BY AUTHORITY.

The stamps required by the provisions of "An Act relating to the stamp duties" approved Sept. 29th, 1876, can be had upon application at the Hawaiian Treasury.

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

The anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty the Queen occurring on Sunday the 31st day of December next, Her Majesty will receive the ladies of Honolulu at Iolani Palace on Monday the 1st day of January, from 12 o'clock n. to 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN O. DOMINIS,
Dec. 21, 1876. (624) Acting Chamberlain.

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

BOARD OF HEALTH.

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

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

His Ex. E. A. F. Carter,
H. R. H. W. P. Leleiohoku.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

His Ex. E. A. F. Carter,
His Ex. J. Mott Smith.

NOTARY PUBLIC, ISLAND OF OAHU.

Wm. L. Castle, Esq.
Iolani Palace, Dec. 26, 1876.

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

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

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

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

J. Mott Smith, Minister of Interior.
Interior Office, Dec. 26, 1876. 624

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint Hon. W. L. Moehonua, successor of Messrs. Monsarrat and Lane, vice His Ex. Jno. M. Kapena resigned.

Iolani Palace, Dec 19th, 1876. 623

All residents of Honolulu who have trees in their yards, or in the street in front of their yards or buildings, the limbs of which extend over the street, are hereby requested to trim them up to at least fifteen feet (15 ft.) above the street.

R. LINEKAHN,
Road Supervisor.

Road Supervisor's Office, December 19th, 1876.
Approved:
623 J. MOTT SMITH, Minister of Interior.

The following persons have been duly appointed Agents to take acknowledgements or testimonia for labor in accordance with the provisions of an Act to amend Sections 1 and 2 of an Act for the protection of parties to contracts, as contained in Section 1627 of the Civil Code, approved on the 22d day of July A. D. 1872, approved the 16th September A. D. 1876, viz: The several commissions were issued on the subjoined dates:

Dec. 1.—W. C. Lane, Kwalalin, Oahu.
Dec. 15.—Samuel N. Emerson, Waialua, Oahu.
Dec. 19.—Kia Pulaumiula, Lahaina, Maui, in place of D. Kaanapali, relieved.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Minister of Interior.
Interior Office, Dec 19, 1876. 623

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

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

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

J. MOTT SMITH,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Dec 19, 1876. 623

Notice is hereby given that from and after this date those who have irrigation privileges in the city of Honolulu will be permitted to exercise the same from 5 to 8 o'clock a. m. and from 4 to 6 p. m. each day, and at no other time.

All persons transgressing the above will be liable to forfeit their water privileges, and have their taps on the street mains cut off.

ROBERT LINEKAHN,
Office of the Honolulu Water Works, Dec 19, 1876. Supt. Water Works.
Approved: J. Mott Smith, Minister of Interior. 623

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

The Hon. J. Mott Smith to be Minister of the Interior, vice His Excellency W. L. Moehonua, resigned.

The Hon. E. A. F. Carter to be Minister of Foreign Relations, vice His Excellency William L. Green, resigned.

His Excellency John E. Kapena to be Minister of Finance, vice His Excellency John E. Walker, resigned.

The Hon. Alfred S. Hartwell to be Attorney General, vice His Excellency W. L. Castle, resigned.

Iolani Palace, Dec. 7, 1876. 622

On Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, the following Awa Licenses for the year 1877 will be sold at Allisoni Hale by public auction to the highest bidder, viz:

Three (3) Awa Licenses for the district of Honolulu, Oahu, at an upset price of $500 each.

One (1) Awa License for each of the districts of Koolaupoko, Waianae and Ewa, and Waialua, Oahu, at an upset price of $250 each.

The following Awa Licenses for the year 1877 will be sold, by the several officers below named, in the districts for which they are issued, during the latter part of the present month: Three in Lahaina and Wailuku at an upset price of $400 each, and in the other districts at an upset price of $200 each.

The names of the day and place of sale will be given in the several districts, namely:

Thos. W. Rhodes, Esq., Sheriff of Maui; two licenses for Lahaina.

E. H. Lipoki, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of Maui, two licenses for Wailuku, one license for Makawao.

W. Kowelowelo, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of Hawaii; one license for Kohala, Alae.

Rev. G. W. D. Kalauokaie, Deputy Sheriff, Hawaii; one license for Hamakua.

H. S. Martin, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, Hawaii; one license for Kau.

S. W. Wilcox, Esq., Sheriff of Kauai; one license for Lihue and Koloa.

Every purchaser will be required to deposit with the Auctioneer, on the fall of the hammer, Twenty-five per cent (25 cts) of the purchase money which will be forfeited to the Government in case the balance is not paid on the delivery of the license.

J. MOTT SMITH, Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Dec. 12, 1876. 622

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the following gentlemen, Commissioners, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly, Sept. 1, 1876, "to institute the original Hawaiian Race:"

H. R. H. W. P. Leleiohoku, W. S. Cooke, C. R. Bishop, Rev. H. H. Parker, and Rev. M. Kinau.

Also, the following named gentlemen, Commissioners, in accordance with an act "To aid the development of the resources of the Kingdom," approved Sept. 20, 1876:

W. L. Green, W. A. Whitmarsh, and H. M. Whitney.

Iolani Palace, Dec. 4, 1876. 621

Licenses Expiring in Dec. 1876.

RETAIL.

OAHU.

4 Chang Fook Gee, Nuuanu st., Honolulu.
5 Ahuli, Kaneohe.
7 Robert McKibbin, Queen st.,
9 Sam Toi, Waianae.
11 Lima Toi, Nanakuli st.,
12 Ho pun, King st.

HAWAII.

6 Chot Hoon, Hilo, Hilo.

VOLCANO.

8 Ano, Waiohinu, Kau.
17 Ah Leo, Nuuanu st., Honolulu, Oahu.

HORSE.

2	Nina, No. 61½, H.	Honolulu.
4	K. Foley, No. 97,	"
10	Bonnie, No 95,	"
12	Kawaiahao, No. 40 and 42	"
13	Henry Marsh, No 66,	"
14	Ah Chew, No. 41,	"
18	Kaai, No. 34 and 36,	"
19	Pakele, No. 98,	"
20	Manoa Stable, No. 47,	"
21	John Kalua, No. 86, S. Hookano, No. 88, Kawaiahao, No. 108, Honolulu.	

BOAT.

1 Ani (w), No. 22, Honolulu,
2 Makalo, No. 22, Honolulu.

BUTCHER.

1 G. Waller, Family Market.

CART PEDDLING.

22 Ahee,
23 Ah Sue. 622

Special Notice.

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

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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

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

Address H. M. WHITNEY,
Publisher Hawaiian Gazette.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

With this number closes another volume of the GAZETTE and another year's record of current events. It has been a notable year, more especially in the United States where the observance of the Centennial anniversary of that great progressive nation has drawn towards it the attention of all the world. Not less marked will the year 1876 be in Hawaiian History, dating as it does, the successful accomplishment of a commercial treaty which cannot fail to impart new life and vigor and growth to all the elements that tend to make a prosperous and happy nation. We believe in the future of HAWAII NEI, and that she has a bright destiny before her, and that destiny is nothing less than to become the mother of the numerous island groups scattered over the Polynesian Pacific, imparting to them the blessings of Christianity, Commerce and Civilization. Let King, Ministers, and People be baptized with this lofty idea, and study its fulfillment, and the dawn of HAWAIIAN PROSPERITY will be ushered in. Ignore it, and Hawaii's doom is sealed.

CHRISTMAS, the day of peace on earth and goodwill toward men, the anniversary of the inauguration of a new and glorious era on earth—the era of unselfishness, of self-sacrifice, of loving one's neighbor as one self—has come and gone, with its festive scenes, its exchange of tokens of friendship, its loaded Christmas trees, its merry gatherings of children, its turkey and plum-puddings. But its happy memories will live and cheer many of the days of the coming year.

Thousands of dollars have been expended this season in Christmas gifts in Honolulu—probably more than in any previous year—but we trust that the only regrets in this connection will be that more was not spent. There can be no more profitable investment of money than when it is devoted to increasing the happiness of one's fellowmen, and especially true is this when the recipients of the expenses of love are little children. Their exuberant joy, their sparkling eyes, their happy faces, their words of unalloyed wonder and pleasure are worth more than any sordid cent. per cent.

Among the festivities of the day a picnic of the Kawaiahao Sunday School, at Waikiki, was one of the most pleasant. Through the courtesy of His Ex. Charles Kanaina, the premises of the sea-side residence of the late King Lunalilo were thrown open for the occasion, and a more appropriate and delightful spot could not have been selected. The grounds are ample and are beautifully carpeted with a soft and verdant sward of mesquite grass, while numerous cocoanut and algaroba trees furnish a pleasant shade. A large company of boys and girls as well as many of larger growth enlivened this green throughout the greater part of the day with their presence, and songs and games of croquet, base ball, and jumping-the-rope were constantly in active progress. At one o'clock all sat down in the grass to a most substantial lunch, and for desert the children had all the candy and sweetmeats they could eat.

Among the social gatherings worthy of notice, was a Christmas tree, on Monday evening, at the residence of Joshua Dickson, Esq., where over one hundred juveniles and adults were assembled, and, it is said, over two thousand presents were distributed to the expectant and happy recipients. Some of these gifts were very pretty, elegant and costly, and what added interest was the fact that some were sent hither for this occasion all the way from New England and other parts of the United States.

His Majesty the King availed himself of the holiday by making of it a field-day for the volunteer corps under his command. The battalion proceeded at an early hour to the Kalaeloahua Plain where the day was devoted to parade.

In the city the larger part of the stores were closed, and business was generally suspended. In the afternoon and evening there were numerous dinner parties, social gatherings, and Christmas trees, and enjoyment appeared to be universal. We wish to all the subscribers and readers of the GAZETTE "many happy returns" of the day.

The Presidential Election.

It is now a full month since the Presidential election. We expected (says the S. F. Bulletin,) to know the next day who was to be the next President. For thirty days or more the country has been in suspense. One morning Hayes was surely elected; on the next it was quite as certain that Tilden was the man. Before night-fall the case was again reversed, and so on from day to day. Two great parties have been wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement. But on the whole, the temper of the country has been remarkably good. There has, in fact, been a great deal of dry humor at the bottom of the matter. By general consent both parties have been much on their good behavior. The partizans of both have met, compared notes and exchanged jokes, and parted as friends. This country has not gone to the dogs, and it is not likely to go that way at present. We don't know who is really elected.

There is now a strong probability that Hayes will come out one vote ahead. But when the question comes up in Congress where there is a Democratic majority the probability is just about as strong that this result will be reversed. The President of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses, is required to open the certificates and the votes are then to be counted. Suppose on the face of these certificates Hayes should appear to be elected? What could hinder the formal announcement? Suppose the House should withdraw or in some other way make the result a nullity—a failure to reach a conclusion would leave the country without a President on the 4th of March. The law of 1792 provides that:

In case of the removal by death of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there should be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being shall act as President of the United States until the disability shall be removed or a President shall be elected.

Another section of the same law provides that whenever a vacancy in these two highest offices happens the Secretary of State is to give notice to all the States, and another election shall be held thirty-four dys preceding the first Wednesday in December next ensuing.

Now in case there should be no final declaration of election either of Hayes or Tilden, the President of the Senate would be President of the United States until a new President could be elected a year hence. The Republicans having a majority in the Senate, would elect the presiding officer, who would be President for at least one year. Having waited now a full month, we are in pretty good condition to wait longer. The betting fraternity, however, don't find humor in the situation. Nobody has either won or lost up to this date, and most of the bets have been withdrawn. We have somewhere an old and half buried political maxim that the country is governed too much. If we have only the shadow of a President for the next year, we might be able to test the truth of that maxim.

The Turks.

The attention of the civilized world is now directed to the Turks, and to the unhappy people held by them in merciless subjection, some of whom are fighting for freedom. The origin of the Turks is not known. Their first appearance in Northern and Central Asia was among the Hungarian and Tartar hordes. The character of the Turks is made up of many virtues and some vices. Indolent and apathetic, they are yet capable of great exertion, and possess great administrative ability. Proud and over-bearing, yet dignified, self-respecting, just in their engagements, and true to their word.

The Turks, in their government, are tyrannical, rapacious, and merciless; and the natural consequences of their policy are apparent. Revenues have been sold to the highest bidder, or bestowed on favorites; the lower officers sent as sponges to drink up the life-blood of a country (its total wealth), and then squeezed into the treasury of the masters: the poor becoming poorer, and the rich becoming richer; with fraud, corruption and imbecility in every branch of the administration.

Travelers have recorded the result in the vast and productive plains of Syria and Asia Minor lying uncultivated and desolate as an untouched prairie; and the reservoirs and canals, which once treasured and bore to them the elements of fertility, broken down and neglected, villages deserted and in ruins, terraces washed away and unrepaired.

The subjects of the Sultan number a dozen nationalities, or more; and they are only held together by fear and force. To rebel without a strong probability of success would be madness, as is evident from their treatment of Scio, whose inhabitants were reduced from 120,000 to 16,000. Besides those slain in battle, 40,000, without distinction of age or sex, were put to the sword, and 50,000 were massacred or sold into slavery.

The Turks have changed their religion a number of times, from Buddhists, Zoroastrians, and then to Mohammedans, and other religions are despised and insulted; yet in toleration the Turks are in advance of the Spaniards.

Their language is a Tartar dialect, in which are mingled many Arabic and Persian words. Consequently a good knowledge of the Turkish cannot be acquired without a knowledge of the Persian and Arabic. This renders the acquisition of the language very difficult. The Turks use the Arabic characters, with some slight changes, and write from right to left; their pens are made of fine reeds, and their ink is like our printer's ink.

The number of Turks in Europe is estimated at 2,500,000, while those subject to them are 6,500,000.

The Turks make excellent soldiers, being brave and reckless of life, for they believe the assertion of the Koran that "whosoever fights for the religion of God, whether he be slain or be victorious, we will surely give him a great reward." Dr. Freeman, in his history of the Saracen Conquests says: "For three centuries the most glorious regions of the world have groaned under the sway of savage imbecility and brutal vice. Let us rejoice that whether by the natural result of their own crimes, whether by the arms of enemies or of friends, this accursed race is at last doomed to perish from off the face of the earth which they have devastated." Again, he says: "The rule of the Turk is not government; it is not even misgovernment. It is the mere domination of a gang of robbers. The so-called "government" of the Turks is simply an act of burglary prolonged for centuries." Hence it follows that the Turks should be treated like any other burglars. Jealousy among the great powers of Europe is the only reason why they have been suffered to retain their ill-gotten possessions so long; and we trust that the time is at hand when the power of the oppressor will be destroyed, and the oppressed delivered from the iron bondage, under which they have so long groaned.

Looking More Ominous.

The European situation does not clear up as time passes. It becomes more probable every day that Russia has resolved upon war, and that she does not intend to put her demands upon the Porte in a shape which will make it possible for the latter to accede to them. As regards the Conference, the present indications are that it can effect nothing, and even that war may have been declared before it meets. The attitude of Turkey towards England would be amusing were the crisis not so grave. The Porte naively objects that England's propositions are too vague to be comprehended, and intimates that it does not perceive the necessity of agreeing to a Conference the principal purpose of which seems to be to prepare a way for abandoning the Ottoman Empire to its fate. It is indeed very difficult to perceive what the Porte has to gain from such a Conference, while it may have much to lose. Turkey can have no interest in negotiations the main end of which is to compel her to submit to conditions which would annihilate her independence, and render her incapable of resisting Russian aggression hereafter. If she declines to confer with the other Powers, however, her position cannot be made more precarious than it is. She must see by this time that England no longer cares to maintain the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, but is only desirous of preserving peace for herself. But the Porte has no interest in maintaining the peace of England, while it has the strongest reasons for preserving its own independence, and therefore its truest policy may be to take up a position which, by rendering war unavoidable, will force England to fight. England must resist Russian advances upon Constantinople, and the Porte may think that in so doing she can hardly avoid helping the Ottoman cause. There would of course be a future to this question, and perhaps one which the Porte does not dream of. England in possession of Constantinople would not be tempted to surrender that vital position to the Turks again, and the latter might find that in escaping Scylla they had fallen into Charybdis. It is evident that Derby and Disraeli are determined to fight as the last resort, and that they are making their preparations in very grim earnest. Russia has probably gone too far now to recede, and it is very possible that she has been encouraged to advance by precisely the same misconception of English sentiment and policy which led her into the Crimean war.—*San. Recorder Union.*

Notes on Tropical Agriculture.

Table showing the results of experiments tried at the Isle de la Reunion, (Mauritius), in regard to the comparative value of various manures on average land in the cultivation of sugar cane, giving the amounts required to produce the same results:

	lbs.	lbs.
Dry Peruvian guano	6.20 to	6.25
Dry dove dung manure	6.30 to	7.00
Dry poultry dung manure	1.00 to	1.20
Dry swallow manure (natural caves)	1.00 to	1.10
Dry human excrement { night soil	1.10 to	2.00
powder, { vegetable bedding	2.00 to	2.10
Doughy sheep, goat and rabbit manure	6.00 to	8.00
Doughy horse manure	10.00 to	20.00
Doughy hog manure	15.00 to	20.00
Doughy ox manure	20.00 to	40.00

These figures, as can be seen, vary in proportion to the care given to the manipulation and preservation of the farm manures, the dryness and purity of the guano, and, which is the most important of all, the amount of study and investigation devoted to the soil to be fertilized.

Table of the comparative amount of manure to be used in the cultivation of cane to the four acres:

	tons.		tons.
Peruvian guano	1	Sheep, goat and rabbit	28
Dry dove dung	2	Horse	60
Poultry guano	3	Hog	90
Human excrement	7	Ox	120

The average price of Peruvian guano at the Isle de la Reunion is $65 per ton—1000 kilo, or 2200 English pounds. The Hawaiian Islands are nearer the Peruvian coast than the Mauritius, and it might be possible to get the guano cheaper here. Nevertheless, I must say that the price of it is the same in Australia as in the Mauritius, notwithstanding the difference of distance.

In the use of various farm manures, it is necessary to count the expense of manipulation, preservation and carriage from the farm yard to the ground: and also the profits which may result from the animals themselves—such as meat, hides, fat, working as well as manure. The Peruvian guano never wants manipulation, and the expense of transportation is very low.

When guano is used with discernment before the first crop, it will not only double that first crop, but its influence is felt by the first and second ratoons. If the first ratoons be manured, the influence will be felt by the second ratoons, and give a chance to have a profitable third ratoon crop, but there is not any profit in applying guano to the second and third ratoons; it is better to begin another planting. I have seen the following results:

	First Crop.	First Ratoon.	Second do.	Third do.
A land had yielded per acre, lbs.	1,700	510	..	..
The same land yielded with an application of guano	2,000	1,800	600	..
The same land, with two applications of guano, one in planting, one in the first ratoon	2,200	2,000	1,500	400
A piece of land had an average yield of	2,400	1,040	400	..
After one application of guano the first crop yielded	3,100	2,000	1,200	..
A piece irrigated land had yield'd	3,500	2,900	1,000	..
The same land with the application of guano yielded	12,800	4,800	1,300	400

Some pieces of land in this country, when first planted, have yielded four, five and also six tons to the acre without any manure, and these exceptions may be frequent in a new country on virgin lands; but they cannot be included in the calculation of an average production.

If Peruvian guano does not give some result near the above indications then it has been wet, or adulterated, and the adulteration is very easy to be discovered; or perhaps it has not been properly used.

In the localities where carriage is difficult, the use of guano permits the planting of lands near the mill, although barren before.

By the use of manure in general, one half of irrigation water can be economised; or, speaking in another form, you can irrigate two times more land with the same amount of water.

A sugar plantation, from planting to the first crop requires to be cleared and made free from grass four or five times and often six or seven times. Cane grows very quick by the use of guano, weeds are prevented from growing, and you can economise two cleanings which will give you a saving of five dollars per ac.e.

Guano can be adapted to the cultivation of all herbaceous tropical plants, with some changes in the amount and in the use, according to the requirements of the plant.

Now we can ask the question: What would be the result of a doubling of the sugar product of the group, considering the fortune of manufacturing, the opportunity of the reciprocity treaty, the increase of commerce, the benefits of the public treasury?

Can the use of guano be considered as an element able to aid the development of the resources of the Kingdom? P. A. DE LA NUX, Civil Engineer.

London, December 4.—The Times Berlin correspondent telegraphs a report of Prince Bismarck's speech, which he delivered at a parliament dinner last Friday. The Prince said: Thanks to Germany's endeavors, England would probably allow the inevitable Russo-Turkish war to be localize. However, it was not England, but Austria, who found herself reduced to an exceedingly difficult position by current events. Germany aimed to remain on friendly terms with Austria. Germany had refrained from all interference, and has not wish to acquire prestige by meddling with other people's affairs. She had been asked to mediate, but had declined to advise where she did not mean to support her counsel by force. The time would come when the disinterestedness of this policy would be generally recognized, and when European affairs would be adjusted by the weight which Germany, if her interests required, was able to throw into the balance. The Times' report contains no mention of any remark by Prince Bismarck concerning England's waging unofficial war against Russia.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily News says: Schuyler, of the American Legation, returned from Bulgaria Saturday. He reports the condition of the people improving, and the relief agencies of the Government working well.

A dispatch to Le Temps from Gairvo says: Prefects have been notified of the early arrival, on their way to the Danube, of 150,000 Russian troops, who are to pass through Roumania. The Sebastonic Communion publishes the intelligence that an insurrectionary movement has broken out in Bulgaria and Armenia.

The Japan Gazette of November 14th says: What really has been a very serious insurrection has occurred in the course of the last three weeks. It commenced at Kumamoto, Province of Higo, where the garrison was attacked by armed bands, who stormed and set on fire the barracks, drove out the soldiery, and killed the commanding officer General Tanida, the Ken-rei, Yasuoka, about thirty-six officers of rank, and a number of the military, estimated variously at from one to four hundred. Their triumph was short-lived, however, for they were, in the course of a few days, routed and dispersed by the Government troops, who killed many of them; of the remainder some have been arrested; others have committed suicide; and more retired quietly to their homes. The insurrection seems to have had a threefold origin, namely: first, and most important, the capitalization of the incomes of the Kuwa-shi-ku; second, the prohibition to wear swords; and third, the adoption of foreign clothes and manners. Its object was the deposition of the present Ministry and the establishment of another form of government with the Mikado still at its head.

New York, December 7th.—The Tribune's editorial reviewing the political situation, in which Hayes was duly elected, says: In Oregon there is danger of an amusing kind. One Democratic Elector having been counted in on the ground of the ineligibility of a Republican Postmaster, the Republicans refused to act with him, and he began in solitary grandeur to fill the vacancies. In Vermont there was a Democratic lunatic let loose. He wanted Sallace's place and filed his protest, voted for Tilden, signed a certificate, appointed himself his messenger to Washington, and is probably on his way, with the charitable design of making it hot for Congress. This episode has none of the serious character of the Democratic manœuvre in Oregon. That attempt to defeat the clearly expressed will of the people, by the party which loudly demands that that will be allowed expression elsewhere, lays bare its grasping and unscrupulous insincerity.

Wade Hampton, in a speech in Columbia, last night, said to the people: "I am supported by the property owners of the State and by good men of all classes. Two months ago I said I would submit my claims before the people of South Carolina, and if elected Governor, that by the eternal God I would have my place. Since then, in spite of frauds and falsehoods, all the powers of the State Government and the bayonets of President Grant, I have been by 74,000 white men and 17,000 colored men, chosen to be the Governor of South Carolina, and Governor I will be. The ballot box has announced the verdict of the people, and I will be their Governor or they shall have a military Government."

Paris, Dec. 4.—Dufaure, President of the Cabinet Council, offered his resignation on Saturday morning in consequence of his defeat in the Senate on Friday. His colleagues approved of the action and decided to do likewise. Their intention was not immediately carried into effect, in deference to the wishes of President McMahon.

Rumors are circulated that President McMahon may possibly resort to unconstitutional interferences.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A VOCAL CONCERT
WITH
Tableaux.
Will be given at
At the Royal Hawaiian Theatre,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, DECEMBER 30,
The proceeds of which will go to the fund of Kawaiahao Hosta Lahui Association.
Doors open at 7 P. M.; to commence at 7:30.
ADMISSION.
Boxes, $8; Dress Circle, $1; Parquette, 75c; Pit, 50c
Tickets to be had at Whitney's, Thrum's, and at the door
For further particulars see programmes. 624

Notice.
THE PASTURE HAVING FAILED AT Punahaa, notice is hereby given that on Monday January 1st 1877, the stock will be driven in and all horses must be removed by the owners.
624-1t AMASA PRATT.

Oahu College.
THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence Monday, January 8th 1877. Persons able to join existing classes can be admitted to the school at that time. Any desired information may be obtained upon application to
624-2t AMASA PRATT, President.

Envelopes.
JUST RECEIVED—1000,000 white buff and colored envelopes.
Note Envelopes,
Letter Envelopes,
Large Letter Envelopes,
Official Envelopes.
For sale in quantities to suit and at reciprocity prices.
624-1m H. M. WHITNEY.

Account Books.
FINE ACCOUNT BOOKS OF ALL SIZES and in sets. For sale by
624-1m H. M. WHITNEY.

LOST.
ON SATURDAY LAST, DECEMBER 16th, on the road between the Ewa stream and Waikakalaua, a pocket-book and a Silver Tobacco box. The finder of the above articles will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office.
624-3t Honolulu, December 19th, 1876.

THE CARGO!
OF THE
FINE BRITISH IRON SHIP!
DOVENBY
Due early here in January,
FOR SALE TO ARRIVE
COMPRISING A
FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
COTTON, WOOLEN AND OTHER GOODS
FINE NEW STYLES OF PRINTS,
Blue Striped Denims, Velvet Carpets & Rugs,
Hassocks Pilot Clothing, Towels, Counterpanes,
White Moleskins, Skirts, Grenadines,
Scarves and Ties, Silk Umbrellas, Blankets,
Crimean, Oxford and Regatta Shirts,
Flannels, Tweeds, Ponchos,
SADDLES AND BRIDLES
Swiss Mulls, Printed Lawns,
Waterproof Clothing, Victoria Lawns,
Book Muslins, Lace Curtains,
Bags, Bagging, Canvas,
Twine, Leather Belting, Paint, Oils, Pipes,
STATIONERY
Wire Rope, Corrugated Roofing,
Blue Mottled Soap, Galvanized and Tinware,
Fencing Wire, Hoop Iron, Hollowares,
Charcoal Irons, O-ne', Cutlery, Bar Iron,
Lea & Perrin's Sauce.
JAMS AND JELLIES
Gosnell's
Perfumes,
Soaps,
AND
Brushes,
Hennessy's, Martell's and Robin's Brandy, in casks and cases;
Fine Sherry, in quarter casks and cases,
Geneva, Whiskey, Rum, Hock, Moselle, Alcohol, &c.
Blood Wolfe & Co's & Bass Pale Ale
Edmund's Pig Brand Porter,
Bouchet's Napoleon Cabinet Champagne,
Lalande's Red Bar Claret, Dunville's Whisky,
Board's Wines and Spirits,
Silicate Paint Co's Paints!
FIRE BRICKS,
RED BRICKS,
CEMENT,
CHALK,
WHITING,
POWELL DUFFRYN'S STEAM COAL!
ON HAND!
WESTON'S CENTRIFUGALS & ENGINES
McOnie's Coolers,
And to Arrive, McOnie's Clarifiers!
FOR SALE BY
THEO. H. DAVIES.
(623-3m)

SHIPPING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
The A 1 British ship
ANGLO SAXON
885 tons register,
C. Harrington - - - Master.
For particulars, apply to
623-1t F. T. LENEHAN & Co., Queen street.

FOR HONGKONG.
The Clipper Bark
ALDEN BESSE!
NOYES, MASTER.
Is shortly expected from Portland, and
Will have Quick Dispatch for above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
622 BOLLES & CO.

FOR BREMEN.
THE A 1 HAWAIIAN BARK
R. C. WYLIE!
H. WOLTERS, Master.
Shortly due from San Francisco, will have
Quick Dispatch for the above Port
For Freight and Passage, apply to
622 H. HACKFELD & CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Fine Barkentine
DISCOVERY!
CONNOR, MASTER.
Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port
For Freight and Passage, apply to
622 H. HACKFELD & CO.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co's San Francisco, Australia and New Zealand Line.
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
CITY OF NEW YORK
CAVARLY, Commander,
Will Leave Honolulu for
Kandavu, Fiji, and Sydney, N.S.W.
Connecting at Kandavu with Company's steamer for AUCKLAND, N. Z., PORT CHALMERS, and intermediate ports.
On or about the 10th of Jan.
For Freight and Passage, and further information, apply to
623 H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co's San Francisco, Australia and New Zealand Line.
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
ZEALANDIA.
FERRIES, Commander.
WILL LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO
On or about Jan. 2nd.
For Freight and Passage, or any further information, apply to
623 H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

TIME TABLE
OF
STEAMER KILAUEA
MARCHANT, - - - - MASTER.
January 8th, Monday, 23, 5 P M ..... Hilo
January 15th, Monday, 5 P M, Kawaihae and intermediate ports, returning to Honolulu, Thursday A M
January 18th, Thursday, 4 P M ..... Nawiliwili
January 22d, Monday, 4 P M ..... Hilo
January 29th, Monday, 5 P M ..... Kona
February 5th, Monday, 4 P M, Nawiliwili and Circuit of Kauai
February 12th, Monday, 5 P M ..... Hilo
February 19th, Monday, 5 P M ..... Kona
March 5th, Monday, 4 P M ..... Hilo
March 12th, Monday, 5 P M ..... Kona
March 19th, Monday, 5 P M ..... Hilo
March 26th, Monday, 5 P M ..... Kona
On all Windward Trips the Steamer will leave her wharf at 5 o'clock p. m. All trips to Kona, will leave at 4 P. M. On down trips the Steamer will not leave Kawaihae before 10 a. m., Makena as per notice on up trip, Mahukona not before 7 a. m. Any change from the above will be advertised.
No Credit for Passage Money. No Tickets at the office only.
No berth will be considered as taken until paid for. Not responsible for unmarked Baggage or any Freight or Parcels unless receipted for.
Freight Money Due on Demand.
An effort will be made to have the Steamer reach Honolulu on the evening of the same day she leaves Mauii.
SAMUEL G. WILDER, Agent.
Office with Wilder & Co., corner of Fort & Queen Streets

Kauai Packet.
FOR KOLOA & OTHER PORTS ON KAUAI
THE SCHOONER
KAMAILE!
KIBLING, MASTER.
Will have regular dispatch for Kauai, as above, until further notice. Freight and Passengers taken at the LOWEST RATES.
BOLLES & CO., Agents.
P. S.—This vessel has just been thoroughly repaired, newly-coppered, and put in in perfect order. 3-2

BOSTON AND HONOLULU PACKET LINE!
C. Brewer & Co.—Agents.
Favorable arrangements can always be made for storage and shipment of Oil, Bone, Wool, Hides and other Merchandise to New Bedford, Boston, New York and other Eastern Ports. Cash Advances made.
585-1y C. BREWER & CO.

REGULAR
DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
C. Brewer & Co.—Agents.
Merchandise received Storage Free and liberal cash advances made on shipments by this line.
595-1y C. BREWER & CO.

G. W. BROWN.
CIVIL ENGINEER
MONTGOMERY SQUARE.
ROADS, TRAMWAYS,
WATER WORKS and BRIDGES
CONSTRUCTED.
WATER COURSES ALTERED
MARSH LANDS DRAINED,
OBSTRUCTIONS REMOVED,
&c., &c., &c.
MAPS AND PROFILES.
This Establishment closes at 12 m., on Saturdays.
623-1yr

Civil Engineering.
MR. P. A. de LANUX, CIVIL ENGINEER and Surveyor, is prepared to undertake Land surveying in all its branches. Maps constructed with full details. Information given in regard to the quality of soils, and their adaption for cultivation, taking into consideration locality, accessibility, etc.
WATER LEADS.—Estimates given in regard to size, cost, and capacity, and amount of power furnished by same for machinery.
ROADS AND BRIDGES.—Plans and estimates made with a view of obtaining the best results with the smallest outlay.
He is also prepared to give instruction on tropical cultivation.
Address the above through the Honolulu Post Office.
(621 3m)

Executor's Notice.
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Antone Manuel, late of Honolulu, deceased, are requested to present the same to me at the office of Alex. J. Cartwright Esq., Queen street, Honolulu, within six months of the date of the first publication of this notice or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay the amounts owing to me at said office.
Dated this 19th December, 1876.
MANUEL PAIRO,
Executor of the estate of said Antone Manuel deceased.
(623-3t)

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Formerly with D. N. Finnor, begs to inform the citizens of Honolulu and the public generally that he has taken a window in C. E. Williams Fire Proof Building, on Fort Street, where he will give special attention to all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repairing, Engraving, &c. All packages from the other islands addressed to him, containing articles for repairs, will receive prompt attention. Orders solicited for all grades of Watches of American manufacture. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect. (610 3m) D. WILSON CLARK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. C. Parke, administrator of the estate and guardian of the children of V. M. Hopkins, late of Honolulu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed $182.26, also charges himself with $408.50, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property belonging to his wards to the persons therein entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such.

It is ordered, that FRIDAY, the 26th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the said Justice, at Chambers in the court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that this order, in the English language be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 23rd day of