing, except to lumber up the book. The lives and labors of men are the best kind of history, and the history that is needed; but lengthy dissertations upon them in a book of reference would be misplaced."

Having read various articles of the two volumes already issued we do not hesitate to recommend it as a first-class work. Crowded as it is with information of almost every possible topic, it is just what the seekers after knowledge need,—a book to be placed on the table with Webster's Dictionary for constant reference and consultation.

The principal articles having reference to this part of the world are "Hawaiian Islands," by S. B. Dole, Esq., and the "Kamehamehas," by Hon. C. R. Bishop. The work is now in the course of publication, two volumes having been issued, and the third is now passing through the press. Orders for the book will be taken at the Bookstore of H. M. Whitney.

The Australian Mail Service.

FROM the Sydney Correspondence of the Queenslander, we clip the following relating to the mail service. Up to the departure of the steamer from Sydney, (March 10) no action ad been taken by Parliament on this matter:

On Thursday next March 1, if all goes well in the Legislative Assembly—the Postmaster-General will move, in accordance with a notice of motion he has given, that Parliament should consent to a change of route in the Pacific Mail Service, giving up the forked service to New Zealand, and running the steamers to and from Sydney and San Francisco, via Auckland and Honolulu, and reducing the subsidy for the service from £89,950 to £72,500 of which amount £40,000 shall be contributed by New South Wales, and £32,000 by New Zealand, the coastal service being borne by New Zealand only. It is not likely that this proposal will be agreed to, and as it is understood that matters relating to the Pacific mail service have come to such a point that either these resolutions must be agreed to or the service must be dropped, it is probable in a few weeks we shall have seen the last of the magnificent steamers which have been running between Sydney and San Francisco in our harbor. For some time past the company has been complaining of the enormous risks they run in sending their boats on the coast of New Zealand, and they have been endeavoring to make some new arrangements. The recent smallpox scare and the necessary detention of one of the steamers in quarantine at Sydney formed sufficient reason for a temporary withdrawal from the forked service between Kandavu to New Zealand and this having resulted in what appears to be a permanent withdrawal from the forked service, an outcry has been raised here, and the Pacific mail service appears to have reached its climax. Most of our public men decidedly object to pay the Pacific Mail Company a larger share of subsidy than New Zealand will pay, seeing that New Zealand will be the first place of call for the deliverance of English and American mails and news, and the last of departure. They object also to the delay in the transmission of mails that will be caused by calling at N. Z., and they are averse to paying a foreign company a subsidy for performing a service which for the same amount of money could and would be carried out satisfactorily by our own A. S. N. Company, for that company has offered to perform the service between Sydney and San Francisco, for a subsidy of £75,000. There is a pretty strong opinion entertained too, that the service is not worth the money paid for it, as the mail steamers of the various postal services connected with the colonies arrive so very closely together that the advantage derived from the San Francisco line of boats is very small. Thus we are in somewhat of a postal perplexity, and it is not difficult to forsee that the end of this troublesome service is not far off. The subject was discussed in the Assembly the other night, and the general opinion was against the course proposed to be taken by the Government.

The following is from the New Zealand Otago Witness of March 3:

The negotiations between our Government and that of Sydney and the Pacific Mail Company have been concluded on the following basis:—The company agrees to accept a total subsidy of $72,500, of which Sydney pays £40,000 (contingent on the ratification by Parliament of the new contract) and the New Zealand Government £32,500. The steamers are to call at Auckland, and optionally with the company at Honolulu, but not at Fiji. By this route the New Zealand mails will be delivered about two days earlier than under the former contract. They are to be distributed from and taken to Auckland at the expense of our Government. The service is to commence immediately, and no more of the company's steamers will come down the coast.

It will be seen that the reduction made in the subsidy, on account of giving up the New Zealand coast service, amounts to $87,250 per annum. This sum is just about what the Company receives from freight and passengers by stopping at Honolulu. It becomes, therefore, all the more necessary to continue to stop here, to make up the loss caused to the Company by the change in the Colonial subsidy. Under these circumstances we doubt not that some amicable arrangement will soon be concluded between the Government and the Company ensuring this result.

Supreme Court—April Term, A. D. 1877.

The Court opened at 10 A. M.
Chief Justice Harris presiding.

In re Padeken a bankrupt. Assigned for Friday 6th.

Green vs. Green. Assigned divorce for Thursday the 5th.

Davies and Wilder, assignees of Chung Hoon, vs. H. Hackfeld & Co, for Thursday the 5th.

In re the Will of Ruta Kamakea deceased, for Friday 6th.

The King vs. John Ii alias Kanoa. Nolle prosequi entered.

The King vs. Hoopii. Larceny—pleaded guilty, sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 3 years and a fine of $50, and costs $7.25.

The King vs. Kumukahi. Indicted for gross cheat, nolle prosequi entered.

Rose vs. Mc Keague. Assigned for Monday the 9th.

The King vs. Kamai. Housebreaking. Pleaded not guilty. Tried by a native jury who returned a verdict of not guilty, 8 dissenting. W. R. Castle for defendant.

Ahlo vs. Eldridge, Crim Con. For trial on Wednesday the 4th.

Kaehukukona vs. Ahuna. For trial on Wednesday the 4th.

Supreme Court—In Probate.

Before Chief Justice Harris.

Proof of will of Kamakee w. deceased. Petition for probate of will and that Letters Testamentary be issued to D. Uhalu. The Court admitted the will to probate and there being no personal estate, the Court appointed said D. Uhalu guardian of the infant daughter of decedent Emele Kapali upon his filing a bond in the sum of $50. No advertisement to creditors, necessary an account to be rendered by the guardian to the Court in one year this day.

CASES FOR THE COMING WEEK IN PROBATE.

Petition for Letters of Administration upon the estate of His Highness Chas. Kanaina deceased. Before Chief Justice Harris.

Before Mr. Justice Judd. Petition for sale of Real Estate, belonging to the estate of Nicholas George deceased.

In re J. S. Walker a bankrupt, proof of claims, before Mr. Justice McCully.

Estate of F. M. Naukana deceased, for Letters of Administration, before Mr. Justice Judd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. JOHNSON,
Merchant Tailor.
638 Kaahumanu St., opposite Mr. G. Rhodes' Store. 1y

J. G. DICKSON ROBT. LEWERS, C. M. COOKE.
LEWERS & DICKSON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER,
And all kinds of Building Materials, Fort Street, Honolulu
600-1y

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the late Christopher H. Lewers and Joshua G. Dickson, under the firm name of Lewers & Dickson, is this day dissolved by limitation.

Joshua G. Dickson will settle all the liabilities of the late firm, and all persons indebted to the firm will please make payment to him.

C. R. BISHOP, } Executors of the Will of
W. C. PARKE, } C. H. Lewers, deceased.
JOSHUA G. DICKSON.
Honolulu, March 31, 1877. 638 4t

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A Co-partnership to commence on the 1st day of April, 1877, for the purpose of carrying on the Lumber and Building Material Business, under the firm name of Lewers & Dickson.

J. SHUA G. DICKSON,
ROBERT LEWERS,
CHARLES M. COOKE.
Honolulu, March 31, 1877. 638 4t

Notice.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS KINGDOM, my wife, MARY ANN McLEAN, and ROBERT GRAY will act for me under full Power of Attorney.

GEO. C. McLEAN.
Honolulu, April 3d, 1877. 638 4t

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUIN.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical profession." The fact is, Chlorodyne was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff,) and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Cough, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Over whelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell St., Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.
Agents in New York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co, and J. C. WELLS. 0658-6m

Notice.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS KINGDOM Mr. JULIUS HOTING will act for me under full power of attorney.

F. A. SCHAEFER.
Honolulu, March 20th, 1877. 636 4t

Notice.

MESSRS. GRUNWALD & SCHUTTE BEG to announce that their

Stock of Dry Goods

Which was saved from the fire on Sunday last,

Will be Exposed for Sale

—ON AND AFTER—

Saturday next, March 24th,

In the building lately occupied by Mr. McCorriston, on Fort Street, two doors above Dr. Streiker Drug Store. Although for the greater part is in good order, they will be sold as damaged Goods

At an Immense Reduction in Prices,

Affording opportunities for

SPLENDID BARGAINS.
636 4t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

PARIS PLOWS, PARIS PLOWS, PARIS PLOWS!

Warranted the Genuine Article, and none made but for

CASTLE & COOKE,

SOLE AGENTS!

And to Arrive by the Bark Coringa, from Boston.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PUT THESE PLOWS, SO WELL AND FAVORABLY known as the best breaking up Plow for Cane Land ever used in this country,

At Lower Rates than Ever before Sold.

Extra Beams, Handles, Points and Sides also to arrive per Coringa.

ALSO, ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE,

Eagle No. 26 and 2 Plows,
XI and XO Cast Steel Horse Plows,
No. 80 and 40 Cast Steel Moline Horse Plows,
Paris Plows No. 5, a superior Plow for one or two yoke of cattle.
Plantation Hoes No. 1 and 2, 9-16 and 5-8 neck,
Pick and Axe Mattocks, Pick Axes,
Grubbing Hoes, Cane Knives best quality,
Ames' Shovels and Spades,
Reed's and other makes of Spades and Shovels also on hand,
Hoe, Spade, Axe, Adze, Pick and Sledge handles,
Rakes, Trash Forks, Nash Scythes,
Axes, Cane Hatchets, Centrifugal Brushes,

Centrifugal Wire Plates, 12 and 14 inch by 8 feet, Fine.

Leather Belting, 3, 4, 8 and 12 inch,
Best quality Lacing Leather
Galvanized Cloth, assorted mesh,

A Superior Assortment of Machine Bolts and Cold Punched Nuts.

Bolts from ½ to ¾ in. wire by 10 inch long,
Best quality Cut Nails,
3d Fine, 3d Cut to 50d Cut Spikes,
Wrought Nails, 2 to 4 inch, *pressed*,
Hoop Iron, ¾ and ½,
Rivets, 3 and 4 lb Keg, Copper Rivets and Burs,
Wrenches, 6 to 21 inch, A. G. Coe's make,
Horse Shoes, No. 1 and 2, fore and hind,
Downer's and Pratt's Kerosene Oil,
Turpentine, Varnish, Boiled and Raw Oil,
Ox Yokes, Ox Bows, 1½, 1¾ and 2 inch,
A full assortment of Auger Bits best quality,
Bit braces, Socket, Firmer and Framing Chisel, ½ to 2 inch,
Builders' Materials, Locks, Butts, Screws,
Padlocks, Hammers, Levels, &c.

A SUPERIOR STOCK OF FILES, ROUND, SQUARE, TAPER, FLAT AND HALF ROUND, all sizes from 6 to 18 inch.

ALSO,

Amoskeag Denim, Ticks, Drills,
Hickory Stripe, A Cotton,
Finest, Fine and Medium Bleached Cottons,
Finest, Fine and Medium White All Wool Flannel,

Pianos, Pianos, Pianos!

To arrive by the Discovery.

Two First-Class Pianos which will be Sold at Bargains,

By CASTLE & COOKE.

Sewing Machines at Reduced Rates.

Wheeler & Wilson,.....$50 00....Old Price, 75 00
Wilcox & Gibbs, ...$50 00....Old Price, 62 50

657] Warranted Equal to the Best in the Market. [3m

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!

TO THE

GREAT EASTERN AUCTION HOUSE!

No. 60 FORT STREET!

IN A FEW DAYS

OUR FIRST CONSIGNMENT

WILL BE CLOSED OUT.

P. S.—NEW GOODS ON THE ROAD.

633

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Temporary Administrator.

NO BILLS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF His late Highness CHAS. KANAINA will be paid unless upon purchases first ordered or approved by the undersigned, and no debts to the said estate will be paid except to the undersigned, until further orders of the Court.

WM. C. PARKE,
Temporary Administrator of the Estate of His late Highness Chas. Kanaina.
Marshal's Office, Aliiolani Hale, March 14, 1877. [636 4t

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN DULY appointed Administrator of the Estate of J. Komokeehuahu, late of Ewa, Oahu, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of this notice or they will be forever barred; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

S. G. WIL