HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1870.

BY AUTHORITY.

The following persons have been commissioned as Tax Assessors for the year 1870:

OAHU.

Honolulu ..... C. H. Judd, W. P. Kamakau.
Koolaupoko ..... L. Severance, L. Kelipio.
Koolauloa ..... J. Amara, W. L. Holokahiki.
Waialua ..... S. N. Emerson, S. M. Nankana.
Ewa and Waianae ..... J. D. Holt, J. Komoikehuehu.

MAUI.

Lahaina ..... D. Kahaulelio, J. Nahaku.
Wailuku ..... Wm. Bailey, Kea Kahula.
Makawao ..... T. W. Everett, M. Kapihe.
Hana ..... C. Kakini, B. P. Peenehele.
Molokai and Lanai ..... C. Kalu, E. H. Rogers.

HAWAII.

Hilo ..... D. H. Hitchcock, F. S. Lyman.
Puna ..... J. W. Kumahoa, T. R. Elderts.
Kau ..... J. W. Kupaka, W. T. Martin.
South Kona ..... J. G. Hoopili, H. Cooper.
North Kona ..... J. Z. Waiau, Chas. F. Hart.
South Kohala ..... P. Kaaikaahiwa, S. C. Wilcox.
North Kohala ..... C. K. Hapai, Jas. Woods.
Hamakua ..... C. A. Akau, J. D. Halemanu.

KAUAI.

Hanalei ..... H. J. Wana, Henry Johnson.
Anahola ..... Geo. N. Wilcox, S. Kaiu.
Lihue ..... W. H. Rice, S. Kamahalo.
Kolos ..... G. W. Lilikalani, Geo. H. Dole.
Waimea ..... Isaac K. Hart, J. Kauai.
Nihau ..... J. Kaika, F. Sinclair.

J. Mott Smith,
Minister of Finance.

Treaty with Spain.

Know all Men, that, whereas His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen of Spain did on the 9th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, at London, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, negotiate a Treaty of peace and friendship, which said Treaty is word for word as follows:

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the other part, desiring to facilitate the establishment of commercial relations between Spain and the Hawaiian Islands and to favor their development by a Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation suited for securing to the two countries equal and reciprocal advantages, have nominated to this purpose for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, Don Juan Tomas Comyn, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, Knight Commander of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles the Third, Grand Cross of the Order of Phillip the Magnanimous of Hesse, of that of Christ of Portugal, &c., Grand officer of the Legion of Honor of France, Commander of the Orders of Our Lady of Villaviciosa of Portugal and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, &c., Chamberlain of Her Catholic Majesty, late Royal Councelor in extraordinary and Her actual Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty; and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, Sir John Bowring, Knight Bachelor of Great Britain. Who having mutually communicated their powers and found them in good and true form have agreed on the following Articles:

Article 1. There shall be perpetual peace and constant friendship between the Kingdom of Spain and that of the Hawaiian Islands and between the citizens of the two countries without exception of person or place.

Article 2. There shall be between Spain and the Hawaiian Islands, reciprocal freedom in commerce and navigation. Spaniards in the Hawaiian Islands and Hawaiian subjects in Spain may enter in the same liberty and security with their vessels and cargoes as are enjoyed by the natives of the respective countries in all places, ports and rivers, which are or shall in future be open to foreign commerce, provided always, that the police regulations employed for the protection of the citizens of the most favored nations be respected.

Article 3. The citizens of each of the contracting Parties may, like the natives in the respective territories, travel or reside, trade wholesale or retail, let or occupy the houses, stores and shops which they may require; they may carry on the transport of merchandise and money, and receive consignments; they may also, when they have resided more than a year in the country, and their goods, chattels or movables which they they there possess shall offer a sufficient security, be admitted as sureties in Custom-House transactions. The citizens of both countries shall on a footing of perfect equality, be free both to purchase and to sell, to establish and to fix the price of goods, merchandise and articles of every kind, whether imported or of home manufacture, whether for home consumption or for exportation. They shall also enjoy liberty to carry on their business themselves, to present to the Custom-House their own declarations or to have their place supplied by their own Attorneys, Factors, Consignees, Agents or Interpreters, whether in the purchase or sale of their goods, their property or merchandise, whether for the loading or unloading or of the expedition of their vessels. They shall also have the right to fulfill all the functions that are confided to them by their own countrymen, by strangers or by natives in the position of Attorneys, Factors, Agents, Consignees or Interpreters. For the performance of all these acts they shall conform to all the laws and regulations of the country and they shall not be subject in any case to any other charges, restrictions, taxes or impositions than those to which the natives are subject, provided always that the police regulations employed for the protection of the citizens of the most favored nations be respected. It is also specially provided that all the advantages of any kind whatever actually granted by the laws and decrees now in force, or which shall in future be accorded to foreign settlers, shall be guaranteed to Spaniards established or who shall establish themselves in whatever positions they may deem fit in the Hawaiian territory, and the same shall hold good for Hawaiian subjects in Spain.

Article 4. The respective citizens of the two countries shall enjoy the most constant and complete protection for their persons and property. Consequently they shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in the pursuit and defense of their rights in every instance and degree of jurisdiction established by the laws. They shall be at liberty under any circumstance to employ lawyers, advocates or agents from any class whom they may see fit to authorize to act in their name. In fine, they shall in all respects enjoy the same rights and privileges, which are granted to natives and they shall be subject to the same conditions.

Article 5. Spaniards in the Hawaiian Islands, and Hawaiians in Spain, shall be exempt from all service, whether in the army or navy, or in the national guard or militia, and they can not be subject to any other charges, restrictions, taxes or impositions on their property, furniture or moveables, than those to which the natives themselves are subject.

Article 6. The citizens of both countries respectively shall not be subject to any embargo, nor to be detained with their vessels, luggage, cargoes, or commercial effects, for any military expedition whatever, nor for any public or private service whatever, unless the Government or local authorities shall have previously agreed with the parties interested that a just indemnity shall be granted for such service, and for such compensation as might fairly be required for the wrong, which not being purely fortuitous, may have grown out of the service which they have voluntarily undertaken.

Article 7. Citizens of either of the contracting Parties shall, on the respective territories, have the rights of possessing property of any sort, and disposing of it on the same conditions as native subjects.

Spaniards shall enjoy, in all the Hawaiian territories, the right of collecting and transmitting successions *ab intestato*, or testamentary, as Hawaiians, according to the laws of the country, without being subjected as strangers to any burthen or impost which are not paid by the natives.

Reciprocally, Hawaiian subjects shall enjoy in Spain the right of collecting and transmitting successions *ab intestato*, or testamentary, on the same conditions as Spaniards, according to the laws of the country, and without being subject as strangers to any charge or impost not paid by the natives.

The same reciprocity between the citizens of the two countries shall exist for donations inter vives.

On the exportation of property, collected or acquired under any head by Spaniards in the Hawaiian Islands, or by Hawaiins in Spain, there shall be no duty on removal or emigration, nor any duty whatever to which natives are not subjected.

Article 8. All Spanish or Hawaiian vessels sailing under their respective colors, and which shall be bearers of the ship's papers and documents required by the laws of their respective countries, shall be considered as national vessels.

Article 9. Spanish vessels which shall arrive either in ballast or laden, in Hawaiian ports, or which shall leave the same, and, reciprocally, Hawaiian vessels which either in ballast or laden, enter or leave the ports of Spain, whether by sea, or by rivers or canals, whatever be the place of their departure or that of their destination, shall not be subject, either at entry or departure, to duties on tonnage, port or transit, pilotage, anchorage, shifting, light-house, sluice, canals, quarantine, salvage, bonding warehouses, patent, brokerage, navigation, passage, or to any duties or charges whatever levied on the hulks of vessels received or established for the benefit of the Government of the public functionaries, communes or establishment of any sort, other than those which are now, or may hereafter be levied on national vessels.

Article 10. In all that regards the stationing, the loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, roadsteads, harbors and docks, and generally for all the formalities and arrangements whatever to which vessels employed in commerce with their freight and loading may be subject, it is agreed that no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country, the intention of the high contracting parties being that in this respect also, the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

Article 11. Vessels of the subjects of the contracting Parties, compelled to seek shelter in the ports of the other, shall pay neither on the vessels nor the cargo, more duties than those levied on national vessels in the same situation, provided that the necessity of such shelter seeking be legally shown; that the vessel shall carry on no commercial speculations, and that it will tarry no longer than is required by the motives which impelled it to enter the port.

Article 12. Spanish ships of war and whaling ships shall have free access to all the open Hawaiian ports; they may there anchor, be repaired, and victual their crews; they may proceed from one harbor to another of the Hawaiian Islands for fresh provisions. At all the ports which are or may be hereafter opened to foreign vessels, Spanish ships of war and whalers shall be subject to the same rules which are or may be imposed, and shall enjoy in all respects the same rights, privileges and immunities which are or may be granted to Hawaiian ships and whalers, or to those of the most favored nation.

Article 13. Articles of all sorts imported into the ports of either of the contracting States under the flag of the other, whatever be their origin, and from whatever country imported, shall pay neither other nor heavier duties of entry, and shall not be subjected to any other charges than those imposed on vessels under the flag of the most favored nation.

Article 14. Spanish ships in the Hawaiian Islands, and Hawaiian ships in Spain, may discharge a portion of their cargo in the port of their first arrival, and proceed with the rest of their cargo to other ports the same country which may be open to foreign trade, whether to complete their unloading, or to provide their return cargo, and shall pay in neither port other or heavier duties than those levied on national vessels in similar circumstances.

As regards the coasting trade, the vessels of each country shall be mutually treated on the same footing as the most favored nation.

Article 15. During the period allowed by the laws of the two countries for the ware-housing of goods, no other duties than those for custody and storage shall be levied upon articles imported from one of the two countries into the other, until they shall be removed for transit, re-exportation or internal consumption. In no case shall such articles pay higher duties, or be liable to other formalities than if they had been imported under the national flag, or from the most favored country.

Article 16. Merchandise shipped on board Spanish or Hawaiian ships, or belonging to their respective citizens, may be transhipped in the ports of the two countries to a vessel bound for a national or foreign port, according to the Custom House regulations of the two countries, and the goods so transported for other ports shall be exempt from all duties of Custom or ware-house

Article 17. Articles of all sorts proceeding from Spain or shipped for Spain, shall enjoy in their passage through the territory of the Hawaiian Islands, whether in direct transit or for re-exportation, all the advantages possessed under the same circumstances by the most favored nation.

Reciprocally, the articles of every sort proceeding from the Hawaiian Islands or sent for that country shall enjoy, in their passage through Spain, the same advantages as are possessed by the most favored nation.

Article 18. Neither one nor the other of the contracting parties will impose upon the goods proceeding from the soil, the manufactures or the ware-houses of the other, different or greater duties on importation or re-exportation than those which shall be imposed on the same merchandise coming from any other foreign country. Nor shall there be imposed on the goods exported from one country to the other, different or higher duties than if they were exported to any other foreign country. No restriction or prohibition of importation or exportation shall take place in the reciprocal commerce of the contracting parties which shall not be equally extended to all other nations.

Article 19. Consuls Generals, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents, may be established by each country in the other for the protection of commerce; such Agents shall not enter upon their functions or enjoyment of the rights, privileges or immunities which belong to them, until they have obtained the authorization of the territorial Government, which shall, besides, preserve the right of determining the place of residence where Consuls may be established; it being understood that neither Government will impose any restriction which is not common in the country to all nations.

Article 20. The Consuls Generals, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents of Spain in the Hawaiian Islands, shall enjoy all the privileges, immunities and exemptions, enjoyed by the agents of the most favored nation in the same circumstances. And the same shall be the position in Spain of the Hawaiian Consuls General, Consuls and Consular Agents.

Article 21. The desertion of Seamen, embarked in the vessels of either of the contracting parties, shall be severely dealt with in their respective territories. In consequence, the Spanish Consuls shall have the power to cause to be arrested and sent on board, or to Spain, Seamen who may have deserted Spanish vessels in the Hawaiian ports. But for this purpose they must apply to the competent local authorities, and justify, by the exhibition of the original or the duly certified copy of the ship's register, the roll or other official documents, to prove that the persons named formed part of the ship's crew. On this application so supported, the delivery of the Seamen shall not be refused.

All aid and assistance shall be given for the discovery and arrest of such deserters, who shall be detained in the prisons of the country, on the requirement and at the expense of the Consuls, until they shall find an opportunity of sending them away.

If however, no opportunity shall offer in the course of two months, counting from the day of arrest, the deserters may be set at liberty.

It is understood, that seamen who are native Hawaiians shall be excepted from this arrangement, and be treated according to the laws of their own country.

If the deserter has committed any crime in the Hawaiian territory, his release shall not take place till the competent tribunal shall have given judgment, and this judgment been carried into execution.

Hawaiian Consuls shall possess exactly the same rights in Spain, and it is formally agreed between the two contracting parties, that every other favor or facility granted at to be granted by either to any other power for the arrest of deserters, shall be also granted to the present contracting parties, as fully as if they had formed part of the present treaty.

Article 22. All operations connected with the salvage of stranded or wrecked Spanish vessels in the Hawaiian coasts, shall be superintended by the Consular Agents of Spain, and reciprocally, the Consular Hawaiian Agents shall superintend the operations connected with the salvage of Hawaiian vessels stranded or wrecked on the Spanish coast.

But if the parties interested find themselves on the spot, or the Captains possess adequate powers, the administration of the wreck shall be committed to them.

The intervention of the local authorities shall only be applied to the maintenance of order, to guarantee the rights of the salvors if they do not belong to the shipwrecked crew, and to assure the execution of the measures to be taken for the entry and departure of the saved Goods.

In the absence and until the arrival of the Consular Agents, the local authorities will take the needful steps for the protection of persons and property wrecked.

The goods saved shall never be subjected to Customs or other duty, unless they are disposed of for home consumption.

Article 23. The ships, merchandise and effects belonging to the respective citizens which may have been taken by pirates, or conveyed to or found in the ports of either of the contracting parties, shall be delivered to their owners on payment of the expenses, should there be such; the amount to be determined by the competent tribunals, when the rights of the proprietor shall be proved before these tribunals, and the claim being made within the space of eighteen months by the interested parties, by their attorneys, or by the Agents of their respective Governments.

Article 24. If, from a concurrence of unfortunate circumstances, differences between the contracting parties should cause an interruption of the relations of friendship between them, and that after having exhausted the means of an amicable and conciliatory discussion the object of their mutual desire should not have been completely attained, the arbitration of a third Power, equally the friend of both, shall, by a common accord, be appealed to in order to avoid, by this means, a definitive rupture.

Article 25. Hawaiian subjects shall enjoy, in the Ultramarine possessions of Spain, the advantages which are conceded to the subjects of the most favored nation, and in the same possessions, the stipulations of this treaty shall have effect when not openly opposed to the special legislation there existing.

Article 26. All vessels bearing the flag of Spain, shall, in time of war, receive every possible protection, short of active hostility, within the ports and waters of the Hawaiian Islands, and Her Majesty the Queen of Spain engages to respect, in time of war, the neutrality of the Hawaiian Islands, and to use her good offices with all the other powers having treaties with the same, to induce them to adopt the same policy toward the said Islands.

Article 27. The present Treaty shall be in vigor for ten years, to commence six months after the exchange of the ratifications.

If, a year before the expiration of this term, neither of the contracting parties shall have announced by an official declaration its intention of terminating it, the Treaty shall still remain in force for a year, and so continue from year to year.

Article 28. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at London within the space of eighteen months, or earlier if may be.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and thereto offixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at London, this Twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three.

[L. S.] Firmado.
(Signed,) John Bowring.
(Signed,[Juan T. Comyn.

And, Whereas, The said Treaty has been now duly ratified by His Majesty the King, and His Highness the Regent of Spain, and ratifications exchanged, the said Treaty has become a part of the law of this Kingdom, and all the provisions thereof are to be observed.

Chas. C. Harris,
Foreign Office, Sept. 2, 1870. Minister for For'n Affairs.

It is long since we have taken occasion to comment upon the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, but the last number of that paper was so peculiarly interesting that we cannot avoid a few comments on the same. Whilst they take occasion to reiterate "OUR" platform on the labor question, and proceeding from thence to "forty-two freedmen," by which any one, glancing at the head of the article, would think they were referring to some persons who had been slaves. Proceeding to the next column, we find an article headed "The new slave trade." The next column is headed "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." On the third column of the same paper is an article on lotteries headed "Right or Wrong." All this gives the look of a high moral tone to the paper, which must be charming to the Editor and Proprietor, when he sits down on Sunday, in the bosom of his family, and reflects on the power of the Press, and his skill, energy and singleness of purpose in wielding such power.

It is true that in his article about freedmen, he demonstrates the manner in which he loves his neighbor as himself, by the following excellent sentence:

"The parties who interested themselves in behalf of the coolies were hastened somewhat from the the fact that the Minister of Foreign Relations and Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court were seen in close confab with the agents, and knowing that their sympathies were entirely with the 'master,' prompt action was considered essential to success."

And in his article, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," he says: "One from the land of Martin Luther, aided by one from the land of the 'Pilgrim Fathers,' has done 'his little best' to deliver them over to a bondage the most cruel and revolting that slave-trade records can furnish." By this it would appear that the idea of our editorial friend, of "loving thy neighbor as thyself," is to set himself to supposing, when he sees three friends of more than twenty years standing (and in the case of the Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and the Agent referred to, the friends of a life-time) and having intimate and extensive business relations, conversing together, that they were conversing on the subject which, for the moment, was agitating his assistant. We have no doubt that if the gentleman had stepped up and inquired into the subject of the conversation, a similar explicit account of the business under consideration would have been given him, as appeared in this paper some time since in relation to the affairs of the Waihee Plantation, over the signature of the Second Associate Justice. Ourself, being of an inquiring turn of mind, and being impelled by the above quoted sentences, took occasion to investigate the subject of this conversation, believing it to be our duty, as much as it is any body's to inquire into our neighbor's private affairs and conversation, and found that they were engaged in making arrangements to pay the administrator of the estate of His late Highness M. Kekuanaoa, the sum of ten thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, the same being the amount agreed to be paid for the fee simple title of the Waihee estate. And it may be gratifying to the curiosity of those who find it more profitable and agreeable to attend to other peoples' affairs rather than to their own, to know that the sum was duly paid to the administrator, who, in his turn, paid it to Mr. Schaefer, agent to Mr. de Varigny. We have not followed the matter any farther, and are therefore unable to state what disposition was made of the amount on the part of the agent of the latter named gentleman, but haven't a doubt that Mr. S. will give all reasonable information as to the disposition of the funds.

The leading article of the *P. C. A.*, for last week, tends to show that the Editor loves himself more than he does his neighbor. Where his "little business" is concerned, he is very easily excited, and feels it very sensitively, but he has no objection to publishing his own *suppositions*, or those of still more crude and irresponsible men than himself, regarding the private business, conversations and motives of his neighbors, as is evidenced by the comments on Mr. W. L. Green's letters to this paper; but his idea of the law of conspiracy is certainly interesting to any one, and must be amusing to the gentlemen who are the subject of his comments. He refers his readers to the Penal Code, Chapter Twenty Nine, on conspiracy, and says that the statute book "declares that it is a CRIMINAL OFFENCE for any parties to CONSPIRE to injure any man in his trade or occupation;" so accordingly we referred to Chapter Twenty Nine and found that that chapter pertains to obstructing the course of justice,—but supposing he meant Chapter Twenty-Eight, our readers will please observe the reading of that Section:

"1. A conspiracy is a malicious or fraudulent combination or mutual undertaking or concerting together of two or more, to commit any offense or instigate any one thereto, or charge any one therewith; or to do what plainly and directly tends to excite or occasion offense, or what is obviously and directly wrongfully injurious to another."

So, according to this moral philosopher, the meeting together of a few gentlemen, who have singly and collectively been slandered in his paper, as slave-holders and slave-drivers, whose business he has sought to injure by asserting the "undesirableness of plantation labor" (see *P. C. Advertiser* Aug. 6th, 2nd page, 6th column, *et ubique*,) and a resolution upon their part that they will give him a "letting alone," and that they will not purchase of those who advertise in his paper, or in other words, that they will use the means in their power to withdraw their own support from men who use every means within their power to inquire their business and traduce their character, is a "*malicious* and *fraudulent* combination" to do "what is obviously and directly wrongfully injurious to another." According to this lover of his neighbor, a man would be indictpable for a conspiracy, who, finding that a man is inciting people to defraud him, to burn his houses, or to do him any other injury, or being armed, threatens his life or property, himself resolves to deprive him of those arms or other means of injuring him by peaceful means, is guilty of conspiracy within the terms of the statute; more particularly if his friends and others who have likewise been subject to the same traduction and injury, unite with him in withdrawing their countenance and support from their traducer. Surely if the "editorial columns of any paper reflect the sentiments of its publisher and editors" one would think that our friend of the *Advertiser* and his assistants would be open to an indictment for a conspiracy for "*maliciously* and *fraudulently*" combining to wrongfully injure the whole business of the country, and every man in the country who endeavors honestly, to obtain a livelihood is entitled to be their prosecutor.

The Kilauea.

This inter-island steamer, which for some months past has been undergoing repairs, is now rapidly approaching completion. It is expected that she will be ready for sea at the end of this month. On Saturday last, one of the pair of large and thoroughly built boilers, that have been made for the steamer at the Honolulu Iron Works, was moved from the shop and put into its place on the vessel. The other will be ready for moving in a few days. These boilers are capacious and are calculated to furnish an abundance of steam, the lack of which has been heretofore the main difficulty with the boat. Either of the present boilers will furnish steam equal to the four tubular boilers that were in the boat before. They were planned and built by Mr. Young, and are made with special reference to facility for cleaning and scaling. There is no portion of the internal parts that cannot be easily reached, so that they need never foul; but with ordinary care on the part of the engineers, they will always be in prime order. The fire boxes, which are capacious, are surrounded with water, and the flame delivered from them at the rear end of the boiler, passes again to the front end through a system of tubes and is delivered through the steam drum into the smoke-stack. By this arrangement, the heat is economized and is made to apply directly to the water-surfaces, from the furnaces to the smoke-stack.

The fuel will be Australian coal, of which the iron bunkers, arranged on each side of the vessel, contiguous to the boilers, will accomodate about forty-five tons.

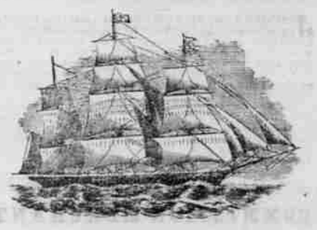
Quite a crowd were gathered about the wharf on Saturday to see the boiler hoisted in, and as the work on the ship nears completion, she has a constant stream of visitors, curious to see the work go on, as well as to satisfy themselves about the improvements that have been made.

The arrangement for the comfort of the passengers, as well as the facilities for carrying cargo, and receiving and delivering the same have been well provided for and are such as the trade and travel between these islands require. We doubt not that the Kilauea will prove a popular and well patronized steamer, and quite competent to make her trips regularly and according to schedule time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED
EX IOLANI,
Byam's Eight Card
MATCHES!
And For Sale by
CASTLE & COOKE.
34-3m

C. BREWER & CO.
Market Wharf,
OFFER FOR SALE!
To Arrive,
THE CARGOES
—OF—
The following Vessels, now En Route



FROM BOSTON!
Hawaiian Ship "Iolani,"
American Ship "Ceylon,"
American Bark "Nabob."

These Cargoes consist of the usual Assortment of
Groceries,
Provisions,
Oak Timber,
Cumberland Coal,
Paints, &c.
FURNITURE & GLASSWARE,
Bricks, Cement,
Kerosene Oil,
Lamps, &c.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Pine Barrel Shooks,
Sugar Keg Shooks,
Oil Cask Shooks,
Hoop Iron, Fence Wire,
Bar Iron, Woodenware,
Burlaps, Bagging,
—AND—
VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES!
TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
33 3m

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON,
In Barrels and Half Barrels.
Also—Kitts of Salmon Bellies, received per Falkenberg, direct from Portland, Oregon.
For sale by [31] BOLLES & CO.

HEMP CANVAS and DUCK,
For Sale by
3m H. HACKFELD & CO.

LIVERPOOL SALT,
In New Oak Barrels, and for sale by
29- H. HACKFELD & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF FOREIGN JURORS drawn for the October Term A. D. 1870, of the Supreme Court.

S K Rawson, Sam'l Nott, J H Rodgers, Ira Richardson, James Hopper, E P Adams, M Benfield, P C Jones Jr, L L Torbert, James I Dowsett, John H Wood, C L Heustis, William Duncan, M T Bonsell, J S Smithies, C A Williams, George Macfarlane, George Siders, E G Adderly, Robert Lawers, J Hiller, J P Shields, J H Black, R Gilliland.

WALTER R SEAL,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.
Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 5th, 1870.—34 3t

100 CASES
—OF—
DOWNER'S BEST
KEROSENE OIL!
Ex Ship Iolani.

McMURRAY'S Fresh Oysters,
No. 1 Hawaiian Rice, Best Island Paddy,
Manila Rope—1¾, 2, 2½ and 3 inches.
Havana Cigars—the best in the market,
Swiss, California and Limburg Cheese,
Boxes Salad Oil, Century & Forest, Rose Tobacco,
—ALSO—
NEW DRY GOODS!
New Fancy Goods, Ribbons, &c.,
A New and Large Assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes,
New Styles of Ladies' Trimmed Hats,
Gents' Furnishing Goods.—American, &c, &c,
For Sale Cheap,
at the Store of
THEOD. C. HEUCK,
Fort Street.
Honolulu, Sept. 7th, 1870.—34-3m

THEO. H. DAVIES
OFFERS FOR SALE
THE CARGO
—OF—
The Bark "Courier,"
Just Arrived

FROM LIVERPOOL,
—THE FOLLOWING—
Choice Assortment of Merchandise,
Expressly and Carefully
SELECTED FOR THIS MARKET!
—COMPRISING—
COTTONS!
Viz—PRINTS of the most dashing and recherche styles, Mottles and Stripes, in orange, lilac, green, pink, yellow and violet, patterns of which will be shown on arrival.
WHITE SHIRTINGS, fine and medium qualities,
GREY SHIRTINGS, " medium quality and wide,
GREY DRILLINGS, heavy and medium,
WHITE DRILLINGS, heavy and medium,
WHITE DAMASK, ass'd patterns.
LINENS!
Bleached and Striped Drillings, superior and medium,
Brown Diagonal Drills, light and heavy,
Bleached Sheetings, 56 inches—very fine.
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, finest qualities, in pieces and hemmed,
BLACK HOLLANDS & COATINGS, assorted numbers and widths,
SUPERIOR BLOUSE LINEN, assorted numbers and width,
THREAD white, black a brown—ass'd numbers.
WOOLENS!
SHAWLS—Black Merinos, Check Tissues, colored, embroidered, and superior all wool Shepherds, of assorted sizes,
WATER-PROOF TWEEDS—different patterns,
TABLINGS—assorted widths and colors,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, different patterns and sizes,
CRIMEAN SHIRTS, a splendid assortment of the very latest styles,
BLANKETS, white, green, orange, scarlet & gentian, of all sizes and weights.
UNION & TWILLED FLANNEL, white, and indigo blue—30 inch,
PATENT VELVET CARPETS, choice designs—27 inch,
BROADCLOTHS, black and blue—double width.
GROCERIES!
J. & T. Morton's Pie Fruits, Jams
Jellies, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Pepper, Mustard, Salad Oil, Vinegar, Curry Powder, Pimento, Cloves, Mixed Spices, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Sage, Thyme, Mint, Parsley, Mixed Herbs.
Worcestershire and other Sauces,
Tins of Preserved York Hams, Choice York Hams in Salt, Codfish Roes and Sardines,
Hockin & Wilson's Ass'ted Sauces.
Pie Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Lemon Syrup, Salad Oil, Ass'd Pickles, Mustard, Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Cocoa, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Potted Meats, Pepper, Curry Powder, and Cream Tartar.
Liquors, Wines and Beers.
DUNVILLE'S WHISKEY, in bottles and bulk, BRANDY—Martell's and Hennessy's brand, CHAMPAGNES of superior brand, Bass & Co's celebrated Ale and Porter, Ginger Wine, Rum, Machen & Co's Stout, etc.
SUNDRIES.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, all sizes, Ladies' Straw Hats, untrimmed, newest styles, J. Gosnell & Co's unequalled Perfumes, Soaps, Brushes, &c., Gossage & Son's prize medal pale English Soap, in 5 pound boxes, Hemp Canvas, Heavy Bagging, 40x42in., Burlap Bags, Sheathing Felt, Roofing Felt, White Lead, Zinc and Boiled Oil, Nappies, Portland Cement, Fire Brick, arch & square, Slates, Fencing Wire, No. 4, 5 & 6, Hoop Iron, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, & 1½ inch, Manila Cordage, ass'd sizes, Spun Yarn, Amberline, Houseline, Coals, Liverpool Salt, &c.
THEO. H. DAVIES.
Honolulu, August 9th, 1870.—33-5t

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, Hawaiian Islands.—In the matter of the Bankruptcy of SAMUEL M. CARTER, a voluntary bankrupt. Before Mr. Justice Widemann, at Chambers.

Samuel M. Carter, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, having appeared before me and declared himself Bankrupt, as provided in Section 962 of the Civil Code; and having filed his petition, duly verified, that he may be declared a bankrupt.

It is hereby ordered that the Clerk of the Supreme Court do issue an order to the Marshal of the Kingdom to take possession of the property of the said Bankrupt, and put his store-houses, counting-houses, effects, books and papers, under lock and seal.

And it is further ordered, that notice of such bankruptcy be published in the Hawaiian Gazette for three consecutive weeks, calling upon all creditors of the said Bankrupt to appear before me for the purpose of proving their claims against the said Bankrupt, at my Chambers at Honolulu, on Tuesday, the 22d day of September, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., and further calling upon all persons then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why such decree of bankruptcy should not be issued in favor of the said Samuel M. Carter.

Dated in Honolulu, Sept. 3d, 1870.

H. A. WIDEMANN,
34-3 Associate Justice Sup. Court.

SUPREME COURT in Probate.—Before the Honorable H. A. Widemann, Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the Estate of DANIEL MONTGOMERY, deceased—at Chambers in the Court House in the city of Honolulu, this fifth day of September, A. D. 1870.

On reading and filing the petition of William L. Green, praying that a document, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said deceased be admitted to Probate, and that the petitioner be appointed Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of deceased.

It is hereby ordered that THURSDAY, the 22d day of September, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at the Court Room in the Court House, in Honolulu, be appointed for hearing said Will and for hearing the application of said William L. Green into appointed such Administrator, with the Will annexed.

And it is further ordered that the Clerk of the Supreme Court give notice thereof by publication in the Hawaiian Gazette for at least three weeks previous to said day appointed for the hearing of the said application for proof of the Will and for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed.

H. A. WIDEMANN,
Associate Justice Supreme Court.
Attest: Walter R. Seal, Deputy Clerk.
Honolulu, September 5th, A. D. 1870.—34-3t

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands, before Mr. Justice Widemann, in Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of FRANK VIEIRA and KAHUE, his Wife, of Kalihi, Oahu, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Kolomona Mokuahoana, praying for letters of Administration on the Estate of FRANK VIEIRA, deceased, late of KALIHI, Oahu, and KAHUE, his Wife, deceased.

It is ordered by the Court, that TUESDAY, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock in the fore noon, be and the same hereby is appointed for hearing the said petition before the said Justice at his Chambers in Honolulu, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and that notice thereof be given by publication of this order in the Hawaiian Gazette and Ke Au Okoa newspapers for three successive weeks, previous to said hearing.

H. A. WIDEMANN,
Justice of Supreme Court.
Attest: W. R. Seal, Deputy Clerk.
Dated Honolulu, August 19th, 1870. [32-3t.]

NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of GEORGE EBERTS, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the above Estate, all persons are hereby notified to present their claims, at the office of the undersigned, in Hilo, within three months from the publication of this Notice; and all persons in possession of property belonging to said Estate are notified to account for the same without delay.

J. S. CONEY, Administrator.
Hilo, July 13, 1870. 27-3mo

LEGAL NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of THOMAS SHIEL.

Proper application having been made to the Honorable A. J. Lawrence, Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, by Henry Dickinson, Sen'r, for Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Thomas Shiel, late deceased intestate, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that MONDAY, the 24th day of October, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed by me for hearing the application for Letters of Administration aforesaid and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Lahaina, Maui, H. I.

A. J. LAWRENCE,
Circuit Judge of 2nd Judicial Circuit, H. I.
Lahaina, Maui, August 5th, 1870.—30-11t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of EDWARD EDMONDS, of Waihee, Island of Maui, notice is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons who may have in their possession any property, such as horses, cattle or papers, to deliver them to the undersigned, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate to present them for immediate settlement, within six months from this notice, otherwise they will be forever barred.

JAMES DANIELS,
Administrator of Estate of Edward Edmonds.
Waihee, June 27, 1870.—31

PACKET LINES.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S LINE.
For New Bedford.
The following Vessels will leave this Fall for New Bedford:
IOLANI,
ROPES, - - - - Master,
—FOLLOWED BY—
The American Clipper Ship
CEYLON,
WOODS, - - - - Master,
—FOLLOWED BY—
The American Clipper Bark
NABOB,
SHATSWELL, - - - Master.
C. BREWER & CO., Agents,
[33] Market Wharf.

REGULAR DISPATCH LINE.
For San Francisco.
The Fine Clipper Bark
COMET,
FULLER, - - - - Master,
Will be laid on the route about Sept. 20th, to load with dispatch for San Francisco. Freights will be received on the wharf or at the warehouse of the undersigned. Liberal advances made on merchandise.
C. BREWER & CO., Agents.
[33] Market Wharf.

The North Pacific Transportation Company's
SAN FRANCISCO & HONOLULU LINE.
The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship
"AJAX,"
R. S. FLOYD, . . . Commander,
Will Leave San Francisco
On or about ..... September 10th
Will Leave Honolulu
On or about ..... September 22d
Freight for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same, given by the undersigned. No charge for storage or cartage. Fire Risks in Warehouse, not taken by the Company.
Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.
Insurance guaranteed at Lower Rates than by Sailing Vessels. Particular care taken of Shipments of Fruit.
All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco will be received, and filled by return of Steamer.
☞ Shipments from Europe and the United States, intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, Fare or Cargo, except actual outlay.
☞ Passengers are requested to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing, and to procure their Passports.
☞ All Bills against the Steamer must be presented before two o'clock on the day of sailing, or they will have to lay over till the return of the Steamer for settlement.
1-3m H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

The California, New Zealand and Australian Mail Line of Steam Packets.
The Splendid Steamships
WONGA WONGA,