BY AUTHORITY.

His Majesty's advisers having become satisfied that a Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States upon the basis of cession of the Pearl River Lagoon, would not receive the approval required by the Constitution of the Kingdom to make it effective, considered it proper to withdraw the proposition formally made through the Minister Resident of the United States on the 7th of July last, and thus save the time and labor that might otherwise be consumed in an impossible negotiation, should the United States Government be disposed to make such a treaty; and also to put an end to suspense upon that important subject, the following letter addressed to His Excellency the Minister Resident, was approved on the 14th instant, and sent to him.

Some eight months have elapsed since the cession of Pearl River Harbor, in connection with reciprocity, was first publicly discussed, and over four months since a direct proposition to negotiate upon that basis, was communicated by authority; and whether or not the administration at Washington is favorably disposed towards the measure, is not yet known to His Majesty's Government.

Having had to withdraw so important a measure, which they had recommended to His Majesty—and regarding the beneficial effect of which, if put fairly to execution, they had not changed their minds—the Ministers deemed it their duty to relieve His Majesty of any embarrassment that their retention of office might cause him, and tendered their resignations on the 14th instant.

On the 15th, His Majesty having graciously expressed his undiminished confidence in his Ministers, and requested them all to withdraw their resignations, and to continue to discharge the duties of their several offices, his request was complied with.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
Honolulu, November 14th, 1873.

SIR:—On the 7th of July last, I had the honor to inform Your Excellency, by a note of that date, that I had been authorized by my Sovereign to negotiate with a duly empowered Representative of the United States, a Special Treaty of Reciprocity, upon the basis of that signed at San Francisco, May 21st, 1867, and that I was also authorized to include in such a treaty a cession, for the purpose of a naval station, of the salt water lagoon known as Pearl River; and I further stated that the treaty which might be agreed upon, would be subject to ratification by the King, and the approval of the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom, according to the Constitution.

Up to the present time, His Majesty's Government is not aware of the views or intentions of your Government upon the subject referred to, and can only judge of its disposition by the liberal views manifested in past negotiations for reciprocity in commerce, but which have not, unfortunately, been sustained by the requisite majority of the Senate.

Wishing at all times to act with perfect frankness with you, and with the great nation and friendly government which you represent, it is my duty to state that, the expressed wishes of a large proportion of the business community, as well as their own views of the desirableness of the measure, induced His Majesty's Government to make the proposition contained in my note referred to. Since the submission of that note, it has become evident that the general feeling in the country is so adverse to the measure, that even if the United States should acquiesce in it, a treaty on the basis of a cession of territory would not be ratified by the next Legislative Assembly. Under these circumstances, it has pleased His Majesty the King to direct me to withdraw that part of my note of 7th July, which relates to a cession of the Pearl River Lagoon and other territory to the United States, for a naval station, and to request you, Mr. Minister, to advise your Government of the same, at the earliest date practicable.

His Majesty's Government still entertains the opinion that a Special Treaty of Reciprocity, of a similar character to that of May 21st, 1867, would prove to be mutually advantageous to the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Renewing to you the assurances of my high consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHAS. R. BISHOP.

His Ex. HENRY A. PEIRCE,
Minister Resident of the United States.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.
Honolulu, November 17th, 1873.

His Ex. CHAS. R. BISHOP, H. H. M. Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of date Nov. 14th current.

The most important part therein contained, conveys the information: that for reasons which you mention, His Hawaiian Majesty has been pleased to direct you to withdraw that part of your note of the 7th of July last, addressed to this Legation, which relates to the proposition for a cession to the United States of the Pearl River Lagoon and other territory.

The only part of Your Excellency's said note of the 14th inst., which I deem myself authorized to reply to, at this time, relates to an apparent delay on the part of my government in transmitting its decision in respect to the propositions embodied to it in your note of July 7th last, before alluded to.

Delay has arisen doubtless in view of the importance of the subject, and the great deliberation required for their final decision.

The difficulty experienced by the Legation in seasonably procuring and transmitting to Washington, a copy of the recent survey of the Pearl River Lagoon; together also with the interruption for two months past of the regular transportation of the mails between San Francisco and Honolulu, has caused additional delay.

A copy of your note, as requested, will be forwarded to the Department of State, by the first opportunity that offers.

Be pleased to accept the renewed assurances of my high consideration and great respect; having the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed). HENRY A. PEIRCE.

THE Christmas Vacation of the Government English Day Schools in Honolulu, will extend from the 22d proximo to Monday, January 5th, 1874, at which time the First Term of the new year will commence.
By order of the Board of Education.
Honolulu, Nov. 11, 1873. W. JAS. SMITH, Sec'y. 460

J. ELY, of Puna, Island of Hawaii, was on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1873, appointed an Agent of the Registar Office for taking and certifying the acknowledgments to Instruments for the District of Puna, Island of Hawaii.
Registar's Office, November 11, 1873.
Approved: EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon any Government land in the Kingdom, by the unauthorized cutting of timber or wood, or otherwise despoiling said lands of their natural productions.
EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.
Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1873. 453

BY AUTHORITY (CONTINUED.)

IT HAS PLEASED His Majesty the King to appoint as Nobles of the Kingdom, the following named gentlemen:

John Meek,	Archibald S. Cleghorn,
William Thomas Martin,	Samuel G. Wilder,
H. Kuihelani,	James I. Dowsett.
John P. Parker,	

Interior Office, Nov. 17th, 1873.

THE following Anniversaries being National Holidays, will be observed on the several days mentioned below. The Government Offices will be closed throughout the Kingdom.

FRIDAY, November 28th.—Recognition of Hawaiian Independence by the Governments of Great Britain and France.

THURSDAY, December 25th.—Christmas day.

THURSDAY, January 1st.—New Year's day.

SATURDAY, January 31st.—Birthday of His Majesty the King. EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Nov. 15, 1873.

THE following persons have been duly commissioned as Members of the Boards of Tax Appeals for the several Taxation Districts of the Islands, as follows:

	HAWAII.	
Hilo	L. Severance,	K. Pahio.
Hamakua	Isaac Mast,	J. Bicknell.
N. Kohala	S. H. Mahuka,	Z. Pahiki.
S. Kohala	S. C. Lukian,	Geo. Holmes.
N. Kona	S. P. Kaoohinaia,	Henry Weeks.
S. Kona	H. N. Greenwell,	Papaiki.
Kau	J. Kauhane,	C. C. Richardson.
Puna	J. W. Kumuhoa,	J. Ellis, Kelia Naeole.
	MAUI.	
Lahaina	J. O. Kawaha,	D. Mamaki.
Wailuku	J. Kahula,	J. Kamakele.
Makawao	G. S. Kalama,	J. Pilipii.
Hana	A. P. Waaiia,	P. Kaniamkaole.
Molokai	E. H. Rogers,	D. W. Kaiza.
Lanai	J. Naihipi,	Keahaka.
	OAHU.	
Honolulu	J. I. Dowsett,	W. I. Moehonua.
Ewa & Waianae	J. H. Coney,	J. Kahe ukana.
Waialua	S. N. Emerson,	J. Amara.
Koolauloa	F. A. Mitchell,	S. M. Nauiana.
Koolaupoko	M. Hale,	J. K. Wilder.
	KAUAI.	
Waimea	J. Kamaliani,	G. B. Rowell.
Koloa	Moloho,	J. H. Wright.
Lihue	M. N. Wilcox,	W. H. Rice, Piikea.
Anahola	S. W. Wilcox,	A. Kaia.
Hanalei	Z. Sepia,	J. Ross.

ROBERT STIRLING, Minister of Finance.
Finance Office, Honolulu, Nov. 17, 1873. 461 4t

NOTICE.—The present owners of lots in Kulaokahua (on the palace) will oblige the undersigned by furnishing, at the Interior Office, the number of each lot owned by them.
EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.
Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1873. 453

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

HIS MAJESTY took passage for Kailua, Hawaii, on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the steamer Kilauea, which left her wharf punctually at that hour. He was accompanied by H. R. H. Chas. Kanaina, H. M. Queen Dowager Emma, H. R. H. Ruth Keelikolani, His Ex. Gov. Dominis and wife, Mrs. Cleghorn, His Chamberlain, H. G. Crabbe, Dr. Trousseau, Col. Judd, and others. After leaving Maui, the steamer will proceed direct to Kailua, where the Royal party will land early this morning. The steamer will then proceed on her regular trip to Hilo, returning to this port on Saturday.

THE crowd which assembled on the wharves and shipping to witness the departure of the King, clearly showed that the enthusiasm of the people for their Sovereign has in no wise abated since his election. There must have been not less than eight or ten thousand spectators, and as the steamer, with the royal ensign floating from her mast head, backed out from her dock into the stream, three hearty cheers went up from the crowd, while the band played the well-known national air, "God save the King." Just then the heavy guns of the American flagship Suranac joined in with a deafening royal salute, her yards manned, and the Hawaiian flag flying from her main masthead. The whole formed a very pretty sight, occurring as it did when the harbor was more than usually filled with shipping, and the city with strangers.

THE village of Kailua, where the King has gone to spend a few weeks, is in the northern part of the Kona district of Hawaii, and is famous for having been the royal abode of the ancient kings of Hawaii. It was undoubtedly selected as such on account of the extraordinary salubrity of its climate. The variation of the thermometer in the district of Kona is probably less and the temperature more uniform than in any other part of this group. This is owing mainly to the entire absence of the trade winds, and the prevalence of regular mild sea and land breezes. Invalids who have resorted to that section have, in some instances, by judicious and temperate exercise, regained their health, which could have been preserved in no other place. Yet, notwithstanding its fine climate, the population is very rapidly decreasing, in part by migration to the more populous and attractive business centers, so that there is little inducement for strangers to visit its forsaken villages, rocky shores and stony fields, except for health. His Majesty has been unable, while remaining in Honolulu, to recover from his protracted illness as rapidly as was anticipated, and all will join in the hope that his health may be restored by a short sojourn in the quiet home of his ancestors.

THE OFFICIAL announcement and despatches which appear in to-day's issue, will doubtless meet the approval of all who understand the political issues to which they relate. The Pearl River scheme, as first brought to notice, contemplated only *a lease* of as much of that harbor as might be necessary to make a naval depot, and only for such time as a reciprocity treaty might remain in force. Any one, by referring to the GAZETTE of February 26, will find this fully confirmed. Subsequent discussion entirely changed the main feature of that proposal by substituting a cession of territory, which was never fully endorsed by those who brought forward the original. It was this point of a *cession of territory*, which was taken up by political agitators, who succeeded by filling the native mind with fears of contemplated massacres, an entire loss of country, and by exciting prejudices against the foreign races, in creating a hostility against foreigners which no efforts have been able to remove. Fanned by unprincipled demagogues, who have worked with untiring zeal, the prejudices and bad feelings of the simple natives have been roused to an extent which might easily have culminated, under the leadership of these agitators, in open rupture. This is unquestionably the result which certain parties have been seeking to bring about, rather than see the measure canvassed before the people. In this state of things, His Majesty's advisers have acted discreetly in adopting the only course left for them—to abandon the policy which the almost unanimous sentiment of the foreign population, expressed in various ways, had led them to adopt. In this way, they have removed the chief, if not the only argument that political agitators can advance to foment ill-feeling and disturbance between the native and foreign races of this group, and thus restore the harmony that has so long existed between them, for the interruption of which there has been no sufficient cause.

WHETHER His MAJESTY's advisers acted with equal wisdom in tendering their resignations may be questioned. Established precedent in monarchical countries requires the resignation of the ministers whenever they meet a defeat in the legislature or parliament, on any measure to which they have pledged government. This is on the principle that the country at large condemns their policy; In this case they have become convinced that the measure which they had adopted could not be carried in the Legislature, and have decided to abandon it. A simple change of policy, where it has not been brought to an issue in the legislature, resulting in defeat, ought not to be considered a sufficient cause for resignation. Similar instances have not infrequently occurred in England, where a measure adopted by the ministry has been found on debate to possess serious objections, and met with such opposition as to cause a postponement and finally abandonment on the part of the ministry, without a thought of their resignation in connection with the measure. As a general rule, a ministerial crisis only follows a decisive parliamentary defeat, or serious disagreement among its members. In the case of His Majesty's Cabinet, there has not of late (if common report is reliable) been that perfect harmony which the country has the full right to expect from his constitutional advisers. Some of them—perhaps all—retain their portfolios, not so much from choice, as from the urgent solicitation of the King. But it may now be a proper question for consideration whether a reconstruction of the cabinet at the present time, provided perfect harmony can be secured by the change, would not strengthen the Government, and result advantageously to the whole country.

THE names of the new Nobles, seven in number, appointed by His Majesty, will be found in to-day's issue. They are well known throughout the group, and are all men of much experience in Hawaiian politics, having, with perhaps one exception, served several terms as representatives. The rule of selecting intelligent and experienced natives, if such can be found, is a good one. All but two of the new appointees are natives. Hawaii receives the appointment of two, Maui of one, and Oahu has four. The House of Nobles now consists of eighteen members, including the four ministers, and three governors who hold seats, ex-officio, viz: Messrs. Bishop, Hall, Stirling, Judd; Dominis, Kanoa, Nahaolelua; Hopkins, Kalakaua, Kanaina, Kahanu, Moanauli, Martin, Kuihelani, Parker, Dowsett, Cleghorn and Wilder. One noble, (P. Y. Kaeo), is incapacitated by reason of being a leper, leaving eighteen. The Constitution limits the number to twenty.

A Lecture,

Prepared by Mr. H. Holstein, was read before a small audience on Saturday evening, at the vestry room of the Fort Street Church, by Mr. H. L. Sheldon. The subject treated was one of general interest.—THE AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY OF THE GROUP—and we were sorry to see so few in attendance to listen to it. After referring with patriotic pride to the fact that he in common with many others felt that this was to be his home for life, the lecturer drew a vivid picture of our island life, and showed how dependent we formerly were on the whaling fleet for our material prosperity. That dependence is now simply transferred to the sugar interest, and with the depression of that, all shared alike. Our only relief, he maintained, is in a varied agriculture,—not in one branch alone. He then examined the causes why our agriculture has not developed. Among these was lack of labor, lack of intelligent population and capital, the rapidly increasing periods of drought, and the unpardonable extravagance of the people, in importing what we can produce here just as well. He instanced potatoes, of which he said that from 1,500 to 2,000 bags will be raised on Maui this year, but the cost of getting them from the field to the consumer, was so great that California potatoes can be imported from San Francisco to undersell the home product. The sketch of drunkenness among the natives, as drawn by the lecturer from personal observation, was anything but encouraging to our prosperity. It is no wonder, when such orgies prevail, that death's harvest among them should be so plentiful. But the most interesting part of the discourse was what pertained to increasing drought and sterility on these islands, and his plan for checking it. Had we space, we would copy his remarks entire, as they were really instructive. We can only insert one paragraph, relating to his memorial to the Legislature of 1870, which was published at the time. His words, then uttered, were almost prophetic:

DROUGHT AND STERILITY.—Drought is the evil that during the last five or six years has prominently appeared before our eyes, although its gradual progress for years is distinctly marked out to the careful observer, and I venture to assert, that there are few that have been closer observers of the phenomena of drought and rain than myself. In the *Commercial Advertiser* of June 25th, 1870, I addressed a memorial to the then assembled house of Legislature upon the danger threatening these islands from drought. At the same time I submitted to the Chairman the most liberal and disinterested proposal to restore to the Nuuanu river a full supply of water within five years by replanting the valley, and predicted that unless something were done soon Honolulu would be without water, except brackish well water, in less than ten years. How far my prediction will be verified I leave to you to answer to-day after only three years have elapsed out of the given ten years. My proposal I might say *of course* was unheeded. Had it been accepted the part of the valley to the left would have contained to-day at least twenty thousand nearly bearing coffee trees and some two hundred thousand eucalyptus would have this day thrown their lengthened shadows over what would have been an inexhaustible reservoir of water. By leaving places open for roads the people of Honolulu would have been in possession of a magnificent park, and the product of the coffee trees would have brought an annual revenue. *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*, should be written upon the escutcheon of the Legislature of 1870, and to those philanthropists the people of Honolulu owe this day their thanks for what water supply they enjoy. That the above is not an idle boast only, those who have known me for years, will, I think, readily admit, when judgment, knowledge and experience are joined to a hearty will, there is no such word as fail.

Whale Oil and Petroleum.

While whale oil is becoming every day more scarce, the increase in the production of petroleum, or coal oil, is most wonderful. The first export of petroleum from the United States took place in 1860, consisting of 250 barrels, and the sale was heralded in the press as a special item of news. In 1861, the exports increased to 500,000 barrels, and the growth of the trade developed each succeeding year with wonderful rapidity till 1872, when the last official report gave an export of 150,000,000 gallons, sent to nearly every country in the world. The port of Bremen alone took about 10,000,000 gallons of crude petroleum, which on its arrival out is refined and shipped abroad under favorite brands, well known in America. "The utilization of petroleum to the interests of commerce," says the Boston *Globe*, "has been remarkable, but not more remarkable than has been the growth of the business. The ups and downs of the trade have been numerous, making many persons wealthy but more poorer. Capitalists have combined to control the trade and prices, but where they have succeeded once they have failed a half dozen times. The greatest disaster that ever befel the speculators in petroleum has been the wonderful increase of the quantity produced, 30,000 barrels daily from all the districts. The low rates of the article at the present time are ruinous to holders and exporters, the shipment netting, it is said, a loss of from $3000 to $5000 on every cargo shipped to Europe previous to the late discoveries and subsequent decline in prices. The exports of petroleum from New York and other ports since February 1 (seven months) amounted to 145,535,305 gallons against 99,218,635 gallons during the same time in 1872. At the present time there are 135 vessels loading with petroleum at New York, 79 at Philadelphia, and quite a number at Baltimore."

Is it any wonder that the whale-fishery should be depressed, when it has to contend with a material which shows such a rapid development, and the demand for which increases as fast as its production? At latest advices, crude petroleum can be purchased at the wells in Pennsylvania for $1.15 *per barrel*, and the price for refined coal oil ranges from 20c@30c per gallon in the Atlantic cities.

Later from Sydney.

By the brig Onward, and the courtesy of Capt. Ballastier, we are in receipt of Sydney papers to Sept. 2, on which day the brig left that port.

The New South Wales Parliament was called to meet on the 9th of September.

In response to a deputation of Sydney merchants, who called on the premier to present a memorial urging the Government to fix on the shortest time offered by the contractors for the San Francisco mail service, and urging that there be no delay, Mr. Parkes replied that the Government had already closed with the contractors for the 12 knot service, which required the steamers to perform the trips between Sydney and San Francisco in 600 hours, and the mails to be carried through each way in 40 days, for the sum of £68,000 per annum. He also stated that the estimated receipts would reduce the actual cost to the Colony to £20,000.

The following additional correspondence has been handed to us for publication.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Chief Secretary, Victoria.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, July 18, 1873.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the Government has concluded a contract for six years for a line of steam mail packets between Sydney and San Francisco, to perform the passage in both directions in six hundred (600) hours. The designs and instructions for the ships of this line were placed in the hands of eminent builders in Scotland several months ago, and the contractors report that they are now in the course of construction. Arrangements have been made for an interim service from the end of this year until the opening of the new line, should such service be found to be necessary.

2. The new Pacific Service being entirely in the hands of New South Wales, the Government has decided to throw it open to all the other colonies, without asking any subsidy towards its support, carrying their letters for the postages only, at the rate of 6d. for each letter under half an ounce. The estimated time between Melbourne and Liverpool will be forty-three days.

3. I shall be glad to be informed of the arrangements which the Government of Victoria proposes for the transmission of letters by the mail service via Galle. I have, &c., HENRY PARKES.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, July 23, 1873.

SIR—In reference to the contract made by New South Wales for a line of steam mail packets between Sydney and San Francisco (particulars of which have been communicated to you), I have the honor to inform you that this Government has now decided to withdraw from the position of seeking the co-operation of the other colonies, and to throw the service open for the conveyance of letters to and from Australia and New Zealand for the postages only.

2. As you are aware this Government has secured to it the choice between a mail delivery calculated at forty-five days, and one at forty days, to and from Liverpool; and the contract has been closed for the service of 12 knots per hour, or 600 hours, between Sydney and San Francisco.

3. I notice some observations addressed by Mr. Vogel to Mr. Samuel, which appear to convey the impression on the part of your Government, that the contract may possibly not be carried out. I beg to assure you that this Government has no reasons to entertain the slightest doubt of the integrity and ample means of the contractors, who present large firms in Sydney, Melbourne, London, Liverpool, and in New Zealand. The new boats of the line, built expressly for this service, will commence running from Sydney and San Francisco about the middle of next year, but this Government is prepared to start an interim service (though not of equal speed) in January next, should such temporary service be found to be required, after the expiration of the present Suez contract.

4. The Government of New South Wales is prepared to convey the letters of New Zealand for the postages on the mail matter carried, without asking any direct contribution towards the sub-idy of £68,000. The only arrangement necessary, on the part of New Zealand, to secure the full advantages of this service, will be the employment of a fast steamer between Kandavau and a New Zealand port; and any proposal for that object, which will be satisfactory to you, will be entertained by this Government, with a cordial desire to consult the interest of your colony. I have, &c., HENRY PARKES.

This speed would require 17 days between Sydney and Honolulu, and seven days between this port and San Francisco. The line is expected to commence in January, as heretofore announced.

Gold is being discovered in various localities around the Gulf of Carpentaria on the northern coast of Australia, and as a consequence, there is a rush of miners to Port Darwin,—the business of which place is rapidly increasing.

The latest reference to the sugar market that we see is a telegram from Melbourne, Aug. 26. "Sugars firm; 4,000 bags quoted at full rates."

The Future of France.

The first arrival may bring us advices of great changes in France, and an Emperor or King may be seated on her re-established throne. Let us take a retrospective glance at the changes in that country during the last twenty-five years. In 1848, Louis Phillipe fled to England, and soon after Louis Napoleon became President, the following year, 1849, he was elected Emperor, and Sept. 2, 1870, was taken captive by the Germans. The provisional government of Trochu and Jules Favre, which followed this disaster, terminated with the election of Thiers as Chief Executive in February, 1871, and his powers were prolonged three years by a vote of the Assembly in September. His resignation was rejected by the same body in January, 1872, but May 24th, after less than three years tenure of office, he was unceremoniously ousted by a coalition of imperialists, royalists and the disaffected generally. Marshal MacMahon was substituted immediately, though the decided republicans who had sustained Thiers refused to vote. In the hands of Marshal MacMahon and his cabinet now lie the destinies of France. He holds the army at his beck. "If he wills the return of the Bourbons or the restoration of the Orleanists (says a Paris letter) he will find but little difficulty in accomplishing his purpose, and if he adheres firmly to the Republic there will be no more kings in France. He has the destiny of his country in his hands, and his purity and patriotism, and freedom from personal ambition, seem to be generally admitted. If he had personal ambition the desire to retain the Presidency might induce him to stand firm, but at present no one seems to know or have any suspicion as to what course he proposes to pursue. So far as Paris is concerned, she is in a humor to quietly submit to whatever the gods may give her, and be thankful. The Commune is such a terror to the Parisian that he would be afraid to resist anything, for fear that the Commune should rise again, and avail itself of the disorder to wreak its vengeance on all parties, as well as to finish the work of destruction it commenced. The provinces would be disposed to resist, but their resistance would avail nothing with the quiet acquiescence of Paris. There are those, however, who predict another bloody conflict in Paris this fall, and are making their arrangements to get away. The demand of the Count de Chambord that the old white flag must be restored and the tricolor abandoned, is the most hopeful indication for the permanence of the Republic. With true Bourbon stupidity, he refuses to see that both the army and the people will stand by the old flag, and though he might propose to put chains around their necks with impunity, they would never submit to this proposed flaunting in their face a flag that would be a perpetual reminder to them of their humiliation.

New Guinea.

Some three months since, we published a telegram accompanied with a few comments from a Sydney paper, announcing that a Captain in the Royal Navy had taken formal possession of the island of New Guinea. Some doubts were entertained at the time as to the correctness of the report. We now find in the Sydney *Herald* a letter from Capt. C. B. Yule of H. B. M. ship Rattlesnake, corroborating what was published, but intimating that the Queen's Government could not accept his act without an established government of some kind in New Guinea. We extract a paragraph or two from his letter:

"The gentlemen I have mentioned seemed to entertain some suspicion that a foreign European power has a design upon the part of New Guinea I have alluded to, and they consider it most important to prevent its occupation by such an inconvenient neighbor to our Australian colonies, as well to protect the natives, who are certain, within the next few years, to experience all the evils now existing in Fiji, unless the authority of a regular government be established contemporaneously with the inevitable settlement of British people in New Guinea. Much importance is attached to the circumstance of my having taken formal possession of the territory in the Queen's name, as it gives us a title superior to any subsequent claim, unless followed up by actual occupation; and if the people of Australia would colonize this part of New Guinea, it is believed that the Imperial Government would willingly proclaim the territory as part of the Empire, if either of the colonies would form a settlement upon it, as South Australia has done at Port Darwin.

"We frequently communicated with the natives, who are of various shades, from copper-color to black, well formed, and intelligent: their canoes and dwelling places being of a superior construction; and they pay much attention to the cultivation of yams and other vegetables, as they brought off in their canoes yams, bananas, cocoanuts, sugar-cane, and a quantity of coarsely manufactured arrowroot, or sago, all of which were evidently indigenous, as the inhabitants possessed no iron nor any other article indicative of their having ever previously communicated with civilized man. They are very warlike, and, probably like other untamed people of the kind, are treacherous, although they spared the lives of myself and two boats' crews at Cape Possession when we were upset by the surf, and, unarmed, were quite at the mercy of a large body of armed natives. The greater portion of the coast is fronted by a barrier of coral reefs, within which are perfectly sheltered harbors, and although the coast we surveyed lies within 8° to 12° south of the equator we found the climate very healthy, which may, I think, in great measure, be attributed to the south-east monsoon or trade wind, which blows home to the coast during a great part of the year."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Removal.

MRS. McDOUGALL,
HAS REMOVED HER
DRESS MAKING
.....AND.....
Millinery Establishment!
.....FROM.....
No. 38 to 44 Fort Street,
OPPOSITE E. O. HALL & SON'S, where she will carry on the DRESS MAKING AND MILLINERY BUSINESS as usual; and as she has obtained the services of
A First-Class Milliner,
A young lady lately arrived from the East, she will make the MILLINERY BUSINESS more of a Specialty than heretofore.
All Orders from the other Islands executed in the Newest Style and forwarded with dispatch.
N. B.—Millinery and Fancy Goods by every regular vessel that arrives from the Coast. 460 1m

British Ship Annie Fleming.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE Undersigned, Agent of the ship ANNIE FLEMING, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel. THEO. H. DAVIES.
Honolulu, October 21, 1873. 457 1m

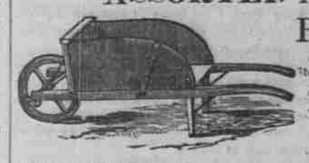
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For San Francisco,
The Steamer
Will Sail Four Days after her Arrival
From San Francisco.
Due notice of Departure will be published.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
460 H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

TIME TABLE
OF THE
Steamer "Kilauea."
November 24th.....Kona, touching at Kaunakakai
December 4th.....Nawiliwili
December 8th.....Circuit of Hawaii
December 15th.....Kona
December 22d.....Hilo
December 29th.....Kona and Kaunakakai
No Credit for Passage Money. Tickets at the Office only. Not responsible for any freight or packages, unless receipted for. SAMUEL G. WILDER,
457 2m Agent.

For Hamburg.
THE A 1 FAST SAILING GERMAN
BRIGANTINE HELENE!
BRUHN, Master.
Will Sail for the above Port on or about the 15th of January next.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
460 2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

NOTICE.
MR. THOS. H. HARRISON
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally, that he has Leased the Fine Rooms, over Mr. Dalton's Harness Store, and Mr. Ross's Carriage Factory,
KING STREET,
The best adapted for fine Painting of any in Honolulu, and is fully prepared to
Execute at Short Notice and with Dispatch, as perfect
Coach, Ornamental, Artistic, Scenic, Caricature and Sign Painting.
AS CAN BE DONE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.
Much credit, both public and private, has been given to Mr. Harrison for the last year and a half of doing the finest work ever seen in this country.
CARRIAGE PAINTING
Will be a Specialty!
And will be done in a very superior way and at very low rates.
NOTICE—Carriage Repairing of all kinds done on the premises. 459 3t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED
PER SHIP SYREN, FROM BOSTON
AND FOR SALE BY
E. O. HALL & SON.
ASSORTED MERCHANDISE.



PLOWS—Paris, Eag'e Nos. 2 and 28, 28 and 14; Steel Plows—Nos. XO and XOO; Assorted Plow Points.
CULTIVATORS and Horse Hoes, Plantation and stout Steel Garden Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Rakes and Oxs.
OX BOWS, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
YANKEE CORN SHELLERS.
Agricultural Implements of all kinds.
HOLLOW-WARE. Viz: Saucepans, Tea Kettles, Fry Pans, Iron Pots, Galvanized Iron Tubs and Buckets, all sizes. Best French Tinned Saucepans and Kitchen Utensils of many kinds.
WOODEN-WARE—Chopping Trays, Round Bowls, Wash Bowls, Rolling Pins, Tubs, Brooms, Mops, Hingham Buckets and Boxes, &c.
KEROSENE OIL—Downer's and Devoe's, Genuine and Fresh.
CARD MATCHES—Ryam's 8-Card.
FISH HOOKS—The best Assortment in the Country.
FISH LINES AND SEINE TWINE—A Fine Assortment soon expected, from England and Boston.
PAINTS—White Lead, Hubbuck's No. 1 and Pure; Hubbuck's White Zinc, Best Parlor Zinc; Paints ground in Oil, of all colors; Dry Paints, also of all colors; Litharge, Patent Dryer, best Glue, Chalk, Whiting, Soap Stone, Rotten Stone, Pumice Stone, &c., &c.
Turpentine, Paint Oil, Boiled and Raw; Varnishes, assorted.
Carbolic Soaps—Toilet, Medical, Bath, Dental, Shaving, Medicated, &c.
Toilet Soaps—A Fine Assortment of Colegate's make.
Brushes—Paint, Horse, Tooth, Whitewash, Sash, Varnish, Dust, Centrifugal, Shoe, Glue, &c.
Handles—Pick, Ax of several qualities, Plow, Rake, Hammer, Chisel, Awl, Patent Mop, &c.
Shoe Blacking—Army and Navy, Peerless, Day and Martin.
Harness Oil, Leather Preservative, Axle Grease.
Leather—Harness, Russet Skirting, Oak Tanned Sole, Sheep Skins, Lining Skins. Also, a fine lot of French Calf Skins in perfect order.
Revolving Hose Sprinklers—An article that should be used in every garden in Honolulu.
Lawn Mowers—The best kind for cutting Manilania grass plats.
Charcoal Irons—Blisses' Pattern, large size, Spurs—Mexican and Tinned, assorted.
Bridles, Wooden Stirrups, Girths, &c. Carriage and Tire Bolts, a full assortment.
Horse Shoes and Nails—English and American. Cut Nails—Clinch, Finish, Clout, and all kinds.
Screws—Iron and Brass of all descriptions. Wrapping Paper—Assorted sizes.

SHELF HARDWARE.
Including a very large and choice assortment of Goods wanted by every body.
Don't Forget to Call and Examine
Our Assortment of Elegant Silver-Plated Ware
COMPRISING MANY ARTICLES
Suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, Wedding and Birthday Presents
ALL USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

DRY GOODS!
Amoskeag and English Denims, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Cotton Sheeting and Pillow Case Cotton, Linen Table Damask and Napkins, Tickings. A few cases of
PRINTS--Ulalii, Fig'd Canary and Light Ground of Fine Quality
And Fast Colors. Plaid Shawls. Also, Silk Handkerchiefs.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF COOK STOVES!
INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES.

Harp, Nos. 1 to 5,
Bay State, Nos. 6 and 5,
Lilly Dale, No. 6,
Parlor Franklins,
Pattern Cook, Nos. 2 and 3,
Model Cook, Nos. 2, 3 and 4,
Barstow Cook, Nos. 2 and 3,
Sample Cook, No. 3,
Ship's Cabooses, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Our Stoves are from one of the largest and best Stove Foundries in the United States, and have very complete sets of Iron and Tin Furniture.
Stove Pipe and Elbows, of all sizes on hand. American Boilers sold at cost to those purchasing Stoves. Farmer's Boilers—A few left, sold cheap.
All the above Goods will be Sold on the most Reasonable Terms
And all parties wishing to purchase Goods in our line will be wise in giving us the first call
At the Brick Store, Corner of Fort and King Streets.
461 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of MANUEL RODRIGUEZ, late of Honolulu, deceased, testator.—Order of notice of petition for allowance of a promissory note, discharge, and final distribution of property. At Chambers, before the Hon. A. S. Hartwell, Vice Chancellor.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. C. Parke, Administrator of the Estate of Manuel Rodriguez, late of Honolulu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed $176.85, and charges himself with $488.50, 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 thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such:

It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Justice, at the Court Room of the Court House in 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 the order, in the Hawaiian and English languages, be published in the *Gazette* and *Kuokoa* newspapers printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 4th day of Nov., A. D. 1873.
ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
Attest: Justice of the Supreme Court.
JNO. E. BISHOP, Dep. Clerk, Sup. Court.
Dated Honolulu, H. I., November 6, 1873. 459-3t

IN THE ESTATE OF JAMES DANIELS, of Wailuku, Maui, H. I., deceased. In Chambers, Circuit Judge, 2d Judicial District, Hawaiian Islands.

Proper application having been made and filed with this Court, by ROB. E. MORRISSON, for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of JAMES DANIELS, of Wailuku, Maui, H. I., deceased; Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that THURSDAY, the 4th of DECEMBER, 1873, at 9 A. M., at the Court House in Wailuku, is the time and place set for hearing the above petition and any objections that may be offered. ABR. FORNANDER,
Circuit Judge, 2d Judicial District, H. I.
Lahaina, Nov. 5, 1873. 459 3t

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of GODFREY FERREAU, of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased. Circuit Judge at Chambers, Third Judicial District, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

Proper application having been made to this Court by E. G. HITCHCOCK for Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Godfrey Ferreau, of Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., deceased. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that THURSDAY, the 11th DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in Hilo, is the day set for hearing said application, and any objections that may be offered thereto. F. S. LYMAN,
Circuit Judge, 3d Judicial District, H. I.
Hilo, Hawaii, Nov. 5, 1873. 460 3t

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In Chambers, Circuit Judge, 3d Judicial District, Hawaiian Islands. In the Estate of APO, of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased. In Probate.

Proper application having been made to this Court by L. Severance, Administrator of the Estate of Apo, of Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., deceased, that a day and place be set for hearing of claims against said Estate and the accounts of the Administrator. Notice is hereby given to all wh