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Hawaiian Gazette

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19 1y6

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1-6] Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. [1y

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B. W. SEVERANCE. C. K. CLARK
SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
405 Front Street, corner of Clay, San Francisco.
We will attend to the sale of Sugar and all kinds of Island Produce, also to the purchasing and forwarding of Merchandise. Cash Advances made on Consignments. 37

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M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Having been engaged in our present business for upwards of twelve years, and being located in a Fire-proof Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Staples, such as Sugar, Syrups, Rice, Pulu, Coffee, etc., to advantage. Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon Market, to which personal attention will be paid, and upon which cash advances will be made when required.
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17- 1y6

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California Insurance Company,
Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co.,
Pacific Insurance Company,
California Lloyd's, and
Home Mutual Insurance Company.
Beg leave to inform Masters of Vessels and the public generally, that all losses of Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of the above Companies, against perils of the seas and other risks, at or near the Sandwich Islands will have to be verified by them.
1-3m H. HACKFELD & CO.

CALIFORNIA
INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF THE above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on Cargo, Freight and Treasure, from Honolulu to all ports of the world, and vice versa.
18-1y6 H. HACKFELD & CO.

CALIFORNIA
INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of the above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on Cargo, Freight and Treasure, by Coasters, from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa.
8-1y6 H. HACKFELD & CO.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Of London.—Established A. D. 1803.
CASH CAPITAL, $8,000,000 in GOLD.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed agents of the above Company for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure against Fire on Brick, Stone and Wooden Buildings, and on Merchandise, on the most favorable terms. For particulars, apply at the office of
29-1y5 WALKER & ALLEN.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of San Francisco.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies on Cargoes, Freights and Treasure. WALKER & ALLEN,
1-3m Agents, Honolulu.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against Fire, on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
5-1y6 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Insurance Notice.
THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH Foreign Marine Insurance Company, (Limited), has received instructions to reduce the rates of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the *Lowest Rates*, with a special reduction on Freight per Steamers.
THEO. H. DAVIES.
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H. VOSS,
[No. 5 Merchant Street, opposite the Sailor's Home.]
GENERAL UPHOLSTERER,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a variety of HOME-MADE FURNITURE, which he offers for sale *AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES*, consisting of Sets of
BEST BLACK WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE,
Spring-Back Easy Chairs, Lounges and Mattresses.
Hair and Spring Mattresses, Window Shades and Slip-Covers made to order.
Old Furniture Re-Upholstered,
Repaired and Varnished, with satisfaction warranted.
☞ Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Terms Reasonable. All orders from Ship-masters and the other Islands, will be promptly attended to. 5-1y

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—BY—
WILLIAM HUGHES,
Corner of Hotel and Fort Streets.
THE CHOICEST AND BEST OF ALES, WINES and Spirits always to be found at the Bar. 221y6

WM. NEWCOMB,
DENTIST.
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CHALLAMEL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WINES,
Spirits, Ales, &c., No. 8, Nuuanu Street, opposite Merchant Street, Honolulu. 12-1y6

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Fire-proof Store, corner of Queen and Kaahumanu Streets. Retail Establishments, on Nuuanu Street, and on the corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. 14-1y6

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SHIPPING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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AGENTS—Of the Boston and Honolulu Packet Line.
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B. F. EHLERS & CO.,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Fire-proof Store on Fort Street, above Odd Fellows Hall. 37-1y

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AGENT for the BREMEN BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
Agent for the Dresden Board of Underwriters,
Agent for the Vienna Board of Underwriters.
7-6] [1y

C. S. BARTOW,
AUCTIONEER,
Salesroom on Queen Street, one door from Kaahumanu Street. 17-1y6

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and every variety of Gentlemen's superior Furnishing Goods. Store in Makee's Block, Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.
16-] [1y6

AFONG & ACHUCK.
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise,
And China Goods, in the Fire-proof Store on Nuuanu Street, under the Public Hall. 43-1y6

D. H. HITCHCOCK,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
15] Hilo, Hawaii. [1y6

G. W. NORTON,
COOPER AND GAUGER,
At the New Stand on the Esplanade.
He is prepared to attend to all work in his line at the Shop next to the Custom House, where he can be found at all working hours. He has on hand and for sale, Oil Casks and Barrels of different sizes, new and old, which he will sell at the very Lowest Market Rates. All work done in a thorough manner and warranted to give satisfaction. All kinds of Coopering Materials and Tools for sale. 1-3m

M. BENFIELD,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE BUILDER,
76 King Street, Honolulu.
Repairing done with care and neatness. Also, particular attention given to Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing. Orders from the other Islands promptly executed. 40-1y6

J. NOTT & CO.,
Practical Braziers,
COPPER & TIN SMITHS, make every description of work in their line, used on Plantations or elsewhere. They also keep on hand a full assortment of
Sheet Copper, Sheet Tin,
Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire, Copper Wire,
Soft & Brass Solder, Pail Ears,
Pressed Bucket Covers,
Black and Tinned Rivets,
Copper Rivets, etc.
Also on hand, a few more of
THOSE SPLENDID COOKING STOVES,
Received by the "Syren,"
"Cotton Plant" and "Gray Jackets," together with a variety of Japanned Ware, and many articles useful in the Kitchen. ☞ Work on Buildings, such as gutters, spouts, water-pipes, &c. Ship-work will meet with prompt attention at No. 9 Kaahumanu Street. 13-3m

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COOPER AND GAUGER,
At the Old Stand, corner King and Bethel Streets.
A Large Stock of Oil Shooks and all kinds of Coopering Materials constantly on hand. He hopes by attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed, and for which he now returns his thanks. 1-3m

J. H. THOMPSON,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
Queen Street, Honolulu,
Has constantly on hand and for sale at the Lowest Market Prices, a good assortment of the Best Refined Bar Iron, and the Best Blacksmith's Coal. 28-1y6

F. H. & G. SEGELKEN,
TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS, AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nuuanu Street, between Merchant and Queen.
Have constantly on hand, Stoves, Pipe, Galvanized Iron Pipe, Plain and Hose Bibbs, Stop-cocks, India Rubber Hose—best 3-ply, in lengths of 25 and 50 feet, with couplings and pipe complete. Bath-Tubs, and also a very large stock of Tinware of every description.
Particular attention given to Ship-Work. Orders from the other Islands will be carefully attended to.
Thankful to the Citizens of Honolulu and the Islands generally for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to business to merit the same for the future.
37-] [1y6

R. RYCROFT,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,
King Street, next to the Seamen's Bethel.
Has on hand, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets, Wash-Basins, Force and Lift Pumps, Lead and Galvanized Iron Pipes, and Plumber's Brass-works. Being the only Plumber in the city, he will execute all orders entrusted to him in a workmanlike manner. [1-3m

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House, Sign and Ship Painters,
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Graining, Marbling, Gilding, Calsomining, Paper-hanging, &c., &c., executed on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. 12-3m

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Improvement is the Order of the Day.
HAVING CONSTRUCTED A NEW SKYLIGHT, and made various other improvements, I hope now to be able to suit the most fastidious with
A Photograph of any Size,
From a Crystal to a Mammoth, taken in the Best Style of Art, and on the most reasonable terms.
Also, for sale, views of the Islands, Portraits of the Kings, Queens, and other Notables.
H. L. CHASE,
32-1y Fort Street.

For Sale!
BEST WALLSEND STEAM HOUSE COAL, Also a lot of second hand Fire Bricks. Apply to April 26th, 1870.—15-tf W. L. GREEN.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
LOCAL AGENTS OF
The San Francisco and Pacific
52] SUGAR COMPANY. [3m

Sugar and Molasses,
FROM THE KOLOA PLANTATION. Crop of 1870, for sale by
52-3m H. HACKFELD & CO.

Sugar and Molasses,
FROM THE EAST MAUI PLANTATION. Crop of 1870, for sale by
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Sugar and Molasses,
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Sugar and Molasses,
FROM THE HOBRON PLANTATION. Crop of 1870, for sale by
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FROM THE PIONEER MILLS, Lahaina. Crop of 1870, for sale by
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Sugar and Molasses,
FROM THE WAIHEE PLANTATION. Crop of 1870, for sale by
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FROM THE HEEIA PLANTATION. Crop of 1870, for sale by
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Sugar and Molasses,
FROM THE METCALF PLANTATION. Crop of 1870, for sale by
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1870 1870
THOMAS SPENCER PLANTATION,
HILO, H. I.

Sugar and Molasses,
CROP NOW COMING IN, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

ONOMEA PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1870
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1870
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
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MAKEE PLANTATION.
New Crop of Sugar & Molasses
NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers by
1-3m C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

WAILUKU PLANTATION.
NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR SALE in quantities to suit purchasers, by
1-3m C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

SUGAR of SUPERIOR QUALITY,
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS and at Reasonable Prices, for sale by
6 2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

COASTERS.

Regular Packet for Koolau, Oahu.
THE CLIPPER
Schooner Liliu,
J. WOOD, ... Master,
Will run regularly between Honolulu and the various ports of Koolau, Oahu.
For freight or passage apply to the
11-3m CAPTAIN, on board.

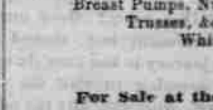
For Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
Schr. Active,
P. MELLISH, ... Master,
Will run as a regular packet to the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

Regular Packet for Molokai.
Schr. Pauahi,
BALLISTER, ... Master,
Will run a as regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kaunakakai and Pukoo.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or
1-3m H. PRENDERGAST, Agent.

VOLCANO HOUSE,
CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW open for the reception of visitors to the Volcano House, who may rely on finding comfortable rooms, a good table, and prompt attendance. Experienced guides for the Crater always on hand.
STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS!
Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can procure animals warranted to make the journey, by D. H. HITCHCOCK, Esq.
27] 1y6]

Florida Water of the Best Quality.
BROWN'S TROCHES, HAMBURG TEA, Sedlitz Powders,
A Great Assortment of Essential Oils,
Such as Oil of Rose, Oil of Bergamot, &c., &c.
Glycerine, Syringes in variety,
Breast Pumps, Nursing Bottles,
Trusses, &c., Cocoa Butter,
White Wax, Spermacetti,
White Castile Soap,
Pain Killer, &c. &c.
For Sale at the Lowest Prices, by
32-tf H. L. CHASE.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
Quick Sales and Small Profits!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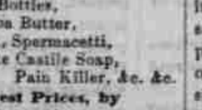

RYAN'S TURNPIKE STORE!
5 Cor. Nuuanu and Prince Streets. 6m

PRESERVED MEATS,
Best Boston and California Meats and Soups, For sale by (12) BOLLES & CO.

ASH OARS,
An assortment of sizes, for sale by
12 BOLLES & CO.

Legislative Proceedings.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY, July 5, 1870.

The Assembly met at 10 A. M., the President in the Chair. After prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

The rules were suspended, and Mr. Pilipo read a petition from Honolulu, praying that the konohiki fisheries be made free to the people. Referred to the Committee on Government Lands and Internal Improvements.

Mr. Kaukaha read a Report from the Committee on Requests for Money. The Committee recommended that a Resolution for $5,000 for a bridge at Honolii, Hilo, be considered with the Appropriation Bill. Report approved.

Resolutions.—Mr. Aholo introduced a Bill to regulate the water supply at Lahaina. The Bill was read a first time, when the rules were suspended, and it was read the second time; after which it was referred to a Special Committee, as follows: Hon. Messrs. Kahaulelio, Phillips, Aholo, Hanaike, and Komoikehuehu.

Mr. Halemanu offered a Resolution that the sum of $500 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill for a jail at Hamakua. The Resolution was tabled for consideration with the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Naukana offered a Resolution that after this session shall have closed, the Minister of Interior be instructed to furnish the Members with copies of the laws passed. Carried.

Mr. Kahaulelio offered a Resolution that $500 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill for enlarging the buildings of the Girls' Boarding School at Lahaina.

A motion was made by Mr. Kaukaha to indefinitely postpone further consideration of the Resolution, which was carried.

His Ex., Mr. Harris, introduced an Act to authorize the Commissioners of Crown Lands to give conveyances for certain lands at Hilo and Waimea, Hawaii. The Bill was read a first time, and passed to its second reading under the rules.

Mr. Wahine offered a Resolution that the Minister of Interior be instructed to draw up and introduce an Act appointing shipping masters for each Island, and that the Government attend to the shipping of all servants. Ruled out of order.

Unfinished Business.—An Act to declare the Penal Code, as re-codified, the law of the land, was read the third time, and passed.

An Act to repeal An Act to mitigate, &c., on its second reading, was then before the House. A motion was made to continue the Bill over till to-morrow, which passed, and consideration of the Appropriation Bill was taken up, upon which the House went into Committee, Mr. Aholo in the Chair. The special subjects for consideration were deferred items, the first of which was Salary of Circuit Justice, Oahu, $1,600. Mr. Hitchcock moved that consideration of this and the following items on salaries be continued till the Judiciary Committee report on a certain Bill on that matter. Passed.

The next item read was as follows:

Support of Military, $75,000.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to approve the Report of the Military Committee, recommending its passage.

Mr. Kaukaha objected to the item of $8,000 for a band, as it was something totally unnecessary. The House had much better appropriate a good item for the police of Honolulu, and the different Islands.

His Ex., Mr. Harris, said the subject of the Military seemed to be a legitimate subject for sarcasm by some gentlemen; but he hoped the House would reflect and listen to reason before throwing out the item. Out of the $75,000, $10,000 was to be used for a building which would be a permanent improvement, and would be a just subject for the pride of the nation. The soldiers could live in the old wooden shed which they now occupied, but was that a fair support for them? Several thousand dollars had already been used on the new barracks: was the House going to stop the work? Another thing: The Member for Hanalei had a good deal of sympathy for the police; so had he—but there was a sufficient number of them. The soldiers, too, acted as police; they guarded the prison, and several other places in town.

Mr. Kaukaha here interrupted: But they are of little use as police, or Wilkerson would not have escaped.

Mr. Harris proceeded: He was astonished! He had never heard of an escape from jail before! There had been just two in the last twenty years, here,—one was caught, and the other got away. In other countries, prisoners never escaped. Oh, no! As for the item for a band, we needed one. We could dispense with very many things which we now have—clothing, for instance, of some kinds. A band also exercised a very beneficial influence on the people in general. We had recently been favored with the band of the Austrian man-of-war Donau; every one had been allowed to listen to their music, and its good influence was shown by the fact of the decrease of crime in the city at that time. It is usual to sneer at our little farce, but he thought that the people may well congratulate themselves that no larger force is necessary. For his part he was not ashamed of the little band; they were worthy of praise; their bearing was soldierly, and excited remark. He took pride in the volunteer militia system of the land; their bearing had been praised by the honorable visitor whom we had a while ago. $6,000 was asked for the Rifles and for the Artillery. The origin of the Rifle Company was worthy of consideration. In the fall of 1852, he remembered the mob of infuriated sailors, and the burning houses, and the millions of dollars worth of property lying in the harbor, to the leeward of the town. At that time, this Company was formed, and had been sustained until now. Many who were so valiant now, had not been seen on the streets, then; and who was it that faced the band of fanatics at Kona? True, that the matter had been much exaggerated by the report from Kona, when the soldiers arrived there, the trouble was ended, but all who left Honolulu expected to face fire,—to withstand an organized band of rebels. Let the House limit the soldiers to as little as they wished, but do it only after serious reflection. It was not accordant with the honor of the nation, that our soldiers should be ragged; it would bring a blush to the cheeks of many to see a ragged guard at the Palace gate. As regarded the band, it was the intention to get genuine musicians to instruct our young men in the art of music. All of that expense would be abundantly paid for.

Mr. Kaukaha said he was opposed to the great increase of the appropriation for the soldiers, especially the $8,000 asked for the band. He would support the item of $10,000 for new barracks, but all the rest he would be glad to see decreased; $3,000 was enough for volunteer military companies.

Mr. Hitchcock stated that, on general principles, he was in favor of a reduction of expenses, but on this item be should vote yes. He saw a necessity for the various items asked. He was in favor of the item of $8,000 especially, for a band, and spoke at some length on the benefits which might be expected to accrue from the establishment of a good one; the item was not at all too large, as he would show by analysis. A good teacher could not be hired for less than $50 per month, and the men would be paid $15. Several hundred dollars would be required to purchase instruments, to say nothing of outside incidental expenses. He favored the establishment of a band also on [illegible] of the use it would be to the town of Honolulu. They would be hired very frequently, bringing in a good income.

Mr. Kahaulelio agreed generally with the remarks made by the Member for Hanalei. He was much opposed to the great increase of the item for the military, from $60,000 to $75,000. If an increase was to be made, let it be to hire a larger number of soldiers, rather than to get up a band. He moved to amend to $67,000.

Mr. Hanaike observed that when a Bill for a settlement on Messrs. Kanoa and Kanaina was before the House, the Minister of the Interior had said there was no money, and had asked where the money was all to come from. Now they of the other side of the House were asking for $8,000. He objected very strongly to such an appropriation of public funds.

Mr. Lyons asked if this appropriation of $75,000 would afford a new sign-board for the Department of Foreign Affairs and War, if so, he should be inclined to vote for the item.

His Ex., Mr. Harris, answered that he hardly thought so, for everything had been cut down and trimmed as closely as possible.

Mr. Pilipo, after a long speech against the item, moved to amend at $68,826.50.

His Ex., Mr. Smith, moved to amend at $78,826.50.

Mr. Lyons moved to amend at $75,250, the extra $250 being for a sign-board at the office of the War Department.

The amendment of the Minister of Finance was lost.

Mr. Lyons's amendment was carried.

The next item was Salary Clerk of Governor of Oahu, $600, amended by Mr. Kuapuu to $800, and passed at $600.

Salary Clerk of Governor of Maui, $800. Amended and passed at $1,600.

On motion, the Committee rose and reported progress, asking leave to sit again to-morrow. The report was accepted, and the House adjourned.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY, July 6th, 1870.

Assembly met as usual, the President in the Chair. After prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

Report of Committee.—Committee on Judiciary reported consideration of a Resolution asking for $350 for a Court House at Waialua, and recommended tabling the same. Report Approved.

Also, consideration of a petition from Makawao, asking that one term of the Circuit Court be held at Wailuku, recommended tabling the same. Report approved. They reported consideration of a petition for the Police of Honolulu, praying for increase of pay, recommended tabling the same. Report approved.

Resolutions.—His Ex. J. M. Smith moved that the item of salary for Clerk of Governor of Maui, passed yesterday be reconsidered, motion was carried.

Mr Kumahoa moved that the action of the House in regard to salary for Clerk of Governor of Oahu be reconsidered, carried.

Order of the Day.—First were several bills on third reading. An Act to regulate the sale of Awa was read by title and passed.

An Act to amend An Act entitled An Act to repeal Section 10 of the Civil Code, and regulate the Board of Education, was read by title and passed.

An Act to provide for a permanent settlement on Hon. Charles Kanaina was read. Motion was made by Hon. W. P. Kamakau that the Bill be rejected, for which he gave his reasons clearly, with brevity, and in such a manner as to carry conviction. The ayes and nays were called and the motion was carried by a vote as follows, ayes 20, nays 14, total 34; absent 7.

An Act to ascertain and fix the mileage of the roads of the Kingdom was read, and action upon it deferred till tomorrow.

An Act to Amend Sections 483 and 484 of the Civil Code in regard to the property tax was read. Motion was made by Mr. Kamakau to indefinitely postpone further consideration of the Bill, he wished to be considered the champion for small taxes and as inexorably against all high taxes.

Mr. Lyons moved to pass the Bill. He did not think much of the loud voice and firey manner of the Member for Honolulu, his remarks indicated no particular thought, the truest of all taxes was that upon property, that should be increased if necessary, in order to reduce those upon animals and other specific taxes of that nature.

Some further remarks were made on the Bill by Mr. Wahine, Mr. Kamakau and Mr. Kalama against the passage, and by Messrs. Lyons, Hutchinson, Hitchcock, Bishop, and Martin in favor. Motion to indefinitely postpone was lost; upon the motion to pass the third reading the ayes and nays were called and the motion was carried by a vote of 27 to 8, 5 being absent. Motion was immediately made by Mr. Kalama to reconsider which was lost.

House then went into Committee on the Appropriation Bill, His Ex. Mr. Phillips called to the Chair.

Items to be reconsidered according to the motions passed in the early part of the day were first taken up.

Motion was made by the Minister of Interior, that the item of salary of Clerk of Governor of Maui be fixed at $700 in place of $1,600.

H. H. W. C. Lunalilo was in favor of this motion, but his surprise was great that the Minister yesterday, after speaking against $1,600, should have voted in favor of it.

His. Ex. the Minister of Interior stated that he did so in order that he might move a reconsideration.

Mr. Lyons thought that the time of the House was being wasted by this discussion on the salary of one man, the minds were probably made up on the subject, he amended to $1,000 and hoped the question would be called at once.

After considerable discussion the amendment to $1000 was carried.

Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow. Report approved and the House adjourned.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF PLANTS.—Man, in the pride of his reason, which is by no means unerring, has long been accustomed to deny the possession of the same faculty to all inferior animals. He has, however, been graciously pleased to allow that these animals possess something else, which he calls instinct. This answers almost as well as reason for guiding them to the happiness and maintenance of their lives and the propagation of their species. Whatever be the exact difference between reason and instinct (which has been rather a puzzling matter for philosophers in all ages), and however much or however little of either faculty may be possessed by men and animals, by the latter large as elephants, eagles and whales, or small as mice, butterflies, or animalculæ, man clearly admits that these creatures have a certain degree of intelligence which is useful to them. He will not, however, admit this to be true in the case of plants and vegetables, whether as regards reason, instinct, or any minor degree of intelligence. The great naturalist, Linnæus, although he was the first to declare that plants and flowers, as well as animals, are male and female—a discovery which one would suppose might have led him to acknowledge sensation, if not intelligence, in these living beings—says, in defining the differences between the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms: "Minerals grow; vegetables grow and live; animals live, grow and *feel*." In other words, he asserts that the members of the vegetable world do not "feel." Another and more recent definition sets forth that "a plant is an organized being unconscious of its own existence, fed by inorganic substances which it extracts from air or water, according to laws independent of the formulæ of organic chemistry, by the help of a faculty dependent on vital force." Are these ideas just, and these definitions correct? I think not, and have been led by observation to believe that plants are conscious of their own existence; and that they are endowed, not only with feeling or sensation, but with intelligence in such degree as is sufficient to make life pleasant to them, and enable them to take proper measures for its preservation.

If the oyster fastened on the rock can feel, why not the rose or the convolvulus, or the great oak tree that is fast rooted in the ground? Of the glow of the sunshine, or the freshness of the rain and the air, are they not pleased recipients? Who can tell? Or who shall deny, and give good reason for his incredulity? Who, however learned he may be, can decide where animal life ends and where vegetable life begins? What, for instance, is a sponge? And if, as Linnæus says, plants have no feeling, what makes the mimosa, or sensitive plant, shrink so timidly from the slightest touch, and apparently with such pain or terror from a ruder blow? Whether I am scientifically and philosophically right or wrong, I take a pleasure in believing that

"To everything that lives,
That kind Creator gives
Share of enjoyment;"

and that the possession of life, in however infinitesimal a degree, presupposes in its possessor, whether animal or vegetable, a faculty of sensation that administers to its happiness, and that may consequently administer to its suffering. For, pleasure and pain are twins, and the one is not attainable without liability to the other. The idea is not new to poetry, though not accepted by science. It blooms and sparkles in the graceful mythology of Greece, and the somewhat less graceful mythology of Rome; as all who remember the Dryads and Hamadryads; the loves of Appolo for Laura, Daphne, and Acantha; or who at school or college have pored over the metaphors of Ovid, will readily admit. The oriental poets of India and Persia delighted to animate the flowers and trees, and, according to Hafiz, the rose appreciates the tender melodies of her lover the nightingale. Greek superstition endowed the atropa mandragora with all the sensations of an animal, and believed that it shrieked with pain when its roots were wrested from the ground.

Science may laugh at all such notions, but Science, though a very great and learned lady, does not yet know everything. Her elder sister, Poetry, often sees further and deeper into things than she does. Did not Shakespeare, in the *Tempest*, foreshadow the possibility of the electric telegraph more than two hundred years before Wheatstone? Did not Dr. Erasmus Darwin, long in advance of James Watt and Robert Stephenson, predict the steamship and the locomotive engine? Did not Coleridge, in the "Ancient Mariner," explain the *modus operandi* of the then unsuspected atmospheric railway?

On the question of the intelligence of plants, my convictions, as well as my sympathies go with the poets rather than with the scientific men. I know that the trees and the flowers, inasmuch as they live, are my fellow-creatures, and are the children of the same God as myself. Like myself, they may be endowed with the faculty, though possibly in a much fainter degree than mine, of enjoying the world in which His love and goodness have placed both them and me.—*All the Year Round.*

BEACONS AND SIGNALS.—Concerning the possibility of seeing artificial light at a great distance, the Ordnance Survey furnishes the most interesting and trustworthy experience. It is necessary, in the highly scientific details of such a survey, that certain elevated spots should be rendered visible at great distances one from another, for the determination of large triangles of which the angles can be accurately measured. The custom has generally been to wait for a clear sky, and then to employ a powerful telescope to view the summit of a distant mountain. When Colonel Colby was placed in charge of the Irish Ordnance Survey in 1824, he at once saw the necessity, in so misty a climate as that of Ireland, of employing some intense artificial light to render the stations visible one from another. Lieutenant Drummond had, shortly before that period, conceived the idea that the almost unapproachable light of incandescent lime, reflected from a parabolic mirror, might be used as a night beacon; and Colby and he thereupon proceeded to test the theory in practice. A particular station, called Slieve Snaught, in Donegal, had long been looked for from Davis Mountain near Belfast, a distance of sixty-six miles. The mist, day after day, was too great to permit it to be seen; and then Colby determined to employ Drummond's light. The night selected was dark and cloudless, the mountain was covered with snow, and a cold wind gushed across the wintry scene. Colby was on Davis Mountain, Drummond on Slieve Snaught; on the instant the latter displayed his lime light, the former saw it as a brilliant star, shinning over the intervening Lough Neagh. It was a complete success of a beautiful experiment. The light was produced by placing a small ball of lime, only a quarter of an inch in diameter, in the focus of a parabolic mirror, and directing upon it (through a flame arising from alcohol) a stream of oxygen gas; the lime became white hot, giving out a light, the intensity of which alike surpassed conception and description. It is literally true that a tiny bit of lime was visible sixty-six miles distant; for it was not flame that was seen, but the actual white-hot lime itself. The experiment having once succeeded, it was applied in various ways. One of the famous triangles established by Colonel Colby had for its three points Ben Lomond in Dumbartonshire, Cairnsmuir in Kirkcudbrightshire, and a mountain in Antrim in Ireland; each station was rendered, by the lime light, visible from each of the other two, although the distances were sixty-seven, eighty-one, and ninety-five miles respectively. On another occasion he even exceeded a hundred miles, by this wonderful light.

The ordnance surveyors have also succeeded in rendering their far distant stations visible in the day-time, by a peculiar employment of sunlight. Small pieces of polished tin, speculum metal, silvered copper, or looking-glass, are so fixed in apparatus, that the sun's rays may be reflected in a line leading to the distant station, where a telescope renders the ray visible. Little gleams of sunshine have thus been rendered visible at distances exceeding a hundred miles.

Sea signals are being improved almost as decidedly as land signals. A simple and handy system of dash-and-dot flash signals, for use at night when flags cannot be seen, has been introduced into the navy. The electric light, the lime light, and a peculiar lamp which burns petroleum vapor incited by a kind of blowpipe, all have been tried, and all are available under diverse circumstances, as well as Argand and other lamps. The principle is to give long flashes and short flashes, the light being visible for a greater or less number of seconds at a time. Various modes of applying opaque screens and other temporary obstacles have been adopted to regulate the alternations of long and short flashes; but, when once adjusted, and properly worked, the long and short flashes are translated into nautical words and phrases by means of a dot-and-dash codebook. Two ships are thus able to "speak with" each other at night when several miles apart; and an admiral commanding a fleet may be able to signal to every point of the compass at once, by using what is called an "all round" light.—*All the Year Round.*

THE good people of Montgomery, Ala., are enjoying a panorama of Milton's Paradise Lost; but, as a delicate compliment to the recent "on pleasantness," they call it "The Great Rebellion in Heaven."

THE greatest joiner—the lawyer; he can place a tenant, empannel a jury, box a witness, bore the court, chisel a client, augur the gains, floor a witness, cut his board, nail the case, hammer the desk, file his bill, and shave a whole community.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

M. RAPLEE,
DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1870.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Johan Carl Pfluger, Esquire, has taken charge of the North German Consulate during the absence of Theo. C. Heuck, Esquire, Consul for North Germany, at the request of the said Consul, Theo. C. Heuck, and all persons are required to take notice of this fact, and respect his authority in that behalf.

CHAS. C. HARRIS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Foreign Office, June 28th, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that an enclosure, built by Geo. M. Coffin, mauka of the Government road, in Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, has this day been set apart as a Government Pound, in place of the present Pound in Kukaiau, Hamakua on the same Island.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
Minister of Interior.
Home Office, July 11th, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that S. C. Wiltse has this day been appointed Pound Keeper for the Government Pound at Mana, District of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, in accordance with Sec. 252 of the Civil Code.

R. A. LYMAN,
Lieut. Gov. of Hawaii.
Hilo, Hawaii, June 27th, 1870.

IN the *Advertiser* of last week is an article in referring to Rev. J. S. Green of Makawao, who is an occasional correspondent of this paper. The article in question bears the usual characteristics of the personal references frequently made by that paper, to those who do not agree with the principles from time to time advocated in its columns. So far, however, as the personal allusions are concerned, we shall leave Mr. Green to deal with the *Advertiser* as he sees proper, but in regard to the statement that "Mr. Harris understood from the letter, that Mr. Green endorsed him and his arguments," and the inference drawn that Mr. Green had expressed an opinion therein in regard to Chinese immigrants, we would refer to the letters in question, which will show that no word has ever been said by Mr. Green through the columns of this paper, or any other on the subject of Chinese labor, except in the letter referred to by the *Advertiser*. The subject under discussion, when extracts from the letters from Mr. Green were read in the Assembly, was the Master and Servant Law, which applies alike to the people of all nationalities who have bound themselves under its provisions. The personal observation of the writer of the letter went to prove that in a district where disease and death prevailed to an alarming extent, those who were employed under the Master and Servant law, enjoyed an almost entire immunity from the prevailing epidemic, and the venerable philanthropist, who has devoted his life to the good of the people, saw and was willing to give his testimony to the salutary influence of the system, upon the people.

It is a singular thing that the theoretical philanthropists of the metropolis are blind to the fact that many of the most industrious and valuable of our native population are employed under the law which they consider to be so obnoxious; and that they are not only so employed, but that they are that part of the population to whom we are to look for the perpetuity of the race. They always send their sympathies out for the poor deluded Chinese, who are induced, as they say, by false representations! to leave their luxurious!! homes, where they get from fifty cents to two dollars per month for their labor, from which they have to clothe and feed themselves, and are brought here, are paid four dollars per month and found, and receive good treatment at the hands of their employers. Here is where the *Advertiser* made the mistake in regard to the expressions of Mr. Green, in his letter. He merely said that the people employed on plantations in his district were healthy, while among those unemployed, a great many were sick, and the inference was drawn that seeing such was to be the case, he as well as many other good men and true philanthropists, looked upon a system which makes the people industrious and happy as a good one. There is not quite so much sentiment in Mr. Green's view of the case as in that of some others, but there is much more sense.

"Mr. O'Neill's bill for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, to superintend the shipping and discharge of seaman engaged in American merchant vessels, would deal a heavy blow at a class of men whose practices have been tolerated too long. Of all the helpless mortals on earth, poor Jack is usually the worst off; and he consequently falls a prey to harpies who rob him when he lands, and then sell him to some skipper who carries him off to sea. The bill, among other excellent provisions, creates a system by which wages are paid and engagements made with an official sanction. The Captain is bound to respect the seaman's rights, and the plan of giving certificates is an incentive to faithful duty on the part of the crew. There are hardly any of the dangers to which sailors are peculiarly exposed when on shore which this bill does not mitigate, if not absolutely remove. The section which places appointments in the hands of the United States Circuit Judges is a good one, and would seem to free those appointments from the stigma of being made on merely political grounds."—*N. Y. Times.*

WE do not know the exact provisions of the Bill introduced by Mr. O'Neil, but from the object of it we have no doubt that it is a good one, and presume that all those who desire the prosperity and moral advancement of that important class of people, the sailors, fervently wish the Bill will pass and become a law in the United States. No class of people are subject to greater abuses, and at the same time more neglected by various maritime governments than the sailors. Although an important and, indeed, indispensable part of the population, they have been in most instances the most abused. They have been from time immemorial the sport and prey of "land sharks" and "sharpers," who have made it a business to defraud them of their advances and of their pay at the end of their voyages. The people of no commercial city in Europe or America but have been disgraced by permitting those who have brought the wealth of other countries to their doors, to be robbed and debased before their eyes. It should be a cause of pride to all Hawaiians that this has never been permitted in this country; that our seamen, to whose enterprise we owe so much, have never been permitted to be thrown into the hands of such vampires as generally infest the ports of commerce. In this respect, we are far ahead of other civilized States, (not excepting Massachusetts, from whence we often seek inspiration in morals and statecraft), for our seamen are, and always have been, shipped under the supervision of the Government, and every safeguard is thrown around them to guard them against ill treatment at sea, and the wiles of designing knaves on shore. No Hawaiian is permitted to go to sea except he is shipped before the proper officer, whose duty it is to see that his advance is properly paid to him, and that in all settlements, his accounts have been properly kept, and what is due to him is paid to himself, without the intervention of any "middle-man." It is gratifying to all to see so great a commercial country as the United States waking up to the wants of so important a portion of its citizens, who have hitherto received but little effectual care.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Appointed to examine the Common Day Schools in the District of Honolulu.

Hon. W. P. KAMAKAU, *President of the Board of Education:*

With respect, we the Committee appointed by the Board of Education to attend the examination of the Government Common Day Schools of the District of Kona, Honolulu, Oahu, hereby humbly submit our report to you.

On Monday, June 20th, at the Kamoiliili Church, were examined the Schools of Wailupe, Kaili, teacher, 34 scholars present at the examination; Palolo, J. H. Kanepuu, teacher, 15 scholars; Manoa, Kamokuiki, teacher, 50 scholars; Kamoiliili, G. Kekipi, teacher, 29 scholars; Waikikikai, Mrs. Novelo, teacher, 13 scholars. Total number of scholars present, 141.

Tuesday, June 21st, at the Kawaiahao Church, were examined the Schools of Moanalua, Malaki, teacher, 35 scholars; Moanalua, W. Kaopuiki, teacher, 26 scholars; Kalihiuka, Kamakea, teacher, 16 scholars; and Kapalama, Mrs. Alapai, teacher, 20 scholars. Total number of scholars present, 97.

Wednesday, June 22d, at the Kawaiahao Church, were examined the Schools of Maemae, S. Kuaumoana, teacher, 21 scholars; Pauoa, Mrs. Pakeke Keliipio, teacher, 13 scholars; Kamakela, Mrs. Kekahuna, teacher, 39 scholars; Kawaiahao k., A. Kalauli, teacher, 64 scholars; Kawaiahao w., Mrs. Emalia Namaielua, teacher, 40 scholars. Total number present on that day, 177.

Thursday, June 23d, at Kawaiahao Church, were examined, the Schools of Roma w., Mrs. Kilikina, principal, 101 scholars; Roma k., Lapilio, teacher, 53 scholars; Kalihikai, Kahananui, teacher, 72 scholars; Kaumakapili, S. P. Kahukola, teacher, 69 scholars. Total number of scholars present on that day, 295.

The number of Common Schools in this district, is 18, and the number of scholars present at the examinations on the above days were 710. We are informed by the school agent of this district, that a larger number of children were present at the examinations this year than have been present for several years past.

The studies in which these schools were examined, were Reading, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Writing, and Singing. Children learning their letters were not examined before the Committee.

It was apparent to the Committee that some of the schools had advanced. The Committee would commend the progress made by some of the Catholic Schools, but in doing so, believe it to be owing to the fact that the advanced scholars in those schools are not sent up to the Higher Schools. In the other schools, the advanced scholars are every year sent out to enter at Lahainaluna.

By the table herewith appended, will be seen the grade of each of the schools in the studies examined before the Committee, and in the numbers attending.

By attending at these examinations, the Committee have been impressed with some important points to lay before you for consideration, which perhaps may tend to regulate and invigorate the instruction accorded to the young of this country, viz:

First—The absence of suitable reading books. In observing the recitations in reading, the Committee were particular in noticing the books used, and were satisfied of the great deficiency in this respect. The want of proficiency, and the hesitancy shown by the scholars in their reading, were attributable chiefly to the lack of suitable Readers in the Common Schools. All the books used for Readers were unsuitable and ill adapted to the years and capacity of the children. The Committee is therefore of opinion that no time should be lost by the Board in providing suitable Readers for the use of all the schools of the country, to be arranged progressively, to suit the years and capacity of the children.

Second—To instruct the teachers not to skip about in their teaching. The Committee observed that in some of the schools, the teachers allowed the improper practice of skipping over the elementary, and instructing the children in the more advanced parts, before being thoroughly drilled in the rudiments. It is proper to warn them against such a practice, as the chief benefit to be gained in instructing children, is by grounding them thoroughly in the rudiments and making them progress uniformly to the end. This subject should be carefully attended to, that permanent benefit may result to the children.

Third—It is not proper to mix together the old and young children in teaching them the map exercises, and geography.

On this subject the Committee would say that the younger children are taught some things by rote without being made to thoroughly understand the same. Therefore the Committee would recommend to the Board, that the children be taught in classes, graded according to their advancement.

Fourth—It is not proper to teach Algebra, unless the lower books in mathematics shall first have been thoroughly understood.

At the examination of the schools above named, it was observed by the Committee that some of the scholars had been instructed in the higher branches of mathematics, without being familiar with the lower. The Committee have heard that the object of the teachers in thus instructing their scholars, was to gain praise for their advancement. Such a feeling is commendable when the teaching has embraced the lower as well as the higher subjects. The unfitness of such a method was seen in the Manoa school, under Kamokuiki, teacher.

Fifth.—That writing and compositions, be taught with diligence in all of the schools.

In some of the schools, your Committee were shown some sheets of writing by the scholars, but they were only few. The desire of the Committee is that the teachers of all the schools should be required to teach their scholars writing (in this way.) Because the acquiring of such instruction is of the greatest importance to the scholars, and will be of benefit to them in every occupation in which they may engage in after life. The second subject, that of compositions; it is important that the teachers should persevere in. In a few of the schools, compositions were read, but it is the desire of the Committee that the scholars shall not only read compositions, but that they shall choose their own subjects, and write upon them without assistance from their teachers. To assist in this matter, it is proper that the children should be instructed in punctuation, and if possible, be provided with a work on grammar, in Hawaiian. With this, the Committee would leave the accomplishment of this matter to the patience and vigilance of the Board.

Sixth.—To appoint male teachers in the place of those female teachers who are incompetent to do their work as teachers.

The Committee in noticing the schools under female teachers, would express their disapprobation of some of the schools of this class. On this subject, the Committee are of opinion that it would be well to dismiss incompetent female teachers, and appoint in their stead, male teachers; as it was not shown that progress had been made in those schools under their (the female teachers) tuition. But before making such a change, it would be satisfactory to the Committee to know that efforts *have* been made to find competent female teachers to supply those places. When it shall be found that the number of girls in a school under an incompetent female teacher, is not large, then it may be advisable to merge the same in some school under a male teacher within easy distance.

Your Committee would express their regret that there is no source from whence competent female teachers can be obtained for the Common Schools, because no school exists for educating females to the standard, necessary for teachers of the present and future generations of the young mothers of Hawaii. The Committee would give credit to the Board for the separation of the sexes in the schools, a wise measure, but we are aware that sufficient *male* teachers are obtainable for instructors of the young fathers of Hawaii, from the High Schools where they are fully instructed in all the branches necessary to fit them for teachres of the young. But if we look at the girls, we shall see that no High School exists in which to instruct them for teachers. If then no High School exists in which to educate the girls to become competent teachers in their mother tongue, what advantage is there in separating the sexes so that the boys shall be under male and girls under female teachers?

Seventh.—The Committee would submit, that it might be advisable that a Committee be appointed to visit the schools, and examine into the qualifications of the teachers over them, and report to the Board in regard to the removal of such as may be incompetent, and the substitution of more competent ones in their places.

Eighth.—It is fitting that the School Agent and his Deputy should be digilant in the superintendence and management of the schools of the district; and that the Singing teacher should also be diligent in his occupation.

Ninth.—The Committee may be permitted to suggest to the Board that the School Agent require that all the teachers deport themselves properly before their scholars. That they be faithful in the observance of their duties before their pupils, and not show in their presence, anything improper.

Tenth.—As the Committee understand that a new Written Arithmetic is to be introduced in the Common Schools, and as it appears that the manner of teaching Arithmetic is not quite uniform in the Schools; it would be proper to employ some competent persons to instruct the teachers on the subject that they may be able to teach the same efficiently to the children.

With these particulars, the Committee would humbly submit their report, with an expression of their regards for the Board.

JNO. M. KAPENA, J. U. KAWAINUI,
M. KUAEA, D. MALO,
Committee of Examiners.

Legislative Proceedings.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY, JULY 7, 1870.

The Assembly met at 10 A. M., the President in the Chair. After prayer by Mr. Pilipo, the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

Reports of Committees.—The Committee on Internal Improvements and Government Lands, reported on several petitions: adversely on the one asking that konohiki fisheries be made public. They recommended tabling it, which was approved.

The Judiciary Committee reported consideration of a large number of petitions and resolutions, and two Bills. On a Bill regarding Habeas Corpus they were unable to agree; a Bill regarding the Circuit Courts, amending an Act entitled An Act to amend Chapter 14 of the Civil Code, they had amended somewhat. On Resolutions, they reported as follows: adversely on the Resolution that the Inspectors of Election at Molokai be proceeded against according to law; recommended tabling the Resolution that the late Kaona troubles at Hawaii be examined into; on the Resolution that the subject of Divorce be examined, further consideration was unnecessary; that the Resolution for $350 for a Courthouse at Waialua was unnecessary, as it was already included in the Appropriation Bill; on the Resolution in regard to certain abuses at the District Court at Wailuku, they recommended that the Attorney General be instructed to write a pretty sharp letter to the officials there, as there was ground for complaint. On Petitions, they reported as follows: recommended tabling the petition from Waialua, praying for a separate District Court there; recommended tabling the one asking that the process of appeals be changed; that the petition from Hilo regarding the appointment of a Hawaiian Postmaster, be tabled; recommended tabling that asking for a Court-House and Jail at Ulupalakua; on the petition asking that wives may have one-half interest in the property of their husbands, as the existing laws treat that matter fairly, they recommend tabling it; they recommended tabling the petitions on the subject of Masters and Servants, as a Committee have it under consideration; also, to table those regarding the pay of the police; further consideration was unnecessary on the petition asking for a term of the Circuit Court of Maui, at Wailuku. They also reported adversely on petitions regarding the rights of tenants. The Report was approved.

The Committee on Internal Improvements and Government Lands reported adversely on a petition from Waihee, regarding the survey and papers for kuleanas. The report was approved.

Resolutions.—Mr. Lyons offered a Resolution that the House do instruct the Committee of the Whole, in discussing the Appropriation Bill, to confine members to ten minutes, for speeches.

His Ex., Mr. Phillips, offered the following as an amendment: that as the aforesaid Bill had been considered by Committee at considerable length, further consideration be taken from the Committee and kept in the House. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Kaai moved that leave be granted, that he may give notice of a Bill to provide assistance out of the public treasury, to the amount of $2,000, for the daughters of R. B. Neville, Esq. Leave was granted, and he gave notice. The rules were suspended, and the Bill was read. A motion was made by Mr. Kaukaha that it be rejected, which was carried.

Unfinished Business.—An Act to authorize the survey and measuring the roads of the Kingdom, was passed on its third reading.

An Act to prohibit keepers of coffee and similar saloons from allowing school children to frequent their premises after dark, was read the third time by its title, and passed.

An Act limiting the time within which actions may be brought for the recovery of lands, was read third time by title, and passed.

An Act relating to the approval of claims against the estates of deceased persons, was read third time by title, and passed.

An Act in relation to the preparation and drawing of Jury Lists, was read third time by title, and passed.

An Act to establish a Judicial District at Waialua, Oahu, was read third time by its title, and passed.

Order of the Day.—The special Order of the Day was the Appropriation Bill. The Clerk read the deferred items, which were acted upon by the House, as follows:

Clerk of Governor of Oahu, $600, amended by Mr. Kaukaha to $800. Passed as amended.

Pay of Postmasters, Maui, $1,000. Passed.

His Ex., Mr. Hutchison, moved that the item of general expenses for the Post-office Department, passed at $5,800, be reconsidered, because the new treaty with the United States would probably entail a loss of about $2,000 on the Department. The motion was carried, and he moved that the item be increased to $7,800. He stated how the loss would occur: All letters sent out of the country would pay six cents to this Government, while letters from the United States would pay nothing; but all mails either to or from the country, sent on sailing vessels, would cost the Government two cents per letter, paid for carriage. On the steamers, the United States would pay for carrying. The motion passed.

The next item read was, Pay of Mail Carriers, $5,884. Hawaii would require out of this, $3,536; of Maui, $1,064; Oahu, $780; and Kaui and Niihau, $400.

Mr. Kahaulelio moved to amend by inserting $300 for a mail carrier for Kaanapali, Maui, and that the items for mail carrying on each Island be inserted separately in the Bill. The motion was carried.

Road Supervisors, $9,000. Passed.

The Minister of Interior stated that the appropriations for the last two years had been distributed as follows: Hawaii, $2,630; Maui, $1,858.32; Molokai and Lanai, $350; Oahu, $2,690; and Kauai, $1,471.68—making a total of $9,000.

Road Damages, $2,000. Passed.

Roads and bridges, Kau, $3,000. Passed.
" " Kohala, $2,000. Passed.
" " Puna, $1,000. Passed.
" " Hamakua, $2,000.

Hilo to Waimea, $10,000. Mr. Hitchcock was of opinion that the road proposed was unnecessary. It would not be used, except by the people of Puna, and of Hilo as far north as Kaupakuea; as a mail route it would be of little use, only the Kona mails being carried there. The road was already being cut through the woods, and around the base of Mauna Kea, there was now a good track, which, by a very little work, would be rendered fit for all kinds of travel. Therefore, he moved to cut down the item to $5,000, and place the extra $5,000 in the Bill, in addition to the appropriation for the roads for Hilo, where continual improvement was needed on account of the great rains.

The Member from Hilo withdrew his motion, as all the Hawaii Members were in favor of the road. The item passed at $10,000.

Roads and Bridges, where? $1,000. Passed at $4,000.

Roads in Hilo, $2,000. Amended by Mr. Wahine to $10,000. Passed at $2,000.

Roads on Maui, $6,000. Passed
" Oahu, $10,000. Passed.
" Kauai, $1,000. Passed.

Purchase of Queen Kalama's interest in the Station House, Honolulu, $2,000, amended to $4,000, to $3,500, and a motion was made by H. H. W. C. Lunalilo to strike out the item, as the agent for Her Majesty's property had refused to tell him whether she had royal patent for the property.

Mr. Bishop moved to amend, that the words be inserted "not to exceed $3,000."

Amendment to $3,500 was lost and the amendment of Mr. Bishop was carried.

Expenses Board of Health, $40,000. Mr. Lyons moved to insert the items reported by the Sanitary Committee, as follows;

For the Leper Establishment, $25,000.
" Insane Asylum, $14,000.
" Salaries of Traveling Physicians, $18,000.
" Expenses of the Board, $12,000.

First item passed at $25,000.

Traveling physicians would be distributed and paid as follows:

For Hawaii, two, at $2,000 a year, $8,000; for Maui, one, at $2,000 a year, $4,000; for Oahu, one, at $1,500 a year, $3,000; and for Kauai, one, at $1,500 a year, $3,000.

Mr. Lyons stated that the sum asked for looked large, but the money could hardly be better spent, and a bill had been brought in to increase the tax upon property which had passed; its special object was to pay for this additional expenditure.

Mr. Judd moved that the item be stricken out, it was useless, the natives would not take advantage of the services of a foreign physician, as had been exemplified through Doctor Lee.

Mr. Bishop thought the sum was pretty high, he amended to $12,000, to be distributed according to the opinion of the Board.

Mr. Kaukaha was in favor of the amendments proposed by Mr. Bishop; as for educating Hawaiians here, who would keep the people alive while these youths were being educated?

Mr. Hitchcock supported the original report and recommendation of the Sanitary Committee. The whole people from Hawaii to Niihau were calling for aid and assistance in the matter of medical advice and medicines, and the Assembly was bound to listen to their voice.

Messrs. Kahaulelio and Martin were of the same opinion, supporting passage of the $18,000.

H. H. W. C. Lunalilo was very much opposed to the item, he saw in it some germs and signs of the old superstition and idolatry of the country, which had been long since put away. Therefore he moved that the item be tabled.

His Ex., Mr. Harris, said: The amount asked for by the Sanitary Committee is $69,000, which, in addition to the sum already granted, especially to the Queen's Hospital, and the tax levied on seamen for the benefit of the same institution, is $1.25 for every man, woman, and child in this Kingdom. Thus this Bureau has come to be the most expensive in the country, and the most expensive single item except the Military and Police. It has certainly grown wonderfully. It is proposed, for instance, to pay $8,000 for two years, for two traveling physicians—about as much as is paid for the salaries of the chief Executive Officers of this Island. Now, I am sorry to feel obliged to oppose this item, but if it can be shown to be of advantage to the people, I hope it will pass. In my opinion, the proposed plan will not be of any advantage to the people. It is, apparently, an attempt to bring gratuitous medical advice to every man's cottage or hut. Now, Mr. President, I do not think that physicians ever have, or ever can save the life of a nation. The vitality of the people must save the life of the nation. I do not mean to say that physicians do not, by their guidance, prevent much suffering, and save individual lives, but the life of the people depends upon the excess of births over deaths. And that is the difficulty in this country. The deaths are not so disproportionate to the population, but the deficiency is in the births. Now, looking around this House, and bearing in mind that I am speaking to men in the middle age of life, I venture to say that, if you leave out one family, there is not an average of two children to each Member, and probably not so many. Nor will the population much increase until the people change their habits, and learn to live in more accordance with the laws of nature, to have better lodgings, &c. Now let us give the sum of $1,500 for a traveling physician on Oahu. Where will he locate himself? Where will he make his home? Of course, in Honolulu, where he can have his family, and the advantage of society, and where he can add to his salary by his practice. This he can not do if he lives in the out districts. So, if he starts on a journey, he is bound to get back as soon as he can; and will go as seldom as he can. Nor do I see why every person in Honolulu would not have a like right to call upon the physician, and if so, his time would be pretty well occupied in Honolulu, alone. But again: suppose a person sick of a fever, to have sent for the physician—say thirty miles—and he derives no extra fee, I imagine that he will hardly get into his saddle and travel to Waianae—but probably will give him some medicine and say, let me know how the person is next week. In this case, where is the Island better off than at present, where the same thing takes place by the means of the Hospital Dispensary? Good horses, going as fast as they ordinarily may, around this Island, will not do the journey in less than six days, without speaking of stopping to visit the sick. Again: We all know with what difficulty the native population can be induced to go to the foreign doctor, and if he is a public doctor, he will seek him out much more slowly—and in this respect he does not differ much from the poor of other countries. But we will suppose a person sick at Waianae, and that he sends to Honolulu for this physician. Does any one suppose the latter is going to get out of his bed in the middle of the night and go to see the sick person? The thing is insupposable. A person at Koolau is sick. If he would take medical advice at all, he would come to Honolulu, and go into the Hospital. Mr. President, I expect sneers at what will be called the narrowness of my views. He who will advocate a liberal public expenditure is always more popular than he who opposes it, particularly among those who may expect to be the recipients of such expenditure; but still it is expedient to examine the grounds of this expenditure, and see what advantage, if any, will accrue to the people, from it. For myself, I feel it to be my duty not to let this pass unexamined, and I sincerely believe that all those who advocate this appropriation do so with the best of motives, and desire only the welfare of the people. Let us go to Hawaii. Where is the physician for that Island going to reside? I presume at Kealakekua or Hilo. [Mr. Lyons: He is not to reside anywhere; he is to keep traveling.] This is futile, and therefore I will suppose but one, and he may reside where you please,—say at Hilo. How long do you think it would take him to make his tours around the Island? He will ride up to the house of the member for Kau, and ask what the health of the people of the neighborhood is. The Member for Kau hasn't heard of anyone who is sick; he lodges there that night,—for I assure you that it is much more comfortable there than in some native huts,—and starts off next morning with a full anticipation that the lodgings at Kealakekua are much superior to any he will find on the road, and he gets there as soon as he can. He will not think it his duty to turn off at sea-side villages, but if you suppose he is going to examine each cottage, it would take him a good honest year to get round Hawaii, and perhaps more. Some complaint has been made in this House in regard to the visits made by the Inspector-General of Schools. The propriety of these complaints I do not intend to discourse upon, but will remind Members that he is not expected to visit every family, but every schoolhouse. If this is not done satisfactorily, how can we expect that, on a like system, every family will be visited, and their health inquired into? To suppose this, we must suppose that medical men are, by necessity, more faithful than school-masters. Again: in course of his traveling, the Physician finds a woman sick with a fever; he gives her a potion, tells people what they ought to do, (which, of course, they will not do, unless some one stands over them and sees that it is done), and then starts on. When, in the course of his round of traveling, will he arrive again to see this sick woman? This is an attempt to supply universal medical attendance gratuitously to the people, and I am compelled to believe that the expenditure of the money will be an entire loss, without any corresponding good; but if a probable good for the whole people can be shown to me, I certainly will vote for the appropriation. Never was such a demand made upon any nation before, and I am willing to predict that the death register will not be abated in any degree; while it must be confessed by all that births will not be increased. My theory is to attach a medical school to the Hospital, and train up men who will be ready to go into the country and practice for a living; that is to say, for the small compensation they will obtain. As for this scheme, although I shall cheerfully yield to the expression of the majority, I am willing to place myself upon the experience which the next two years will furnish, and await the result. If it is better than I say it will be, I shall be delighted beyond measure, and shall be willing to give to the proponents of this scheme all the credit.

Mr. Hanaike was opposed to the passage of the item at first, but now he should support it. His opinion was changed by listening to the arguments on the matter.

Further arguments were made in favor of the item by Messrs. Aholo and Lyons, and against it by Mr. Komoikehuehu.

Pending discussion, the House adjourned.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY, JULY 8th, 1870.

Assembly met at 10 A. M., the President in the Chair; after prayer by Mr. Halemanu, the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

Reports of Committees.—Committee to examine the Bill to amend Sections 1417 to 1420 of the Civil Code, reported consideration, and recomended its passage with some amendments, report was signed by four members of the Committee. Report accepted and tabled for future consideration.

Committee to examine the Bill regarding the distribution and regulating of the water supply in Lahaina, reported consideration, and recommended its passage as amended by them. Report was accepted and Bill tabled for consideration with the other orders of the day.

Resolutions.—Mr. Hitchcock offered a resolution that as only a few more items remained for consideration on the Appropriation Bill, that the House do order it to engrossment to-day, and that members be restricted to speeches of 10 minutes in length. Carried.

Unfinished Business.—Appropriation Bill was the first in order; according to yesterdays' motion the previous question was called for, but not put to the House, on the item of $18,000 for travelling physicians. The Chair submitted the question to the House, whether the motion for previous question called for yesterday, but cut off by adjournment, could be put to-day. Discussion arose upon the point, Mr. Lyons again moved to call the previous question, which was lost, and the Assembly again commenced debate on the $18,000 item.

Mr. Bishop was in favor of making an appropriation for travelling physicians, but $12,000 was a sufficient sum in his opinion. It was comparatively a new thing; something of an experiment. The last session had passed for this purpose $5,000, but the Board had hardly procured the man for the place. To get men of the right stamp, a good part of the two years would be used. He favored the plan in preference to the establishment of hospitals, which were very expensive and did not do the whole work. If the Board were to employ twenty physicians, no one believed that it would put an end to all sickness in the country, but they would save many lives, and do away with much suffering. The exact manner for these physicians to work could hardly be arranged by the House, the Board could best do that. In case of epidemics, they would be sent to live in the District during its prevalence in all probability, during the rest of the time, they would make circuits, giving notice before hand when they would be at a certain point, at which, all of the sick would assemble, he could point out the lepers, and those worthy of being sent to the Queen's Hospital. This system would not do away with the dispensaries, on the contrary, they would be of assistance, and the physicians would be able to point out the proper persons to dispense medicines.

As for what has been said about the new tax on property; probably all who supported it, would not vote for this item, but most undoubtedly a part of it would be used for this very purpose. He would like to see the people more self reliant, and not wait always for aid to come to them. The great trouble was, as had been said, that the people do not take care of themselves, they are careless, do not provide themselvs with the proper comforts and necessaries of life. He favored the education of Hawaiian youth here, they would make good nurses, if not good and skillful practioners.

Mr. Boyd was opposed to the item, he felt that it would be a useless expenditure of the public funds, the object sought would fail, the physicians could not attend properly to their duties. Another important question was, who should they be? Hawaiians? Those who understood the language and people? or some stranger who knew nothing of the nation, its practices and customs? He would support the item if it was proposed to give one physician to each district. All knew that if a stranger was employed, he would not care for the people, all he would work for, would be the cash, getting which he would neglect the sick and poor Hawaiians. He was strongly in favor of the education of Hawaiian youth in medicine, they would be the proper persons to put in these positions.

Mr. Kaukaha supported the item at $18,000.

Mr. Naukana was opposed to the passage of the item at the figure proposed by the Sanitary Committee. He spoke of the conduct of the former traveling physician of the Board, whose actions he condemed in the strongest terms. To the appointment of foreign physicians, he was bitterly opposed; he well knew that they, if appointed, would only draw their salaries, and let the good of the people be a secondary matter entirely, therefore, he moved that the item be stricken out.

Mr. Martin was opposed to the appointment of foreign physicians in case the item passed; the foreign practice was opposed entirely to Hawaiian customs and habits, their rules forbade the use of raw-fish, salt-fish, watermelons, and many other things of that nature, now all knew that the Hawaiians lived on them, so in case of sickness, they must take the medicines of the foreigners, forsake their living and die. He was in favor of dispensaries. He supported the motion to strike out the item.

Mr. Hanaike again supported the passage of the item at $18,000 for no better use could be made of public funds.

Mr. Kahaulelio took the same ground.

Mr. Kalama was opposed to the passage of the item; only a waste of the peoples' money in his opinion. He was in favor of licensing Hawaiian physicians, they were the ones to attend to the life and saving of the nation.

His Ex. the Minister of Interior spoke in favor of appointing physicians.

On the final question, the ayes and nays were called. The Chair declared the motion lost. Ayes 11, nays 22, total 33, absent 4, doubtful 4.

Item of $18,000 was then put to the House, ayes and nayes were called. Chair declared the item of $18,000 lost. There was considerable discussion and doubt upon the correctness of the vote, therefore the Minister of the Interior moved that the ayes and nays be called again. Upon the ayes and nays being again called, the Clerk declared the vote as follows, ayes 18, nays 20, total 48.

Mr Lyons said that the House had not ordered a new vote on the question, and an entire new vote had been taken.

After considerable discussion on the matter, the Chair closed the debate, and called for the amendment of $12,000, ayes and nayes were called and the item passed. Ayes 26, nays 15, total 41.

Item of expenses Board of Health $40,000, was on motion stricken out. House adjourned.

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14 3m

Notice!

In the matter of the Estate of Daniel Montgomery, deceased:

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed to administer, ad interim, in the above Estate, all persons are hereby notified to present their claims at the office of the undersigned, in Honolulu, within six 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. W. L. GREEN,
Honolulu, June 22, 1870. [23-4t] Administrator.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands, in Probate.—Before the Hon. A. S. Hartwell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in Probate. In the matter of LOIS FORD and SETH PORTER FORD, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of William L. Green, a Co-Executor of the Will of Caroline Jackson Ford, the mother of the said minors, setting forth that the said minors are each entitled to certain real estate in the Island of Oahu, and that both their parents are dead; that no guardian of their properties has yet been appointed, and praying that a suitable person may be appointed such guardian.

It is ordered that FRIDAY, the 29th day of July next, should be fixed for hearing the matter of said petition, and that notice thereof shall be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and AU OKOA, newspapers, for three consecutive weeks.

(Signed) ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
Justice of Supreme Court.
Dated Honolulu, H. I., June 29th, 1870.
Attest:
(Signed) L. McCULLY, Clerk. 26-3t

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Bankruptcy of WILLIAM BABCOCK, a Voluntary Bankrupt.—Before Mr. Justice Hartwell, at Chambers.

WILLIAM BABCOCK, of Honolulu, 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 said Bankrupt, at Honolulu, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July, 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 William Babcock.

Dated in Honolulu, July 8th, 1870.
ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
Justice of Supreme Court.
Attest—L. McCULLY,
Clerk Supreme Court. 26-3t

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands—ss. In the matter of the Estate of AKEEN, deceased. Before Mr. Justice Hartwell—In Probate.

On reading and filing the petition of Lam Yat, the cousin of the said deceased, setting forth that the said Akeen died intestate in said Honolulu, in Sept. 29, 1869, and praying that the said petitioner may be appointed Administrator of the said Estate, and that a day and hour may be appointed for the hearing of the said petition:

It is hereby ordered that FRIDAY, the 19th day of August next, be fixed for the hearing of said petition at 10 o'clock A. M., before the Honorable Alfred S. Hartwell, Justice as aforesaid, at the Court House in Honolulu, and that publication thereof be made for at least three successive weeks in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, previous to said hearing.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
Justice of Supreme Court.
Attest—L. McCULLY, Clerk.
Dated Honolulu, H. I., July 12, 1870.—26-3t

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Bankruptcy of GANSI, a voluntary bankrupt.—Before Mr. Justice Widemann, in chambers.

Whereas, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1870, Gansi filed his petition, praying that he might be adjudged bankrupt, and whereas, upon reading and filing said petition, an order was duly made, calling upon all persons to appear before me, the undersigned, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1870, to show cause, if any they had, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and the said Gansi be adjudged a bankrupt; and whereas, on the said 27th day of June, A. D. 1870, proof having been made to the satisfaction of the Court that due notice of the said hearing had been published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, a newspaper published in the city of Honolulu, and no person having appeared to make any objection to the prayer of the said petition being granted;

Now therefore, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Gansi be, and he is hereby adjudged a Bankrupt. And it is further ordered that notice of such Bankruptcy be given in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, and that notice be given for three consecutive weeks in said Gazette, calling upon all creditors of the said Gansi, to appear before me, the undersigned, at the Court House, in the city of Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to prove their claims, in accordance with the provisions of section 967 of the Civil Code.

Dated at Honolulu, the 28th day of June, A. D. 1870.
(Signed) H. A. WIDEMANN,
24-3t Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

CIRCUIT COURT, Second Judicial Circuit. Notice is hereby given, that the JUNE TERM, A. D. 1870, of the said Court, to be holden at Lahaina, Island of Maui, has been duly ordered to be adjourned to Monday, the 11th day of July next.

L. McCULLY,
Clerk of Supreme Court.
Honolulu June 25d, 1870.—24-3t

SUPREME COURT.—Petition for Divorce. Before the Hon. H. A. Widemann, in chambers.

On reading and filing the petition of KAUWAHINE ALO, praying for a divorce from her husband, ALO, a Chinaman, on the ground of wilful and continued desertion for more than three successive years, and it appearing that the said Alo is not a resident of this Kingdom,

It is ordered by the said Justice that the said petition come on to be heard on THURSDAY, the first day of September next, at chambers in the Court House at Honolulu, Oahu,—notice thereof being given by previous publication in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, for at least three months previous to said hearing.

Dated Honolulu, May 24th, 1870.
H. A. WIDEMANN,
Associate Justice Supreme Court.
Attest, L. McCULLY, Clerk. 19-3m

MERCHANDISE, &C.

WANTED!

ONE Cast Iron or Wrought Iron Tache about 54 in. diameter, and 20 inches depth. Parties having such to dispose of, will please make it known either to

THEO. H. DAVIES, Honolulu,
24-3t Or to A. UNNA, Hana, E. Maui.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

ON hand and for sale by the undersigned, Table, Dairy and Course salt, from the Puuloa Salt Works. This salt is as fresh as any in the market, and can be had at reasonable rates, in quantities to suit. C. L. RICHARDS & CO.
15-3m Agents.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE

THE CARGO

—OF THE—

HAWAIIAN BARK "KA MOI,"

S. GEERKEN, - - - Master,

JUST ARRIVED FROM BREMEN

—Consisting in Part of—

Assorted Styles

Fancy English and French Prints!

English and French Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Heavy Blue Denims, Blue and Brown Cotton Drills, White, Blue and Brown Cottons, Hickory Stripes, Ticking, Fine White Linen, Scotch Ginghams, Woolen Blankets, &c., &c.,

Comprising a Full Assortment of

New and Desirable Dry and Fancy Goods,

And a Fine Assortment of

NEW STYLES OF CLOTHING!

Fence Wire, Galvanized Iron Pipe, Galvanized Buckets, Tinned Saucepans, and Cutlery.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GROCERIES

Paints and Oils, Demijohns, Corks, Roofing Slates, Wall Paper,

Ale and Porter, Hollands Gin,

Martell's Brandy, Riga Doppelkummel

RUINART PERE & FILS' CHAMPAGNE,

in pints and quarts.

Steam Coal, Blacksmith's Coal, Fire Bricks, Bath Bricks, New Oil Casks, in Shooks, Course Salt, Russia Rope, Assorted sizes, Portland Cement, &c., &c. 5-

H. HACKFELD & CO.

SWISS CIGARS!

A FEW THOUSAND OF THOSE FINE GENEVA CIGARS, a good article

And all the rage just now.

24 For Sale by BOLLES & Co.

For Sale!

THE LAND OF AUAUKEA, NORTH KONA, Hawaii, near to Kailua. Also the large Sugar Land of Hakalau Hilo Hawaii. Also an extensive Cattle Ranch on Hawaii. For particulars apply to
April 26th, 1870—15-tf W. L. GREEN.

For Sale!

A LARGE PLATE IRON STEAM JACKET Pan, 15 feet x 5 feet x 2 feet. Apply to
April 26th, 1870.—15-tf W. L. GREEN.

SUPERIOR OAK BOATS, For Coasters' use. Also—A LONG BOAT, Oak. For Sale by
15-3m H. HACKFELD & CO.

NO. 1 & COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by
1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, JULY 12th, 1870.

The quarterly settlements have occupied more or less of the time of our business community for the past week. So far as we can learn balances have been promptly met.

The Auction business seems to be the only branch of trade which shows any activity at present. Goods of all descriptions seem to bring fair prices at the usual room sales, which, owing to the dull state of trade, can only be accounted for by the fact that many of our traders have a mania for Auctions.

We expect during the coming season unusually dull times, not on account of any falling off of production but from the economy which is being practiced in all branches of business, more particularly on our plantations. The latter may be attributed to the experience of our planters, which has enabled them to do the work of their plantations much more economically than in former years. Both the planters and laborers are benefitted by this experience, the former by their better knowledge of the application of their means, the latter by the more regular and systematic application of labor.

The British bark Favorite 90 days from Montevedio, arrived on the 9th inst. She goes to Baker's Island for guano.

The Eshan Allen is loading domestic produce for San Francisco and the Margaret Crockard for Melbourne.

The bark Victor is due from Puget Sound with lumber; the D. C. Murray and Byzantium will be due by the end of the week, with assorted cargoes, the former from San Francisco, the latter from Victoria.

The Ajax will be due from San Francisco on the 20th inst.

The City of Melbourne from Sydney and Auckland on the 22d.

The Schooner Annie sails to-day for Micronesia under charter by the Hawaiian Board of Missions. She takes as passengers 23 natives of the Southern Islands, to Danger Island, for the Board of Immigration.

The following are the tables of Domestic Exports for second quarter and for half year 1870 as compared with last years tables.

The table shows a gain in every one of our Exports, but Molasses, Poi, Fungus, Tallow and Pulu, notwithstanding this, there is a decrease of $59,922.61 in value of exports, which is fully accounted for in the lower rates, at which Sugars are invoiced.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS, PORT OF HONOLULU,

Second Quarter 1870 as compared with the Second Quarter 1869.

	Lbs Sugar	Gallons Molasses	Lbs Paddy	Lbs Rice	Lbs Coffee	Tons Salt	Lbs Poi	Lbs Fungus	Bunches Bananas	Bbls Beef	Pieces Gt Skins	Pieces Hides	Lbs Tallow	Lbs Pulu	Lbs Wool	Gallons Wh Oil	Gallons Sp Oil	Lbs Peanuts	Total Value all Domestic Exports
2d Quarter 1870	6,310,992	88,949	17,558	19,987	104,598	504½	183	9,090	1,281	108	34,593	4,898	12,590	61,283	229,083	37,120	3,654	4,300	$402,835 70
2d Quarter 1869	5,128,950	99,039	25,267	2,480	75,580	480	314	20,960	1,410	93	22,198	4,300	37,437	174,330	92,700				417,719 80
Increase 1870	1,182,042			17,507	29,018	19½				15	12,310	598			137,383	37,120	3,654	4,300	
Decrease 1870		10,090	7,709				129	17,870	129				24,847	113,047					35,116 40
Six Months 1870	10,694,828	106,328	122,770	29,587	171,366	1,858¼	258	20,200	2,807	257	39,098	6,711	13,623	121,286	229,084	31,041	3,654	11,479	$788,840 95
" 1869	10,627,051	153,670	86,118	5,180	165,133	822	331	55,457	2,544	136	23,194	5,644	37,437	282,980	92,700				848,768 56
Increase 1870	67,777		36,656	24,707	6,233	1,036¾			263	121	15,844	1,067			137,350	31,041	3,654	11,479	
Decrease 1870		47,342					73	35,158					23,814	161,695					59,922 61

E & O E

W. F. ALLEN, Collector General of Customs.

COLLECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Honolulu, H. I., June 31st, 1870.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

July 6—Schr Kitty Cartwright, from Kauai.
Sloop Live Yankee, from Maui.
7—Schr Active, from Maui.
8—Schr Nettie Merrill, from Maui.
Schr Hokuleie, from Koolau.
Schr Liliu, from Waialua.
Schr Jenny, from Kauai.
9—Schr Ka Moi, from Maui.
Schr Mary Ellen, from Maui.
Schr Warwick, from Molokai.
Schr Waiola, from Maui.
Schr Pauahi, from Molokai.
British bark Favorite, Fea, 90 days from Montivedeo.
10—Schr Manuokawai, from Maui.
Schr Liliu, from Waialua.
Schr Rob Roy, from Koolau.
11—Schr Kate Lee, from Hawaii.
12—Schr Fairy Queen, from Kauai.
Schr Kinau, from Maui.

SAILED.

July 6—Schr Fairy Queen, for Kauai.
Schr John Young, for Kauai.
Schr Isabella, for Hawaii.
Schr Mary, for Kauai.
Schr Hattie, for Kauai.
Schr Kitty Cartwright, for Kauai.
German bark Nymphe, Rabe, for London.
8—Schr Prince, for Hawaii.
Schr Active, for Hawaii.
9—Schr Liliu, for Waialua.
Schr Nettie Merrill, for Maui.
Sloop Live Yankee, for Koolau.
10—Schr Hokuleie, for Koolau.
11—Schr Pauahi, for Molokai.
Schr Mary Ellen, for Maui.
Schr Ka Moi, for Maui.
Schr Jenny, for Kauai.
Schr Manuokawai, for Maui.
Schr Warwick, for Molokai.
12—Schr Waiola, for Maui.
Haw Schr Annie, Babcock, for Marquesas.
Schr Hattie, for Kauai.
Schr Rob Roy, for Koolau.
Schr Luka, for Hawaii.
Schr Liliu, for Koolau.

PASSENGERS.

For GUANO Is., per Kamehameha V., July 7th, 1870.—A R Edwards and 17 laborers.

EXPORTS.

For GUANO Is., per Kamehameha V., July 7th, 1870.

Beef, bls	32	Pork, bbls	3
Butter, kgs	1	Rice, lbs	3,000
Paiai, bbls	42	and small stores.	

Value domestic produce $706.00
Values foreign produce 612.25

THE DANGER OF PROPHECY.—The New York *Tribune* makes the following good shot at somebody:

A New York editor lately prophesied the finest results from General O'Neill's military ability, the day after that able commander, yielding to the flank movement of the man in the rockaway, had gone quietly to gaol. We inadvertently praised this editor as "one of the first military authorities in our country." He resents the well-meant eulogium, and says it is "silly." Perhaps it is. On the whole, we don't believe it was very smart in him to declare that "if General O'Neill continues to display the same military ability, he can hardly fail to give the British more serious trouble than they now apprehend;" fifteen hours after that troublesome warrior was safely locked up. In fact, we think that it was silly. We trust this apology may be considered satisfactory.

LOCAL NEWS.

Phases of the Moon for July, 1870,

PREPARED BY CAPT. DANIEL SMITH.

HONOLULU MEAN TIME.

July 5th, 1st Quarter	5 50 PM
July 12th, Full Moon	6 4 PM
July 20th, Last Quarter	3 46 AM
July 28th, New Moon	6 47 AM

TIME SUN RISING AND SETTING.

1st, Sun Rises	5 25AM	Sun Sets	6 41PM
8th, Sun Rises	5 28	Sun Sets	6 42
15th, Sun Rises	5 30	Sun Sets	6 40
22d, Sun Rises	5 34	Sun Sets	6 38
29th, Sun Rises	5 36	Sun Sets	6 36
31st, Sun Rises	5 37	Sun Sets	6 35

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.—The Legislative Assembly signified, yesterday, their intention to be ready for prorogation on Monday next. Most of the Bills on the table have already been disposed of, and the few remaining days of the session will give sufficient time for the consideration of those still on their passage. The session commenced on the 30th of April.

MASONIC.—A special meeting of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., will be held at the Lodge room, Makee's building, to-morrow (Thursday,) evening at 7½ o'clock. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

ON Saturday evening next, (16th inst), Bartow will hold at his Auction Room, another of those extensive sales of Books with which he and Mr. Lumley have favored the people of Honolulu lately. By reference to the catalogues of this sale, it will be seen that the selection in the curious and useful, are quite up to former lots and we have no doubt that our citizens will largely avail themselves of the opportunity offered them on this occasion.

WE are glad to learn that during last week, copious rains fell on Lanai and portions of Maui, where much inconvenience has been felt for want of the usual amount of rain. Some of the planters on that portion of Maui, were unable to take off their crops of cane, owing to the fact that there was not sufficient water in their cisterns to supply the machinery. The late rains will enable them to secure a large portion of their crops, and save them from the great loss they would otherwise have suffered.

A CASE OF FISH POISONING.—On Thursday evening Mr. J. M. Crowell, grocer on Nuuanu street was dangerously poisoned by eating fish from a restaurant. The symptons of the poisoning were violent, and but for timely medical aid would probably have proved fatal. We understand that several similar cases have occurred lately, the knowledge of which should caution our people against indulging in eating fish without they are well assured where they were caught, and of the length of time they have been lying on the fish-stalls exposed to the sun.

THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN THEATRE.—The performances at this Theatre under the management of the Gregorys continue to attract large and appreciative audiences, and as their stay here will be of very short duration, we advise those who have not yet seen them, not to miss the opportunity. The performances are of a most diversified character, and there is a certain amount of talent, sufficient at least to pass a couple of hours pleasantly. We must acknowledge that the performances of "Madamoiselle Gertrude's Troupe of Dogs" surpasses anything we have ever seen of the kind, and is alone well worth the price of admission.

HEIGHT OF KONAHUANUI.—A careful trigonometrical measurement of the height of Konahuanui was recently made by President Alexander, of Oahu College. A base line nearly a mile long was carefully chained on the Waikiki plain, and the angles measured several times with a good theodolite. A flag had previously been raised on the summit to insure greater accuracy in the angles. A second measurement from a different base line confirms the first. By combining the results, and allowing additions for curvature of the earth, we get 3110 feet for the elevation of Konahuanui, which is probably within 10 feet of the true height.

PIGS IN COURT.—There has lately been quite a number of cases of pig trespass in the Police Court, —vexatious suits,—not however involving any great amount of damages. The Police Magistrate has taken particular pains to impress upon the numerous natives present in the court, that there was an express regulation of the Board of Health, prohibiting the keeping of swine within the precincts of Honolulu. The Judge remarked that he should strictly and severely enforce that rule, more especially at this season of the year, the summer solstice, when the presence of filth and filthy creatures like swine in a community like ours, and under a July sun, would be very liable to give rise to malignant fevers, or other disorders, among our residents.

BY the *Annie*, sailed yesterday for Micronesia, the Board of Immigration took advantage of the facilities offered then by the Hawaiian Board of Missions, to return a number of the Bukabuka's to Danger Island. Many of these people have been found quite worthless as laborers, some on account of sickness, others from the fact of not being inclined to labor; consequently all who have expressed a desire to return to their native island have been furnished with passages by this opportunity. Of those who departed in the *Annie* some are from those employed on plantations on this island, others have been employed as servants in private families. It has been the experience of those employing these people that many of them are quite unfit for any employment when well, and when sick, if sent to the Hospital for treatment, it is almost impossible to keep them there, as they almost invariably escape from the grounds and wander about town, presenting in some cases, anything but a captivating appearance.

THE HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the Annual meeting of the Fire Department on Thursday evening, the 7th inst., the retiring Chief Engineer and his Assistants surrendered the direction of the Department to the new incumbents with appropriate ceremonies. In retiring, Chief Engineer Williams, made a few farewell remarks in which he said: On retiring from the office which he had held for three years, he could not sever his connection with the Department without rendering his thanks to all the members of it, for the cordial support which had been accorded to him during the whole time. His efforts to discharge his duty as head of the Department had always been seconded promptly and with a zeal which had proved to him, as to every one whose property was measurably under the care of the firemen, that the aim of every one of them was the "public good." He also congratulated the Department on the choice of so efficient a Board as the incoming one, and bespoke for them the same hearty co-operation that had been accorded to the outgoing Board. He also spoke of the hearty support the Fire Department had received in years past from the public, and hoped that such support would be continued. He reminded the firemen of the constant and steady friendship of His Ex. the Minister of Interior, to whose encouragement and support the Fire Department of Honolulu owed no little of its present prosperity and efficiency.

In taking leave of Mr. Williams as Chief of the Fire Department, it is no more than just to him to point out some of many important improvements, all of which have been mainly owing to his undefatigable zeal for the good of the Department and the public, which have been made during his incumbency. The Department has always been a subject of pride to our citizens, and it is not saying any thing derogatory to the predecessors of Mr. Williams when we state that owing to various causes, the buildings occupied by all the companies, were held without leases, which evil has been remedied by judicious leases for long terms at reasonable rents. A new fire Engine has been procured and the new Bell Tower erected during this time, and the apparatus of the Department has been kept in a constant state of efficiency. The Engine Houses have been enlarged and hose towers have been built, and above all, the confidence of the public in the security of property, has been maintained and increased, owing to the known promptness and zeal of the Fire Department.

BEN BOLT has been convicted of murder in Cecil, Md. He has doubtless been driven crazy by his incessant efforts to "remember sweet Alice" by request.

THE *Revolution* settles the dish-water question by quoting from 2d Kings, xxi. 13: "I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish; wiping it and turning it upside down."

Legislative Proceedings.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY, July 9th, 1870.

Assembly met at 10 A. M., the President in the Chair. After prayer by Mr. Halemanu, the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

Report of Committee.—Committee on commerce reported consideration of petitions from the owners of Hawaiian coasters, one, that the number of passengers per ton may be increased to 3 per 2 tons so that the schooners may carry a greater number of passengers, they recommended granting this request. They ed tabling that asking to reduce the cost of license for recommend carrying passengers. Also that asking for wharfage free, on account of carrying the mails. Recommended granting the request to change the law in regard to the carrying of passengers. They reported a Bill on the subject. The Committee were in favor of a reenactment of Sec. 146 of the Civil Code in regard to the shipping of Hawaiian seamen.

They were doubtful as to the wisdom of granting the petition from Kau asking for Government aid in the establishment of a manufactory in the District. Report approved.

Committee on Finance reported consideration of a petition from C. L. Richards & Co., asking to have returned to them the cost of returning to the country, fifty two Hawaiian seamen burned out by the Shenandoah, they recommended an appropriation of $850 for part payment of the sum asked, their opinion being that the United States should bear part of the expense. The Report was approved.

Resolutions.—Mr. Rice introduced the Bills given notice of in the Report of the Committee on Commerce. The first entitled An Act to amend An Act entitled An Act to regulate the carrying of passengers. It was read by the Clerk. Nature was to allow the carrying of three passengers for every two tons burthen on Hawaiian vessels and provide protection for the same. Bill passed to second reading under the rules.

Second Bill was read and passed to second reading under the rules, its nature was to regulate the licensing of vessels.

Third Bill was read and passed to second reading. Its nature was to regulate the carrying of passengers.

Fourth Bill was read and passed to second reading. Its nature was to amend the law in regard to the shipping of Hawaiian seamen for foreign voyages.

Rules were suspended and the above four Bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

His Ex. Mr. Hutchison, on special leave being granted, introduced a Bill to amend Sec. 403 of the Civil Code. Bill read first time and passed to second reading under the rules, its nature was to make special regulations in regard to the new postal treaty with the United States.

Order of the Day.—Appropriation Bill was the first on the orders, the item under consideration being the $50,000 subsidy for the Australian Steam Line; preceding discussion on this item, it was allowed that other items should be discussed and acted upon.

Mr. Bishop moved the insertion of an item as follows: Reimbursement of owners of bark Richmond for returning Hawaiian seamen $850.

Mr. Bishop Explained the reasons of the Committee on Finance for the introduction of the item, urging strongly its passage.

Mr. Harris stated that this matter had been before the Government ever since 1865, and they did not think it just or right to pay this charge as demanded. The Government had been as liberal and just as could have been desired. In the early part of 1865 the Shenandoah had appeared in this ocean and began preying upon their own national vessels, as well as the Hawaiian vessel Harvest. There were many seamen of both nationalities at Ascension, in distress. This Government fitted out a vessel and sent to them supplies for which no charge whatever or request had been made to the United States. The American whalers shipped here, Hawaiians, whom they bound themselves to return to the country, those seamen became for the time being, Americans, under the laws of the United States. Now they had been captured by rebels against the American Government, not enemies of this nation. These Citizens of of our country would have, if occasion had offered, fought against the rebels, now where was the justice of making a demand against us for the return to Honolulu of these seamen.

The General Pike had relieved herself of the great press of men on board, who had been placed there by the Shenandoah, by putting some on board the Richmond. Where was the justice of paying the owners of this vessel for bringing home our sailors? It should also be done for the General Pike. He hoped now that the House would reject the item.

Mr. Bishop said that the Committee did not claim that there was any legal right for this demand, but they urged the moral right of the owners. The payment of this sum would be a stroke of good policy. If it was paid, then hereafter whenever our sailors or citizens were found in foreign countries they would be aided, if in distress.

The Richmond was not bound to take these seamen, she was not captured by the Shenandoah, she did it out of mercy, and then she might have taken them to San Francisco, thereby entailing upon the Hawaiian Government new expense for their maintenance and bringing home. He urged the passage of the item.

His Ex. Mr. Harris answered that the reason in all probability that the Richmond took these passengers, was the fact that the General Pike was in distress, and had the captain refused to aid them, thereafter he could never have gotten another vessel or insurance if he did. It was establishing a very bad precedent to pay for acts of humanity, and that especially for distress produced by a war between citizens of another country which concerned us not at all.

He instanced a case of a vessel which took fire to the North of the Islands, a British ship hove in sight and rescued a large number of Chinese, Americans and one Hawaiian. The Assembly would laugh if that English captain had presented a request for damages for saving the life of that one Hawaiian. The American Government had recognized his humanity by a Resolution of thanks in Congress, and the presentation of a gold chronometer, nothing was said about any legal restitution or any thing of the kind.

Mr. Lyons supported the item, he hoped it would pass on account of the good policy it engendered.

His. Ex. Mr. Phillips hoped that the item would not pass, he looked at it in a legal point of view, and from that standpoint opposed its passage. If it did pass, a very bad precedent would be established, which would cause us much trouble hereafter. If the item passed, a door would be opened to endless litigation, which would come upon us in great floods. On another point he spoke: The Hawaiian Government had taken great pains to see that Hawaiian seamen were well taken care of and that they should be returned to this country when shipping on foreign vessels, bonds had to be given to that effect.

The item of $850 was rejected.

Consideration of the $50,000 then came before the House. His Ex. Mr. Hutchison moved that further consideration be postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. Hitchcock amended that the appropriation Bill be passed on 2nd reading to day and that the above item come in on the 3rd reading, carried.

His Ex. Mr. Hutchison moved that the action of the House on an item of $1,500 for Court House at Waimea be reconsidered, the motion was carried and he then moved that the word Waimea be striken out and Koloa inserted, which was carried.

The Minister than moved to insert an item as follows: Repairs of Court House at Waimea $300 passed.

Mr. Kamahoa moved to reconsider the action of the House on item for Jail at Hamakua, motion was carried and Mr. Halemanu moved to insert $500 for the erection of a Jail at Hamakua, motion was carried.

The Minister of Interior moved to reconsider the action of the House on item for Government Surveying $3,000; motion was carried and the item repassed at $5,000. The purpose of the Minister was to provide means for a general survey of the Islands. He stated that at present there was no legal chart and survey of the group and it was not only a convenience but a necessity that the Government should own such chart. He proposed to establish a Bureau under one head and have the work on the same scale, in order that when it was done all the various part would fit together and form a perfect whole.

Mr. Kalakaua thought that the sum asked for was very small and totally insufficient for the propose, it would be useless to pass such a small amount.

Mr. Bishop was very glad that this sum had been asked for, and for such a purpose, it was a matter of the utmost importance. The work would not be done in two years, but in many and new appropriations would be asked for from time to time to continue and complete the work.

His Ex. the Minister of Interior moved to insert a new item as follows.

New Lock up at Honolulu $2000, passed.

He also moved that the sum of $16,000 be inserted in the appropriation Bill for a new Steamer wharf should it appear necessary to build one. This item was also passed.

Mr. Komoikehuehu moved to insert an item of $3,000 for a bridge at Waiawa, Ewa, passed.

Mr. Judd moved to insert an item of $20,000 for a new road over the Nuuanu Pali, which was carried.

Mr. Martin moved to reconsider the item of roads in Kau, which was carried and he moved to insert the same amount, $3,000, but to have the item include a buoy at Punaluu, the amendment was carried.

Mr. Phillips moved to order to engrossment Sec. 1st of the Appropriation Bill, he thought that the proceedings of the House were exceedingly undignified, they amounted to a sort of auction, only. He moved the previous question which was carried. Motion to order to engrossment was lost, and the Assembly adjourned.

Sugar Planting in Queensland and Natal.

"That Natal possesses the attributes of a successful sugar growing country is a proposition which, we imagine, only a few gloomy-minded individuals will be inclined now to dispute. In the face of every conceivable difficulty, sugar planting was first established as a local industry. In the face of vicissitudes adverse enough to crush many another industry, sugar planting has held its own, has pushed its way, has asserted its position, and is now generally admitted to be an enterprise which under certain conditions can be advantageously followed out.

Of late years the tendency of local enterprise in this respect has been rather in favor of the working of estates conducted on a large scale by means of adequate capital, and to this end companies of home capitalists have in several instances been formed. That this line of action is a sound one we have no reason to doubt, but we think that the principle of co-operation might be applied to industry as well as to capital. The establishment of central factories has been found to succeed in the French colonies of the West Indies. Instead of a planter being his own manufacturer, he gets his cane crushed and his sugar made at a central mill. Instead of a man having to spend capital in the purchase of machinery as well as in the cultivation of the soil, he is enabled by this system to concentrate all his energies upon the growth of the cane. We have often suggested that this plan would suit Natal where the climate is suited to European settlers, and where we hope to see a large European community located in a flourishing condition. The two operations of tillage and manufacture form together an undertaking which exceeds the capabilities of ordinary individual settlers. Were they separated we might see sugar planting extend itself to unforseen limits, and we might bring this industry within the reach of a class which is now debarred from pursuing it.

It has been often said in Natal that sugar planting was not a pursuit for men of small means, or for countries devoid of colored labor. In Queensland the converse of both these propositions is being proved. There men of every grade of means are engaged in the cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar.

There is no reason that we know of why Natal with her cheap land and cheap labor, should not be studded with plantations as small as those in vogue in Queensland. There a plantation of twenty acres seems to be regarded as a considerable undertaking, and we are moved by this fact to suppose that the amount of labor employed on such miniature estates is confined to that of the proprietor and one or two white hands. One mill which is highly lauded as a truly Queensland institution, such "as we hope to see upon every plantation of *over twenty acres*," was made at a colonial foundry, and cost complete, with battery of four pans, teache, cooler, drainers, shed, curing-house, horse-walks, &c., about £420. This little mill is driven by horse power, and at full work turns out an excellent brown sugar at the rate of four tons per week. There are twenty acres of cane to crush on this estate, and the proprietor is entirely self-taught. The yield from the cane, which is all Bourbon, is about two and a half tons per acre, and the density 10¼. None of the plantations mentioned in a long list exceed twenty acres. This is a matter worth enquiring into. We suspect that in Queensland there are large alluvial bottoms, where the richness of the soil compensates for scantiness of area. Frost, however, is felt there badly—ribbon cane and also Bourbon suffering most. Otaheite cane is said not to be affected. Can this variety be identical with our China cane? Probably it is. Sugar planting has evidently taken root in Queensland, despite its want of colored labor, and its lack of experience. A writer speaks in glowing terms of the bustle and life that is apparent everywhere—the miles of luxuriant sugar cane, the magnificent appliances for sugar-making and for distilling, and the active industry, everywhere visible, of men cutting and planting cane, teams ploughing and drawing loads of cane to the mill, "in a manner quite refreshing to those so long used to the hum-drum existence of Bowen."

This question of central factories and small plantations is exactly one which such a body as the Chamber of Agriculture might advantageously consider. In connection with German or Chinese immigrants it would be very applicable. But why these principles of action should succeed among English settlers in Queensland and not here, we have yet to learn.

We have at times suggested that the Wire Rope Tramway system seemed well adapted to the circumstances of our sugar estates. In this opinion we are now corroborated by a practical planter—Mr. Bazley, of the Ifafa—who writes to us that he is so convinced of the applicability of this system to sugar estates in Natal and of the economy in working it will effect, that he intends to order a mile or two of it. We should be glad to see the plan tried in a practical manner."—*Sugar Cane.*

—Lieutenant Stambaugh, recently killed by Indians, near South Pass City, was a nephew of Gen. Sherman.

—A schoolboy defined "appetite" by explaining that "when I'm eating, I'm 'appy, and when I'm done, I'm tight."

—An Indianian has just hung himself, having been married a year without any divorce.

MARRIED.

DUNCAN—BARTLETT.—On the 12th inst., in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by Rev. Father Hermann, Mr. J. Duncan to Miss Rose Bartlett.

DIED.

MARKHAM—On Friday, July 8, typhoid fever, W. A., eldest son of Wm. A. Markham, aged 10 years 2 months and 17 days.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of JOHN II, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed temporary Administrator of the above estate, with the Will annexed, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their claims duly authenticated, at the office of the undersigned, until further notice, within six months from the day of the publication of this notice, otherwise, they will be forever barred. All persons in possession of property belonging to the said estate are notified to account for the same without delay.

S. B. DOLE,
Temporary Administrator.

Dated Honolulu, July 13th, 1870.

For Rent.

A COTTAGE, containing a Parlor, two Bed-rooms and Bath-room, with Stables and Hay room adjacent,—furnished or unfurnished. Enquire of (25-4t) J. H. KINNEY.

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 payment immediately, and all persons who may have in their possession any property, such as horses, cattle, or papers, to deliver them up to the undersigned, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, to present them for settlement within six months from this notice, otherwise they will be forever barred.

JAMES DANIELS,
Adm'tor Estate of Ed. Edmonds.

Waihee, June 27, 1870.—25-4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEA.—100 Chests of Pouchong Tea. A superior article. For sale by
26-1m WALKER & ALLEN.

BREAD.—Medium and Pilot Bread. For sale by
26-1m WALKER & ALLEN.

OATS.—California and Oregon Oats. For sale by
26-1m WALKER & ALLEN.

HOOP IRON.—3-4, 7-8, 1 and 1 1-4 inch. For sale by
26-1m WALKER & ALLEN.

BURLAPS—20 Bales 40 inch Burlaps. For sale by
26-1m WALKER & ALLEN.

IRON COOLERS.—18 New Iron Coolers. For sale by
26-1m WALKER & ALLEN.

COFFEE.—A Sup'r Ass't of Old Kona Coffee. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers by (26-1m) WALKER & ALLEN.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society!

WILL HOLD A FAIR early in November next, for the benefit of their Boarding Schools for Girls, and other purposes of the Society. Assistance from the friends here or abroad, will be gratefully received by the Society. 26-5t

THE REV. ALEX'R MACKINTOSH, of St. Andrew's Mission, is desirous of obtaining four private pupils. Subjects taught—English, Latin, Greek, French, and Elementary Mathematics. Hours of tuition—From 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms, &c., on application to the
Rev'd A. MACKINTOSH,
26 St. Andrews' Clergy House, Honolulu.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. S. DICKSON and A. D. BOLSTER, under the name of Dickson & Bolster, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business, as heretofore, will be carried on at the old stand by Mr. J. S. Dickson, who will collect all amounts due the firm, and pay all outstanding debts.
J. S. DICKSON,
A. D. BOLSTER.
Honolulu, July 12, 1870.

RETURNING THANKS to the public for their liberal patronage in the past, Mr. J. S. DICKSON respectfully asks for a continuance of the same. He will execute all orders in his line with promptness, in a faithful manner, and in the best style of workmanship. 26 3t

J. S. DICKSON,
House, Ship and Sign Painter,
No. 76 Fort Street.
Graining, Marbling, Gilding, Calsomining, Paperhanging, &c., &c., executed on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. 26-3m

For Rent or Lease.

THAT VERY Desirable Residence, No. 105 Nuuanu Street. Apply to
25- JAMES S. LEMON.

FINE
GRAZING LANDS!
—AT—
FIFTY CENTS per ACRE
24,000 ACRES
—ON THE—
ISLAND OF LANAI

THE AHUPUAA of KAA!

FORMERLY belonging to the PRINCESS KAMAMALU'S Estate, within sixty miles of Honolulu, constituting the North-East end of the Island, comprises about

20,000 Acres of Superior Grass Land!

having now about 3,500 Sheep running upon it, and capable of feeding at least 10,000 head, even in the present state of drouth.

The Land is well Wooded,

with large groves of small timber. There are two small bays—Awalua and Honopu—which afford convenient landings for schooners. There is a station on it with two cottages, and two pens for sheep.

THE AHUPUAA of KEALIA KAPU

Formerly belonging to the Josua Kaeo Estate, is situated in the centre of the Island, crossing the main Palawai Valley, and dividing the Government lands,

Comprises about 4,000 Acres.

IT CONTAINS A GOOD MOUNTAIN SPRING

and has some choice groves of timber, and has a good schooner landing. Both Lands are well supplied with water for stock, on the beach.

There are about 3,500 Acres in Kaa,
and 500 Acres in Kealia,

of rich, level, mellow soil, equal to the best in this Kingdom for the growth of Sugar Cane, and upon which superior Cane has grown, which would afford a fine opportunity to a capatalist to establish an extensive and productive Sugar Plantation.

TITLE—FEE SIMPLE. For further particulars, apply to
WALTER M. GIBSON, Lanai,
26 or WALKER & ALLEN, Honolulu.

To Let!

A HOUSE in Nuuanu Valley,—with or without furniture. Apply to
25- JOHN H. PATY.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS
Just Arrived,
Ex Mathilde from China direct,
AND FOR SALE BY
AFONG & ACHUCK.

TEA AND ASSORTED PRESERVED FRUITS,
Manila Cigars, Manila Rope,
Camphor Trunks,
4-4 White Matting, assorted qualities.
4-4 Colored Matting.
Lounges, Settees,
Rattan Chairs,
FURNITURE, Etc.
22 t

SOLE & SADDLE LEATHER,
Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for Sale, from the well-known
WAIMEA TANNERY, C. NOTLEY, Prop'r,
7-15e A. S. CLEGHORN, Agent.

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

AUCTION SALES.

By C. S. BARTOW.

EVENING SALE OF BOOKS
On Saturday, July 16th,
At Seven P. M. at Salesroom,
I will sell at Auction, by Catalogue,
Educational, Historical and Classical
BOOKS!
Books in the English, French and German Languages, and
ENGRAVINGS!
C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

Regular Sale
On Wednesday, July 20th,
At 10 A. M. at Salesroom,
—Will be Sold—
Dry Goods and
A Gen'l Ass't of Merchandise.
C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

SALE OF JEWELRY
AND FANCY ARTICLES.
On Friday, July 22,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. AT SALES-ROOM,
Will be sold an Invoice of
Jewelry, Tableware and Fancy Articles
—SUCH AS—
Tea Spoons, Knives and Forks, Fish Knives, Table Service, Cake Knives, Napkin Rings, Egg Boiler, Egg Glasses, Candlesticks, Dish Mats, Cruet Stands, Bottle Corks, Table Bells, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Feather Dusters, Medalion and Jet Necklaces, Fancy Ear Drops, Gilt Charms, Finger Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Garnet and Turquoise Sets, Jet Crosses, And other Articles.
26-2t C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

LEASE at AUCTION.
By order of the Administrator of the Estate of JOHN WIENBERG,
On SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 M.
On the Premises,
I will sell at Public Auction, the unexpired term of
Lease of Premises on King St.,
Lately occupied by John Wienberg, and now subleased to M. T. Donnell, as a furniture ware room.
Particulars at Sale.
C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
Cheap for Cash! Cheap for Cash!!
HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE!
WM. CORNWELL
HAVING purchased the
Entire Hardware Stock!
—OF—
J. W. WIDDIFIELD,
Would Call the Attention of
PLANTERS, MERCHANTS & MECHANICS
TO THIS LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
WELL SELECTED HARDWARE!
PECULIARLY ADAPTED
For the Wants of the Island Trade.
Merchants in Particular,
WOULD FIND IT MUCH TO THEIR ADVANTAGE
TO GIVE ME A CALL!
Before Purchasing Elsewhere
AS MANY THINGS WILL BE SOLD
Not Only at Cost
BUT IN MANY INSTANCES,
GREATLY BELOW COST!
TO MAKE ROOM
FOR A LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Agricultural and Other Implements,
Coming from the East.
The Usual Discount Made to the Trade
Orders from the other Islands respectfully solicited, promptly attended to and filled with care.
No Connection with the Firm across the Way.
3m 24

FOR SALE.
Two New Wetzel Pans!
6tf H. HACKFELD & Co.

FOR SALE!
SETTS OF MULE HARNESS and LEATHER, from the Hilo Tannery.
For sale by (12-3m) H. HACKFELD & CO.

WINDOW GLASS,—Assorted Sizes, for sale by
33] H. HACKFELD & CO.

MUNTZ' YELLOW METAL, And Composition Nails, for sale by
29- H. HACKFELD & CO.

GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, ½ inch and ¾ inch, ex R. C. WYLIE, and for sale by
33 H. HACKFELD & CO.

PAINTS & PAINT OIL, Hubbuck's Best White Zinc, White Lead, Black Lead, Fancy Paints and Best English Boiled Oil. For sale by (12) BOLLES & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BY ADAMS & WILDER.

LARGE SALE OF LUMBER!
THIS-DAY.
By Order of WM. L. GREEN, Esq., Administrator ad interim, of the
Estate of the late Daniel Montgomery,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13th,
At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the
LUMBER YARD ON THE ESPLANADE,
We will Sell the
WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF LUMBER,
Belonging to said Estate, consisting of
105,000 ft. Northwest Boards,
56,000 ft. N. W. Scantling,—ass'd,
91,500 ft. Redwood Boards,
42,500 ft. Redwood, Ton'd & Gr'ed,
18,500 ft. Northwest, Ton'd & Gr'ed,
90,000 Redwood Shingles,
103,560 Cedar Shingles,
10,500 ft. Pine Boards.
Terms at Sale.
ADAMS & WILDER, Auct'rs.

TRADE SALE ON CREDIT!
ON THURSDAY
AND FRIDAY,
July 14th and 15th,
At 10 A. M. at Salesroom,
TRADE SALE ON CREDIT
—OF—
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
Clothing, Hats & Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Ribbons, Trimming Buttons,
Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Wool Shirts,
Plaid Shirts,
Cotton and Merino Hosiery,
Paris Neck Ties,
Silk Cravats,
New Prints, &c.
All the Goods
—BEING OF—
Recent Importation from
PARIS, LONDON,
and MANCHESTER.
Terms Liberal!
ADAMS & WILDER, Auct'rs.

Regular Sale!
On Tuesday, July 19th,
At 10 A. M. at Salesroom,
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Etc.
—ALSO—
One Covered Buggy,—3 seats,
One Carriage Horse,—gentle, and
One Set of Harness.
ADAMS & WILDER, Auct'rs.

AT PRIVATE SALE!
FIFTY BBLS. COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON,
TWENTY-FIVE BBLS. AMERICAN MESS BEEF, in bond.
TEN BBLS. GOLDEN GATE FLOUR.
ADAMS & WILDER.

CIGARS!
TOBACCO & PIPES
THE UNDERSIGNED has just received FROM HAMBURG,
Direct from the Manufacturers!
By Recent Arrivals,
The Finest Assortment of Cigars!
Ever Imported into this Market,
—AND WHICH—
HE OFFERS AT REASONABLE RATES.
Also—Constantly on Hand
A Very Superior Assortment of
Tobacco and Pipes!
To which he calls Special Attention of All Lovers of the Weed.
10 H. I. NOLTE. 1m

The Fijian Difficulty.

From the Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 3.

Still further complications have been added to "the Fijian difficulty" since the publication of our last article in reference thereto. We are now told, first, that there has been a renewed application to the British Government for protection, in which all the principal chiefs and white residents have joined. Secondly, that there has been a formal invitation to the United States to "annex" the Archipelago, and that this invitation has been signed by 800 persons, including some of the principal chiefs. Thirdly, (and this piece of news comes from Europe,) that the Prussian Government is "not disinclined" to add the Fijis to the extended and extending dependencies over which the black eagle has cast its shadow; and has sent a vessel of war into these seas in order, it is believed to bring about some such arrangement.

These items of intelligence have an important bearing upon each other. The renewed application to Great Britain for protection seems to have been resorted to by way of counteraction against the illegal scheme for the setting up of a settlers' republic, which we have already adverted to. What is now asked is simply that some protection and assistance shall be afforded for a few years, until the native rulers of Fiji with the assistance of the white settlers, can form a strong and efficient government, with good and well administered laws, as has been done at the Sandwich Islands. It is a most reasonable request, and one which, it is to be hoped the British Ministry will not be so very ill-advised as to refuse. This will be a very different thing from an assumption of absolute sovereignty, or even of such a protective supremacy as was established at the Ionian Islands. All that is asked for may—as we shall hereafter endeavor to shew—be granted without any material risk of embroilment in native affairs. The probabilities of an annexation of these islands to the dominions of another Power, which may become hostile, may induce—and ought to induce—a more favorable consideration of the application. Let us hope so.

One important feature in the present aspect of affairs, is that, as this renewed application for protection is coupled with an offer to submit to any obligations which the British Government may desire to impose—in technical language, an offer of suzerainty—there can be no legal cession of sovreignty, either absolute or protective, to any other Power, until the answer of the Imperial authorities in London shal have been received. It was asserted that King Thakombau has signed the document sent to the United States. He has positively denied the fact, and we believe him. It is very probable that the assertions which have been made as to other signatures to this document, and as to the gross number of such signatures, have had no better foundation. But if, as we have been assured, the application to the British Government was joined in by all the ruling chiefs, they have deprived themselves of all right to offer the sovereignty or protectorate to America or Prussia until relieved by the decision of Her Britannic Majesty (or of her Ministers) from the obligations thus voluntarily entered into. And neither American or Prussian rule could be established at Fiji upon any other basis than a voluntary cession from the sovereign chiefs. The American Government has through its officers, repeatedly recognised the sovereignty of the Fijian chieftains, not only by making treaties with them, but by holding them responsible under such treaties, and in their sovereign character, for the doings of their subjects. There could therefore be no proclamation of American authority on the assumption that the islands were without recognisable rulers. And the number of American settlers is so few, as compared with the number of those who are British subjects, that there could be no pretence for assuming the Government of the Archipelago, or of any part of it, on the plea of necessity for the protection of American interests. The same reasons would apply to Prussia. It is true that this power has made no treaties with the Fijians, but it would not be likely to ignore the existence of native rulers, who have not been recognised by the great maritime Powers, and to treat Fiji as if it were a region of which the first comers had a right to take possession. And the present extent of Prussian interests in these islands must be very small indeed.

The idea of praying for annexation to the United States seems to have had its foundation in Melbourne rather than in Fiji itself, although many of the settlers were doubtless strongly inclined to place themselves under the protection of the "star-spangled banner," when they were told that Great Britain would not accept the offered cession. Certain of the speculators who have been foiled in their attempts to assume functions of a sovereign character, and have been obliged to descend to the position of mere land speculators and traders, have probably come to a conclusion that they would be likely to obtain better terms for themselves, and to render their speculations more profitable, if they could induce the United States Government to undertake the general management of the concern, and to invest therein a good round sum for the purposes of protection and improvement. We very much doubt that the authorities at Washington, or any high officers of the States have ever been, or are ever likely to be, any parties to this manœuvring. As to Prussia, too, the reasons for believing that there are any designs upon Fiji in that quarter are as yet, very small—mere supposition. That the Prussian Government had a notion of forming an establishment on some island in the South Pacific, and intended to send out a vessel of war for that purpose, was rumored a year or two ago. It may be that this is about to be done, and that the report of it, coupled with what is known of the state of things at Fiji, may have given rise to the notion that Prussia has an intention to obtain, if possible, the sovereignty of that Archipelago. It may even be that Prussia contemplates getting possession of one of the small islands of Fiji for a station, without proposing or desiring to lay hands upon the whole.

But it would be childish to shut our eyes against the possibility that there *may* be more reality in the designs attributed to the United States and to Prussia than we have considered likely. The desire of the American Government to obtain territories among the islands in the Pacific has been often and very freely spoken of—sometimes in quarters the enunciations from which ought to be considered as authoritative. It has been very much the fashion to attribute to that Government designs which it never seriously entertained. Still it is possible that, for once the report may have been true. As to Prussia, we should have less surprise in hearing that the Cabinet at Berlin had a real disposition to secure the Fijian Islands as a dependency. Prussia has not, like the United States, a vast area of yet unpeopled country. On the contrary, it could very well spare a large portion of its population, and might find it very profitable to use some of the fertile lands of Fiji, for that purpose. Prussia has also a pretty obvious desire to become a great maritime (as it is already a great military) Power. The acquisition of this splendid Archipelago—a region with many fine harbors, vast undeveloped resources, and so situated as to command the Southern Pacific—would greatly tend towards the fulfillment of that desire.

How would Prussian rule suit the native tribes and white settlers of Fiji? The latter have shown, by their anxiety to secure British protection, and their willingness even to fall back upon America as a *dernier resort*, that they wish to attach themselves to some English-speaking nation. The natives who have been Christianised by English Missionaries, and whose trade has been almost exclusively with men of the Anglo-Saxon race, have very naturally manifested a similar wish. Of Prussia most of the white settlers can know but little, except what they have read of that country in books and newspapers. The Fijians can know nothing of it, unless by report from some of the settlers. There can be no doubt, that if Prussia were to assume the protectorate of Fiji, its protection would be effectual. But, judging from its high-handed proceedings in other countries which have fallen under its sceptre, it would be as strong in coercion as in protection. There would, under Prussian rule, be far less tolerance of irregularities, and even of that ordinary freedom of speech and action to which the English-speaking races are accustomed, than under the rule either of England or America. The Fijians and white settlers would have to learn new ways, and to be on their best behavior. A people organised on the Prussian system, would keep the latter in due subjection, and the terrible needle gun would make very short work with the former if they became rebellious. The rights and powers of chiefdom would become less and less, until they vanish altogether, while by the investment of Prussian capital, and the introduction of Prussian settlers, the English-speaking settlers would be speedily placed in the minority. They would be in a position like that of the German colonists in Australia, but under a less liberal Government.

The establishment of *any* strong government or protectorate in Fiji would be clearly beneficial to the Australian colonies, in a commercial sense; for new and extensive fields for enterprise would be opened, and new markets created. But the existence in the immediate neighborhood of the Australian colonies of such a power would be very inconvenient, to say the least of it, in the event of a war. Supposing that Power to be connected with Prussia there would be cause to regard it with suspicion, because in its dealings with Poland and with "Denmark and the Duchies," Prussia has been as far from scrupulous as can well be conceived. If Great Britain means to retain these colonies there would be a necessity in time of war, or whenever war became probable, to detach a large and costly force for their protection; and, even then, their commerce would greatly suffer by the neighborhood of an enemy's naval station. No doubt, that station might be captured, but this would be a very troublesome and expensive piece of business. If the Australias were to be cast off—as many people seem to think not improbable—then the neighborhood of such a settlement would be still more dangerous to them. If Fiji were to remain in its present state, and the Australias were to be forced to assume a national existence, but a short time would elapse, ere Fiji would be absorbed into the new State. But very long ere any such nationality can be created, Fiji will, in all probability, have a strong government, of some kind or other. The difficulties of the case, as they at present exist, must therefore be fairly grappled with.

Seeing, then, the risk which a persistence in the present non-intervention policy of Great Britain, in relation to Fiji, will be attended; and looking at the magnitude of the British interests which are being created in that Archipelago, it is to be hoped that the last application will be more favorably received than the first. There will be the less excuse for turning a deaf ear to the requests of the native chiefs and British settlers, because the present shape of these requests makes it more easy to comply with them, without violating those main principles which the British Government seems to have laid down for its guidance in such matters. There would, we apprehend, be no difficulty in devising such a plan as, while it would afford all necessary aid and protection both to the Fijian chiefs and the white settlers, would not place the protecting power in any risk of being involved in the political complications and inter-island wars which would probably arise out of an assumption of resolute sovereignty.

NO. 4.

We will now venture upon a few suggestions as to the kind of rule which might, we think, be established with British aid in the Fijian Archipelago, without any abandonment of those principles of economy, or that (to coin a phrase for the occasion) "anti-national-extension policy" to which the Cabinet of St. James seems pledged. These suggestions, we must premise, are necessarily of a very general character, and could probably be modified with advantage by abler heads and hands than ours—but they may serve as bases for deliberation.

The shape which, we think, such rule should take, is that of a federal administration under British guidance and protection.

It has been already shown that there is no general sovereignty either *de facto* or *de jure* in this archipelago; also that there can be little or no hope of seeing any such sovereignty established unless by assistance—and very strong and effective assistance too—from without. King Thakombau would, no doubt, be willing enough to become "Tui Viti" [King of Fiji] in reality, as he was once in name, and would perhaps be disposed to make very large concessions to any power which would place him—and maintain him—in that position. But however easy this might seem to be at first sight, it could not be done without much trouble and bloodshed. The other ruling chiefs and their peoples might submit for a time, but their submission would be *only* for a time. There would, however, be little or no difficulty in forming a confederation of these ruling chiefs with the King of Bau at its head; for although his general sovereignty be not admitted, his superiority and right of precedence is indisputable. To organise such a confederation, therefore, should, we submit, be the first step.

That something of the kind has been already attempted, and that the attempt did not succeed, will afford no argument against this mode of proceeding. Circumstances have changed since then, and are changing almost daily. And there was, on that occasion, no such external assistance, as may now, from some quarter or other, be pretty confidently reckoned upon.

Some duly authorised officers of the protecting power should reside at the head-quarters of the confederation. The supreme executive administration should be vested in a council, consisting either of the ruling chiefs themselves, or of persons whom they might appoint as their representatives, assisted and advised by the principal officer or officers of the protecting power. Some officer or officers, in conjunction with some of the Fijian chiefs, should be the Ministers of this central government.

The rule of the native chiefs over their own dominions and peoples should be left untouched, subject, however, to the supremacy of the central authority in all matters affecting the general welfare. Such cessions should, if possible, be obtained of some of the islands or districts which are occupied—wholly or chiefly—by white settlers, as would admit of local governments being formed therein and therefore, subject to the control of the federal authority. If a nominal suzerainty remained in any of the native chiefs, as respected these locally-governed domains, it would matter but little—it would sit as lightly upon them as did the suzerainty of the Bornean Sultan on the Rajah of Sarawak. The local governments thus established should be represented in the central or federal council.

A central tribunal should be established, in which both native and foreign interests should be represented and guarded. This tribunal should have supreme jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal. When other tribunals of minor authority were established (as they must be in time) in various parts of the archipelago, the central tribunal would become more of a court of appeal, and its functions might be modified; but at present it would doubtless suffice for all purposes, particularly if one or more of its members were to make an occasional "circuit." This tribunal should not interfere between the Fijian chiefs and their subjects, but should nevertheless deal with such matters of dispute between the chiefs themselves as might, if not so dealt with, lead to intertribal wars. As to all matters—civil or criminal—in which either white settlers alone, or white men and Fijian jointly were concerned, its jurisdiction should be full and absolute. Such jurisdiction should be exercised in the name of and should be supported by, the supreme central authority—the Fijian Confederation.

Subordinate officers should be appointed, and, if necessary, a small force should be organised for the support of the federal government, the maintenance of its supremacy throughout the whole archipelago, and the enforcement of awards by the central tribunal, should any such awards be resisted. These officers and this force should not be dependent in any way upon any of the confederated chieftains or governments, but only upon the federal council in its collective capacity. The action of such officers and force should be strictly regulated by the orders of the council, given through a duly appointed and responsible functionary, and should in all cases be subject, as in civilized countries, to the governing power of the law. For, or towards the maintenance of the federal government, of the central tribunal, and of the officers and force which might be necessary to support the authority of such government and tribunal, there should be some (light) assessment of the whole archipelago. The contributions might be in money or in kind, as might be found most convenient. They should be fixed by the federal council, but collected by the local authorities. Arrangements could be very easily made for disposing of contributions in kind, so as to render them equivalent to payments in cash. There might, too, be such cessions or purchases of land with a view to settlement, and such an application of parts of the proceeds of these acquisitions or investments to public purposes, as would render it unnecessary to require contributions towards the maintenance of federal authority from the chiefs and people making such alienations.

A code of laws should be established, founded upon the British system and principles of jurisprudence, but with such modifications as the peculiar circumstances of the country might render necessary. Legislative power should to that end be vested in the federal council, but the right to veto any enactment or decree of that body, or to reserve it for the consideration of his government, should be ensured to the principal officer of the protecting power. There might, with great advantage, be a reference to the Governor of one of the Australian colonies on important matters of a legislative or administrative character, and a right of appeal to one of the Australian Supreme Courts from the judgements of the Fijian tribunal in certain cases of the gravest kind.

These are the outlines of a system of government which would, we submit, be suited to the present state of Fiji and its people—natives and settlers—and which would have sufficient elasticity to admit of its being easily amended and modified from time to time, as circumstances might require. Out of it would grow, almost imperceptibly, but with not the less certainty, a strong and efficient administration, as the country became more settled, and as it advanced in wealth and importance; while by the very existence of such a rule this advancement would be greatly accelerated. It would, too, be self-supporting, or very nearly so from the first.

If the British Government should persist in declining to render any aid in this good work, it will have no right to complain if some other power should be appealed to for such aid, and, by a prompt and favorable response, should acquire a protective supremacy in these splendid islands—the West Indies of the South Pacific. There can be very little doubt of such a response from some other national government, if that of Great Britain should be so blind to its own best interests, as to reject this last application from the Fijian chiefs and settlers. If, however, it should so happen that no such government—in the intervention of which the Fijian chiefs and settlers would be disposed to submit—can be prevailed upon to render the necessary assistance, then they must set themselves earnestly to work to see what they can do, unaided, for themselves. They must try to secure the establishment of a native government, and, under its authority, of some such central tribunal, and systems of executive, legislative, and judicial administration, as we have shadowed out. The settlers must strengthen and assist that government to the utmost of their power, so as to render it, if possible, not only practically efficient for present purposes, but capable of advancing as the country advances. To that end they must secure a strong guiding influence in every branch of this administration; but this influence must be exercised by judicious men and with the greatest possible caution and moderation. Not only must everything be done in the name and by the authority of the Native Government, but that Government must be of such a *bona fide* character as that its veritable existence and freedom of action cannot be questioned by foreign powers.

FIJI.—From Fiji we have files of the *Times* to the 23rd April, from which we take the following extracts:—

A large, important, and influential meeting of the settlers of Taviuni was held at Vuna on the 6th April, with the object of opposing the views put forward in a pamphlet recently circulated advocating the formation of an Independent Republican Government in Fiji. Mr. Holmes was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. M'Connell moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Macnamara,—"That we, the settlers of Taviuni earnestly protest against the formation of a Government in the Fiji Islands upon the principles of a Republic, as laid down in the published pamphlet, regarding those principles as highly dangerous to the peace, advancement, and prosperity of these islands; but that we would hail with delight laws sanctioned by a foreign Power to settle any disputes arising among the whites." Mr. Hamilton proposed, and Mr. Logan seconded, an amendment to the effect that "an independent self-government is desirable," but the amendment had very few supporters, and the resolution was carried by a large and over whelming majority. Mr. Hamilton then proposed the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Logan,—"That this meeting resolves that a Republic be formed, acknowledged by all foreign Governments, and conducted according to the principles agreed to by the Fijian public." Mr. Waters proposed an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Ducker,—"That an attempt to form an Independent Republican Government is yet quite premature, and at the least injudicious." The amendment was carried almost unanimously, and the resolution fell to the ground. The meeting was informed from Tui Cakau that he would expect those favourable to a Republic to protect themselves from native violence.

MEAT PRESERVING IN AUSTRALIA.—Meat preserving is now assuming such vast proportions in Australia as a new branch of industry that the following description, as furnished by a correspondent, of what may be seen every day at the Melbourne Meat Preserving Company's Works, will be found interesting. The works are situated on the banks of the Salt Water River, about three miles from Melbourne, having about half a mile of river frontage, and on first being seen it appears like the beginning of some new township—we can scarcely imagine that the number of buildings erected, and the various trades that are being carried on, are necessary for the production of an article of food. When you enter you find coopers, painters, tinmen, carpenters, butchers, &c., each pursuing his trade, while the familar "crack" of the stock whip and the shouting of the stockmen seem to take you suddenly on to a run. Passing through the premises without entering any of the buildings you come to the river side, where barges are being freighted with the final result of all this stir. The number of hands employed is more than 250, and the wages paid weekly exceed £500. Turning back for a tour of the place you are invited to see the live articles, and find them in a large paddock of some 6,000 acres, where all the cattle and sheep rest after their journey from up country before being slaughtered—a most excellent provision, as no over driven feverish animal is slaughtered until it has recruited, the meat being of the primest character in consequence. After a rest the animals in their turn are penned off, all the pens being roofed in. The process of slaughtering is so simple that two men and a boy are able to convert into carcasses, fit for the butcher's shop, 110 sheep per day. Only the portion destined for food is removed to the kitchen; the offal goes another way, to be buried in pits, with layers of earth, which quickly converts it into valuable manure. The butcher's shop to which the carcasses are taken is peculiarly free from smell, extraordinary attention being given to cleanliness throughout the works. The legs and shoulders of the sheep are "boned" before preserving, and the inferior parts are only used for boiling down for tallow, &c. All the beef is boned, the rounds, flanks, and briskets are turned into corned beef. As fast as the meat is sorted into the requisite quantities it is placed on trucks which run on tramways to the kitchen. There it is placed on trays and for a few minutes immersed in boiling water so as to remove all scum and any possible impurities. Steam lifts next carry the trays to tables upon which the meat is placed, and cut up into the exact weights required, and each portion placed in a tin; as each tin is filled it is soldered up except a small pin-hole left in the centre of the top. The tins are then placed in batches of 100 each on trays with perforated bottoms, and run on "travelers" to the preserving-room; there they are partially immersed in heated baths and are boiled according to the nature of their contents. No chemical ingredient enters the tins, which contain nothing but Pure meat of the finest quality. When the tins have been subjected long enough to heat, the pinhole is soldered up, and a cold wet sponge being placed on the solder the steam is prevented from making its way through. The canister is then subjected to a still higher heat, and afterwards taken to the cooling-room, and when cold it is placed in the testing-room, where it is allowed to remain long enough to betray any possible defect. The consumption of this preserved meat is rapidly increasing, not only for export but for the colonial trade. From the boiling-down department something like ten tons of tallow per day can be shipped. In a word nothing is allowed to go to waste. The amount of business done will be understood when it is stated that from 7,000 to 8,000 sheep and 70 to 80 cattle are "used up" every week. —*London News.*

THE REIGN OF STUPID POETRY.—In these times of innumerable periodicals, when every man thinks himself a poet who can write four more or less halting lines with only two "rhymes" among them, it becomes a matter of vital importance that those who have the interest of literature at heart should fight a good fight for purity. In comic verse, and especially in burlesque, we are constantly meeting with "rhymes" that grate on a sensitive ear like a discord in music. We are told that they are good enough for comic verse—in proportion to the triviality of which, however, "perfection of execution should be strictly enforced." Perfection is absolute, and he who, instead of striving for it, is content to write slipshod verse, must also be content to rank with the negro melodist who fancies he has a correct couplet in

"Tapioca, tapioca,
Hit him in the eye with a crowbar!"

With a multiplication of channels for publication, and with large reductions in the cost of bringing out books, the increased production of volumes of so-called "Poems" by every body from A to Z has become alarming, especially when on good authority we learn that the present age is to be credited with less real poetry than its predecessors. I fear that every young gentleman who has chanced to write a good copy of *vers de societe*—by which I mean "good" as judged by the audience to whom it was submitted—has somehow fallen into the error that it therefore behoves him to publish a volume of "Poems." And what renders this infliction more sad is that the majority of the people are satisfied that all verse is poetry, without having the most rudimentary knowledge of the rules of verse, or the faintest appreciation of the genius of poetry. In the interest of poetry I venture to appeal to the only people who can stamp out the disorder—the critics of the Press. Having not sufficient time carefully to weigh the merits of every claimant for the bays, they prefer, in the kindness of their hearts to "let down easily;" and thus it is that their "favorable notices are appended by the dozen to every volume of doggrel that can find a publisher. If they would but reflect that—supposing those notices to be of any real value—we have, according to their account, more true poets in this age (so singularly destitute of poetic genius) than in any preceding time, they would, I think, see the justice—to all concerned—of "letting down easily" by absolute silence.—*Tom Hood, in London Society.*

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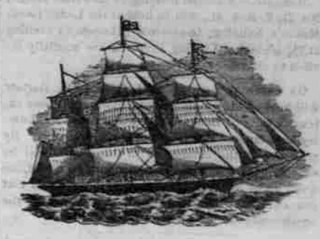

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