SAVE TIME AND EXPENSE!

BUY THE CHAMPION POST AUGUR, OR POST HOLE DIGGER!

ALL THAT IS REQUIRED TO CONVINCE ANY ONE OF the great merits of this implement is for them to see it operate.

DIRECTIONS

Grasp the handle, as shown in the cut; drive it sharply into the ground always striking in the same place, as near it, until the earth sticks in the cylinder. Raise it out, drop it on the ground sideways, handling the handle in the hand, and the earth will fall out. TRY THEM!

We also Offer For Sale,

Star Mollie Plows, Acme Plows, Dixie Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Champion Mowing Machines, Garden Hoes, Tinchers' Hoes, Grain Hoes, Plow Lines, Pick Mattocks, Axe, Shovels, Spades; Wood, Iron, and Steel, Rakes; Cane Knives, Hoe Hoes, Hay Tedders, Hay Cutters, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones and Fixtures, Hay Cutters, Eagle Feed Cutters, Wheel and Cart Barrows, and other

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

We keep on hand a Splendid Assortment of

Builders' Hardware & Mechanics' Tools

And are constantly making additions thereto. We make specialties of

House Furnishing and Ornamental Goods,

Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers, and Oils.

CUTLERY!

Seines and Twines, Fish Hooks and Lines

—WE ARE—

Agents for the Averill Chemical Paint Co.

THIS PAINT IS MIXED READY FOR USE,

And can be had in ½, 1, 2 and 5 gallon packages. A very large quantity is being sent to the United States, and it is said to be **superior to any other Paint used.** We have in stock at present **only the pure White,** but can procure any quantity of many-one different shades and colors, which can be selected from a sample card at our office, in a few days from the time we receive the order.

We are in Communication with Manufacturers and Agents of all kinds of

IMPROVED FARMING TOOLS AND MACHINERY!

AND RESPECTFULLY

Solicit Orders for any Class of Goods in Our Line!

Goods in our line not obtainable in this Market, **we will IMPORT TO ORDER** from England, Germany, or any part of the United States, on the most liberal terms.

DILLINGHAM & Co.,

Nov 1m **93 and 97 King Street.**

JOHN NOTT & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, 6000 feet assorted sizes, ¾, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2.
Galv'd Trimming, Elbows, T Ways, Reducers, Couplings, Union Couplings, Check Nuts,
Cases Charcoal Tin Plate, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, IC, IX, IXX, IXXX,
Best Banca Tin, Copper, Iron and Tinned Tacks, Tinsmiths' Trimmings,

Full Assortment of Hand made and Pressed Tinware,

Sheet Copper, 16, 18, 20, 24, 40, 60, 90 oz., 4x72 in., Sheet Zinc,
BRASS AND SOFT SOLDER, Iron Wire, Lead Pipe,
PLUMBERS' MATERIALS, Sheet Lead, Hose Bibs, Stop Cocks,
CARR'S PATENT WATER CLOSET, Douglas Pumps, Rubber Hose, Hose Nozzles, Sprinklers

Full Assortment of Tinware!

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GALVANIZED BUCKETS AND TUBS. STAMPED TINWARE.

We would respectfully invite the attention of House Keepers to our full and complete assortment of

STOVES AND RANGES,

From the best Troy and Albany, New York Stove Foundries, consisting in part of the "Buck's Patent," "Magna Charta," Laurel, Opera and Coupon Ranges. Also, Mistress Range, Victorena Stove and Pacific Caboose, made in Glasgow, where iron is cheap.

And to Arrive per City of New York and Syren, MORE!

Parties on the other Islands favoring us with orders by mail for any of the above goods, &c. may depend upon having their requirements filled as satisfactorily as if present in person. In ordering advise, state requirements and limit. Goods carefully packed.

No. 9 Kaahumanu Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO inform his friends and the public generally that he has

REMOVED TO FORT STREET,

Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

Where he will give every attention in repairing Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, and his charges will be arranged to suit the times for 12 months.

J. BOIRON.

HUNT'S REMEDY.

THIS REMEDY WAS ORIGINALLY PREscribed by an eminent physician for a case of Dropsy in Mrs. Hunt's family. John Hunt, aged about 45, of a stout and plethoric habit, was seized with a complication of ailments, dropsy included, in a few days (reported, his life. The ordinary remedies had all proved ineffectual, and under their use the patient was fast failing into an alarming state. The Dropsy was general and extensive, and resulted in an enormous size and the water increasing rapidly. He was literally unable to lie down to bed, and was forced to remain night and day in a sitting posture. This state of things continued until by the advice of the physician attended in the present remedy was tried. Its extraordinary effects in particular cases it was necessary to report it with, proved, and in order to insure this it was furnished by the family of Mr. Hunt to procure and compound it.

The remedy was administered, and almost from the moment of its reception a decided improvement became manifest. The sickness were immediately affected, and proceed to action; the swelling of the legs rapidly subsided, the lungs were freed and resumed their healthy and agreeable action; the flesh of limbs resumed its elasticity, "taking" remaining, and he was rapidly convalescing, when unfortunately, he procured his medicine, and was prevented by this means from continuing the remedy for a short time.

It was unfortunate, for the curative process was arrested, the kidneys lagged in their action, again becoming torpid, the water increased with frightful rapidity, and he was again found himself in a very alarming state. The remedy was again had recourse to, and by its persevering use the disease was a second time subdued. But this was a most aggravated and severe case, and it took all the virtues of the Remedy combined with entire abstinence to eradicate the effects of the disease. Still through a protracted case of a permanent cure was effected, and he resumed his active out-of-door occupation, within a short time, a well man.

This was the manner in which the Remedy was brought into notice, and since then, for a period of twenty five (25) years the medicine has been prepared after the same approved formula by Mrs. Hunt, and used by our first physicians in their private practice, for this and similar complaints.

It has been well and favorably known and extensively use abroad than home for all diseases, both with and without the advice of physicians, and has been the means of saving from a lingering and frightful disease, and untimely death, many of our most estimable and well-known citizens.

HUNT'S REMEDY.

The only known Remedy for Bright's Disease, and has cured every case of Dropsy it which it has been given; Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder Inflammation of the Kidneys Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder Diabetes, in Secretion, and for Disordered and Deranged Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty in Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Painful and Dragging Sensation in the Back or Loins, Pushing of the Body, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Lassitude of the Muscles, etc.

HUNT'S REMEDY.

Has been before the public for more than twenty years, and has been the means of saving from lingering and frightful disease and untimely death hundreds of our most estimable and well known citizens.

This Medicine was Never Known to Fail.

Price $1.50 per Bottle.

DILLINGHAM & CO.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Notice to Planters.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO GIVE notice to planters and others on these Islands that he expects to return to Honolulu in a few weeks, when he will be ready to undertake the **Boring of Artesian Wells** in any part of the country, on the most favorable terms.

Communications may be addressed to care of Gazette Office, Honolulu.

CHARLES GUNTER.

Ox Bows, Ox Bows, Iron Ox Bows,

$2.50 per Pair!

ONE PAIR WILL LAST YEARS. BY USing these bows a saving of 50 per cent. in plow rope will. Bows can be sent at.

Orders from the other Islands attended to.

J. T. CHATTEN'S, Esplanade,

Next Custom House.

WILDER & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIALS!

—OF—

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

—SUCH AS—

Nor'West Scantling, Boards!

Tongued & Grooved. Surfaced.

Planks, Battens, Pickets!

1½ in. x 4, 1x1, and 1x6, for

Fencing!

Laths, &c.

REDWOOD

Scantling, Boards, Plank,

Battens—1x1, 1x4, 1-2x3, and 1-2x12

Pickets—Rough and Fancy,

Surfaced Boards and Plank, 7-8 to 2 in.

CLAPBOARDS, LATTICE,

Tongued and Grooved

RUSTIC SIDING.

TIMBER FOR SHIP USE

2x12 to 16x16;

Clear Nor'West, for Planter's Use

EASTERN WHITE PINE,

California and Eastern Doors, all sizes

SASH, all sizes; BLIND, all sizes;

WHITE LEAD and ZINC!

PAINT OIL & SMALL PAINT CHEAP.

Putty and Varnish,

Glass, No. 2x2 and 7.

Wall Paper and Border

VERY LOW!

Brown Cotton,

Iron and Tinned Tacks,

Paint and Whitewash Brushes,

METALLIC AND FIRE-PROOF PAINT

For Plantation or any Other Use,

Locks,

Butts and Hinges,

Bolts, Screws,

Hooks and Eyes, &c.

NAILS!

Salt in Quantities to Suit.

California Beef in Bond.

RECEIVED PER ISABELLE ROBERTS—

For sale by DALLES & CO

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

BY AUTHORITY.

SESSION LAWS OF 1876.

AN ACT

To define the nature and to regulate the issuing of writs of Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto.

BE IT ENACTED by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled.

I.—Of the Writ of Mandamus.

SEC. 1.—This is an order issuing in the name of the Sovereign, by the Supreme Court in term or any Justice thereof in vacation, and addressed to an individual, or corporation, or Court of inferior jurisdiction, directing him or it to perform some certain act belonging to the place, duty, or quality with which he or it is clothed.

SEC. 2.—The object of this order is to prevent a denial of justice, and it therefore issues in all cases where the law has assigned no specific relief by the ordinary means, or even where a party has other means of relief, if the slowness of ordinary legal forms is likely to produce such a delay that the public good and the administration of justice will suffer from it, and where justice and reason require that some mode should exist of redressing a wrong, or an abuse of any nature whatever.

SEC. 3.—The order may be directed to individuals, whether holding offices or not, to corporations, and to judges of inferior tribunals.

SEC. 4.—It may be directed to a simple individual, as to the heir or other legal representative of a deceased public officer, or to such officer himself, if he be alive, or has resigned, or has been removed, to compel him to deliver to the successor of such officer, the papers and other effects belonging to his office.

SEC. 5.—It may be directed to public officers to compel them to fulfill any of the duties attached to their office, or which may be legally required of them.

SEC. 6.—It may be directed to all corporations established by law:

1.—To compel them to make elections and to perform the other duties required by their Charter.

II.—To compel them to receive or restore to their functions, such of their members as they shall have refused to receive, although legally chosen, or whom they shall have removed without sufficient cause.

SEC. 7.—It may be directed to judges of inferior Courts commanding them to render justice, and to perform the other duties of their office conformably to law.

SEC. 8.—In this last case the order, or Writ of Mandamus, issues not only when the judges of inferior Courts are guilty of a denial of justice, or unreasonable delay, in pronouncing judgment on causes before them, but also if they refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required of them by law.

SEC. 9.—The party wishing to obtain an order in any of the cases before mentioned must apply by petition addressed to the Judges of the Supreme Court, or if in vacation to any single justice thereof, stating the nature of his right, or of the injury he sustains, or of the denial of justice which he experience, which petition shall be sworn to by the party, or by some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts.

SEC. 10.—The Court or Judge, if sufficient ground is shown, shall issue an order addressed to the party against whom the complaint is made, by which he shall be directed to do what has been demanded of him, or show cause to the contrary, within a certain time after the service of the order, to be fixed by the Court or Judge.

SEC. 11.—If on the day assigned for answering the order, the party to whom it is directed answers and shows sufficient reasons to justify his conduct, the complaint shall be dismissed, and the petitioner shall pay the costs occasioned by the application.

SEC. 12.—But if the party shall fail to appear and show cause, and if the cause shown shall be deemed insufficient then a peremptory mandate shall issue to do the thing absolutely and to pay the cost of the proceedings, to which no other return shall be admitted but a certificate of perfect obedience and due execution of the writ. If the party does not obey, an order of arrest may issue, upon due proof of the service of the writ, under which the party shall be imprisoned until he has rendered obedience to the mandate.

SEC. 13.—When the mandate directing the performance of a specified act, shall have issued against a corporation, the notice may be served upon the presiding officer, secretary, clerk or treasurer of such corporation, and if the corporation or the body of directions disobey the order, it shall be punished for the contempts by the sequestration of its property until it yield obedience to the mandate.

SEC. 14.—The writ or order may be served by the Marshal or an Sheriff or other peace officer and service may be effected by delivering to the party on whom the writ or order is directed a true and certified copy thereof and at the same time showing to him the original.

II.—Of the Writ of Prohibition.

SEC. 15.—This is a mandate which issues in the name of the Sovereign from the Supreme Court in term or from any justice thereof in vacation, directed to the judge and the party suing in any inferior court forbidding them to proceed any further in the cause, on the ground that the cognizance of the said cause does not belong to such Court or that the cause or some collateral matter arising therein is beyond its jurisdiction, or that it is not competent to decide it.

SEC. 16.—The defendant who applies for this writ shall apply by petition addressed to the Judges of the Supreme Court or if in vacation to any single Justice thereof stating the cause and nature of the action brought against him, and showing that the inferior court is not competent to try it or that it has exceeded its jurisdiction in the trial of hearing of such action, which petition shall be verified by the oath of the applicant or by some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts.

SEC. 17.—The Court or judge if sufficient ground is shown, shall issue an order forbidding the judge to take cognizance of the the cause, and forbidding the plaintiff or party prosecuting to prosecute it further.

SEC. 18.—When on being served with such order the inferior judge acknowledges he has no jurisdiction, he shall abstain from proceeding further in the cause.

SEC. 19.—But if the judge, or the plaintiff or party prosecuting shall believe the inferior court is competent, he or they may file a written answer to the order, after which the court or justice issuing it shall proceedence summarily on the matter; and if the court or judge shall be of opinion that the applicant has made out his case, the prohibition shall be made perpetual, otherwise it shall allow the inferior judge to proceed to the trial and judgment of the case.

SEC. 20.—If an inferior judge has rendered judgment in any of the cases before mentioned and the execution has issued, the order may be directed as well to the plaintiff or party prosecuting as to the officer charged with the execution, forbidding them to proceed in the execution in the same manner as if the prohibition had been addressed to the judge before issuing the execution.

SEC. 21.—The plaintiff or parties prosecuting may reply to the order in the same manner as above directed, for obtaining judgment with regard to the jurisdiction of the inferior judge.

SEC. 22.—The costs shall be awarded to the parties according to the ultimate event of the application.

SEC. 23.—The order may be served in like manner as before provided with respect to the Writ of Mandamus.

SEC. 24.—If in contempt of the order the Judge or the party shall proceed any further in the suit, the superior tribunal shall cause them to be arrested, and shall punish them for such contempt, and the opposite party shall have an action for his damages against them.

III.—Of the Writ of Certorari.

SEC. 25.—This also is an order issuing in the name of the Sovereign by the Supreme Court in term or any justice thereof in vacation, and directed to an inferior judge commanding him to send to the Supreme Court, a certified copy of the proceedings in a suit pending before him, to the end that their validity may be ascertained.

SEC. 26.—This mandate concludes by enjoying the inferior judge to proceed no further in the case until judgment shall be pronounced on the regularity of his proceedings.

SEC. 27.—This mandate is only granted in cases where the writ is to be decided in the last resort, and where no appeal lies by means of which proceedings absolutely void may be set aside, as when the inferior judge has refused to hear the party or his witnesses, or has pronounced sentence without having cited him to appear.

SEC. 28.—The party wishing to obtain this mandate shall address his petition to the Supreme Court in term or any justice thereof in vacation in which he shall state the cause of nullity of the acts done by the lower court to his prejudice.

SEC. 29.—The truth of the facts contained in the petition shall be sworn to by the complainant or by some person cognizant of the facts, on his behalf, but with respect to the nullities alleged, he need only affirm their existence to be best of his knowledge.

SEC. 30.—The inferior judge to whom this mandate is directed shall immediately send to the Supreme Court or to the Justice thereof, by whose order the mandate was issued, a certified copy of the record called for, which copy shall be sealed with the seal of the Court if it have one.

SEC. 31.—If after the service of the mandate and the injunction contained in it, the inferior judge does not send the copy of the record called for, or if he proceeds further in the cause, an order of arrest may issue, upon due proof of the service of the writ, under which the inferior judge may be imprisoned until he shall have obeyed the mandate directed to him.

SEC. 32.—The mere service of the order to send up the record renders void every act which may have been subsequently performed by the judge to whom it was directed, or by his order.

SEC. 33.—If upon examining the record thus sent it shall appear to the Supreme Court or to the justice thereof by whose order the mandate was issued that the proceedings are null and void and have not been sanctioned by the party complaining of them, the court or judge shall avoid the proceedings, and may direct the inferior judge to try the case anew, in conformity to law.

SEC. 34.—If the Supreme Court or the said Justice finds that the proceedings have been regular, or that the party has waived his objection to them, the order shall be dissolved, with costs to be paid by the party who applied for it.

SEC. 35.—The order may be served in like manner as before provided with respect to the Writ of Mandamus.

IV.—Of the Writ of Quo Warranto.

SEC. 36.—This also is an order issuing in the name of the Sovereign by the Supreme Court in term or by any justice thereof in vacation, and directed to a person who claims or usurps an office in a corporation inquiring by what authority he claims to hold such office.

SEC. 37.—It may also be granted upon the application of the Attorney General against individuals acting as a corporation without being legally incorporated, and against any corporate body offending against the provisions of any law relating to such corporation, for misuser, for non-user, for doing or omitting any acts amounting to a surrender of its charter, and for exercising rights not conferred upon it.

SEC. 38.—The order is obtained by petition addressed to the Supreme Court, in term or any justice thereof in vacation, setting out facts sufficient to show a right to the order, and sworn to if the application is made by a private individual.

SEC. 39.—The party to whom the order is directed shall file his answer in writing, within the time limited by the order, and state the authority under which he claims to act.

SEC. 40.—If the party to whom the order is directed does not answer within the time allowed the court or justice as the case may be, shall declare him not qualified to fill the office of which he performs the duties, and shall forbid him to perform them any longer, shall condemn him to pay the costs and shall direct the corporation to proceed to a new appointment.

SEC. 41.—But if the person to whom the order is directed answer within the time allowed judgment shall be pronounced upon the answer in a summary manner, and after hearing the parties, if the Court or judge who issued the order thinks that the person to whom the mandate was directed has usurped the office which he holds, or that he continues in it unlawfully, judgment shall be rendered against him in the manner provided in the preceding article otherwise the petition shall be dismissed with costs to be paid by the applicant.

SEC. 42.—In all cases contemplatic by Article 4th, judgment shall be given according to the nature of the complaint made, provided however that in the event of the application being dismissed the Attorney General shall not be ordered to pay costs.

SEC. 43. The writ or order shall be served in like manner as before provided with respect to the Writ of Mandamus.

SEC. 44.—Where the Legislature has granted to a corporation the right to determine the validity of the election of its members or officers a writ shall not be issued for the purpose of inquiring into that fact.

SEC. 45.—When Writs of Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari or Quo Warranto are issued by a justice in vacation, the same may in his discretion be made returnable before him or before the Supreme Court at the next ensuing term thereof.

Approved this 19th day of September, A. D. 1876. KALAKAUA R.

AN ACT

Relating to Stamp Duties.

Be it enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled.

Section 1. From and after the coming into operation of this act there shall be due and payable to His Majesty in respect of the several deeds, documents and instruments mentioned and specified in the schedule hereunder written, the several sums of money for Stamp Duty set forth in the said schedule.

Sec. 2. The Minister of Finance shall and he is hereby required to obtain a sufficient number of dies for Stamps and of adhesive stamps to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. The said dies and adhesive stamps shall be placed in charge of the Registrar of Public Accounts, who shall stamp all instruments requiring to be stamped with the proper stamp denoting the amount of duty paid, and shall supply to any person applying there for such adhesive stamps as he may require and pay for. Provided, that until the Minister of Finance shall, by public notification in all the newspapers published in Honolulu, that he has adhesive stamps sufficient to supply the wants of the public, postage stamps of the Kingdom may be affixed by the parties to all instruments liable to a stamp duty of less than one dollar.

Sec. 4. All persons using adhesive stamps or postage stamps shall immediately deface and cancel the same by writing across them their names and the date of cancellation or by some other means deface the same so that they may not be used a second time.

Sec. 5. Every instrument requiring to be stamped shall be stamped fairly and so that the stamp cannot be used for another instrument on the same paper.

Sec. 6. Every instrument containing distinct matters or made for more than one consideration shall be stamped on each matter or consideration.

Sec. 7. All consideration money shall be set out in words at length in all instruments and all other considerations affecting the liability of an instrument to duty shall be set out fully.

Sec. 8. All instruments except those for which adhesive stamps may be used, may be stamped by the Registrar of Public Accounts within three months after the execution thereof without any penalty being charged; but if stamped after the said space of three months the instrument shall be liable to, and the person presenting the same, shall pay a penalty of one hundred per cent. of the value of the duty. Provided, however, that instruments executed in foreign countries may be stamped within three months after their arrival in this Kingdom without the payment of any penalty.

Sec. 9. No instrument requiring to be stamped shall be recorded by the Registrar of Conveyances, or be of any validity in any Court of this Kingdom, unless the same shall be properly stamped. Provided that instruments improperly stamped may be received in evidence in Courts of record if the unpaid duty and penalty be paid to the Clerk of the Court, and on such payment being made the Clerk of the Court shall forward the instrument to the Registrar of Public Accounts to be properly stamped.

Sec. 10. The Registrar of Public Accounts shall in all cases assess the duty payable upon instruments presented to him to be stamped, and on payment of the same he shall affix stamps denoting the amount paid and shall also denote the date of payment.

Sec. 11. If the Registrar of Public Accounts shall think an instrument presented to be stamped is not liable to duty, he shall affix a stamp thereon denoting such fact.

Sec. 12. If the Registrar of Public Accounts shall be in doubt as to whether an instrument is liable to stamp duty, or as to the amount of duty payable he shall refer the matter to the Minister of Finance.

Sec. 13. Any person dissatisfied with the assessment made by the Minister of Finance may, on paying the duty within twenty-one days, and depositing with the Minister of Finance the sum of ten dollars for costs, appeal to the Supreme Court on a case which he may require the Minister to furnish, and the Court shall decide the question at the next ensuing term thereof. If the decision of the Minister is sustained, the sum deposited for costs shall be paid to the Clerk of the Court; otherwise shall be returned to the appellant.

Sec. 14. When the consideration for a conveyance consists of periodical payments for a definite period, duty shall be charged on the total amount of such payments.

Sec. 15. If such payments are for a period not terminable with a life, then duty shall be paid on the total amount of the payments for twelve years after the execution of the deed.

Sec. 16. When the consideration of a life annuity duty shall be paid on the amount of the payments for seven years after the execution of the deed.

Sec. 17. When property sold for one consideration shall be conveyed by separate instruments to a purchaser the consideration shall be apportioned as the purchaser may think fit.

Sec. 18. When a purchaser who has not obtained a conveyance shall sell to another and the property shall be conveyed direct to the latter, duty shall be charged on the consideration from the sub-purchaser to the first purchaser.

Sec. 19. When the consideration for any consideration or other transfer of property consists of goods or other lands, the duty shall be calculated upon the market value of such goods or lands to be ascertained in such manner as the Minister of Finance may direct.

Sec. 20. When property is conveyed subject to a mortgage the amount due upon such mortgage shall be stated in the body of the conveyance, and duty shall be calculated and paid upon the amount so due and the amount expressed to be paid in addition.

Sec. 21. In case of the sale of a sugar plantation, rice plantation, sheep or cattle run, then duty shall be charged and paid upon the whole amount paid for the plantation run, improvements, stock and growing crops.

Sec. 22. The Registrar of Public Accounts may impress stamps upon blanks and furnish them to the Courts, Executive Departments, Collectors of Customs, members of the bar and others as the public convenience may from time to time require upon receiving the amounts of such stamps. Provided, however, that the Collector General of Customs and other public officers required to use stamps in the execution of their duties, shall be entitled to receive them without such payments, they giving receipts therefor and being bound to account for the use and proceeds of the same to the proper department in their returns as required by law.

Sec. 23. The Minister of the Interior may stamp all instruments which are now by law liable to stamp duty if executed before this act shall come into operation, and if presented to him for that purpose before the expiration of one month after that date, but all instruments not so presented within such time shall be liable to and shall be charged with the duties payable under this act.

Sec. 24. The following laws and parts of laws shall be and the same are hereby repealed: Sections 422, 423, 424, and 425 of the Civil Code; an act approved on the 13th day of May A. D. 1868, entitled "An Act to amend Sections 422, 423, and 425 of the Civil Code."

Sec. 25. This act shall come into operation and become a law on the 1st day of January next.

The Schedule hereinbefore referred to.

Agreement—When divers letters are offered in evidence to prove agreement between the writers it shall be sufficient to stamp one of such letters	
Annuity—Purchase of, release, re conveyance of, when the consideration does not exceed one thousand dollars	$ 1.00
For every $1000 or part of $1000 after the first	$ 1.00
Articles of Co-partnership	$ 5.00
Articles of Adoption	$ 1.00
Assignment of property, real or personal, not otherwise charged	$ 1.00
Bill of exchange or promissory note for payment of any sum of money otherwise than when payable to bearer at sight or on demand, for the first $500	25
And for every $500 or part of $500 after the first	25
Foreign bill, draft or order drawn in but payable out of this Kingdom, or drawn payable out of but indorsed and negotiated within this Kingdom, or drawn out of and payable within this Kingdom, otherwise than when payable to bearer at sight or on demand. The same duty as on an inland bill.	
Bill of lading (except when given in the coasting trade)	25
Bill of sale of ships or vessels or other property, if absolute, the same duty as on a conveyance, if by way of security the same duty as on a mortgage.	
Bond—If given to secure the payment of a sum certain and without mortgage, the same duty as on a mortgage; if given with a mortgage, provided mortgage bears even date with and is referred to in the bond	exempt
All other bonds, official or otherwise	$ 1.00
Charter Party or agreement, or contract for charter of vessel, or relating to freight	$10.00
Charters, public or private	$25.00
Commission in government service	$ 1.00
Contracts between masters and servants for labor	$ 1.00
If for more than one year, then for each year or part of a year after the first	$ 1.00
This duty to be charged on each copy and to be paid by the employer.	
Conveyance upon the sale of any property real or personal, or rights therein upon the principal or only deed or instrument. When the purchase or consideration money therein expressed shall not exceed $500	$ 1.00
And when exceeding $500 then for every $500 and also for any fractional part of $500	$ 1.00
Upon trust for sale as security, same duty as upon a mortgage	
Deed not otherwise charged	$ 1.00
Duplicate or counterpart of any deed or instrument of any description whatever chargeable with stamp duty not otherwise charged	$ 1.00
Exchange deed, whereby any lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange for others. If no sum or a sum not exceeding $500 is paid or to be paid for equality of exchange	$ 1.00
If above $500 ad valorem duty as on sale on money to be paid.	
Entries, manifests, permits and other documents or exhibits required by law at the Custom House	$ 1.00
Lease in consideration of money paid by way of premium ad valorem duty the same as on conveyance upon the amount paid, and where a yearly rent is reserved in addition to the premium or no premium is paid, where such rent shall not exceed $1000 per annum	$ 1.00
If above $1000 per annum, then for every $1000 or fractional part thereof	$ 1.00
Letters of License from creditors to a debtor	$10.00
Letters testamentatory, or of administration or of guardianship	$ 1.00
Licenses issued from the office of the Minister of Interior or other Government Department	$ 1.00
Mortgage, or charge on, or affecting any lands, estate or property, real or personal whatsoever. Also, any conveyance of lands, estate or property whatsoever in trust, to be sold or converted into money which shall be intended only as a security, and shall be redeemable before the sale or disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise (except where for benefit of creditors generally). Where respectively as a security for payment of any definite and certain sum of money advanced or lent at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable, not exceeding $1000	$ 1.00
And where exceeding $1000, then for every $1000 and fractional part of a $1000	$ 1.00
Future advances or sums to be due on account current, together with any sum already advanced or due or without, as the case may be,	
If total amount of money secured or to be ultimately recoverable thereupon shall be limited, not to exceed a certain sum duty as on mortgage for that sum.	
If such total amount uncertain and without any limit, same shall be available as a security or charge for such an amount only as the ad valorem duty denoted by the stamp or stamps thereon will extend to cover.	
Partition, any deed whereby any lands or other hereditaments shall be conveyed in order to effect a partition. If no sum or under $500 is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of partition	$ 1.00
If exceeding $500 ad valorem duty as on sale.	
Patents, Royal for land	$ 1.00
For inventions	$ 10.00
Policy of marine insurance or other instruments whereby any ship, vessel or merchandise is insured against marine risks. If the voyage insured against is to be from Europe, China, Japan, or the Eastern Coast of the Continent of America or any East or West Indian ports. For every $1000 or part thereof, assured	$ 1.00
If the voyage insured against is to or from Australia, New Zealand, the Fijian or Samoan Islands, the Western Coast of the Continent of America, to the southward of the State of California, for every $1000 or part thereof assured	50
If the voyage insured against is to or from California, Oregon, British Columbia, Washington Territory, Tahiti, or any other of the Polynesian or Micronesian Islands, and other places where insurance is of the like rates, for every $1000 or part thereof assured	25
Power of attorney	$ 1.00
Process of courts of record, all petitions, summonses, attachments, or other process	$ 2.00
Protest against granting of passport	$ 3.00
Release, re-conveyance, or other discharge of mortgage	$ 1.00
Renunciation or declaimer of any lands or other property, real or personal, or of any right or interest therein	$ 2.00
Settlement of real or personal property, money or government bonds upon the marriage of any person or otherwise, or upon good or valuable consideration other than a bona-fide pecuniary consideration	$ 5.00
Exemptions from ad valorem and other duties, wills, testaments, and testamentary instruments of what nature soever.	

Approved this 27th day of September, A. D., 1876. KALAKAUA R.

AN ACT

To amend Section 1420 of the Civil Code as amended by "An Act entitled an Act to amend the law in relation to Master and Servant," approved on the 5th day of July, 1860.

BE IT ENACTED by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled.

Section 1. That Section 1420 of the Civil Code as amended by an Act entitled "An Act to amend the law in relation to Master and Servants," approved on the 5th day of July, 1860, be further amended by striking out all the words after the word "Justice" in the fourth line of the said amendment and inserting in place thereof the following words: "May fine such offender not exceeding five dollars for the first offence, and for every subsequent offence thereafter not exceeding ten dollars, and in default of payment thereof such offender shall be imprisoned at hard labor until such fine with costs is paid. And at the expiration of such imprisonment such justice shall order such offender to be restored to his master to serve for the remainder of such original term of service."

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved this 25th day of September, A. D. 1876. KALAKAUA R.

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