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☞ Communications should be addressed, and accounts paid to F. H. HAYSELDEN,
AGENT FOR
PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER COMPANY.

SELECTED POETRY.

The Boys.

"The boys are coming home to-morrow!"
Thus our rural hostess said;
While Lou and I shot flitting glances,
Full of vague unspoken dread.

Had we hither come for quiet,
Hither fled the city's noise,
But to change it for the tumult
Of those horrid country boys?

Waking one with wild hallooing
Early every summer day;
Shooting robbins, tossing kittens,
Frightening the wrens away,

Stumbling over trailing flounces,
Thumbing volumes gold and blue;
Clamouring for sugared dainties,
Tracking earth the passage through.

These and other kindred trials
Fancied we with woeful sigh;
"Those boys, those horrid boys, to-morrow!"
Sadly whispered Lou and I.

I wrote those lines one happy summer;
To-day I smiled to read them o'er,
Remembering how full of terror
We watched all day the opening door.

They came—" the boys!" Six feet in stature,
Graceful, easy, polished men.
I vowed to Lou behind my knitting
To trust no mother's words again.

For boyhood is a thing immortal
To every mother's heart and eye;
And sons are boys to her for ever,
Change as they may to you and I.

To her, no lines come sharply marking
Whither or when their childhood went;
Nor when the eye-glass upward turning
Levelled at last their downward bent.

Now by the window, still and sunny,
Warmed by the rich October glow,
This dear old lady waits and watches
Just as she waited years ago.

For Lou and I are now her daughters—
We married "those two country boys,"
In spite of all our sad forebodings
About their awkward ways and noise.

Lou springs up to meet a footfall;
I list no more for coming feet;
Mother and I are waiting longer
For steps on Beulah's golden street.

But when she blessed Lou's beloved
And seals it with a tender kiss,
I know that loving words go upward,
Words to another world than this.

Always she speaks in gentle fashion
About "my boys"—she always will;
Though one is grey, and one has vanished
Beyond the touch of time or ill.

A Review of Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Theory of the Will."

At the December meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute of England, which took place at its house, 7, Adelphi Terrace, London, the Secretary, Captain F. Petrie, announced that this Society, founded to investigate philosophical and scientific questions, especially those said to militate against the truth of Revelation—had enrolled 122 members during the year, of which 53 were resident in America and the Colonies, the total number of its members was now 940; it was further stated that this year many of its American members had combined and founded the "American Institute of Christian Philosophy," a Society to carry out the same objects and organization in America, and for that purpose it had adopted the same objects and whole scheme, but that while taking this step its founders had decided to keep up their individual connection with the Institute in England. After this a paper was read on Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Theory of the Will."

The author showed that Mr. Spencer's philosophy denied all freedom of will, and made deliberation to be only the mental aspect of the commingling of nerve-molecules. In the time of indecision these were colliding one against another, but when a decision had been reached the strongest nerve-stream had made head against all the rest, and was flowing on its way. Such according to Mr. Spencer, was the passage of deliberation into decision, of hesitancy into volition. Manifestly this set aside all freedom of will, made the whole process merely mechanichal, and as Mr. Spencer allowed, was the negation of moral obligation. The paper criticised Mr. Spencer's argument, and maintained that Mr. Spencer, from first to last, had only made one bold assertion, and had repeated it many times, but had given not one iota of proof. Thirteen of his arguments—all he had presented—were carefully examined, and shown to be nothing more than confident assertion. They were classified and replied to as follows:—First, Mr. Spencer said that "the real proposition involved in the dogma of free-will" is "that every one is at liberty to desire or not to desire." Against this Kant and Hamilton were quoted, as admitting that we must desire, but holding that free-will can restrain desire. The martyrs could not but desire to avoid the flames, but their sublime will held in control their lower nature and compelled it to obey the law of righteousness. Secondly, Mr. Spencer simply assumed that the will had no control or power of free choice, which was the very thing he was bound to prove. He next called it an "illusion" to think "that at each moment the *ego* is something more than the aggregate of feelings and ideas actual and nascent which then exists." Evidently this was confounding substance with phenomena, between which elsewhere he carefully discriminated, and it was making the *ego* only a succession of states, and denying all substance of mind, which was going contrary to one of the structural doctrines of his philosophy. Mr. Herbert Spencer had frequently stated that the *ego* was nothing else than the state of consciousness passing at the moment, but this statement was never sought to be proved, indeed he contradicted himself, inasmuch as he spoke of "the subject of such psychical changes." Now, "subject" is that which underlies phenomena, but he had said the *ego* was only phenomena, so that his subject was only an hypostatized zero. He next suggested that the will seems to be free because its action is incalculable. This was shown to be only an *ad captandum* argument, for the flight of a bird through the air seemes to the untrained intelligence to be free, but the student of science saw that every movement of its wings was according to fixed law. Mr. Spencer lastly urged that if psychical changes conformed to law there could not be such a thing as free-will. In reply to this, it was shown that the will might make its own law, to which psychical changes conform and yet be free, and that the will would, in this way, adumbrate its own moral nature. Taking for a moment the Theistic position: surely God was free, and yet He perfectly conformed to His own law, so also man might be free, purposely made so by God, in order that, being free, he might acquire the true valor of righteousness. Thus all Mr. Spencer's arguments had seemed to fail when examined thoroughly, and the matter stood where it was. Finally, it was contended that the freedom of the will was the unassailable citadel from which alone the doctrine of moral responsibility could be defended, and as such it was a question appealing powerfully to all, and having in it the gravest moral issues. With the will free, conscience was seated on the throne, and life was a great moral test of fitness for an eternity of righteousness.

ROSSINI was smoking in his drawing-room, when a visitor entered and said: "I am so delighted I can join you." "Thanks; but I find the smoke of my own cigar suffices," retorted the cynical composer.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

VOL. XXVI--NO. 31. HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JANUARY 28, 1882. WHOLE NO. 1339.

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STATIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C.
123 FORT STREET.
mch19,81.1yr

Insurance Cards.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED, 1809
CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
Accumulated and Invested Fund, 1,097,24
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS for the Sandwich Islands, and are authorised to Insure against Fire upon favorable terms.
Risks taken in any part of the Islands on STONE AND WOODEN Buildings, and Merchandise stored therein, Dwelling Houses and Furniture, Timber, Coals, Ships in harbor with or without cargoes or under repair.
jan 1 81 ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

UNION
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
OF NEW ZEALAND.
CAPITAL. : : : : $10,000,000.
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY at Honolulu, for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire in dwellings, stores, warehouses and merchandise, on favorable terms. Marine risks on cargo, freights, bottomry, profits and commissions.
Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.
Jan 1 81 J. S. WALKER.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL — — — $10,000,000.
—UNLIMITED LIABILITY.—
FIRE INSURANCE of all descriptions will be effected at Moderate Rates of Premium, by the undersigned.
Ap. 2, '81, 1yr. J. S. WALKER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HAMBURG.
BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE and Machinery insured against Fire on the most favorable terms.
A. JAEGER—Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.
Jan 1 81

The
SWISS LLOYD MARINE INS. CO.,
OF WINTERTHUR.
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE AUTHORIZED TO INSURE
ON CARGO FREIGHT and TREASURE
From Honolulu,
TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
—AND UPON—
COASTERS, BY SPECIAL PERMISSION
On the most Favorable Terms.
J. S. WALKER,
an 1 81 Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

GREAT WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE,
50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
THE ABOVE COMPANY HAVING ESTABLISHED an Agency at Honolulu, for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned is authorized to accept and write
MARINE RISKS
—ON—
Merchandise, Freights, Treasure, Commissions, and Hulls.
At current Rates.
J. S. WALKER,
no5 1y Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Domestic Produce.

WAILUKU POI FACTORY,
BEST QUALITY OF PAI AI MANUFACTURED constantly. All orders filled with dispatch.
jan 1 81 E. H. BAILEY, Wailuku, Maui.

HONOLULU STEAM BAKERY!
R. LOVE & BROTHER, Proprietors,
NUUANU STREET.
PILOT, MEDIUM AND NAVY BREAD, always on hand and made to order.
Also, Water, Soda and Butter Crackers,
JENNY LIND CAKES, &c.
SHIP BREAD REBAKED on the shortest notice
FAMILY BREAD, made of the Best Flour, baked daily and always on hand.
N. B.—BROWN BREAD OF THE BEST QUALITY
Jan 1 81

HONOLULU SOAP WORKS.
Leleo, Honolulu.
The Business of the above concern having been transferred to
T. W. RAWLINS,
He hereby gives notice that the manufacture of
All Kinds of Soaps
Will be continued by him. SOFT SOAP always on hand. Will buy beef, mutton and soap grease, and solicits consignments of the same from the other Islands. 81
ja10

BERKSHIRE PIGS
Of the purest imported strains, and of all ages,
FOR SALE,
Boxed and delivered to stmr. or schr.
At Moderate Prices.
Persons wishing to start with the Best Stock or to improve what they now have, can buy in pairs not akin.
d6 80 tf Address, A. HERBERT, Hawaiian Hotel.

METROPOLITAN MARKET,
G. WALLER,
Pure Bred Aylesbury Ducks. Home Fed Turkeys.
KING STREET, HONOLULU. jan 1 81

STEAM CANDY
MANUFACTORY and BAKERY,
F. HORN,
Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker,
No. 75 Hotel street, between Nuuanu and Fort.
jan 1 81

FAMILY MARKET,
G. WALLER, Proprietor,
HOTEL & UNION STREETS.
CHOICE MEATS FROM THE FINEST Herds. Fish, Poultry, Vegetables, &c. furnished to Order. Shipping supplied on short notice. jan 1 81

COAL, COAL, COAL!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
Sole Agents for the Haw'n Islands
OF THE CELEBRATED
WELLINGTON COLLIERIES,
DEPARTURE BAY.
Offer this Coal For Sale in Quantities to Suit Purchasers, at very moderate rates. For Plantation use, this Coal is better than any other that comes to this Market, giving 10 per cent. more Steam by actual test.
☞ First Cargo due about December 20th, per bk REVERE.
de 3 tf ALLEN & ROBINSON.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1882.

Business has continued brisk since last writing, the large amount of merchandise brought by the numerous arrivals mentioned last week offering our merchants every inducement to keep on the alert and moving, in placing the large amount of incoming American products to the best advantage for themselves and their customers.

The imports during the past week have not been as large the previous week, but the total in valuation makes a respectable addition to that before reported. The arrivals consist of the P M S S City of Sydney from San Francisco with the usual general cargo, and also $51,000 in treasure; the Camden and Emerald lumber-laden from the Sound, the General Miller, from San Francisco with coal, and the Amy Turner from New York with coal and miscellaneous merchandise; total valuation of all imports, exclusive of treasure, $96,000.

The exports have been very light, the continued boisterous weather debarring the rapid transit of our staple products from the mill-sides to this port, and as a consequence only one vessel, the J D Spreckels, has taken a cargo Coastwards, valued at $52,985.83. The steamer City of Sydney took a small quantity of rice to the Colonies.

From our foreign files we learn that the first blow toward breaking the Reciprocity Treaty has already been struck, a joint resolution having been introduced in the American Congress calling for its abrogation.

WITH regard to the great outcry made by (only) one paper in the chief city of the Pacific Coast, and that not a commercial paper, against the continuance of the Treaty of Reciprocity at present existing between the United States and these Islands, little has been said by the P. C. ADVERTISER in the way of argument other than by producing the articles which have appeared from time to time in not only the best papers published on the Pacific Coast, but all over the American Union and the tone of which arguments satisfy us that the opinions expressed are formed by those desiring only right and justice. In furtherance of this plan of presenting the views of well-known and honest journals before our readers, we insert below extracts from two papers, bearing upon this subject of Reciprocity.

The *Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican*, under the head of "A Statesmanlike View of the Hawaiian Treaty," says:

"There is going to be a great effort this winter to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty with the Sandwich Islands, on the ground that it has resulted in a great increase of sugar imports from the Islands and a consequent loss of revenue. In the course of three years our exports to the Sandwich Islands have amounted to nearly $6,000,000 and our imports to $9,221,000, on which there would have been paid otherwise a duty amounting to about $5,500,000. But if the duty had been collected, the Hawaiian sugar production would not have increased in equal proportion, and the great benefits which the long-suffering American commerce has got from the growth of the carrying trade between Honolulu and San Francisco is absolutely the only bright spot in our whole marine outlook. The fact that the revenue has been sacrificed is a simple instance of the homely truth that we cannot eat our cake and have it too. The revenue is not needed, and is repaid in the growth of commerce under the American flag."

The *S. F. Post*, in a three-quarter column article on the subject, says, amongst other things: "The inevitable result of Reciprocity is a loss of revenue and development of trade; in other words, the community at large makes a profit on its labor, skill and enterprise, proportioned to the exchange of commodities under the treaty, at the expense of revenue. Let us see how this rule has worked in the case of Hawaii. The Reciprocity Treaty with that country came into operation in September, 1876. The foreign trade of the insular Kingdom that year, as stated by Mr. Allen, Collector-General of Customs, was: Exports, $2,241,041; imports, $1,811,770; total, $4,052,811. American goods free under the Treaty, $343,829 formed part of the imports, and $675,533 paid duty. Thus, $1,019,363 was the value of American products sent to Hawaii the year the Reciprocity Treaty came into operation. The years 1877-78 show a steady development of trade in the same direction. In 1880, the exports (nearly all to the United States) had grown to $4,908,444; imports, $3,673,268, of which $2,926,537 were free American goods under the Treaty.

Now the question arises, whether this increased trade has been an equivalent for the loss of revenue." * * * *

We have, however, figures before us (which appeared in the columns of the P. C. ADVERTISER, Dec. 1881,) which throw a great deal of light on the subject. These returns cover the years 1877 to 1880 inclusive, and nine months of 1881, and embraces a detailed statement showing the amount of freight, insurance and commission paid by Hawaii to American merchants and companies engaged in the islands trade for the period named. For four years and nine months a total of $4,638,757 has been paid to our merchants and shipowners under the foregoing heads, plus the price of the merchandise and live stock purchased here. Besides that, Hawaii had thirteen schooners and eight steamers built at San Francisco for the inter-island trade, and we may add that quite a fleet of packets have also been built by our own merchants and are now engaged trading with Hawaii. It is safe to credit the Reciprocity Treaty in five years, therefore, with developing shipbuilding on this Coast to a very considerble extent. The memorandum also claims that fully three-fourths of the total passage money on American vessels between San Francisco and the islands, in the period under review amounting to $750,000, was paid by Hawaiian people.

We have, therefore, as a result of the Treaty, plus the disbursements in seamen's wages and ships' supplies at this port, a respectable fleet of sailing and steam vessels built, equipped and in great part manned by Americans; also increased travel and consequent large expenditures in hotels and stores in this country; and freight, commission and insurance, aggregating let us say, $6,000,000 to set off against the loss of revenue, not to speak of the profits our merchants and manufacturers made upon the islands trade itself. This has been the country's experience in Reciprocity with a small and insignificant community."

Herewith we present our usual monthly circular from Williams, Dimond & Co.:

SAN FRANCISCO, January 14th, 1882.

DEAR SIR:—Our last advices were dated 20th ult. per Zealandia.

Business quiet in most branches. Rain is wanted in the San Joaquin Valley and Southern Counties, yet if it comes within the next few weeks there is yet sufficient time to ensure an ample crop.

SUGAR:—Since our last circular the local refineries have made great reductions in prices, particularly in yellows, C and D being now held at 9½ and 8 cents respectively. Hawaiian No. Ones are selling at from 7⅛ @ 7½ cents in bags and from 7⅜ @ 7⅞ in Kegs.

Cuba Centrifugals in New York were selling on the 2nd inst. at 8⅞ cents for 96 per cent. polarization. Manila basis was reduced on the 1st inst. to 6.85.

RICE:—Hawaiian selling at from 4½ @ 4.8-10 cash. About 3,000 bags held in first hands.

BRAN:—Has advanced to $18.50 per ton.

OATS:—The high price now reached has checked consumption. Quotable at $1 80 for good feed.

BARLEY:—Stocks are light. Firmly held at $1.65 for fair feed and likely to advance, unless we have copious rains soon.

FLOUR:—G. G. Extra, $5½. Starr Mills, $5.10.

TALLOW:—We quote crude 6½ @ 6¾ cents; Refined 9 @ 9¾ cents in shipping order.

WOOL:—Market slow here, while at the East demand is steady. We quote San Joaquin 13 @ 15 cents; Northern 18 @ 22 cents.

CHARTERS:—Market quiet. Last charter an iron vessel 70 s., Cork, U. K. The present is a period of uncertainty, as both holders of tonnage and wheat are awaiting rain.

EXCHANGE:—London, 60 ds st. 49¼ d; New York, sight 1-5 @ ¼ per cent premium.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 2, 1882.

The following statistics of the sugar trade of this port for the year just closed, present several items of interest: The stock of sugars January 1st, was 2,268,920 pounds.

IMPORTATIONS.

	1880 Pounds.	1881 Pounds.
Hawaiian	63,381,438	86,584,797
Manila	10,498,806	16,619,433
Formoso		1,628,144
Central American	1,755,528	1,323,381
China	671,600	889,013
Mexico		26,000
Peruvian	181,602	
Eastern	4,500,000	6,600,000
Total	80,998,452	113,670,268
Available for distribution		115,939,188
Less stock at the close of 1881		19,074,768
Distribution in 1881		96,863,420
Distribution in 1880		80,145,270
Increase of distribution		16,718,149

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

COASTWISE.

Jan 21—Stmr C R Bishop, from Kauai
21—Stmr Mokolii, from Kauai
21—Schr Kekauluohi, from Hanalei
22—Stmr Likelike, from Hilo
22—Stmr Kilauea Hou, from Kahului
22—James Makee, from Kapaa
22—Stmr Lehua, from Molokai and Maui
22—Schr Giovanni Apiani, from Koolau
22—Stmr Iwalani, from Kona and Kau
23—Schr Luka, from Honoipu
24—Schr Nettie Merrill, from Lahaina
24—Schr Prince, from Kona
25—Schr Kaala, from Waianae
25—Schr Leahi, from Honoipo
25—Schr Rob Roy, from Molokai
25—Schr Manuokawai, from Hanamaulu
27—Schr James Makee from Kauai

FOREIGN.

Jan 21—Jaluit schr Alaska, Tanck, Jaluit
21—Hawn schr Jenny Walker, Knacke, Fannings' Isl.
23—Stmr City of Sydney, Dearborn, San Francisco
24—Am Schr Gen'l Miller, Morse, S F
26—Am bk Camden, Swanton, Port Townsend
26—Am bk Emerald Lord, Port Townsend

DEPARTURES.

COASTWISE.

Jan 21—Schr Mana, for Keokea
23—Stmr C R Bishop, for Kauai
23—Schr Kaulkeluli, for Honokaa
23—Schr Kaala, for Waianae
24—Stmr Likelike, for Hilo
24—Stmr Lehua, for Maui and Molokai
24—Stmr Kilauea Hou, for Kahului
24—Stmr James Makee, for Kauai
24—Schr Kekauluohi, for Hanalei
26—Stmr Iwalani, for Kona and Kau
27—Stmr James Makee, from Kauai

FOREIGN.

Jan 23—P M S S City of Sydney, Dearborn, Colonies
24—Am bgte J D Spreckels, Friis San Francisco
25—Jaluit schr Alaska, Tanck, Jaluit
25—Am schr Cassie Hayward, Le Ballister, Eureka, Cal

FOREIGN VESSELS IN PORT.

Am bk Pacific Slope, Barnes
Am bk Lady Lampson, Marsten
Am bktne W H Dimond, Houdlett
Am bktne Discovery, Perriman
Am bk H W Almy, Freeman
Br ship Nineveh, Clulow
Gr bk Adonis, Dorl
Am bk Forest Queen, Winding
Am bk D C Murray, Ravens
Am bk Amy Turner, Newell
Am bk Emerald, Lord
Am bk Camden, Swanton
Hawn schr Jenny Walker, Knacke

P. M. S. S. Co.'s Time Table for 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, ON OR ABOUT		FOR SYDNEY AND AUCKLAND, ON OR ABOUT	
Australia	Jan 16	City of Sydney	Jan 22
City of New York	Feb 13	Australia	Feb 19
Zealandia	March 13	City of New York	March 19
City of Sydney	April 10	Zealandia	April 16
Australia	May 8	City of Sydney	May 14
City of New York	June 5	Australia	June 11
Zealandia	July 3	City of New York	July 9
City of Sydney	July 31	Zealandia	Aug 6
Australia	Aug 28	City of Sydney	Sept 3
City of New York	Sept 25	Australia	Oct 1
Zealandia	Oct 23	City of New York	Oct 29
City of Sydney	Nov 20	Zealandia	Nov 26
Australia	Dec 18	City of Sydney	Dec 24

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Am bk Catherian, S F, [arrived January 28]
Ship Duke of Abercorn, Liverpool, January
Bk Rainier, Port Townsend, January, to Hackfeld & Co
Bk C R Bishop, Bremen, February, to Hackfeld & Co
Bk Ceylon, Rouen, France, February
Bk Atalanta, Liverpool, March, to J T Waterhouse
Bk Earl Dalhousie, London via St Michaels, March, to Brewer & Co
Bk Edward May, Liverpool, April, G W Macfarlane & Co
Bk Furness Abbey, Boston, April, to Brewer & Co
Bk Lizzie Bell, Liverpool, Moirgand, to T H Davies
H B M S Triumph, Chile, dbtfl
Am gunboat Iroquois, S F—dbtfl
Am gunboat Adams, Callao—— dbtfl
Am bk F S Thompson, Departure Bay, February
Bk Stella, New York, April, Castle & Cooke
Bk Loch Lee, Newcastle, N S W, due
Brig Pomare, San Francisco, February
Str Mary Tatham, San Francisco, Feb, H Hackfeld & Co
Bk Adolph, Bremen, June, H Hackfeld & Co
Bk Paradox, Bremen, June, H Hackfeld & Co
Bkte Eureka, San Francisco, Feb
Bk Kalakaua, San Francisco, Feb, F A Schaefer & Co

ALONG THE WHARVES.

The Discovery is at the Esplanade opposite the Custom House, slowly discharging. The Forest Queen is lying astern of the Discovery and slowly loading.

The schooner Jennie Walker is in the stream at present, but will probably haul alongside to-day or Monday, and commence discharging her cargo of cobra.

The Pohoiki, formerly the Laetitia, and now owned by Mark Robinson, Esq., is at Sorenson's wharf being repaired, preparatory to inter-island service.

The Emerald is at the Esplanade as also the Camden, both discharging their lumber cargoes.

The W. H. Dimond is at the old Custom House wharf all discharged. Capt. Houdlett is all ready to load when the sugar gets this way, but bad weather to windward is likely to cause a detention 'till the latter end of next week.

The Almy is at the Nuuanu street wharf, as is also the lately arrived bark Amy Turner. The Almy is discharged and the Amy Turner will probably commence discharging to-day.

The bk Adonis is at Allen & Robinson's wharf discharging and her cargo seems to be coming out in fine order. The Adonis has been chartered to load sugar to New York, terms private.

The Lady Lampson is at the Kauai steamer's wharf, nearly loaded. She will sail about the 30th inst. for the Coast.

The Br bk Nineveh is at the Mail dock discharging her coal cargo. She will not go Sound-wards for a few weeks to come.

The Pacific Slope sails to-day in ballast for Burrard's Inlet, to load lumber for Sydney.

The Constitution sailed yesterday, the 27th inst. for Departure Bay to reload with coal for this port.

The D C Murray is loading rapidly, although the bad weather on the other islands has greatly retarded the prompt arrival of sugars which would be shipped by her. Capt Ravens hopes to leave for the Coast by the 1st prox.

MARINE NOTES.

The bk Stella, Capt Sommer, sailed from New York for this port, December 3d

The Br steamer Mary Tatham is advertised to touch at this port en route from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The Royal yacht Wanderer is reported as having arrived at Yokohama, Dec. 11, 24 days from Honolulu.

The schr Rosario has sailed from Kahului, Maui, for San Francisco, with a full cargo of sugar, the brig Hazard would shortly follow.

The P M S S City of Sydney arrived in port on the 23d inst., bringing freight and passengers from San Francisco, she sailed again for the South at 7 p. m. same date.

A new barkentine, the Kitsop, built by the Puget Mill Company, has been launched at Portland, Or. She is copper-fastened and coppered to the water line, and will carry 800,000 feet of lumber.

The steamer Henry Edge, from Antwerp to Boston, was 33 days out Dec. 22. It is understood that 25 per cent. premium was offered on her cargo and refused. Among the cargo is 940 tons of beet sugar, the first consignment of that article.

By the side of the British marine of 2,750,000 tons of steamers and nearly 5,500,000 tons of sailing vessels, or thirteen and two-thirds millions estimated tons in transportation capacity, the commercial fleet of every other country appears diminutive. The fleet of the United States, which has the second place, amounts to only 3,700,000 estimated tons, or 13½ per cent., and Norway, which is third, only 1,500,000 estimated tons, or 5 per cent of the whole.

The first of the fleet of steamers with cable for the Central and South American Telegraph Company, was announced to leave London November 15th. No fewer than five steamers will be employed in laying this cable, following each other in rapid succession. The length of cable to be used is 3,082 nautical miles, and it is now being manufactured and loaded in London at the rate of 22 miles a day. It is believed that the work will be finished by the end of next July and about that time ours may be projected.

Wm. A. Parker, well-known for several years past as door-keeper and messenger at the Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, died Dec. 31st. Billy had made many warm friends by his kindly actions and obliging ways, and they regret his sudden taking off. He contracted a severe cold on Friday evening, the 16th instant, and the result, to an already enfeebled constitution, was a severe attack of pleura-pneumonia.—*Alta.*

The Jaluit schr Alaska, Capt Tanck, arrived in port on the 21st inst., and having on board Capt Tierney, master of the lost Hawn brig Storm Bird. The delay in arrival was occasioned by continuous calms encountered in southern latitudes, the vessel being forced by a westerly current 500 miles out of her course. The Alaska sailed again for Jaluit on the 25th inst.

The schr Ida Schnaur arrived at Kahului, Monday, January 16th, with a cargo of lumber for Capt. Hobron. On Sunday, while changing moorings, her line parted and she went ashore. A survey was afterwards held and she was condemned, and after a notice of forty-eight hours she was sold at auction. Capt. Hobron bought her cargo for $1,000 and Mr. J. D. Spreckels bought the vessel for $450. Work was commenced at once; her deck load was removed, and, the weather favoring, after great exertions she was floated off on Saturday morning. She is still floating with her hold full of lumber and water. Had the wind and swell set in from the North as it did the week before, nothing could have saved her or the cargo.—*Gazette.*

IMPORTS.

From Fannings Island, per Jenny Walker, Jan 23—tons cobra.

From Jaluit, per Alaska, Jan 23—8 bdls and 3 cases old metal, 1 bbl and 1 keg sharks fins.

From San Francisco, per Gen'l Miller, Jan 24—150 tons Wellington coal.

From Pt Townsend, per Camden, Jan 25—90,911 ft dressed lumber, 233,633 ft rough lumber, 103,530 shingles, 21,500 laths, 5,418 pickets.

From Pt Townsend, per Emerald, Jan 25 710,309 ft rough lumber, 95,168 ft dressed lumber, 100 m shingles, 50 m laths, 1816 ft spars.

EXPORTS.

For Sydney and Auckland, per City of Sydney, Jan 24—74 bgs rice, 1 pcl watches, 1 horse. Dom value, $370; For. value, $630.

For Lahaina, per Gen'l Miller, Jan 25—150 tons coal in transit; For. value $1,050.

For Eureka, Cal., per Cassie Hayward, Jan 25—20 bnchs bananas; Dom. value $20.

For San Francisco, per J D Spreckels, Jan. 24—6,763 pkgs sugar, 64 bnchs sugar cane, 11 cases betel leaves, 149 bnchs bananas, 2 bags coffee; Dom. value, $52,985.83.

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco per City of Sydney, Jan. 23d W B Maddox, Jas Darnell, Chun Lung, Chun See, S Seliz, Miss C Ellinson, Mrs W P Toler, Miss Toler J G Spencer, wife and child Miss Musher, Miss Young, Mrs C L Bell and son, Mr and Mrs C R Wright, Miss E L Anzior, W Gorman, J D King, G S Simons, J Moore, L Altmark, J W Stevens, A W Bush, B Heymanson, O W Merriman, and wife, Mrs A E Fossett, Mrs J A Hughes, E Hughes, E Hearne, W Hill, Thos Daley, F Ross, Mrs J Usler, Mrs M Joseph, L J Low, J N Skelton, Chas Fitzgerald, C Swift, J Single, M Francis, D McKenzie, J N Ashworth, T Buchanan, O P Nichols, L Malcombson, V Borchgentch, C B Hoofgard, Jas O'Neil, C Horsnell, W Henderson, J Rollin, J Trainor, Thos Forrest, J Chaffee, and 30 Chinese; 19 cabin and 15 steerage passengers in transit for the Colonies.

For Sydney and Auckland, per City of Sydney Jan. 23d—Capt Kennedy de Piotrowsky, W T Lishman.

From Jaluit, per Alaska, Jan. 23d—Capt Tierney and two natives from wreck of Storm Bird.

For Jaluit, per Alaska, Jan 25—Jos Johanssen and wife.

From Pt Townsend, per Camden, Jan 25—Jon Tregloan.

For San Francisco, per J D Spreckels, Jan 24—Rhodus, Limbarth, John Burke, J T Wells, Ozmund, W Rasmussen.

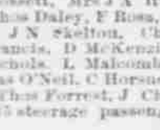
MARRIAGES.

RHODES—CHAPMAN—In Honolulu, Monday, Jan. 23d, 1882, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by Monseigneur, the Bishop of Olba, the Hon. GODFREY RHODES, member of the House of Nobles, to Miss MARY CHAPMAN.

JANSEN—JOHANSEN—Jan. 26th at the residence of Mrs. Capt. Long, Pauoa, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, ALBERT JANSEN, to Miss JOHANNA JOHANSEN.

New Advertisements.

FIREMEN ATTENTION



THE ANNUAL PARADE OF THE HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT will take place on

Friday Evening, Feb. 3d, 1882

and the members of the several Companies are directed to repair to the

Honolulu Clothing Emporium!

to provide themselves with full FIREMEN'S DRESS where the regulation CAP, SHIRT, NECKTIE, and also the KALAKAUA'S BADGE can be purchased for the small sum of $4.00.

Per order of A. M. MELLIS, 104 Fort Street.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY .... JANUARY 28, 1882.

THE LIBEL CASE.

REX vs WALTER M. GIBSON.

On the 4th of January, Mr. Gibson was arraigned on an indictment charging him with libel on his Ex. W. N. Armstrong, as Commissioner of Immigration. To which indictment a demurrer was filed. On the argument of the demurrer, counsel for defendant contended that the indictment was bad on the following grounds. First, that the letters referred to in the indictment were not set out; second, that the words were not libellous; third, that it was not alleged that the publication was malicious; fourth, that no intent to defame or vilify was alleged. The Court, on the 23d instant gave judgement, holding that the letters need not be set out, and that the words were in themselves libellous, but upheld the demurrer on the third point, whereupon counsel for the prosecution, moved the Court to direct the indictment to be amended in accordance with its judgement, which the Court on the 24th instant directed to be done. To which, exceptions were noted by defendant. The Counsel for the prosecution, General A. S. Hartwell, having laid before counsel for defendant, Messrs. Preston and Russell, the original letter received by last mail, which was addressed by His Ex. W. N. Armstrong, to the Editor of the *Berliner Zeitung*, and which original we publish alongside the translation from the German, of what purported to be a letter from Mr. Armstrong. We cheerfully recognize the marked difference, in many essential points, between the genuine letter of Mr. Armstrong, and the one derived from an imperfect translation, which misrepresents his views, and say that had the original been before us, there could have been no occasion for the comments on Mr. Armstrong, which we made in our issue of September 10th, 1881, in good faith, on a supposed correct version of a document. They were however not justifiable in view of the facts. We learn that the translation in the *Zeitung* was made by a party, who had but an imperfect knowledge of the English language, having to resort to a dictionary to make the translation. It is to be regretted that a publication in the German language misrepresenting the views of Mr. Armstrong, and the policy and character of this country, should have been widely circulated throughout Germany, and should have led to serious misunderstandings and proceedure in our Courts. The exceptions and the case have been withdrawn.

The original letter from His Ex. W. N. Armstrong to the editor of the *Berliner Zeitung:*

BERLIN, Aug. 4, 1881.

To the Editor of the Berlin *Zeitung:*

The newspapers of Germany have made some erroneous reports regarding the objects of the visit of His Majesty Kalakaua.

His Majesty's visit to Europe is mainly to satisfy a desire long entertained by him to observe the people of foreign countries.

The matter of emigration has also attracted his notice. The Hawaiian Islands are capable of supporting a population of nearly one million, but, owing to a variety of causes, the native population has decreased very rapidly. It may be said, briefly, that the Polynesian does not thrive alongside of the European.

As the Islands occupy a prominent place in the Pacific ocean, it is a matter of great interest to secure for them the right kind of population, and this can be done only by emigration from the countries which contain the best races.

The only profitable agriculture now carried on is the cultivation of the sugar cane. The soil is very rich and the profit of that cultivation is great.

This is mainly owing to the advantages derived from a reciprocity treaty with America, by which Hawaiian sugars are admitted into America free of duty. With skill, energy and capital in combination there are most excellent opportunities for making money rapidly. But the capital necessary for this cultivation must be larger than that usually required for farming.

To cultivate sugar cane with profit labor must be cheap. Hitherto the planters have relied on Chinese labor, but owing to the customs, the religion and above all, to the fact that the Chinese laborers never bring their wives with them, such laborers are not of advantage to the nation and the Government is looking to countries which will furnish laborers who will bring their wives with them and become permanent settlers.

The rate of wages on the plantations is about one mark per diem, together with board and lodging. The climate is probably the best tropical climate of the world. There is no ice or freezing. All of the tropical fruits do well. Owing to the small population there is not a great demand for artisans, and there is no room for more tradesmen. Simple agricultural labor is needed in the country.

I have had applications for positions in the Government since His Majesty has been in Berlin, sufficient to administer the affairs of six Kingdoms like Hawaii. If men will emigrate to the Hawaiian Islands as they do to other countries, they can do well, but I desire to say most emphatically that there are no opportunities there for idle men or for men who wish to hold office only.

Nor is the Government seeking for emigrants from Germany at present. The Azores Islands are now sending many most excellent Portuguese laborers who are doing well in the country. It is possible that during the next year some effort may be made towards inducing Germans to emigrate. Nothing of the kind is contemplated at present. Before it asks the people of this country to emigrate it intends to make the most careful provision for their disposition and comfort after they reach the Islands. To do this requires legislative acts which are not now in existence. I should rather discourage than encourage emigration until the Government of the Islands formally and publicly request it.

I have the honor to be
Your Obedient servant,
WM. N. ARMSTRONG,
Minister of State, &c.

The letter as published in the P. C. ADVERTISER on Sept. 10th, translated from the German.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, 1881.

"German papers have lately published some erroneous reports as to the purpose of the visit of His Majesty Kalakaua. His Majesty visits Europe only on account of recreation, and in order to observe the people of foreign countries. The matter of immmigration has also received his attention. The Hawaiian Islands are capable of supporting a population of nearly one million. The native population has rapidly diminished through a variety of causes; but it should be remarked that the Polynesian does not prosper alongside the Europeans. The Islands hold an important position in the Pacific Ocean, and it is a matter of considerable consequence to obtain there another population—especially if this could be done by emigration from other countries where the people willingly emigrate. The only profitable agriculture is already introduced, and consists of the cultivation of sugarcane. The soil is productive and the profits of this cultivation are large because the advantage of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States by which the Hawaiian sugars can be brought duty free into the United States, is of enormous advantage. There is not the least doubt that with the necessary means, energy and practical knowledge of agriculture there is a favorable opportunity of making money. It requires however, larger capital than is generally necessary for farming. To make the cultivation of sugar profitable labor must be cheap. Up to this time the planters have employed Chinese laborers; but these Chinese laborers, either on account of religious or other reasons do not bring their wives with them—therefore such laborers are not to the advantage of the islands. The Government has, therefore, ordered that those who wish in future to labor there have to bring their wives with them. The average wages on the plantations are about one mark (25c.) a day, with board and lodging. The climate is most probably the best in the world. There is never any ice or snow. All tropical fruits grow well. Amongst the scanty population on the islands there is no want of mechanics or tradesmen; but simple field laborers are more necessary. In my official position near the King, I have had an opportunity to see Berlin, and to make a comparison between the administration here and that of the Kingdom of Hawaii. If anybody wants to emigrate to the Hawaiian Islands in the same way as they do to other countries, it is all right, but I wish to express, particularly, that it will not be to the advantage of everybody, especially if the emigrant hopes to obtain any certain employment. Never before have so many Germans arrived on the Hawaiian Islands as at present. From the Azores able-bodied Portuguese laborers have been imported several times, who are actively at work now in the country. It is possible that during the next year some efforts may be made to introduce German immigrants of all this nothing has been taken into consideration so far. Before people come to the conclusion to emigrate to the Hawaiian Islands, they must make a most careful calculation of their capabilities and must expect to have to deny themselves many comforts after arrival. *An appeal to the laws does not exist there.* I wish that emigration to the Hawaiian Islands should be rather discouraged than encouraged, and this I declare formally and publicly.

I have the honor, &c.,
WM. ARMSTRONG,
Minister of State."

Two foreign candidates—Jos. O. Carter, Esq., and Hon. W. M. Gibson—are now in the field, soliciting the suffrages of the electors of Honolulu. Mr. Carter's platform, thus far announced, is simply anti-loan. Mr. Gibson may be said to have several planks in his platform, among which are—Sanitary and Medical reform; a loan for internal improvements and national enterprise; Hindoo as well as other immigration; the maintenance of the treaty of reciprocity; the maintenance of independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Before next issue, on Wednesday, 1st February, the electors will give their decision.

THE statesmanship of the United States cannot reasonably consent to the abrogation of the treaty of Reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, notwithstanding much hostile newspaper discussion, and adverse congressional action. The higher aims of national policy, and not any claims of sectional interest were consulted in granting the treaty; and the clamor of sectional, or private interest at this time will not set it aside. The little Kingdom has kept faith with its great co-signatory, and it stands before the world for honorable treatment, and the maintenance unto full maturity at least, of a carefully considered treaty. Can a few partisan congressmen affected by an interested hostile discussion, or yielding to other influences, compromise the dignity and high honor of the Great Republic in its attitude towards this little state? We will not believe this. It will not be so.

Hawaii made every concession to her mighty neighbor; agreeing that, "so long as this treaty shall remain in force,—she will not grant any special privileges, or rights of use therein, to any other power, state or government, nor make any treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges, relative to the admission of any articles free of duty, hereby secured to the United States."

Hawaii yielded more than should have been asked at her hands. And that now this great continental power will haggle with her little insular neighbor, on account of some alleged pecuniary advantage in the bargain, we will not believe—we will not accept in our thoughts. High honor, and magnanimous purpose now prompt the action of great states; as we have seen illustrated in an Alabama arbitration, and still more recently in the recognition by a mighty Empire of the justice of the armed protest of a petty Transvaal.

Let little Hawaii continue true to herself and to her obligations, and the great powers will be true to her. Hawaii has not failed in her obligations in any particular, and has afforded America all the advantage and opportunity, contemplated by the latter in the treaty.

It is commonly said by many, who do not understand the Hawaiian situation, that the American reciprocity treaty is a vital national necessity of this Kingdom, and that its abrogation must lead to a surrender of Hawaiian autonomy. This is not so. There is no condition of things in the Archipelago to warrant such a conclusion. There is a strong national sentiment among the Hawaiian People. They alone of all Polynesians, or even of all Asiatics manifest a marked political capacity, and aptitude for self government; and however disastrous might be any diplomatic changes, or commercial issues, they would with the ballot stand by their native government, even if they had to return to the grass hut, and the simple poi fare. Flourishing plantations might through adverse foreign action become unprofitable, and foreign commercial enterprise here become bankrupt, the public revenues be reduced, and the whole governmental state of the Kingdom be diminished; yet the Kingdom would live on—so long as justice and right prevails among the nations, treaty or no treaty.

Let not those who urge on abrogation, imagine that surrender of autonomy will be the issue. Not so. The ballot, the palladium of every representative and constitutional state, will be forever deposited by every Hawaiian for the maintenance of national Hawaiian Independance.

THE results of the experiment so tardily set on foot in Honolulu ought to convince the Board of Health that no time ought to be lost in establishing Leper hospitals on each of the other large islands. The manner in which this sensible improvement in our mode of treating the Leper difficulty has been so long resisted by those in authority forms indeed a curious spectacle. It is a sad corroboration of those criticisms on "The way they do things in the Hawaiian Islands" which may be heard in any company in other lands where those who have visited our shores are to be found.

For at least four years the establishment of Branch Hospitals for Lepers in different parts of the group has been urged upon the Government. Numerous petitions in favor of this system were presented to the Legislature in 1878 and so strong was the feeling against the summary way in which lepers were dealt with that many Hawaiian Representatives in that year were prepared to oppose the appropriation for the Leper settlement *in toto*. Such a result might have happened but for the earnest advocacy of Mr. Gibson. On this point we may refer to the testimony of Mr. W. O. Smith published shortly after the end of the session; (See his letter in P. C. ADVERTISER of 12th Oct. 1878.) He then said—referring to the strong feeling prevailing in the Legislature during the session—"Every member of the Legislature who was present at the session knows that Hon. W. M. Gibson the member from Lahaina, did the country valuable service in endeavoring to overcome the opposition thus manifested. He was no more impressed with the importance of the subject than some other members, but he was very instrumental in overcoming the opposition, and securing a larger appropriation than ever before for the care of lepers."

In the letter just quoted from, Mr. Smith proceeds to say "It is wellknown that it was repeatedly urged with all earnestness that more pains should be taken than in the past; that the following principles should be adopted. There should be a system of registering the names of all supposed to have the disease; that they should then be subjected to treatment; and finally that no one should be sent to Molokai as incurable except on the decision of not less than three physicians. All these conditions were based on sound principles and with the welfare of the Kingdom in view; and I have no hesitation in asserting that every intelligent person in the Kingdom who is familiar with the subject will endorse these principles." Here then we have, so far back as 1878, the strong feeling among the native population, a consensus of sentiment among the foreign residents, and emphatic expressions of opinion by the representatives of both in the Ligislature, which ought to have been accepted as a rule of conduct by the executive. Yet in 1880 the battle had to be fought all over again. Once more the course pursued by the authorities was condemned, and Mr. Gibson succeeded in securing from the Legislature the appropriation of $40,000 for the establishment of Leper Hospitals. Nevertheless such power of resistance as remained with the Executive was used to thwart the will of the people for as long a period as possible, and it is only when the new elections are close at hand that in sullen acquiescence with the command of the Legislature something has been done. Is the country to be forever ruled after this fashion? Is the science of "how not to do it" to be forever cultivated by those to whom we confide the welfare of the Kingdom? What a verdict on the obstinate incompetency of these men is to be found in the swiftly following results of the opening of the Honolulu Leper Hospital. Is it possible that further delays in regard to the Hospitals for the other islands will now be dared?

[Since the above was written an important meeting of medical men has been held, called by His Ex. the President of the Board of Health to advise him as to the proper course to be pursued. We trust that divided counsels among professional men may not be allowed to paralyse the action of the Executive in this momentous matter.]

OUR present labor system must be maintained as essential not simply to the prosperity, but to the very existence of our numerous plantation enterprises. There must be, with our very sparse population, engagement for a term of service, and a means of enforcing a contract, in order to garner a sugar-crop. But we may regulate terms of engagement, and the conditions of laborers, so as to meet every demand of justice and humanity, and at the same time promote full opportunity for a successful issue to our industrial enterprises.

THE LIBEL CASE.

On Monday last His Honor Judge McCully gave his decision on the demurrer in the case Rex *vs.* Gibson, as follows:—

Three points have been made by defendant's counsel in support of this demurrer.

1. Because the letters are not set forth in the indictment. The indictment is not based on the letters, but upon what is (written and) published about the letters; and the charge that certain language cited therefrom by the Commissioner of Immigration, &c., is treason to the State. It is not requisite, in my opinion, that the letters be set forth.

2. Because the alleged libellous words are not libellous in law. Taking what is set forth in the libel, the words "this is treason to the State by a so-called Minister of State" may not charge the statute crime of treason—P. C. VI, sec. 1. Treason is hereby defined to be any plotting or attempt to dethrone or destroy the King, or the levying of war against the King's Government, &c.—Sec. 5. To constitute the levying of war contemplated in the first section, it shall be requisite that the persons concerned therein be parties to some overt act in or towards procuring or preparing force, &c.

Writing letters limiting immigration, or discouraging general immigration, may not be brought within the definition of an act of treason as above, and so the words which form the charge of libel herein may not be considered as imputing such indictable offense.

The word "treason" has, however, a secondary and non-technical use. Traitor, betrayal, treachery, and treacherous are similar words. They all are used to import failure, neglect, or violation of duties, obligations, trusts, and interests by private persons of private duties, and by official and public persons of official duties.

To say of an official that that his conduct is treason to the State must be held to bring him into disgrace, abhorrence, odium, hatred, contempt or ridicule, which is defined by our statute to be libel.

3. Because it is not charged that there was a malicious publication. Sec. 3 of ch. 32, Penal Code, being our statute of libel, defines publishing a libel to be the maliciously putting of it into circulation. Sec. 4 enacts that malice is shown in respect to libel by making a publication, or communicating it to others, wilfully and purposely to the prejudice and injury of another. Hatred or ill-will toward the party injured is not essential to libel. There must be legal malice in the publication.

The law presumes that one who publishes of another that which is defamatory on its face does so with the malicious intent which constitutes libel.—Arch. Cr. Pleading, 1036. "If the publication is libellous, malice is presumed from the injurious act." Com. vs. Bonner, 9 Met., 412; also Smart vs. Blanchard, 42 N. H., 137; Com. vs. Snelling, 15 Pickering, 337. All authorities concur in this doctrine of the legal presumption of malice.

Our statute of criminal practice, 1876 ch., sec. 15, provides that no indictment for any offence shall be held insufficient for the want of any matter unnecessary to be proved. Neither is it necessary by the established rules of pleading to aver matters which would more properly come from the other side, or which are implied by the facts and circumstances alleged, or which the law will presume. I do not understand by this statute provision, and by those rules of pleading that a substantive averment which is, or may be, established by legal presumption following upon proof of other facts, and as the result of such proof, need not therefore be made in the indictment, but that it relates to the mode or necessity of proof thereof.

Section 5 of our libel statute provides that every prosecution for writing or publishing a libel the defendant may give in evidence in his defence upon the trial the truth of the matter contained in the publication charged to be libelous. Provided, however, that such evidence shall not be deemed a justification, unless it shall be further made to appear on the trial that the matter was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends.

This is the defence the words being inflamatory or libellous, and having been published, first against the making of the libel, that it is true; and second, against the publishing, that it is true, or published with good motives, and for justifiable ends—that is to say, not with legal malice.

The burden of proof is on the defendant. As to publication (which is all that is charged in this indictment), he must show that it was not malicious.—Per Shaw, C.J., in Com. vs. Bonner, as above; after citing the Mass. statute, which is in the same words with our sec. 5. But it not having been so averred in the indictment, his proofs of good motives, justifiable ends, or privilege to maintain against the presumption that the publication was not malicious, would traverse no averment. A presumption of law dispenses with direct proof of the thing presumed from certain facts, and that is all. It must be averred equally when it is presumed from the proof of other facts as when required to be proved as a separate fact.

Criminal intent is legally presumed from criminal acts; but it is a universal rule to charge intent as well as the acts done, and it would not be sufficient to charge acts without charging the intent also. Lord Ellenborough, C.J., in the King vs. Philipp, says: "It may be said, however, that the criminal intent was necessarily implied from the publication, and therefore that any averment thereof was superfluous. . . . but, citing cases, he says such indictments were not maintainable. . . . If any particular bad intention accompanying the act be necessary to constitute it a crime, such intention should be laid in the indictment. In many cases the allegation of intent is a merely formal one, being no more than the result and inference which the law draws from the act itself, and which therefore requires no proof but what the act itself supplies. As in the case of libels, when the fact of publication is not in question."

On an indictment upon statutes where the definition of the offense contained in them includes such adverbs as "unlawfully," "wickedly," "maliciously," &c., the offense must be charged to have been so committed, otherwise the indictment will be bad.—1 Archbold Crim. Pleading of Prac., 300. When an act must be done with a particular intent, in order to render it criminal, an evil intention must be averred upon the record.—1 Archbold, under the subject of technical words, 303.

So the want of a direct allegation of anything material in the description of the substance, nature, or manner of the offense cannot be supplied by any intendment or implication whatsoever; and therefore, in an indictment for murder, the omission of the words "of malice aforethought" is not supplied by the words "feloniously murdered," although the latter words imply them.—1 Archbold, p. 290.

The illegality of the publication must be averred by means of the word maliciously, or some equivalent term.—Heards' "Libel and Slander," with authorities, p. 382.

The intent is legally proved, that is presumed, by proof of certain acts, and then the burden of proof lies on the defendant to controvert the averment so supported by presumption of law. In this respect the statute of libel is most explicit; the defendant may traverse the charge of maliciously publishing which has been presumptively established by proofs of justification; but he must first be so charged.

The precedents of indictment, as they are compiled in Train and Heard's Precedents of Indictments, p. 357 *et seq.*, all set out a malicious publishing—"wickedly and maliciously did write and publish, and cause and procure to be written and published a certain false, wicked, malicious, and scandalous libel of and concerning, &c."—p. 358.

The averment that the matter is malicious is not sufficient without the averment that the publication is malicious. Publication without legal malice is not an offense, and defendant is therefore not charged herein with the statute crime of libel. On this ground the *demurrer is sustained.*

Mr. Hartwell at once moved that the indictment be amended. His Honor adjourned further proceedings till the afternoon.

On the hearing being resumed, Mr. Hartwell moved that, in accordance with section 33, chapter 40, Acts of 1876, His Honor should cause the indictment to be amended by inserting the word "maliciously" in the place where it had omitted. Mr. Preston asked for the immediate discharge of the defendant, relying on section 3 of the same Act, which says that "a failure to sustain the indictment upon the law involved . . shall operate as an acquittal of the accused."

On Tuesday morning His Honor gave his decision, allowing the amendment on the ground that the two sections of the same Act must be taken to be consistent, and that the failure to sustain an indictment mentioned in section 3 must refer to an indictment "not defective in form or substance." Mr. Preston noted an appeal to the Full Court.

On Friday afternoon, *nolle prosequi* was entered by the prosecution.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Mr. Justice MCCULLY.
Friday, Jan. 20th.
(*Continued from page five.*)

H. Hackfeld & Co., vs Eugene Bal & Co.: assumpsit. Mr. S. B. Dole for plaintiffs, Mr. Bickerton for defendants. While cross-examining one of the plaintiffs, Mr. J. C. Glade, Mr. Bickerton asked whether Mr. Furstinaux had not an interest in the firm of Hackfeld & Co., at this time. The question was objected to by plaintiffs' counsel and the Court decided that it could not be put, to which ruling Mr. Bickerton noted an exception. He then asked for a non-suit on the ground that the mortgage relied on in this suit, did not expressly include future advances, etc. The Court ruled that the mortgage was collateral and declined to grant a non-suit, to which decision Mr. Bickerton again excepted. The defendants' case was then proceeded with. The jury found a verdict for defendants, two jurors dissenting, and Mr. Dole excepted to the verdict as against law and evidence.

Saturday, 21st.
Before the Full Court.

T. Spencer Jr. by his next friend T. Spencer, vs W. C. Parke: exceptions to the rulings of the presiding Justice at last October term. Mr. Hartwell handed in a brief on the case. Mr. Hatch read the bill of exceptions and argued the same. Judgement reserved.

N. Campbell vs Manu: exceptions to the ruling of Mr. Justice McCully at the third Judicial Circuit. Mr. Hartwell submitted a brief without argument.

Opunui vs Kauhi: appeal from a decision of the Chancellor. Mr. Hartwell submitted a brief without argument, Mr. W. O. Smith said he understood this case was discontinued, to which Mr. Hartwell replied that it was only discontinued as to Kaneolaui. Mr. Smith having though misapprehension sent the parties he represented away the Court gave him till the last day of term to file a brief.

Edward Ffrancis Ward, Esq., was introduced to the Bench by Mr. Preston, and admitted as a member of the Hawaiian Bar, the necessary oaths being administered by the chief Justice.

Kalaeokekoi vs D. Kahanu: Mr. Dole filed a motion for a new trial in this case.

Robt. Briggs vs J. R. Mills; exceptions to rulings of presiding Justice. In the course of the proceedings in this matter, Mr. Bickerton asked to be allowed to read certain affidavits filed on Nov. 7th, the verdict having been given on Oct. 11th. The Court took time to decide whether a motion for a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, could be allowed, after ten days from date of the verdict. The exceptions were argued and the Court deferred its decision on them.

Eugenia Briggs vs Robt. Briggs: appeal upon the facts of the case as recorded. Mr. R. F. Bickerton for libellant, Mr. W. C. Jones and Mr. F. M. Hatch, for respondent. Mr. Bickerton argued that the facts shown by the testimony as recorded, proved that adultery had been committed by the defendant, and that the evidence showed that Mrs. Briggs had not committed adultery, and that there was no condonation. Judgement deferred.

Hana w. vs Mehekula: exceptions to the finding of the Court, as being contrary to the evidence. Mr. Holokahiki for libellant said that the testimony showed desertion on the defendants part. Defendant claimed that plaintiff deserted him, but their case was that Hana, when about to give birth to a child, went to her parents, and he claimed that this was not an act of desertion on her part. At that time Mehekula was living in adultery with Kahema, and plaintiff went to Waianae; after the birth of the child she could not go back for defendant had already deserted her, and was living with Kanema. The desertion had been causeless, and there had been no condonement of it. The testimony of the late District Justice of Waianae showed that libellant gave birth to a child on the day of service of process on defendant for desertion. It was after this continued desertion on the part of Mehekula that Hana took up with Kaawaloa. The Court reserved its decision.

Pedro vs Chum Yun Fan; appeal from the Intermediary Court. After some discussion as to the proper course to be taken in this matter the case was ordered to stand over until called up.

Monday, 23d.
Before Mr. Justice MCCULLY.

Rex vs W. M. Gibson: His Honor gave judgement sustaining the demurrer. Mr. Hartwell moved to have the indictment amended. The Court took time to consider.

F. R. Foster vs Luamalani; appeal from the Intermediary Court. Mr. Dole for plaintiff, Mr. Kaulukou for defendant. A mixed jury was empannelled to try this case and brought in a unanimous verdict for the defendant. Mr. Dole noted exceptions.

Mookapu w. *et. al* vs Aluna ch. *et. al:* ejectment. After the case had been heard, His Honor instructed the jury (with consent of the defendants,) to return a verdict in favor of Mookapu for one undivided fourth part of the land without damages. Verdict accordingly.

Tuesday, 24th.

Rex vs W. M. Gibson. His Honor gave his decision, allowing the indictment to be amended. Mr. Preston noted an appeal to the full Court.

B. H. Kahanaoui vs J. C. Cluney, administrator of the estate of E. K. Cluney, deceased; action of trover. Verdict for defendant, two jurors dissenting. The case occupied the whole day.

Wednesday, 25th.

L. B. Kerr vs Hyman, Brothers; action for damages. The jury, without retiring, rendered a unanimous verdict for the defendants.

Fook Gee vs Ahlo *et al.* His Honor gave his decision in this matter, granting a new trial.

THE Union Feed Company is a new institution, under the energetic management of Mr. A. W. Bush, which promises to be an excellent source of supply for the feed of our live stock of all kinds. At one time, in 1849-'50-'51, the Sandwich Islands fed California, and supplied the pioneers of the golden State with potatoes, flour, and even poi; and now that California has become the granary of the Pacific, she feeds the islands that are devoted solely to sugar-production. With reciprocity, the farmers of the Slope find good customers in our produce merchants. Without it, we islanders would have to raise our own feed, and such men as our busy grocer Bush could not purchase on the Coast his stocks of feed by the thousands of bags, and thousands of bales.

AUCTION SALE
BY E. P. ADAMS.

AUCTION SALE!
—OF—
Household Furniture

At Residence of F. A. Harnden, 237 Nuuanu Street.

Thursday, Feb. 2nd,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

WELL KEPT FURNITURE!
— AS FOLLOWS —

PARLOR—New Piano, fine instrument, but little used; Antique Chairs, Tables, Easy Chairs, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM—Solid Oak Extension Table, Mahogany Chairs, Book Case, Crockery and Chinaware.

KITCHEN—New Empress Range, Refrigerator, Safe, &c.

BEDROOMS—1 Very Elegant Black Walnut set with Full Length Mirrored Pressing Bureau; Champhor Wood Chiffonier, 1 Mahogany Set, 1 Eastlake Ash Set,

All Complete Marble Topped.

Best of Hair Mattresses, Spring Beds and Feather Pillows, Chandeliers, Lamps, &c., &c

1 DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

Family Carriage, Top Buggy,
Saddles, Bridles, &c, &c

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICE.

A Public Meeting Will Be Held
— ON —
MONDAY EV NING NEXT!
JAN. 30TH, AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK.
AT THE LYCEUM,
Toward the formation of an
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION!

All persons interested in the subject of PHYSICAL EDUCATION, are earnestly invited to attend.
PER ORDER.

NEW MUSIC HALL!

Saturday Evening, Feb. 4th,
Farewell Appearance
—OF—
Miss Jennie Boyer
Prior to her Departure for the United States. On this occasion the refined and pleasing Illusionist,
PROFESSOR LOUIS XAVIER,
Will make his re-appearance in Honolulu, after an absence of 18 months, in his Original Specialty, entitled,
Sophistry of the 19th Century!
Mr. Edwin Browne
Will present for the first time here
The Wonderful Mystery
— CALLED —
The Canopy of Phydias!
— ALSO —
ROMAN,
— AND —
Grecian Statuary,

Forming the most varied and Interesting Programme ever presented in this city. Reserved Seats at J. W. Robertson & Co's. ja28 1t

MUSIC.

MR. CHARLES KESSLER,
Pupil of DR. HANS VON BULOW, will be glad
TO PLAY CLASSICAL MUSIC
— AT —
Evening Parties
On Moderate Terms.

Lessons given in Pianoforte playing, at One Dollar per Lesson, if within half a mile of Post Office, beyond that distance Two Dollars.
Communications left at WELLS' MUSIC STORE will be promptly attended to by Mr. Kessler.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE
— OF THE —
People's Line.

THE OMNIBUSES WILL RUN TO-MORROW on the following time for the accommodation of our church people and Sunday School Children, and also for the benefit of all who desire an early, invigorating morning or evening bath. Mr. DODD has received numerous congratulations, on all sides, for his enterprising hospitality in seeking the wants of our generous community, and for comfort, convenience, reliability of driving and cheapness in fares, together with promptness as per schedule, he certainly deserves the respect of our entire community.

LEAVE STABLES:	LEAVE PUNAHOU ST:
6:30 a m..to Waikiki Baths..	8 a m
9:15 a m	9:30 a m
10:15 a m	10:30 a m
12:15 p m	12:40 p m
4 p m..to Waikiki Baths..	5:30 p m
7 p m	7:20 p m
8:45 p m	9:05 p m

The Valley Time Table will be as follows:

LEAVE STABLES:	LEAVE J H PATY'S RESIDENCE:
6:15 a m	6:30 a m
7 a m	7:30 a m
8 a m	8:30 a m
10:30 a m	11 a m
12:05 p m	12:45 p m
2 p m	2:30 p m
4 p m	4:40 p m
5:10 p m	5:40 p m
6:30 p m	7 p m
9 p m	9:30 p m

Please notice that at 6:30 a. m. and 4 p. m., the Buss will run to the Waikiki Baths, and the charge for the round trip, Bath included, will be only Fifty Cents. Tickets eight for One Dollar.

Office of Pantheon Stables, corner Hotel and Fort Streets, ja28 1t JAS. DODD, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing the Lease of House and Premises at No 16 Richard street, as advertised by A. H. Houghton, as any sale of the same will be illegal without the written consent of the undersigned lessor.
ja28 2t. ABR. S. BOLSTER.

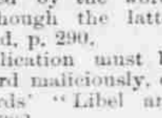
HOOP IRON!

I HAVE RECEIVED AND NOW OFFER for sale, bundles HOOP IRON of the following sizes: 2x1, 2x1-16, 1½x1-8 Also, on hand and for sale,

Eastern Shooks, Molasses Barrels, all sizes;
Sugar Kegs, &c., Made to Order.

J. H. BRUNS, Esplanade.
ja28 3m

BUGGY & HARNESS
FOR SALE!



ONE NEW OPEN BUGGY AND HARNESS complete, price $125. Enquire at this Office. ja28 1t

Boundary Commissioner's Notice.

APPLICATION HAVING BEEN MADE to me in due form by W. D. Alexander, Superintendent of Government Survey, for the settlement of certain pieces of Government Land situated in Waikiki, Island of Oahu, viz.:

1st—Keauhou and Waihinalo, adjacent to Paakea, in two parts.

2d—Waiaka, a tract of land adjoining Kamoiliili Church.

3d—The "Kula o Kaaipuaa," in Kalia, makai of Kaluaolohe.

4th—Tract A., of Rice Land, in Kalia, Waiaka and Mookahi, including the Loi o Haokapokii, and adjoins Pau and Kamoku.

5th—Tract B., of Rice Land, in Kalia, adjoining the "Auwai of Alanaio."

6th—Kanamoa, adjoining Pau.—Therefore, all parties interested in the settlement of said Boundaries, and all owners of lands adjoining, are hereby notified to be present at my office, No. 38 Merchant Street, Honolulu, at 1 o'clock p. m., ON MONDAY, February 6th, 1882, at which time and place the above application will be heard.

R. F. BICKERTON,
Boundary Commissioner for the Island of Oahu.
Dated Honolulu, January 24th, 1882. ja26 2t

GREAT AUCTION SALE!

THIS

SATURDAY AFTERNOON & EVENING

JANUARY 28th, 1882,

AT STORE OF S. MAGNIN,

COMMENCING AT TWO O'CLOCK.

Mr. E. P. ADAMS will Sell as Above

—A—

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF:

Silks, Satins, Woolen Dress Goods,

Ladies' & Children's Hosiery, white and colored;

Ladies' Underwear,

Boy's & Youth's Clothing,

Ladies' & Children's Boots & Shoes.

And other Items too Numerous to Mention.

SMALL LOTS to SUIT the PUBLIC.

jan1 2i

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL CLOTHING CO.

OF NEW YORK, LONDON and PARIS,

Capital, $3,000,000, LIMITED. ARNOLD FITZGERALD, President.

A. M. MELLIS.

—OF THE—

Honolulu Clothing Emporium,

Special Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE ABOVE COMPANY to supply the Community of these Islands with their

WORLD RENOWNED READY MADE CLOTHING!

And hereby invites the Public in general to EXAMINE THE FIRST INVOICE, which he has received ex bark D. C. MURRAY, consisting of

GENTS' BLACK BROADCLOTH SUITS!

Gents' Scotch Tweed & Cassimere Suits, Gents' Scotch Tweed & Cassimere Coats;
Gents' Scotch Tweed & Cassimere Pants, Gents' Latest Style in Sack Coats, (Something New)
Gents' White Linen Coats, Gents' White Linen Pants,
Gents' White Marseilles Vests, Gents' Brown Linen Suits,
Boy's Scotch Tweed Suits, Boy's Brown Linen Suits,
Boy's Navy Blue Sailor Suits,

These Goods have been made especially to suit this Market. Expenses have not been taken in consideration to facilitate there sendings, and having them from the factory direct, I am enabled to sell them CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this Town.

N. B.—A FEW BARGAINS OF

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS & DRESS GOODS ON HAND YET!

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AWAY AT ANY PRICE, TO CLEAR THEM OUT.

A. M. MELLIS,

Honolulu Clothing Emporium,

my21 1y 104 FORT STREET, BREWER'S BLOCK.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE ONLY UPRIGHT PIANO

—WHICH—

Will Remain Permanently in Tune!

This will interest ALL who contemplate Purchasing ONE of these Household Treasures,

THE MATHUSHEK PIANOS!

—WHICH HAVE—

JUST BEEN IMPORTED BY GEO. F. WELLS

—AND—

ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION

—AT—

HIS MUSIC STORE!

—ARE—

A MARVEL OF EXCELLENCE

As all will declare who have had the pleasure of hearing them.

Several of them have already been Sold, and he points with pride to his Customers who have the Good Judgment to purchase a FINE INSTRUMENT. It speaks well either for their Judgment or Musical Taste.

THE IRON FRAME,

is entirely new and novel, most substantial in its construction, with three cross bars, rendering it

Impregnable to Any Pressure Ever Brought to Bear Upon It.

THE TUNING PINS,

which, when once placed, are

LITERALLY HELD IN A GRASP OF IRON!

and there is now no chance for the action of the atmosphere to lengthen or contract the strings, (as is the case when the pins are inserted in the wood frame), and yet they have all the advantage of a wood bearing, and the pin is firmly held to the very point at which the string takes hold. This is one of the reasons why our Pianos require but one-fourth of the tuning necessary for others.

PERTINENT REMARK OF OLE BULL.—The eminent artist, Ole Bull, while examining the Scale of the MATHUSHEK PIANO, most truthfully remarked that the history of all other Pianos had been (lowering his hand at each word),

☞ DOWN, ☞ DOWN, ☞ DOWN, ☞ GONE.

Until the invention of our Equalizing Scale, it had become an established fact that the Piano, one of the most expensive musical instruments, was the soonest of all to fail.

No other makers by any scale have ever been able to produce a Piano that did not so depreciate in a few years that its former loved and inspiring tones gradually gave place to a thin, wiry sound, rendering the Piano almost intolerable to any musical ear.

GEO. F. WELLS, No. 107 Fort Street,

Sole Agent for many of the Leading Pianos and Organs of the World.

☞ Send for Catalogue and Price List.

ja21 tf

THE UNION FEED CO.,

A. W. BUSH, Manager.

HAY, GRAIN and MIXED FEED

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

FOR STOCK OF ALL KINDS!

ALSO, POULTRY FEED.

The California Hay and Grain of the Company is of VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, selected carefully by the Manager during a recent visit to the Coast. ON HAND.

2,000 BALES OF HAY

—AND—

4,000 SACKS OF GRAIN!

WE GUARANTEE TO KEEP CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED

—WITH—

THE VERY BEST OF HAY & GRAIN!

And can sell the same at the LOWEST RATES, as we buy largely and for CASH. To those Consumers who have heretofore Imported for themselves we solicit their patronage, trusting we can give satisfaction, thereby saving them time and labor.

Careful Attention Given to the Shipping of Orders to other Islands.

☞ Large Additional Supplies are now on the way per EUREKA and KALAKAUA. All Orders to be sent to

A. W. BUSH,

ja28 3m MANAGER OF UNION FEED CO.

We Beg to Notify Our Many Patrons

—THAT—

We Have Recently Received

A LARGE ADDITION

TO OUR USUAL STOCK OF HAY AND GRAIN,

—AND—

That at No Time Since We Commenced Business

—HAVE WE BEEN—

Without Hay or Failed to Fill All Orders of Our Regular Customers!

Nor have we ADVANCED THE PRICE to them during the great scarcity of Hay in the past few Months; and

We Will Continue to Sell Hay and Grain as Cheap as it Can be Purchased in Honolulu!

ALL ORDERS FROM THE OTHER ISLANDS

—FOR—

Goods, Wares or Merchandise,

—WHETHER—

In Our Line or Not, Will Be Filled at LOW RATES, and

☞ NO COMMISSION Charged. Telephone, No. 147.

ja28 3m LAINE & CO.

Rare Opportunities

HOMES for the MIDDLE CLASSES.

I HAVE A NUMBER OF WELL SELECTED

LOTS!

not quite two miles from Town, to sell on the Most Reasonable Terms to those who desire to build

Cottage Homes!

These Lots are the Cheapest and Most Profitable Investment our Working Classes will have for a long time to come The object in selling these

LOTS at a LOW FIGURE

is to Build up a Settlement which has already commenced. The Location is Most Desirable, and for Health, View and Productive Soil, they cannot be Surpassed on the Island Suburbs.

FOR LEASE

—I HAVE—

A Pleasant, Romantic Country Homestead!

about two miles in the suburbs, to Lease for a Term. House contains some Six Rooms, with various Out-Houses, Stable, Carriage House, Chicken House, and Good Pasturage for a Cow and Horse the year round. Rental, $350 a Year. Partly Furnished. Also, to LEASE,

A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED HOUSE!

about 1½ miles from Town, Built with all Modern Improvements, including Two Neat Cottages, separate from the Main Building, suitable for STUDY ROOMS, with plenty of Water, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Rental, $450 a year. Also,

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

A PLEASANT HOME IN PAUOA VALLEY,

1½ MILES FROM TOWN.

House contains 8 Comodious Rooms, situated on Two Acres of Ground, with a Running Brook and Spring on the Premises, partly Furnished. Rental, $300 a year; or WILL SELL THE LEASE, which has four years to run yet, with a privilege of five more, including Furniture in Two Rooms, with Matting on all the Floors. Also, use of Other Fusniture gratis, for $200 CASH. The buyer having no Rent to Pay until Next October. Clear Title on the above Statement.

ALSO, TO LEASE, A NEAT COTTAGE ON PENSACOLA STREET, contains 8 Rooms, with Stable, &c. Rental, $300 a year.

ALSO, TO LEASE, TWO COTTAGES, Located on a Deep Lot on the Waikiki Road, nearly opposite Mr. C. P. Ward's "Sunny South" Residence. Will Lease both Cottages, on Very Reasonable Terms, to a good party.

I have also a number of Acres of Ground on Nuuanu Valley Road, Kalihi, Waikiki and in the City to sell. Also, Several Cottages, Houses and Furniture for Sale. Rooms to Rent in all parts of the City. Apply, or Address,

J. E. WISEMAN,

27 Merchant St., Real Estate Broker, Employment Bureau and General Business Agent. ja21

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WHITNEY & ROBERTSON, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st of December, 1882.

Thanking the public for their generous support during the past years, we trust the same will be continued to our successor

H. E. WHITNEY,
J. W. ROBERTSON.

MR. J. W. ROBERTSON WILL CARRY on the Stationery, Book-Binding, Publishing and Printing Business, under the firm of J. W. ROBERTSON & CO., who will assume all liabilities of the late firm. All outstanding bills due the late firm are to be paid to

J. W. ROBERTSON.

Honolulu, Jan. 12th, 1882. ja21 1m

Household Effects for Sale.

ON ACCOUNT OF GIVING UP HOUSEKeeping, a Superior Black Walnut Marble Top Bedroom Set with French Mirror; Cardinal Velvet Sofa and easy Chairs, French Clock, Sewing Machine, Spring and Curlhair Mattress Wardrobe, Vienna Rocking Chair, Lamps, Pictures, and numerous other articles of household gear and furniture. Apply No. 40 West King Street near Liliha Street, residence of ja14 1m CAPTAIN F. KNAUKE.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This is to certify that the Estate of AUWO, deceased, of Kahalu, Kona Akau, Island of Hawaii, is indebted to the undersigned in the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars, being in the form of Two Promissory Notes, one of which is for $550 in favor of Chung Nang, and the other for $550 in favor of Ahko.

AHKO,
CHUNG NANG.

ja14 3t

P. A. DIAS,

No. 78 KING STREET, nearly opposite Bethel St.

HONOLULU, H. I.

IMPORTER and DEALER

—IN—

MADEIRA WINES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, BEERS, &c.,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Island Orders Solicited. ☞ Remember the Number—78 King Street. ja7'82 6m

☞ The only place to buy GENTS GOOD CLOTHING at the very LOWEST RATES is at CHAS. J. FISHELS' POPULAR STORE.

A CARD.

It affords me the profoundest pleasure to thus publicly express my very great obligations to the Orders of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. of this city as also to certain few friends outside those orders, for their very kind attention to me during my recent severe but fortunately brief illness. Such kindly aid and sympathy manifested towards an almost entire stranger, a person of no note whatever, in fact simply one of "the common herd" is calculated to impress deeply upon him the justice of the proverbial and world wide fame of this Kingdom for friendliness and hospitality. I shall with cheerful alacrity reciprocate whenever I can learn of an opportunity to do so. Very gratefully, J. H. REIST.

Honolulu, January 4th, 1882. ja21 1t.

☞ The best Percale shirts, extra CUFFS and TWO COLLARS, for only $1 50, at CHAS. FISHELS' POPULAR STORE.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY notified to remove forthwith all Cattle and Horses from the lands known as Wahiawa, Kanaku, Kukauiloko, situated in the Waialua District, Island of Oahu. ALL CATTLE AND HORSES found upon said lands WITHIN 10 DAYS FROM THIS DATE will be TAKEN UP FOR TRESPASS.

☞ No shooting of Game, Turkeys &c. will be permitted. All persons infringing this notice will be prosecuted according to law.

FRITZ SORGENFREI.

Wahiawa, Oahu, Dec. 31, 1881. 4t d31*

☞ Boys' all wool suits from $4 up, at CHS. J. FISHEES' POPULAR STORE.

☞ You can buy a most beautiful straw hat for only $1, at CHAS. J. FISHELS' POPULAR STORE.

X X

IMPORTANT NEWS!

The undersigned offer For Sale a large and well selected stock of WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, &c.

Those wishing to obtain the Best Goods at Reasonable Prices, will find it to their interest to examine the Stock of

LOVEJOY & CO.

8 & 10 MERCHANT ST., HONOLULU.

P. S.—Orders from the other Islands shall always receive prompt and careful attention. ja21 3m

X X

☞ Thirty-two pieces all wool dress goods for only 25 cents per yard, at CHS. J. FISHELS' POPULAR STORE.

New Advertisements.

SPRECKELS' LINE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NEW A1 CLIPPER BARKENTINE

W. H. DIMOND,

HOUDLETT, COMMANDER.

Will Sail with Immediate Dispatch for the Above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ja28 tf WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned having disposed of all his interest in the Blacksmithing and Carriage Making Business to Mr. M. J. Rose, hereby requests all those who are indebted to him, to make immediate payment to him of their accounts.

S. M. WHITMAN.

Dated Honolulu, January 1st, 1882. ja14 3m

☞ A very large assortment of fine white embroideries at figures never offered before, at CHS. J. FISHELS' POPULAR STORE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I WILL not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written order.

ja10 3m J. M. DAIGLE.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

THE REGULAR SESSIONS OF OCEANIC Council No. 777 A. L. of H. are held in the Knights of Pythias Hall, Campbell's Building on the FIRST and THIRD TUESDAYS of every Month.

ja14 3m HENRY SMITH, Sec'y.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 28, 1882.

To the Electors of Honolulu.

Fellow citizens of all races:—I rejoice with you that we are living under the beneficent reign of King Kalakaua, and that the time draws near when we, as subjects of a Constitutional Kingdom, may meet together peacefully in order to choose representatives of the popular will, to promote public welfare.

I am a candidate for the suffrages of the Electors of Honolulu.

I did not wish to move in this candidacy, till assured by repeated invitations that my services were desired.

I have sought to serve the State faithfully in years past and my spirit is faithful to its former record of public service, with the present advantage of increased experience.

These are my constant principles, and will be be my rule of action in the public service:

1.—To honor the King and to uphold the Hawaiian Monarchy, under all circumstances, as an independent State.

2.—To recognize as a paramount consideration of public policy, the promotion of the Sanitary welfare of the Hawaiian People of all races.

3.—To maintain faithfully our treaties with the Powers of the World, and especially the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States of America.

4.—To favor immigration so far as it may be conducive to the welfare and independence of the Hawaiian people and Kingdom.

5.—To obtain a loan for important public improvements, especially highways and facilities of communication, and to promote the industrial enterprise of the Kingdom.

6.—To further the education of the youth of all races, and to promote, through the public service, a strong national and loyal sentiment among the people.

7.—To advise moderate taxation; economical expenditure of public monies; a faithful observance of the will of the Sovereign and People, as expressed in legislative enactment; and to have a short session.

Your Fellow Citizen,

WALTER M. GIBSON,

HONOLULU, Jan. 28, 1882.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

☞ We are obliged to omit much matter of interest prepared for this issue, amongst the rest our budget of late Foreign News to hand by the steamer. The latter includes an unusual number of important items, among which we may note the following:—The attack on our Reciprocity Treaty has been commenced in both Houses of Congress. The Emperor of Germany has issued a rescript asserting his personal authority in terms that have caused astonishment and alarm. Gambetta has brought in his measure of Constitutional reform, which will cripple the independence of the Senate. Arrangements were complete for the Pope's removal to Malta, if found necessary. The Emperor of Russia has reduced the payments due by peasants for land received at time of emancipation by 12,000,000 roubles.

☞ Mr. F. H. Ward was admitted on Saturday last as a member of the Hawaiian Bar.

☞ The monthly meeting of the Cousins will be held this this evening at the residence of Mr. W. W. Hall.

☞ The Seniors and Juniors will have another trial of their skill at football this afternoon. The game is to commence at 3 P. M. at the drill-ground, Makiki.

☞ Messrs. Lilikalani and Nahaku, candidates for the Legislature will prepare a lunch for their many friends, to be served in the Halaani lot adjoining the Musical Hall on the day of election.

☞ Mr. Dodd has extended the omnibus accommodation, which the public so much appreciate, to the Beretania street route. The busses run as far as the corner of Mr. Dillingham's premises.

☞ At Fort Street Church, J. A. Cruzan pastor, will preach Sunday at the usual hours. In the evening the theme will be "A Common-Sense Observance of the Sabbath." A cordial invitation is extended to all. Ushers always in attendance to provide seats for strangers and casual attendants.

☞ A little boy named Kamana was drowned in the stream which comes from Pauoa Valley on Saturday last. The stream was high at the time and the child was washed from the neighborhood of its home, which is near Capt. McIntyre's, to opposite the residence of Mr. J. S. Smithies before the accident was noticed.

☞ Many enquiries are being made why the postage from this Kingdom to Great Britain under the new arrangements has been fixed at 10 cents, whilst from Great Britain to here, the charge is only four pence (say 8 cents). A copy of the official announcements as to revised postage with these Islands as made in England and in Germany will be found in the letter of our London Correspondent published to-day

☞ The *Kuokoa*, in advocating the candidacy of J. O. Carter, Esq., before native Hawaiians, rests his claim on their suffrages mainly on the fact that through his influence and exertions Dr. Hutchinson was removed from the small-pox management and Dr. Rodgers put in his place, and Dr. Emerson removed from the dispensary and Dr. Fitch substituted.

☞ Mr. Dodd intimates that he will be out bright and early in the morning, with his street sprinkler, so that the dust will be laid when the good people commence to promenade the thoroughfares, and we may also add, to make it more agreeable to the ladies in their new spring toilets. This notice of course is premature as it may rain.

☞ Following is the programme for this afternoon's concert in Emma Square, at 4:30 p. m., by the Royal Hawaiian Band:

March—Blues and Grays.....French
Overture—In the Italian Style.....Schubert
Piccolo Polka—The Humming Bird.....Selling
Selection—Nabucco, new.....Verdi
Waltz—Gilded Youth, new.....Waldteufel
Polka Mazurka—Azalia, new.....Faust

The Band will give moonlight Concerts on Monday, Jan. 30, and on Thursday Feb. 2, in Emma Square, weather permitting.

☞ Next Saturday, Feb'y 4th, an interesting entertainment will be given at the Music Hall, at which that pleasing songstress, Miss Jennie Boyer, will make her farewell appearance. Professor Xavier will give an original specialty "Sophistry in the 19th Century," and Mr. Edwin Browne announces a new and "wonderful mystery" under the name of the Canopy of Phydias, and will give a burlesque speech "The Candidate from Lehua." The performance will conclude with a display of Roman and Grecian Statuary.

☞ At St. Andrew's Church to-morrow, the Annual Missionary services will be held. A special Anthem suitable for the occasion will be sung by the choir at the morning and evening services. The sermon on mission work will be preached by Rev'd A. Mackintosh at the 11 o'clock service. The offertories of the day will be devoted to the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

☞ The Sunday Time Table for Mr. Dodd's omnibusses is published in our advertising columns to-day. It will be noted that the Beretania street omnibus will go on to Waikiki to the baths on its 6 A.M. and 4 P.M. trips. The charge for the trips to the baths and back including use of the baths has been reduced to fifty cents, a change which will no doubt induce a greatly increased patronage of the establishment.

☞ February 3rd is the Anniversary of the Honolulu Fire Deparment. On that day—Friday next—there is to be a torchlight procession and the annual supper after it. The Department have received an invitation to visit His Majesty during the evening, and the procession, after forming in Hotel street, will probably march down Nuuanu street and along King street to the Palace before making the usual tour of the city. The line adopted for the procession will exclude some of the lower streets of the town usually included in the programme, these being comparatively deserted after dark, and will be selected exclusively from the livelier streets.

☞ A theft was committed on the premises of Mr. Mark Robinson, on Thursday night. The servant girl was awakened by a noise and distinctly heard someone open the drawer of the bureau in her room and remove something from it. She was too frightened to cry out at the time, and before she could make up her mind to give the alarm the thief was gone. Her watch and chain had been stolen from the drawer in question. The theft was evidently committed by some one who was well acquainted with the premises. It was too dark for the thief to be identified.

☞ A case of stabbing occurred in Smith's Lane on Thursday night about half-past 11 o'clock. Several persons were in the house in question at the time. One William Woolham came and knocked at the door, and a man, whose name is given as Jack Brown, went to the door and appears to have immediately assaulted Woolham, first with his fists and then with a knife. Whilst this fight was going on a native named Jim Crow came up and took Woolham's part, when Jack turned his attention to him and stabbed him in the bowels. Whilst this work was going on outside, those inside after looking out of the window and seeing the row, got out at a back window and ran away. The accounts given of what happened are somewhat obscure, but there can be little doubt that all three parties to the row were very much intoxicated at the time. The two wounded men went away to Jim Crow's room and lay down and went to sleep. A police officer hearing some time after of the row hunted them up, and seeing the state they were in telephoned for Dr. Hutchinson, who dressed the wounds, which were on the cheek and fingers; and had Crow taken to the Queen's Hospital. Crow's wound in the abdomen is on the right side, about an inch and a half long and rather deep, but it has not been ascertained whether it has penetrated the entrails or not. It is situated from four to five inches above the groin. The other wound is on the left side of the face, extending from the chin about three inches along the cheek and is only a superficial wound. Up to 8 o'clock this morning, Crow appeared to be doing well, and to be comfortable, but it was then too early to form an opinion as to whether the case will be a serious one or not. The man Brown, who committed this savage assault on men with whom he had always been friendly before, is still at large.

☞ Our amateur dramatists gave Honolulu society a treat on Saturday last at the Music Hall, in the representation of "All that Glitters is not Gold" The floods came down that evening and bade people stay at home, but the ladies were determined to see how so and so did their parts, and the gentlemen followed and so the house was crowded. And everybody was more than satisfied. Our amateurs show a thorough professional ease and finish. Mr. Godfrey Brown's "Toby Twinkle" cannot be surpassed, as you do not recognize our worthy registrar, but see before you a genuine impertinent waiter and trickster. Our honored Police Judge, R. F. Bickerton, as Jasper Plem, carried out in his interpretation the dignified pose, urbanity, and clear delivery so well illtrated on the Bench. Scarborough and Houldsworth, as the Plum brothers, are both excellent. The young ladies Misses Luce, Rhodes, and Parke, who, erewhile in a popular operetta contributed to the delight of an audience, won additional laurels this evening. The tasteful make up of Miss Parke as "Lady Valeria," was much admired; Miss Luce's "Martha" was a very correct impersonation under different situations. And Miss Rhodes as "Lady Leatherbridge" gave great evidence of careful study of fine and correct taste, and delighted all hearers with her pleasant toned voice, and full and clear enunciation. The farce of the "Happy Man" followed, in which Mr. Atkinson, as Sultan Rum Rusti; Mr. G. Brown, Foxy Fun, the vizier; Mr. Houldsworth, as Ski-Hi, an astrologer; Mr. Swanzy, as Paddy Murphy; Miss Parke, as Ko-Ket; Miss Comly and Miss Purvis, as Sultanas, performed their parts well, and thoroughly satisfied their audience. Prof. Berger, aided by Mr. Kessler, assisted admirably with a piano accompaniment; and Mr. Ed. Browne, the actor, rendered valuable service in the get up and management of the performance.

☞ A meeting of Medical men was held at the office of the Minister of the Interior, on Wednesday afternoon. The meeting was called by the President of the Board of Health, to consider the subject of leprosy. Drs. Stangenwald, McKibbin, Hutchinson, Rodgers, Emerson and Fitch, were present. The President said that the question was one of great importance—of the utmost importance. Dr. Fitch had lately taken charge of the dispensary and of the Branch Leper Hospital. He claims to give great relief, by the treatment adopted, to the leprous patient. If his views are correct, it will result in a totally different management of the Leper Establishments in the Islands. Dr. Fitch had been requested to meet the physicians and state his views, in order to avoid any errors on the subject. Dr. Fitch then made a statement of his views, claiming that leprosy was really a fourth stage of the syphilis, and that the treatment for that disease was the proper treatment for leprosy. On this there was a general discussion, the physicians generally did not agree with Dr. Fitch's views. They admitted that leprosy, as they had come in contact with it in these Islands, was amenable to treatment, and that symptoms could be reduced and the patients' lives protracted by remedial measures and proper nourishment. They did not however believe it could be cured, or that it had the immediate connection with syphilis which Dr. Fitch considered it had. The practicability of carrying out effectually the law as it stood, also came under discussion.

☞ Cider, with rich sub acid flavor, plenty of effervescence and sparkle, and no alcoholic developments, is delightful to every palate and a favorite everywhere. Palmer & Co., our enterprising druggists now offer for sale a delicious champagne cider that will satisfy all tastes, whether epicurean or abstemious. There is, in this article, the pleasant acid of cider, with the amber tint, sparkle, and delicate vinous tone of the unfermented grape juice of the plains of Champagne.

☞ Our carriage manufacturers have their hands full of work. This indicates a hopeful and prosperous state of things. We dropped in the other day at the carriage depot of Mr. M. J. Rose to take a look at his display, and we saw five vehicles, just finished and about to be turned out, that were excellent in their several lines. One side-bar extension rockaway presents a most elegant appearance. You would not see anything more tasteful and of finer finish at Brewster's, in Broadway, New York. A standing top park phaeton, made for Hon. S. K. Kaai is a perfect beauty, and should be a joy forever to the occupant of its broad luxurious seat. A handsome, richly-furnished rockaway express for Wailuku; and two others for Mr. Enos, of about the same quality, gotten up at a cost of $375 each, go to show that the public want nice conveyances and that enlightened purveyors are meeting the demand. All this fine display reflects great credit on the skill, enterprise, and taste of Mr. Rose and his valuable assistants Messrs. C. J. Stein, Matthew Kanavan and William Unger. Parties wanting to buy carriages should drop in at Rose's and look at this fine turn-out.

What the People Say.

MR. EDITOR,—Three months ago planters for a certain mill in this district hauled to the mill, in sixteen days, sufficient cane to produce 128½ clarifiers, the juice standing at 9° full, from which they received nearly 64 tons of sugar, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Another planter followed directly after them, and, from cane delivered, he is acknowledged to have got 128 clarifiers, juice standing at 9° full, from which his total yield of sugar is but 50 tons full, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. I must here state that the clarifiers at the mill hold 34 gallons more than those of any other mill in the district. This is merely mentioned in case those replying to my letter should say that the number of lbs. per clarifier is very high. In the case of the first planter, the clarifiers in question hold 534 gallons. Now, Sir, it took me (the last planter mentioned) several days more to get the same number of clarifiers. I would ask you if you can show me how it is that such a great difference—*i.e.*, 14 tons—can exist? This, I find, is a question involving a vast amount of money to the planters generally throughout this group; and in my case, say 7 tons of sugar at 6 cents per lb., or $840. A planter getting just one-half of his sugar must have every pound, or he will go under; and I now seek the aid of your valuable paper to state my grievance, and ask you to help me to right what I have failed to get adjusted in a more natural way—*i.e.*, with the mill owner.

Yours truly, A PLANTER.

THE *Gazette* publishes a report of interviews with Messrs. A. S. Hartwell, Wm. O. Smith and Sanford B. Dole, in which these gentlemen endeavor to sustain a statement made that Mr. Gibson threatened a popular disorder during a debate in the Assembly of 1878 on a resolution of want of confidence in Ministers. We now publish a large portion of the report of the debate in the Assembly as it appears in the THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER of June 29, 1878, which then sustained the Ministry of Dr. J. Mott Smith, A. S. Hartwell, H. A. Pierce, and J. M. Kapena,—and said editorially in the issue from which we quote. "Readers will fail to find in the entire record of this 'Ministerial crisis,' that anything has been brought home to the present advisers of the King, of a sufficiently grave nature to warrant a deliberate expression of want of confidence by the Legislature."

In view of the above expression, the report of the journal at that time, will not be suspected to entertain any favor toward Mr. Gibson the leader of the opposition; and the statement of an eye-witness employed officially as a reporter, will be deemed of equal value in public opinion to the imperfect memories of three gentlemen, evidently influenced by a partisan bias:—

SUMMARY OF DEBATE

IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, JUNE 21 AND 24, 1878, ON A RESOLUTION OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY, INTRODUCED BY HON. MR. GIBSON, OF LAHAINA.

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole, Governor Kipi in the Chair, on the resolution, which read as follows:

"*Whereas*, The Ministers of His Majesty have by various acts brought detriment to the public service; *Therefore resolved*, That this Assembly postpone the consideration of the Appropriation Bill on account of want of confidence in the administration of the public service by the present Ministry."

Hon. Messrs. Pilipo, Mahoe and Kaai spoke at length in support of the resolution, and the Hon. Mr. Aholo against it.

Hon. Mr. Gibson said: When I first entered this Assembly I certainly never contemplated the purpose or the likelihood of my present attitude of antagonism to the Ministry.

I have enjoyed personal intercourse with the most of these gentlemen, and have many courtesies and agreeable encounters to remember. But I have gradually lost confidence in them as advisers of His Majesty, and as guides of the people.

I have been hesitating for some time past to give expression to this want of confidence, but the occurrence yesterday—the presentation of an autograph letter of His Majesty before the Assembly in reference to a matter most proper for a Minister to communicate, and particularly by the one who is always regarded in diplomatic intercourse as the special Minister of the King that is, the Minister for Foreign Affairs—well, I say that this occurrence increased my want of confidence, for in this matter, as I said yesterday, His Majesty has been very injudiciously advised, and therefore I have decided now to give expression to this want of confidence.

A Ministry in a Constitutional Government should, to a great extent, represent the people. As we see that in England every Minister of the Crown must be returned to Parliament by a constituency. This should be the case with a portion of our Ministry, being partly taken from the Nobles and partly from the representatives of the people.

What an advantage it would be in the advancement of public affairs for Ministers to come from the people and to have the confidence of the people. What a duty it is for a Minister who proposes to govern in behalf of a country that he should endeavor, by frequent association, to know intimately the wants and desires of the people.

I have met and influenced perhaps a portion of my fellow-citizens, and why should not Ministers do the same. It is hinted in this House that some improper influence is misleading the representatives of the people; now, why should not Ministers exercise a counteracting influence? Ministerial agency should be a work of persuasion.

I have resorted to no acts but what are open and manifest. I have not bribed any man with money, and certainly have no offices to offer to tempt a representative to sell his vote.

Why should I seek anything else but the best welfare of the country—in promoting the health of the people, and maintaining the Independence of the Kingdom?

My attitude on the latter point is decided and uncompromising, whilst I may say that there are those before me who have thought only of the material progress of the country, by advocating cessions of territory and other acts affecting the Independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

But let us review the especial acts which have led to this expression of want of confidence. This Assembly has had them set forth for its consideration, and has already passed upon them the "gravest censure."

A decision like this in any Parliament elsewhere would have been sufficient to have decided Ministers that they could no longer serve the Sovereign efficiently as advisers, and would have led them to surrender their portfolios. But not so our Ministers, who evidently esteem it a duty or an interest to hold on to office under any circumstances.

Opposition to a Ministry has often arisen in this country, and for much lighter cause than we now bring forward.

I speak for what I deem the best for the people; and whatever the result of this action, I shall feel that I have done my duty, and shall after the decision of the Assembly help to push forward public business either with the present Ministry or new ones.

His Excellency the Minister of Interior said: He concurred in the remarks of Mr. Mahoe, that this resolution was the offspring of the report of the Committee of Finance. This, to him, was made evident days ago. It has been handed about this Legislature for days, and finally makes its appearance under the fostering care of the Hon. member for Lahaina (Mr. Gibson), its introducer, and the Hon. Noble, Mr. Kaai, its most ardent supporter, who now presents it, soliciting your support.

[Continued in Supplement.]

Foreign Advertisements.

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HAWAIIAN CONSUL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 316 California Street, San Francisco, California. ☞ Room No. 4. oi6 1y

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Catalogues, with illustrations, Models and Photographs of the above Plant and Machinery may be seen at the offices of the undersigned.
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— AND —
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WE TRUST TO MERIT A
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And we shall at all times endeavor to give our Patrons the utmost satisfaction, both in perfection of Work and Moderate Charges.
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Following are a few of the Leading Lines:
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FULL ASSORTMENT OF
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FULL SUITS AT LOW PRICES.
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Lace Edging by every Steamer—can sell very low;
White Dress Goods for Ladies.
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Come Quick for Bargains!
All the above are being sold at the very LOWEST MARKET RATES. (se17 1y) GOO KIM & CO.

THE PACIFIC
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SATURDAY .... JANUARY 28, 1882.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE PREMIER.

HONOLULU, H. I., January 11th, 1882.

SIR: At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, held this day, we the undersigned were appointed a committee to address your Excellency, and to call your attention to the attacks which have been made by the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and other newspapers in the United States upon the labor system of this country, which is characterized as "slavery," or "peonage," upon our planters, charging them with cruelty and oppression towards their employes; and upon our merchants who are charged with violation of the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty, in that they ship to the United States as Hawaiian products, sugar and rice grown or manufactured in other countries. In addition to these attacks many false statements have been made, which are doubtlessly intended to create a prejudice against this country and injure its chief industries.

We are directed to respectfully request His Majesty's Government to instruct the Hawaiian Minister Resident at Washington to inform the Secretary of State of the United States, that if his Government attach any value whatever to the said attacks and statements, His Majesty's Government will gladly see an investigation held, either by the United States officials now resident here, or through others specially appointed for that purpose, and the members of the Chamber of Commerce pledge themselves to give every facility to such investigation, in order that it may be thorough and conclusive, and to exercise their influence with all planters to the same end.

We are furthermore authorized by the Chamber of Commerce to deny emphatically that there is any system of "slavery" or "peonage" in this country, or that plantation laborers, or others are, or can be abused without being able to obtain full and speedy redress, and also to deny that there has been any violation of the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Your Excellency is so intimately acquainted with the employers of labor, with the merchants, and with the laws and their practical working, that you must be fully alive to the injustice of the charges to which we have briefly referred, and which have been so unfounded, extravagant and malicious, that the planters and merchants have hardly considered it necessary to contradict them, and only the fear that continued silence might be misunderstood, has led the Chamber of Commerce to address this letter to your Excellency. We have the honor to remain your Excellency's most obedient servants.

(Signed.) CHAS. R. BISHOP,
SAMUEL N. CASTLE,
F. M. SWANSEY for
THEO. H. DAVIES.

To His Excellency William L. Green, H. H. M. Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HONOLULU, January 14th, 1882.

Messrs. C. R. Bishop, S. N. Castle and T. H. Davies, Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 11th instant, conveying the views of the Chamber of Commerce, as to the means which may be adopted with reference to the attacks which have been made by the San Francisco *Chronicle* and other newspapers upon the labor system of this country, and upon the planters of these Islands, charging them with cruelty and oppression towards their employers; and upon our merchants who are charged with violation of the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty, in that they ship to the United States as Hawaiian products, sugar and rice grown or manufactured in other countries.

The injustice and extravagance of these charges is so notorious here that His Majesty's Government have felt somewhat as the planters and merchants do, that it was hardly necessary to contradict them; still in other countries, it will no doubt be advisable to refute them, and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, has already replied to several of the statements when they appeared in publications which had any character for respectability.

His Majesty's Government will grant every facility for the investigation on the spot of any of these charges, and will so instruct its Representative at Washington, although it cannot of course officially recognize any foreign official investigation, into matters which mainly concern our own laws and their proper administration.

With respect to the last and perhaps most important charge, from at least an international point of view, namely that our merchants had violated the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, this Government had already taken some action before the last steamer left for San Francisco, as you will observe by the enclosed copies of a note which I addressed to His Excellency J. M. Comly, the United States Minister Resident, dated the 14th ulto., and the reply of His Excellency dated 17th same. You will observe that His Excellency's reply is very full and must be conclusive to every unprejudiced mind that no breach of the Reciprocity Treaty in the manner suggested is possible, whilst we all know as a matter of fact that no fraudulent shipments whatever of foreign rice or sugar from these Islands to the United States are made.

Copies of this correspondence were handed to His Excellency H. A. P. Carter, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Portugal, and he was instructed to remain a short time in Washington, and make such use of the correspondence, combined with his personal assurances, as would be most likely to accomplish the desired object of refuting the grossly erroneous statements which had been published.

I can hardly doubt that he will succeed in doing so. His Majesty's Government will however continue to furnish its Representatives in Washington with such information, suggestions and instructions as may appear best calculated to remove the bad impression these erroneous statements are likely to produce in foreign countries, and in doing so will continue to look for assistance from the Merchants and Planters of the Islands as represented by the Chamber of Commerce.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen
Your most obedient, humble servant,
W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Copy)

No. 22. DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HONOLULU, December, 14th, 1881.

His Excellency James M. Comly, U. S. Minister Resident.

SIR:—I have had placed in my hands this morning a copy of the Boston morning journal of Nov. 12th last in which is an article headed "The Hawaiian Treaty." One paragraph reads as follows: "Our Treasury authorities, from investigations "that they have made, have no doubt that the "increase of the exports of Sandwich Island "sugars in that year, (1880) which reached an "excess of twenty millions over the usual export "came to the United States from China through "the Sandwich Islands."

As I believe that your Excellency has made official enquiry as to whether foreign sugars have ever been imported into the Sandwich Islands and fraudulously shipped to the United States as Sandwich Island sugars, I would respectfully ask Your Excellency to state whether in your opinion this has been done during the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty.

I take this opportunity to renew the assurances of the high respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's
Most obdt. humble servant,
(Signed) W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Copy)

No. 214. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
HONOLULU, 17th December, 1881.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 22, dated, 14th which (through no fault on your part) did not reach me until today.

My correspondence with the Foreign Office will show that the attention of this Legation was early directed to the possibility of frauds upon the United States revenue through the shipment of Chinese or other foreign rice or sugar to the United States as Hawaiian products free by Treaty. "The subject has received vigilant attention both at the United States Consulate and at this Legation, and the Hawaiian authorities have earnestly co-operated. The State Department has received accurate and full information, parts of which may be found in 1879, Foreign Relations, p. 529; 1880, do. p. 606; in Monthly Reports of Commercial Relations No. 10., August, 1881, p. 324; also in Consular Reports embodied in Commercial Relations, each year since the Treaty.

Besides these, other unpublished dispatches, not proper for reference here.

You call my attention specifically to an article in the Boston journal of Nov. 12th in which it is stated that "Our (United States) Treasury author- "ities, from investigations that they made, have "no doubt that the increase of the Sandwich "Island sugars in that year (1880,) which reached "an excess of twenty millions on the usual export, "came to the United States from China, through "the Sandwich Islands" and you ask me to state whether I believe this is true.

In this case, I think the Boston *Journal* is mistaken. The high character of the *Journal* makes it proper to give reasons, as well as state that which I believe to be the fact:

1. The natural increase in the sugar production of the Islands, stimulated by the Treaty, fully accounts for all the increase, and a still farther increase in 1881, of the export.

2. There has been no public or private information of any considerable amount of Chinese sugar leaving China for these ports, or being brought into the Sandwich Islands—no such quantity as 20 million pounds, or anywhere near that, in all the years in sum since the Treaty went into effect. The total amount of Chinese and all foreign sugar brought in the Sandwich Islands since the Treaty went into effect is reported to me from official sources at 9,107 pounds, of the total value of $321.

3. No such fraud could have been consummated without the connivance of all the Hawaiian and United States Consuls and Custom House officials of former *ex-situ* (so to speak), in addition to the principals on both sides of the water.

4. The United States Consul has announced that he will look upon any and all unrefined sugar brought here from abroad as a *prima facie* intendment of fraud, and to be kept under strict surveillance until accounted for.

5. Every sugar planter—nearly every resident—of the Islands, is interested personally and pecuniarily in seeing that no such fraud shall be committed, and that the Treaty, (so advantageous to the Islands) be secured in its tenure by the utmost good faith.

6. The Chinese sugar would be inferior, and would not bring Sandwich Island prices, or pass for Sandwich Island sugar.

7. There is a Hawaiian Tariff of two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) cents per pound on all foreign rice and sugar except the United States. It would be cheaper to pay the United States duty, than to pay the Hawaiian duty and the cost of transhipment, repacking, and other legitimate expenses to say nothing of "hush money."

8. Every pound of sugar shipped from these Islands to the United States as Hawaiian product, is required to be invoiced to the name of the plantation producing it, and by a recent regulation these invoices are required to be separate and separately sworn to: so that every pound of sugar can be traced to the plantation upon which it is alleged to have been produced, and any fraudulent addition or substitution is liable to almost certain discovery.

If, notwithstanding all these and other reasons, there still remains some opportunity for fraud unknown to me, I will take it as a great favor to be informed in the matter, from any quarter whatsoever.

I do not wish to be understood, in stating these facts and reasons, as either favoring or disfavoring the Treaty. It is my business to communicate accurate information to the United States Government, as to those matters in my charge. The Government cannot proceed intelligently in any affair with distorted facts to go upon. Some facts may go for, and some bear against. I have nothing to do with that. It is my duty to communicate all, for and against, with as much accuracy as lies in my power, regardless of preconceived theories or personal wishes.

Renewing the assurances of my highest consideration and respect, I am,

Your Excellency's
most obedient humble servant
(Signed) JAMES M. COMLY,
U. S. Minister.

His Excellency Wm. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, DEC. 28, 1881.

The Deputies, when they agree on the stage, their unanimity is wonderful; they have agreed to demand a higher salary than 12,500 f. a year, as that sum is inadequate to meet the wear and tear of Parliamentary life. They are a good way behind Billy Pitt, whom Byron states ruined Great Britain *gratis*. One journal irreverently suggests that the representatives ought only to receive supplemental remuneration, and that exclusively, from their constituents, in the annual form of *pourboire*, or tips, like garçons in cafés, and the race domestic in general. These local contributions would serve to remind M.P.'s how far they were esteemed by the sovereign people. It is a cardinal principal of democracy, that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

Public opinion—that is M. Gambetta, or Julius or Vitellius Cæsar, as his antagonists dub him when they are in the insulting mood and that is generally every day in the week, Sunday included—has decided that M. Roustan return to the place from whence he came—only he has been enjoined to purge, leave off sack, and live clean. He must have no more felons for *attachés* and confidential secretaries; and if he be resolved to throw his handkerchief at any of their wives, it must be done not to shock the virtuous population of Tunisia, or Rochefort, or a Parisian jury, as in the latter case such might again involve a conviction, and necessitate a visit of the foreman of the jury to condole with M. Roustan for allowing the law to take its course. After Brutus condemned his sons to death for a street row, Alcibiades was banished for tying tin kettles to dogs' tails, and practising vivisection on that caudal appendage, he retired to his private apartments, and wept as bitterly as St. Peter.

To be revenged on Gambetta's new departure from the immortal principles of 1793, by his sending Roustan back to Tunis instead of to the guillotine, the *Intransigeants* have found their man and the occasion to confound the politics of Gambetta. At all times a personage or a corpse proved one-half of the success of a political agitation or a revolution. How many eminent Republicans to-day, from Gambetta downwards, have made their fortune by trading on the death of Baudin? The No-surrender Rads. have taken up Major Labordère as a fit and proper candidate to represent Paris in the Senate. In 1877, when MacMahon the First was Stale-mated by Gambetta, he considered for a short time the possibility of executing a little *coup d'etat*. General Mirabel drew up a plan, as Trochu did of the siege of Paris, to realize the Marshal's fee faw fum views. Owing to the Ministers declining to stake their heads and fortunes on the game, the stroke of statesmanship became a fiasco. But Mirabel retained the credit of the affair, and also Major Labordère for throwing up his sword, sooner than execute secret orders against the Republicans. Mirabel is now in Abraham's bosom, being a *chef of chefs* at the War Office, while Labordère is at the plough like Cincinnatus. There Rocheforte and Co. have sought him, and throwing him at Gambetta's head, invite the Romans to look at this picture, and on that. Gambetta has no end of flies in his ointment, and, to augment his misfortunes, the ambassadors have resolved to dine him to death.

Only Gambetta fills the public eye; occasionally the existence of M. Grévy is remembered by his counter-signing official acts, and resolutely holding out against the use of the guillotine, as tending to diminish the population of France—the worst use a man can be put to is to hang him. Better send Bill Sykes and his Nancy to New Caledonia to pass their honeymoon, become exemplary farmers, and give hostages to fortune. The Ministers are overshadowed by Gambetta—so much the better for them is the eclipse. It is rumored that in respect to Tunisian Levy, that John Bull will take that out of Roger Bontemps when negotiating the commercial treaty.

Christmas festivals passed off very well; the *New York Herald's* weather clerk obligingly secured us a special frost that sent pains and aches out of many bones, and plenty into others. The fatted calf was extensively killed, and also the fattened pig, as every part of that "angel"—as Monselet in his ode to the porcine race so affectionately addresses the mother of seven sucking youngsters ready for an *auto da fe* forms a *bonne bouche* at Christmas Eve suppers. The institution of Christmas is taking root in France—indeed it was anciently common to Franks and Saxons. Concièrges back up the innovation, expecting an overture tip to New Year's Day. Germany sent numerous Christmas trees, with toys to hang from the boughs. Paris supplied the snow and ice in the form of *bonbons*. The Alsatians had their *Nöel fête*, and their caps had as many black ribbon streamers as would make the fortune of half a dozen German mercery stores. The midnight masses were very well attended. I happened to hear the Church, and for reward obtained a private entrance-card to St. Eustache, where the finest music is to be heard, and the best of organs; it played once upon a time when Napoleon made his prisoner, Pius VII., celebrate mass in that basilic. At the midnight mass the music executed, called a *Nöel*, is generally by Adam; it is deliciously sweet, and the emotions awakened are in keeping with the Son that unto us was given. The altar is fully lighted up. Faure sang the solos—never did I hear his baritone voice to greater advantage; he was in the organ loft, and had only a single candle to read by; he looked weird-like, as one of the magi out of place. The chorus was very effective, only it was out of season to applaud. What a terrible state of things it would be were a congregation conceded the right to—disapprove? Already pious souls exercise the privilege of going to sleep, and sleep according to Sanson is an opinion. Rather let us agree with Sydney Smith, that some Boanerges take sin out of their congregations, as the Creator did Eve from Adam—by casting them into a deep sleep. At the midnight service many people, especially the young, partook of the Holy Sacrament. On quitting the church, there was a crowd of roughs outside, who indulged in hooting the congregation to the air of the "Marseillaise," mingled with *vivas* for the Republic. France has much lee-way to make up in the matter of toleration.

Hugo's "1793" has been dramatized by Paul Meunice, and the Gaité Theatre has brought it out. It is a sad spectacular piece, revealing vividly the terrible civil war in La Vendée between the Whites (Royalists) and the Blues (Republicans). There is pitiless massacre on the side of the Whites, and the sternest retribution dealt out by the Blues. All the artistes—even those in the humblest *rôles*—are first-class. There is a carriage-scene where the dead are strewn after the manner of the battle-field in "Michel Strogoff." One effective part is that where the Republicans advance to the fight singing the "Marseillaise"—a few volleys are heard, the refrain is diminished by one-half; another volley, and the chant ceases. There is a frightful incendiary scene, where a fanatical Royalist marquis saves three Republican children, while he is crying *vive le roi!* The Court-martial is very sad; a brave Republican General effects the escape of the marquis for his generous act, and takes his place in the cell; the amazement of the Judges is immense when the unexpected prisoner is brought before them; the Delegate of the Convention is there, and its decrees are formal; the sentimental officer is condemned to death; the condemned duly ascends the scaffold—for then the guillotine constituted part of the baggage of an army; the soldiers implore the pardon of their General; the Delegate refuses, and, when the head falls, he commits suicide. Robespierre, as cool as a cucumber, and the most exquisite of dandies; Danton, all fuss and thunder; and Murat, a raw-head and bloody-bones looking individual—are duly represented, and historically accurate.

Some publicists oppose the creation of the thirty new lady colleges, as the result would be simply to unsex the fair creatures. A philanthropist is sacrificing himself to dissect the evils of servantdom, where masters and mistresses promise to disappear in that struggle for life; he invited authenticated cases of tyranny on the part of domestics, and of their bad conduct in general; he declares a van would hardly contain the contents of his Post-office Box.

Financial authorities are preparing the *gogos* of the monetary world for a possible *krach*, on the ground that the prices of shares are far in excess of their real value. It is a bad sign to see a new class of banks being created—that to come to the rescue of other banks when "cornered." The supply of ready money in France appears to be unlimited, but it is invested in something like bubble securities—commerce, industry, and agriculture come hardly in for the crumbs which fall from the table.

"Bergeret himself," as a famous despatch announced in the opening days of the Commune, when that proof-reader became general without ever having set a battalion in the field, set out to take Mount Valerian, has ever refused the amnesty, alleging it was Thiers, MacMahon, &c., that ought to implore pardon from the Communists. Madame Bergeret has obtained a sepation from her husband on account of desertion, and living in the United States with a milliner—circumstances which may also explain his reluctance to come home.

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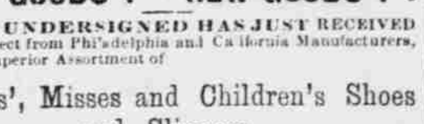
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IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE ABOVE AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH
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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.
GIVE ME A CALL!
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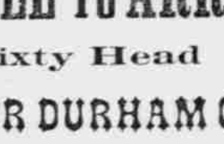
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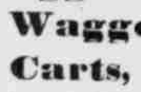
Fine,  Family
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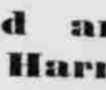
HARNESS  SHOP,
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Such as we have been receiving lately from the rich pasture plains of Hawaii and Lanai, is

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Give us a Commission for a Good Island Horse, with which you can

Trust Your Children

AND WE WILL GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Horses Bought and Sold.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES ON HAND TO LET & SELL.

☞ Have just had built some VERY EASY AND WELL FINISHED CARRIAGES—MOST SUITABLE FOR LADIES.

Ladies will find our SADDLE HORSES Superior to any in the City, both for Gentleness and Appearance.

REASONABLE RATES and SPECIAL CARE taken of Stock entrusted to our care.

N. B.—Those Boarding their Horses will not BE CHARGED EXTRA for DOCTORING or SHOEING.

Horses Broken to Saddle or Harness!

Pony Livery and Sale Stables,

King street, nearly opposite Bethel. d24

New Advertisements.

GO TO PALMER & CO.'S

—FOR—

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND FANCY GOODS!

GO AS YOU PLEASE!

THE PEOPLE'S LINE!

OMNIBUSSES!

OMNIBUSSES!

The Line of New Omnibusses

WILL START ON

Next Monday Morning,

And will leave each of the Termini according to the Schedule Time Table found below.

OUR CITIZENS GENERALLY

Will find this new enterprise

A GREAT BENEFIT,

And the following will prove the statement.

1st—The Busses are new, commodious and made for comfort.

2nd—Competent and experienced Drivers only employed.

3rd—The charges solicited are less than one-half the regular Hack Fare.

4th—The Busses will be promptly on time, according to Schedule annexed.

Eight Tickets For $1.00

—TO—

Any Part of the Town!

WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.

The Paty Homestead,

On Nuuanu Valley, will be one Terminus, and

W. G. IRWIN & CO.'S OFFICE

Corner Fort and Queen streets, the other Terminus.

TIME TABLE!

Leave W. G. Irwin & Co.'s 6.15, 7, 8 and 10.30 A. M.—12.05, 2, 4, 5.10, 6.30 and 9 P. M,

Leave Paty's Homestead, Nuuanu Valley, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 11 A. M.—12.44, 2.30, 4.40, 5.40, 7 and 9.20 P. M.

[a14tf] JAMES DODD, Proprietor.

Office Pantheon Stables, corner Fort & Hotel sts.

BY AUTHORITY.

POSTAL NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, A. D. 1882, THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM WILL BE A MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGES:

Destination.	Letters ½ oz.	Postal Cards, Each.	Registry Fee.	Papers Each, 2 oz.	Books and Printed Matter: Limit of Each Rate.	Books and Printed Matter: Postage Each Rate.	Samples: Limit of Each Rate.	Samples: Postage Each Rate.
United States of America, Dominion of Canada and Mexico	5 Cents	2 Cents	10 Cents	2 Cents	2 oz.	2 Cents	2 oz.	2 Cents
Japan, Ports in China having U. P. U. Offices, Straits Settlements and Manilla*	10 Cents	2 Cents	10 Cents	2 Cents	2 oz.	2 Cents	2 oz.	2 Cents
Great Britain, France, Germany and all other U. P. U. Countries and Colonies†	10 Cents	3 Cents	10 Cents	3 Cents	2 oz.	3 Cents	2 oz.	3 Cents

Where a Receipt for Registered Matter is given 5 cents extra is charged to the Registration Fee.

Approved: H. A. P. CARTER, Minister of the Interior.

JNO. M. KAPENA, Post Master General.

*With a minimum of 5 cents for Books and Printed Matter, and 2 cents for Samples.

†With a minimum of 6 cent for Books and Printed Matter, and 4 cents for Samples. ded tf

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

Proposed Amendment,

To Article 61 of the Constitution granted by Kamehameha V on the 20th day of August 1864 in accordance with Article 80 of said Constitution.

SECTION 1. That Article 61 of the Constitution granted by His Majesty Kamehameha V on the 20th day of August 1864 be and the same is hereby amended in accordance with Article 80 of said Constitution, by striking out the words "five hundred" and by substituting therefore the words "two thousand" and by striking out the words "two hundred and fifty" and substituting therefore the words "one thousand" so that the Article shall read as follows:

ARTICLE 61. No person shall be eligable for a Representative of the people, who is insane or an idiot; nor unless he be a male subject of the Kingdom, who shall have arrive at the full age of twenty-one years, who shall know how to read and write, who shall understand accounts, and shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for at least three years, the last of which shall be the year immediately preceding his election and who shall own real estate within the Kingdom of a clear value over and above all incumbrances of at least two thousand dollars, or who shall have an annual income of at least least one thousand dollars, derived from any property or some lawful employment."

I hereby certify that the foregoing Bill passed its third reading in the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands on the 9th day of August A. D. 1880.

oc 29-3m JAMES M. MONSARRAT, Secretary.

Proposed Amendment.

To Article 56 of the Constitution granted by His Majesty Kamehameha V., on the 20th day of August A. D. 1864, as amended and approved on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1868, according to Article 80 of the Constitution.

That Article 56 of the Constitution be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 56. The Representatives shall receive for their services a compensation to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Public Treasury; but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed increasing the compensation of said Representatives beyond the sum of Five Hundred Dollars for each Session."

I hereby certify that the foregoing Bill passed its third reading in the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1880.

oc29 3m JAMES M. MONSARRAT, Secretary.

JOHN H. BROWN, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the Island of Oahu.—103 Beretania Street. Orders may be left at the Police Station. july9,81,tf

Opinion of the Attorney General on the Laws of Election.

HONOLULU, Dec. 12th, 1881.

To His Excellency

H. A. P. CARTER,

Minister of the Interior.

In reply to your inquiry as to the manner and filling, in accordance with the law, the second voting place, designated in any election district I have the honor to state.

That only in those election districts where there is more than one District Judge or Tax Assessor or School Superintendent, can a second board of Inspectors be created.

Section 6, of the Laws of 1868, p. 16, designates the Police or District Justice, the Tax Collector and the Tax Assessor, or in their absence, agents appointed by them, to be the Inspectors of election.

Section 782 of the Civil Code, provides that the Minister of the Interior may appoint more than one voting place in each district, and shall designate the Inspectors of election from among "the Justices, Tax Collectors, and School Superintendents" in the district. The difficulty arises when there is but one judge and one tax collector in the district. They are made by the law of 1868 the Inspectors of the first voting place. If there should happen to be more than one of these officers, together with a School Superintendent there is no difficulty in creating the second board of Inspectors.

But it appears, that in several districts such officers cannot be found. In such a case, my opinion is that you cannot legally create a board of Inspectors for a second voting place.

The Inspectors for the first voting place may appoint agents to take their places, during their absence, but the absence contemplated by law is one which may be due to sickness or unavoidable detention. They are under obligation to attend at the voting place. The Minister of the Interior cannot appoint the same persons to act in two widely separated places at the same time, nor can Inspectors appointed by law to receive votes at the first voting place, abandon it and receive the votes at the second.

The law designates the Inspectors for the first voting place, and the Minister has no control over them. If, therefore, there are not Justices, Tax Collectors, and School Superintendents in the district, aside from those already holding offices as Inspectors, from whom a second board can be created, it is my opinion that the second board cannot be legally constituted. If it were, and the Inspectors were persons not authorized by law to act the votes cast at such a place would be illegal, and if the election were contested, would probably be rejected by the Courts.

It appears that, heretofore, it has been the custom to designate a second voting place, and appoint persons who were not qualified by law, to be the Inspectors. No doubt it has been a matter of great convenience to the voters to do so, and the failure to designate such a place will put them to great inconvenience. But, after careful consideration, I am convinced that such a practice is illegal, and might invalidate the election of candidates for the Legislature. The attention of the next Legislature will be called to this defect in the law regarding elections.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
W. N. ARMSTRONG,
Attorney General.

THE election of Representatives to the next Legislative Assembly, will take place throughout the various Election Districts of the Kingdom, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next.

The Polls at the several places of election will be opened at 8 o'clock A. M., on the day above named, and closed at 5 P. M.

The following places are designated for holding the elections:

HAWAII.

District of Hilo............Court House, Hilo
Inspectors of Election.
G. W. A. Hapai............Police Justice
L. Severance............Tax Assessor
Jos. Nawahi............Tax Collector

District of Hamakua............Court House, Honokaa
Inspectors of Election.
J. P. Miau............District Justice
R. A. Lyman............Tax Assessor
Chas. Williams............Tax Collector

District of Kohala......Court House, Waimea, S. Kohala
Inspectors of Election.
S. H. Mahuka............District Justice
Geo. Bell............Tax Collector
And a Second Polling Place at
Court House............North Kohala
Inspectors of Election
H Johnson............District Justice
D. S. Kahokano............Tax Collector

District of North Kona............School House, Kailua
Inspectors of Election.
J. G. Hoapili............District Justice
D. Makainai............Tax Collector

District of South Kona............School House, Hookena
Inspectors of Election.
C. W. P. Kaeo............District Justice
D. H. Nahinu............Tax Assessor
John Nahinu............Tax Collector

District of Kau............Spencer's Store House, Honuapo
Inspectors of Election.
J. H. S. Martin............District Justice
H. M. Whitney............Tax Assessor
J. Kauhane............Tax Collector

Distric of Puna............Court House, Pohoiki
Inspectors of Election.
J. W. Nacole............District Justice
T. Kaaihili............Tax Assessor
Mokuhia............Tax Collector

MAUI.

District composed of Lahaina, Olowalu, Ukumehame and Kahoolawe.
Court House............Lahaina
Inspectors of Election.
D. Kamaiopili............Police Justice
J W. Kalua............Tax Assessor
S. E. Kaiue............Tax Collector

District composed of Kahakuloa and Kaanapali.
School House............Honolua
Inspectors of Election.
——— .... ———
——— .... ———
——— .... ———

District beginning with and including Waihee and extending to and including Honuaula.
Court House............Wailuku
Inspectors of Election.
H. Kuihelani............Police Justice
T. W. Everett............Tax Assessor
W. B. Keanu............Tax Collector

District beginning with and including Hamakualoa and extending to and including Kula.
Court House............Makawao
Inspectors of Election.
W. F. Mossman............District Justice
F. H. Hayselden............Tax Assessor
A. Fornander............Tax Collector

District beginning with and including Kahikinui and extending to and including Koolau.
Court House............Hana
Inspectors of Election.
S. W. Kaai............District Justice
P. Kawaiku............Tax Assessor
P. Kamai............Tax Collector

District of............Molokai and Lanai
Court House............Pukoo, Molokai
Inspectors of Election.
S. K. Kupihea............District Justice
J. Nakaleka............Tax Assessor
J. Kaluapihaole............Tax Collector
And a Second Polling Place at
School House............Kaohai, Lanai
Inspectors of Election.
S. Kahoohalahala............District Justice
R. W. Meyer............School Agent
R. Newton............

OAHU.

District of Kona............Aliiolani Hale
Inspectors of Election.
R. F. Bickerton............Police Justice
J. E. Bush............Tax Assessor
G. H. Luce............Tax Collector

District of Ewa & Waianae......School House, Honouliuli
Inspectors of Election.
W. G. Needham............District Justice
Frank Brown............Tax Assessor
A. Kauhi............Tax Collector

District of Waialua............Court House, Waialua
Inspectors of Election
S. K. Mahoe............District Justice
J. Amara............Tax Collector

District of Koolauloa............School House, Hauula
Inspectors of Election
J. Kaluhi............District Justice
H. Kauathilo............Tax Assessor
Paukialani............Tax Collector

District of Koolaupoko............Court House, Kaneohe
Inspectors of Election
J. L. Kaulukou............District Justice
T. A. Lloyd............Tax Assessor
W. C. Lane............Tax Collector

KAUAI.

District of Waimea............School House, Waimea
Inspectors of Election
J. Kauai............District Justice
I. H. Kapuniai............Tax Assessor
A. Kaukau............Tax Collector
And a second Polling place at
School House............Niihau
Inspectors of Election
Geo. Gay............District Justice
J. H. Kaika............Tax Assessor
E. Kahale............Tax Collector

District of Puna............Court House, Lihue
Inspectors of Election
S. R. Hapuku............District Justice
J. G. Tucker............Tax Assessor
A. W. Maioho............Tax Collector
And a second Polling place at
Court House............Koloa
Inspectors of Election
J. Hardy............Tax Assessor
Rev. J. W. Smith............School Agent

District of Hanalei............Court House, Hanalei
Inspectors of Election
J. Kakina............District Justice
R. Puiki............Tax Assessor
W. Lovell............Tax Collector
And a second Polling place at
School House............Anahola
Inspectors of Election
J. H. K. Kaiwi............District Justice
Jas. Bush............Tax Collector
S. W. Wilcox............School Agent

W. N. ARMSTRONG,
Minister of the Interior, ad interim.
Interior Office. Dec. 15, 1881. d24-6t

F. H. OEDING,

BEGS TO INTIMATE TO

HIS CUSTOMERS, AND

—THE—

PUBLIC GENERALLY,

THAT HIS

EXPRESS OFFICE

—IS AT—

84 KING STREET,

Next to Mr. Burgess's Carpenter Shop, where orders may be left at any time of the Day or Night.

TELEPHONE NUMBER, 8
aug27,1yr

MRS. WILKINSON,

FASHIONABLE

Milliner and Dress Maker,

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

IS CONSTANTLY IN RECEIPT OF ALL THE

Latest Novelties in Millinery!

Comprising the Newest Styles in

Hats, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Laces, &c., &c.

MRS. DAVIS,

Whose taste and skill are too well-known to require any recommendation, is still in charge of the Millinery and Trimming Departments, which is a sufficient guarantee that work will be done in an artistic manner.

THE DRESS MAKING

Will be under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Wilkinson, whose reputation for accuracy and neatness is well-known to the ladies of Honolulu and the other Islands.

LADIES' DRESS CAPS ON HAND,

Or made to order. Also,

Ladies' and Children's Ready Made Clothing, Zephyr Shawls, Silesians, French Grenadines, Silk Stockings, Lace Handkerchiefs, Japan Tidies, &c.; &c.

A Fine Line of Mourning Goods

Constantly on hand.

MRS. W. hopes by strict attention to the wants of her patrons, moderate terms, and furnishing only first-class articles in her line, to merit a share of the public patronage. ap.16,tf.

Pace Implora.

Better it were to sit by the sea,
Loving somebody and satisfied—
Better it were to grow babes on the knee
To anchor down for all your days—
Than wander and wander in all these ways,
Land forgotten and love denied.

Better sit still where born, I say,
Wed one sweet woman and love her well,
Laugh with your neighbors, live in their way,
Be it ever so simple. The humbler the home,
The nobler, indeed, to bear your part,
Love and be loved with all your heart,
Drink sweet waters and dream in a spell,
Share your delights and divide your tears;
Love and be loved in the old east way,
From the west to the east and the whole world wide
When they lived where their fathers had lived and died—
Lived and so loved for a thousand years.

Better it were for the world, I say—
Better indeed, for a man's own good—
That he should sit down where he was born,
Be it land of sand or of oil and corn,
Valley of poppies or bleak northland,
White sea border or great black wood,
Of bleak white Winter, or bland sweet May,
Or city of smoke or plain of the sun—
Than wander the world as I have done,
Breaking the heart into bits of clay,
And leaving it scattered at every hand.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE Sultan of Turkey proposes to restore the Temple of Jerusalem.

BETWEEN two doctors:—"And what's become of our old friend D——." "Oh, I dissected him years ago."

UNPARDONABLE meanness—Daughter; "is'nt it mean, mamma? Here are more Christmas cards with writing on the backs—stupid compliments and things—so that we can't send them to anybody else."

M. FLAMMERIAN has mathematically computed that ten persons can be placed in no less than three-and-a-half million different positions round a table. A hostess ought to hence have no difficulty in placing her guests.

A wide-awake shoolboy summarizes the result of recent observation in the following catechism: "when an Englishman comes to this country, what is he? An Englishman. When a Frenchman comes what is he? A Frenchman. When an Italian comes what is he? An Italian. When an Irishman comes here what is he? A Policeman."

Women Wanted.

Out of a total population of 60,000 in the land of King Kalakaua, there are 15,000 more males than females. This unsatisfactory state of things is causing great alarm on the islands. The man who has a wife is kept in a constant state of nervous excitement, fearing to allow her out of his sight lest she run away with some other fellow, and those who have no wives are mad because there are none to be had, and those who don't want any are annoyed to death by the clamors of those who do. This is certainly a bad state of affairs. Mr. Armstrong, the Commissioner of Immigration, who has been travelling around the world with King Kalakaua, has reported to the ministers of state that there is little hope of inducing the discontented of other lands to come to the islands. He thinks perhaps a few Chinese washer women of questionable morals, and still more uninviting physiognomies, might possibly be persuaded to come by the vigorous use of financial stimulant, but the beautiful and attractive ladies of Europe and America are not at all ambitious of adventure or romance. Now this is simply too bad. We question whether the King and his suite made any very great exertion to encourage immigration on their tour around the world. We don't blame the women of America for refusing to follow these men home.—*San Jose Mercury.*

SUPREME COURT.

Before Mr. Justice McCULLY.

Saturday, January 14th—(continued.)

DIVORCE CASES.

H. S. Swinton vs Maria K. Swinton. Mr. S. B. Dole appeared for Swinton. The ground alleged for the action was desertion, and after hearing the evidence the Court granted a decree, and ordered that the libellant should have the charge of his son.

J. W. Kawainui vs Hattie Kawainui. At the request of Mr. Davidson, counsel for the libellant, this case was continued in order that the evidence of Mr. Kaulukou, Mr. Kawainui's former counsel might be procured.

Lydia Chapman vs W. A. Chapman. The hearing of this case was adjourned until it should be again called up.

Makaio k, vs Pahia w. The petition accused Pahia of deserting her husband. Mr. W. L. Holokahiki appeared for Makaio. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the parties had been married more than twenty-three years, but that Pahia had left her husband so far back as 1869. The divorce was granted.

CIVIL CAUSES.

L. B. Kerr vs Hyman Brothers. Mr. J. M. Davidson and Mr. S. B. Dole for plaintiff; Mr. Hartwell for defendants. In this case defendant's counsel filed a demurrer to the plaint on various grounds, one of which was that the action should have been brought by Kerr's assignees in Bankruptcy. The matter was argued and submitted, the Court taking time to consider its decision.

The Court then adjourned to

Tuesday, Jan. 17th.

F. Wundenberg vs H. J. Agnew. Messrs Castle & Hatch for plaintiff, Mr J. M. Davidson for defendant. This was a suit to recover $500, the amount of the plaintiff's stake on a race between his horse, Mark Twain, and defendant's Blackthorn, on 27th August last. The circumstances of this race are well known to the public. The stakes were paid over to Mr. Agnew by the stake holder, the latter receiving a guarantee of refund "if the judges of the race did not give their decision in favor of Blackthorn in the race with Mark Twain." After the evidence on both sides had been heard, Mr. Davidson claimed that there had been a misjoinder or a nonjoinder of parties, and that there must be an amendment or a nonsuit. The Court was of opinion that the case must go to the jury, to which ruling Mr. Davidson excepted. After a short deliberation the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, for $500 and interest from August 27th 1881. Defendant's counsel excepted to the verdict as against the law and the evidence.

Magnin vs Furgie. The Court rendered a decision in this case sustaining the demurrer. Mr. Davidson, for plaintiff, noted a appeal.

L. W. Boyer vs John H. Black. On this case being called, Mr. Davidson asked that it be continued, on account of the absence of two important witnesses, and the Court granted a continuance to Thursday.

Wednesday, 18th.

After fixing the order in which cases would be taken up on Thursday, Friday and Monday the Court adjourned.

Thursday, 19th.

Rex vs George Davis: housebreaking. The proceedings in the Police Court in this case were reported in our last issue. The prosecution examined twelve witnesses, but the only additional evidence of moment which was adduced went to show that the accused was probably only shamming drunkenness. Mr. Davidson appeared for the defence but called no witnesses. The jury after a few minutes retirement returned a verdict of not guilty, two jurors dissenting. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

CIVIL CAUSE.

L. W. Boyer vs J. H. Black: assumpsit. This was an action for eight weeks' salary at $50 per week. The case turned upon the question whether Miss Boyer had broken her engagement or not by declining to sing other than solo parts. Mr. Black had insisted that under her agreement he was entitled to claim her assistance in the "minstrel" performances which formed part of his variety entertainment, and on Miss Boyer declining to sing with the minstrels he dismissed her. Mr. Hartwell appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Davidson for defendant. The jury after a few minutes retirement brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $400, the full amount claimed, one juror dissenting. Mr. Davidson noted an exception to the verdict as against the law and the evidence. During the progress of the case exceptions to the rulings of the Court on various points were also noted by counsel on both sides,

Friday, 20th.

Rex vs J. W. Lunning: perjury. In this case a verdict of not guilty was brought in. [A report of the proceedings appeared in last week's ADVERTISER.]

(Continued on page 8.)

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY ..... JANUARY 28, 1882.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER No. 73.—LONDON, DEC. 20, 1881.

REMINISCENCES OF THE KING'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

During King Kalakaua's stay in Europe last summer, the writer of these letters was in daily receipt of a great number of letters and newspapers from Italy, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Spain, Portugal, England and Scotland, containing descriptions of His Majesty's tour in these countries, from which the "Royal Progress Letters" for THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER were compiled. Although, at the time, no details of importance were omitted, still a number of interesting, but minor notes and items had to be laid aside for future use in less busy times. The present letter is therefore, the outcome of this postponed matter, which, even at this date will still interest Hawaiian readers. Soon after his arrival at Naples the King received a letter from General Garibaldi, of which the following is a translation from the original Italian :—"Sire, I have been honored by your valued letter, and for which I thank you. Together with my wife, I send you and your Gracious Consort a thousand wishes for a happy and prosperous life as well as our sympathy for your nation. Della M. V. dev. mo., G. GARIBALDI." This letter was accompanied by an excellent photograph of the veteran Republican. At Naples the King had his picture taken at the photographic studio of Mauri Achille, on which occasion he wore his undress uniform, while on the excellent profile portrait taken by P. Morgan, at Paris, by electric light, he is in the gold-embroidered General's uniform, with seven great orders on his breast.

When in Berlin, His Majesty, accompanied by Col. Judd, visited the Aquarium. On being shown the torpedo-fish, the director asked the King if he would like to receive an electric shock from the fish. His Majesty requested Col. Judd to make the little experiment as his substitute, but the gallant Col. also preferred to forego this pleasure.—After the great artillery manœuvres before the King at Tegel, on August 1st, a number of the exploded shells were collected as relics by the Royal party, and will probably find a prominent place in the National Museum at Honolulu.—Mr. Hering, a prominent merchant tailor at Bremen, who has already supplied the King with suits and uniforms, came expressly to Berlin to take his measure for some new orders. On this occasion he received his appointment as "Purveyor to His Majesty," with the privilege of using the Hawaiian coat of arms.

At Vienna the chief of police had placed a number of detectives near the Hotel Imperial where the King stopped, in order to prevent unauthorized interviewers or petitioners from intruding on His Majesty. One day the detectives noticed a man loitering about in a suspicious manner; being of a dark complexion and carrying a small package in his hand he was at once suspected of being perhaps a Hawaiian nihilist, armed with a cocoanut full of dynamite. He was promptly arrested, taken to the station and searched, when it appeared that this suspected regicide was the harmless inventor of a new kind of a tea urn, which he was anxious to show to the King. Mr. Theodore Neuman, the court publisher of books of art at Vienna presented His Majesty with a large illustrated historic work on the Austro-Hungarian army. About a year ago Herr Neumann's brother, coming from Australia had been presented to the King at Honolulu, when the latter expressed the wish of having such a book, being already in possession of similar works on the French and English armies. The King's popularity at Vienna was so great that for weeks after his departure a one act comedy, entitled "Kalakaua in Wien," continued to draw full houses at one of the summer theatres. A "Kalakaua March" has also been published, which, however, it is said, awakens a lively wish in all hearers to emigrate as quickly as possible to the Hawaiian Islands.

During the King's stay in Europe all the English and continental illustrated journals published portraits, mostly very good of His Majesty, and in some instances of the Queen, as well as views of Hawaiian life and scenery. I also have lying before me a number of the *Correio da Europa*, revista quinzenal, edicação do Brazil; published at Lisbon, and dated August 31, which contains not only the King's portrait, with an article "As Ilhas Sandwich, e o rei David Kalakaua I.," but also a well-engraved portrait of "o coronel Carlos Hastings Judd," which shows the martial features of His Majesty's Chamberlain to great advantage. The accompanying biographical is also highly complimentary.

In regard to the traveling expenses of the Royal party while in Europe it may be well to state that at Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Madrid all hotel bills as well as railroad fares in the respective countries, were paid from the Royal traveling purse; while both at London and at Lisbon all expenses were borne by the Governments of Great Britain and Portugal respectively.

During the second stay of the Royal party at Paris preliminary arrangements were made for supplying Hawaii with 5 and 10 cent nickel coins. The material will probably be supplied from the great nickel mines of count d'Hamale, Hawaiian Consul-General at Brussels; whilst the coins will be struck in England or America. At Paris His Majesty also had a special order or medal struck, in commemoration of his travels in 1874 and 1881, in shape of an 8-pointed star, hanging from a red and white silk ribbon; a silver scroll above bears the figures 1874 and 1881 engraved on it, below which, stands the motto "Faithful and True." In the centre is a small enamelled globe of half an inch in diameter, moving on two points, and showing a miniature map of the world, including the Hawaiian Islands, naturally very distinctly. Only eight specimens of this order have been struck for distribution to the King's traveling companions: Messrs. Dominis, Kapena, Armstrong, Judd, Macfarlane, Hoffnung and Oehlhaffen, and one for His Majesty himself.

The last present received by the King in Europe and one he will probably prize very highly came from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It was delivered on the day before leaving London and consists of a very large photograph of the Prince, 14 by 22 inches in size, in a solid silver frame, with the British armorial bearings in relievo on top and the Prince's monogram below. On the frame is written the Royal autograph, "Albert Edward, July, 1881. F. B.

LETTER No. 74.—DEC. 26, 1881.

EMIGRATION TO HAWAII.

The British bark Earl Dalhousie, chartered in the name of the Hawaiian Government, sailed on the 3d inst. from St. Michaels, Azores, with 322 Portuguese on board for Honolulu. This is the 5th emigrant vessel despatched by Mr. Hoffnung, the energetic commissioner for the Hawaiian Kingdom. The others were the Ravenscraig with 419 emigrants, Highflyer with 328, Suffolk with 469, the Highflyer (2d trip) with 339; making a total so far of 1,877 Portuguese emigrants forwarded to Honolulu by Mr. Hoffnung. I just hear that the Queensland Government has sent out Mr. Rafferty as a special delegate to confer with the Indian authorities on Coolie emigration to that colony; Mr. Rafferty has just arrived at Calcutta.

PERSONAL NOTES.

At the Foreign Office, steps will soon be taken to relieve Sir Arthur Gordon of a portion of his responsibilities in the dual duties as Governor of New Zealand and High Commissioner of the Fiji Islands, especially in respect to the latter capacity. I hear that Sir J. Pope Hennessy will be relieved next year in the Governorship of Hongkong, and that Sir H. T. Irving, late Governor of Trinidad, will probably succeed him. Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., late Mayor of this city, who in this capacity extended so hospitable a reception to King Kalakaua last summer, has left England for a tour in the East. He will visit Egypt and probably Palestine. General von Berken, who was Governor of Berlin, during the King's visit to the capital of Germany, has just been appointed to the command of the 29th Division. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, was installed as Past Grand Master of the Mark Degree in Free Masonry at the half-yearly communication of the Grand Mark Lodge.

THE S. S MEIFOO.

arrived in the Thames on the 6th inst. from Shanghae. This is the first of a regular line of steamers under the Chinese flag for carrying on a direct trade between this country and China. The Meifoo brought a cargo of 3,000 tons of tea, being the first Chinese steamer to discharge at the London docks. There were also on board as passengers Messrs. Lun Shi Ting and Liang Sing Un, the managers of a new association to be established here. The undertaking will be commenced with a capital of £150,000, and counts among its shareholders some of the most prominent merchants and capitalists in China. It may not be generally known that the Meifoo was formerly the iron bark Benclutha, which was stranded on Cape Shantung and afterwards got off and taken to Shanghae in July 1879.

NOTES AND ITEMS.

Accounts of the King's return to Honolulu from his tour round the world (principally compiled from the descriptions in THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER) have appeared in many English and continental journals, testifying to the strength in which the memory of the King's recent visit to this continent is held.—Official accounts from Egypt state that this year's sugar crop promises to be exceptionally good.—By the last trip of the S. S Orient the overland mail was landed in South Australia in the unprecedently short time of only thirty days from being posted here.—The new Orient S. N. Co.'s steamer Austral, 9,500 tons, for the Australia passenger trade was launched last week at the yard of Messrs John Elder & Co. This was one of the large steamers on the stocks, inspected by the King during his visit to Glasgow in September last. Messrs. Money Wigram & Sons have also arranged for the building on the Clyde and on the Tees of three powerful steamships, each of about 4,000 tons. They will be completed during the next twelve months for service on the Australian line.

NAVAL NEWS.

Rear-Admiral Algernon M'Lellan Lyons, will sail by mail steamer next week for Panama to join his flag-ship and relieve Admiral Stirling. He takes with him Captain Aitcheson as his flag Captain, Lieutenant Algernon Thomas as flag Lieutenant, and Paymaster George Liddell as private Secretary. The Triumph was still at Coquimbo by last accounts. H.M.S. Lapwing, which sank the Ho Chung last April, has arrived home at Sheerness from China.—The detached Squadron with the Royal Princes passed Christmas at Hongkong, and an illumination of the city took place in honor of the event.—The German navy in the South Pacific now consists of the gunboats Möwe and Habicht and the corvette Carola. The Habicht, 5 guns, Captain Kuhn, was at Jalnit, Marshall Group, last October.—The steam yacht Ceylon has passed the Suez canal and is now due at Bombay on January 1st, on her way round the world. Some more passengers joined at Alexandria, making the total number on board about 50.

HAWAII IN THE POSTAL UNION.

This will be the last letter from your European correspondent, forwarded at the old rate of postage, 6d. per half ounce—as Hawaii enters the General Postal Union on the 1st of January next. The postal authorities have issued the following notice:—Prepaid correspondence for that country will then be subject to the following rates of postage:—Letters, 4d. per ½ oz., postal cards, 1½d. each, newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz. printed papers and patterns, 1d. per 2 oz, commercial papers, same as for printed papers, except that the minimum charge will be 2½d. Unpaid letters will be charged on delivery with double postage. Letters, postal cards, newspapers, commercial papers, printed papers and patterns addressed to Hawaii may be registered. From Germany the rates will be:—Letters, 20 pf, postal cards 10 pf. each, and newspapers, commercial papers and patterns 5 pf. per 50 grammes.

F. B.

The Chinese Classics.

(*Continued.*)

CONFUCIUS AND MENCIUS.

The great Chinese sage Mencius, or Tsze-Yu, was a disciple of Confucius, and flourished about 400 years before Christ. The Master and his great Disciple occupied relations to each other somewhat analagous to Socrates and Plato; the Chinese and the Greek sages living in their several countries very near the same period of time; but evidently without the slightest knowledge of each other. Confucius had a profound analytic, Socratic mind, and was clear, terse and concise in speech. His sayings read like the logos of the Hebrew mind. Mencius equally as profound and analytic as his master, was much more argumentative and diffuse, and argues a case like one who had been trained in the subtleties of Roman law.

The fourth volume of the Chinese classics is devoted to

THE WORKS OF MENCIUS.

Mencius went to see King Hwuy of Leang.

The King said: "Venerable Sir, since you have not counted it far to come here a distance of a thousand le (330 miles), may I presume that you are provided with counsels for the profit of my Kingdom?"

Mencius replied: "Why must you, O King, use that word profit? What I am provided with are counsels to promote benevolence and righteousness and these are my only topics."

"If you, O King, shall say what is to be done for the profit of my Kingdom? the Ministers will say, what is to be done to profit our families? and the inferior officers and common people will say, what is to be done to profit ourselves? Superiors and inferiors will try to snatch this profit, the one from the other, and the Kingdom will be endangered."

What food for reflection in these words of the Chinese sage, for those in Hawaii nei, who consider that the chief hope of the welfare of this Kingdom is in some commercial treaty, or business enterprise to promote profit, and overlook works of benevolence, the care of the sick and the poor of the Kingdom."

Mencius said again "O King, there never has been a man trained to righteousness who made his sovereign an after consideration. Benevolence and righteousness, these should be your only themes. Why must you use that word profit?"

Mencius, continuing his counsel to King Hwuy, said "if the seasons of husbandry be not interfered with, the grain will be more than can be eaten. If close nets are not allowed to enter the pools and ponds, the fishes and turtles will be more than can be consumed. If the axes and bills enter the forests only at the proper time, the wood will be more than can be used. When the grain, and fish, and turt es are more than can be eaten, and there is more wood than can be used, this enables the people to nourish their living, and bury their dead, without any feeling against any. This condition in which the people nourish their living and bury their dead without any feeling against any is the first step of royal (or true) government."

What wisdom in the above sayings of the Chinese sage. How much they are needed in Hawaii nei. We have destroyed our forests for the sake of making money or firewood, or by making unwise leases to herders of cattle and goats; so that our reservoirs of moisture and fruitfulness are destroyed. Under present management, a population of 50,000 can destroy an Archipelago. Under the wise regulations of the Chinese sage, a million of people might subsist in the Archipelago in abundance.

Consider the following profound and impressive words:—

"When people die of starvation and disease, you (King Hwuy) you say: 'It is not owing to me; it is owing to the year.' In what does this differ from stabbing a man and killing him, and then saying 'It was not I, it was the weapon?' Cease, O King, to lay the blame on the year, and then from all the empire the people will come to you."

King Hwuy said to Mencius: "I listen to your instructions."

Mencius replied: "Is there any difference between killing a man with a stick and with a sword?" The King said there was no difference.

"Is there, then, any difference between doing it with a sword and with the administration of government?" "There is no difference."

And the Chinese sage, were he in this kingdom now, would say there is no difference between killing a man by the careless or neglectful handling of a pistol, or by mal-administration—so that he dies of small-pox or other disease. In either case, it is manslaughter.

"Mencius went to see King Seang. The King inquired of him abruptly: 'How can my kingdom be settled?' Mencius replied: 'It will be settled by being united under one sway (or governing influence).'"

Then inquired the King: "Who can so unite it?"

Mencius replied: "He who has no pleasure in the destruction (wasting or passing away) of men." "All the people of the kingdom will unanimously give it (the settling influence) to him. Do you, O King, understand the way of the growing grain? During the seventh and eighth month, when drought prevails, the plants become dry. Then the clouds collect densely in the heavens—they send down torrents of rain, and the grain erects itself, as if by a shoot. When it does so, who can keep it back? Now among the shepherds, or officers of your kingdom, there is not one *who does not find pleasure in the decline of the people.* If there were found one who did not find pleasure in the decline of the people, all the people of the kingdom would look towards him with outstretched necks. Such being indeed the case, the people would flock to him, as water flows downwards with a rush, which no one can repress."

The King said: "What virtue must there be to the attainment of sovereign sway?" Mencius answered: "The love and protection of the people. With this, there is no power which can prevent a ruler from attaining the sovereign sway."

King Seang asked again: "Is such a one as I competent to love and protect the people?" Mencius said "Yes." "From what do you know that I am competent?" Mencius said: "I heard the following from Hoo Hei: You, the King, said he, was sitting aloft in the hall, when a man appeared leading an ox past the lower part of it. You, O King, saw him, and asked—'Where is the ox going?' The man replied—'We are going to consecrate a bell with its blood.' You, O King, said—'Let it go. I cannot bear its frightened appearance, as if it were an innocent person going to the place of death.' The man answered—'Shall we, then, omit the consecration of the bell?' You, O King, said—'How can that be omitted? Change it for a sheep.'"

Mencius said: "I do not know whether this incident really occurred." The King replied: "It did."

Then Mencius said: "The heart seen in this is sufficient to carry you to the imperial (or sovereign) sway. It was supposed by many lookers on that you, O King, grudged the larger animal, but your servant knows surely that it was because you, O King, could not bear the sight of suffering and pain, which made you do as you did."

The King said: "You are right. And yet there really was an appearance of what some of the people condemned—that I merely begrudged the larger animal. But though my kingdom Tse be a small and narrow State, how should I grudge an ox? Indeed it was because I could not bear its frightened appearance, as if it were an innocent person going to the place of death, that therefore I changed it for a sheep."

Mencius said on—"O King, deem it not strange that some people should think you were grudging the ox. When you change a large one for a small one, how should they know the true reason? If you felt pained by its being led without guilt to the place of death, what was there to choose between an ox and a sheep?" The King smiled, saying—"Now, what was in my mind really at the time? I did not grudge the expense of an ox, and yet changed it for a sheep. There was reason in the people's saying that I grudged it."

"There is no harm in their saying so," said Mencius. "Your conduct was an artifice of benevolence. You saw the ox, and had not seen the sheep. So is the superior man affected towards animals, that having seen them alive, he cannot bear to see them die; having heard their dying cries, he cannot bear to eat their flesh."

The King was pleased, and said: "The minds of others I am able, by reflection, to measure. This is verified, O Master, in your discovery of my motive. I indeed did the thing; but when I turned my thoughts inward, and examined into it, I could not discover my own mind. When you, Master, spoke those words, the movements of compassion began to work in my mind. Yet how is it that my heart has in it what is equal to imperial sway?"

Mencius replied: "Suppose a man were to say—'My strength is sufficient to lift three thousand catties, but it is not sufficient to lift a feather. My eyesight is sharp enough to examine the point of a hair; but I do not see a wagon-load of faggots.' Would you, O King, allow what he said?" "No," was the answer. On which Mencius proceeded: "Now, in your case is kindness sufficient to reach animals, and no benefits are extended from it to the people. As in the case of the man. The feather's not being lifted is because the strength is not used; the wagon-load of faggots not being seen is because the vision is not used; and the people's not being loved and protected is because the kindness is not employed. Therefore, O King, why you do not exercise imperial sway is because you do not do it, not because you cannot do it."

This discussion of the ancient Chinese sage is highly interesting, as setting forth that compassion and tenderness of heart is a prominent mark of true greatness. Thus Christ was pre-eminently compassionate. "He had compassion on the multitude." He healed, not to inspire wonder, but from the promptings of compassion. And the truly brave are always tender-hearted. There is a beautiful illustration of this truth in the history of the Crimean war. It was the still peaceful eve before the bitter fight of Balaklava. The British camp was earnest and thoughtful in view of the probable death struggle of the morrow. Tender memories welled up in the hearts of stern legionaries. Some youth recalling a fond parting, broke forth in the strains of "Annie Laurie." Home and love took possession of bronzed warriors waked the echoes of the Crimean heights with a mighty volume of tender melody, as with tearful eyes they gave their hearts to love and home. Yet on the morrow, as the work of bullet and bayonet raged, and officers and leaders were stricken down, the lion-hearted soldiery, that were in tears the previous eve, now met the shock of battle with the stomach of heroes, and saved the bloody day.

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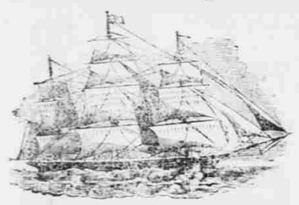

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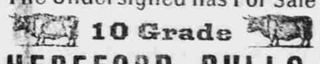
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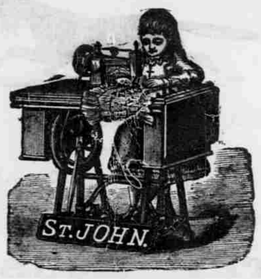

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YOUNG VENTURE is a Beautiful Coal Black Horse, with a small spot on the forehead, about the size of a pea, no other white, STANDS 16 HANDS HIGH, and will weigh about 1,200 pounds, has a very fine head, large, full eyes, beautifully arched neck, heavy shoulders and broad, in the chest, showing immense lung power, has a very strong back and is closely ribbed up with good barrel, very round hind quarters, large arm, immense bone and muscle, with splendid style, and A No. 1 fe t and legs. In very compactly built and his form is very blood like, in brief his whole contour and general make up is one of exceeding beauty and symmetry, and comes as near being a model horse as one would see if he were to travel around the world. His style and action in harness is unsurpassed, having a *proud carriage* and an exceedingly fast walk.
PEDIGREE.
YOUNG VENTURE was bred by GEORGE TREAT., Esq., of Oakland, Cal., and he was sired by the fast trotting STALLION VENTURE, 2.27½ he by Belmont, son of American Boy, and he by Sea Gull, son of Imported Expedition. YOUNG VENTURE'S dam was ADA MORRILL, a mare purchased in Vermont by Mr. Treat, for 1,200 dollars. She was a very fast mare, being kept as a breed mare and never used for racing she had no public record, but was able to do a mile in 2.30 any day of the week except Sunday. She was sired by Young Morrill, record to saddle 2.28, and sire of Portmaught, record 2.23½, and Gilde 2.24, Young Morrill by Old Morrill, he by the Jemison horse, son of the Vance horse, son of Imported Messenger.
The subject of breeding is of such importance that it has in the last few years, led to the production of many elaborate works on the subject by the most able Horsemen of the day, which are both instructive and interesting; but as these authorities all differ to greater or less extent, the intelligent breeder, after a careful perusal of them, is obliged to adopt a line of his own, and depend upon his own judgment in a measure as to the proper selection of the animals to obtain the best results. In this work to perfection in the matter I have always followed one rule, which is so simple that it can be contained in a nutshell, this was to breed the best mares that I could get to the very best stallion that I could find, and I have never yet to be disappointed with the results, and I believe that every person so doing is on the right track. Time and experience has proved to us all that it pays only to raise the very best, as the progeny of inferior ones amount to very little above the cost of raising, whereas the colts from a standard bred horse will always be saleable at remunerative rates, but as this must by all minds be admitted as a self evident truth, I will not dilate upon it.
I believe that I offer to the public, in YOUNG VENTURE, a combination of blood that is worthy of the attention of the most critical Horsemen. On the side of his sire he traces through strictly thoroughbred lines direct to Imported Expedition, from whom so many flyers have descended; and on the side of his dam through the most popular trotting lines direct to Imported Messenger, which is as every Horsemen knows, the fountain head of the American trotting horse. These qualifications, together with his fine size, style, color and magnificent trotting action combine, to make him one of the most valuable horses for STOCK PURPOSES that could possibly be found. He is a sure breeder, is very kind and gentle, finely broken both single and double, and as a traveler exceedingly speedy. He has never been regularly trained, but I will show a quarter of a mile with him in FORTY SECONDS, or FORFEIT FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. But better than all this, is his colts, of which there are now about a dozen on the country, and they are without single exception, first-class in every particular, all bearing a strong resemblance to their sire, being greatly admired by every one for their beauty, thus proving that the horse is an extraordinary breeder.
☞ GOOD PASTURAGE will be furnished for mares sent from a distance at the VERY LOW RATE OF ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH, and due care taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed should any occur.
☞ I will give $50 GOLD COIN to the person exhibiting the best COLT FOALED IN 1883, sired by YOUNG VENTURE, and out of a native mare; $30 to the second best, and $20 to the third best colts, to be exhibited in Wailuku, September 2nd, 1883.
de24 3m ...u Hotel, aug27, B. MILES, Makawao, Maui.

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P. C. ADVERTISER---SUPPLEMENT

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

Legislative Debate in 1878.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.]

His Excellency the Attorney-General said: Whenever His Majesty desires me to resign my commission, I shall do so most cheerfully; but I do not intend to do this at the bidding of the Hon. member from Lahaina (Mr. Gibson.) As I have never sought office or allowed others to seek it for me here, although the Hon. member from Lahaina stated here that I always pursued office, so shall I most willingly return to private life at any time when the authority under which I hold shall so desire. I am convinced that the only ground for the present resolution is purely on personal grounds—on motives not looking to public interest. The Hon. member from Lahaina has referred to his own course in this country, and says that he has always sought only the good of the people here. I do not care to open the volume of the Hon. member's history, both before he came to this country and since; but it is well known, and there are natives on this island, on Kauai, and perhaps on Lanai, if they still live, who could tell how the Hon. member has looked after their interests. Stanch old Nahaolelua, if living, could tell of the Hon. member's treatment of natives. But I prefer to avoid personal allusions, although they are fairly invited by the comparison he has sought to make with himself.

Honorable Mr. Bickerton said: "There seems to be some misunderstanding about the reference to the appropriation bill in the resolution. One member has said that it means the indefinite postponement of the bill. It is a mistake; it is only the postponement of the appropriation bill, we having no confidence in the present Ministry. The Hon. Noble Mr. Rhodes has made some strong arguments why we should not feel confidence in the present Ministry, stronger than any I have heard yet; yet he does not feel that he can vote for the resolution. Of course all men have different opinions, and I do, and shall always respect his, but I can't agree with him this time; he has also said a good deal about the annexation party, that former Ministers belonged to it, that there was something behind these Mintstries, that this Ministry was chosen from the same party; he wished that some other party may be in power; he has also said he is glad to see that an opposition party has been formed that has strength, and that it is not as it has been in former sessions, that members could be bought up by government appointments; it used to be that after the close of the session that a great many of the Representatives figured as Tax Assessors or Tax Collectors; he now thought there was some hope for Hawaii nei. I agree with him, and I laud him for saying so. Now the Minister of Interior says a great deal about this resolution being floating about for days; who has brought it on, have they not? They threw down the gauntlet and challenged us and we have taken it up, they asked us to come on, and we have done so. If I had any doubts about this resolution they were all dispelled yesterday; that letter was enough for me. The Minister of Foreign Relations should have simply told the House that it was not considered proper by the Ministry that Mr. Carter should come on the floor of this House and speak, he not being a member, and that it was interfering with the King's prerogative, and that he did not wish it; and not have brought the King's autograph letter here and had read it. It was dragging the King before this House and laying him open to criticism. This should never be. The Attorney-General has said that he knew nothing of this letter being read in the House until he saw it here. How is this? Do these four Ministers act in such an important matter as this without consulting together on (as the Hon. Noble Mr. Rhodes has said). 'The most serious and important thing that these Ministers have to answer for?' Yes, Mr. Chairman, can we have confidence in such a Ministry? A great deal has been said about the baby (the resolution) and my friends the Hon. Mr. Gibson and the Hon. Noble Mr. Kaai, have been called the fathers of it by the Minister of the Interior. I never knew of a child having two fathers, so I won't add myself to the number. I have been called by many one of the leaders of the independent party, so I presume I am an uncle, and I think that baby will find many uncles among the members of this House. If it is so I am proud of it; I am proud to be considered an independent member. I promised my constituents this; I have no offices to offer or money to give for bribes, so if I have led any member or members of this House, I have not done it with money or promise of office. I could not expect my constituents to say that I was a good and faithful servant, if by my vote I said I had confidence in the present Ministry as a body. How can any independent member of this House say he has confidence, after the developments that have been made since the opening of this session? Look at the report of the Finance Committee and the report of the Experts, and the result of the vote on the adoption thereof. That vote was the voice of the people, the Representatives are the voice of the people; and some of the Nobles also voted for the adoption of those reports.

The Attorney-General this morning has spoken of members speaking of motives of others, and throwing out insinuations. His speeches all through this session have been full of such things; they have teemed with insinuations as to motives of others; he should have been the last one to speak of it.

His Excellency the Minister of the Interior said: At this late hour, and when every member has made up his mind as to what he will vote, it may be useless for me to speak further, but when I find the opposition to the Ministry reduced to the gratification of personal ambition, I cannot refrain from making a few remarks. I am surprised to find the entire people represented by the Hon. member from Lahaina (Mr. Gibson) and the Hon. member for Hamakua, and that the King and Nobles have not any voice in the Government. The interests of the Kingdom are in the keeping of the King, Nobles and Representatives. Long as I have lived here, and served in public capacities, I now find myself for the first time in antagonism to the people, according to the remarks of the Hon. member for Hamakua. Did the gentleman who represents the district of Hamakua go into it? Not one out of every ten know him by name. Was he elected on any platform? He never made a speech in his district, or wrote an article for publication in the newspapers, or said a word about his principles until he got here.

Mr. Bickerton said he had a circular printed and circulated in the district.

His Excellency the Minister of the Interior—Did he print that he would oppose the King and his Ministers? If he had, we never would have seen his beautiful presence in this House. The independent party he speaks of is not known among the people. It exists only in this House, championed only by those who lust for office, and desire to oust the present Ministry. The Hon. member for North Kona did have a platform; he is honest and able, and talks to-day as he did to his constituents. There has not appeared any sign of discontent with the King or Ministry except from a few members of this House. And the Hon. member for Lahaina (Mr. Gibson) and the Hon. member for Hamakua (Mr. Bickerton), instead of serving well their constituents, are betraying them and their country. The Hon. member for Honolulu said he had confidence in the Minister of Finance, but not the other three. Then why censure him? A man who through merit has arisen to a high position among his people, commanding their respect, your course toward him astonishes me. The Ministry is frequently benefited by the advice of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and it may be better for the Hon. member to profit by it than follow the leadership of intriguing persons who hope to make a little credit or something else out of the proceeding. I don't cast any opprobium on the native Representatives, I honor them, but regret that they allow themselves to be led by false lights; for, in so doing, they injure the Hawaiian people and their Government. Had it not been for the friendship and personal exertions of a native gentleman the Hon. member for Lahaina (Mr. Gibson) would never have arrived here. What measure of importance has he introduced? Look at the island of Lanai, look at its history for the last seventeen years, and tell me what reason you have to follow him? I have not said I am willing to have my sheep taxed, I have no sheep.

Mr. Gibson—What does his Excellency mean by these insinuations? Does he wish disorder? He will have it.

His Excellency the Minister of Interior—I am talking from the record. Hitherto I have handled the gentlemen with gloved hands. Were I to unroll his history to this people, I would make him shiver in his boots. What measure has he brought into the House causing him to be trusted? His visit to the leper settlement, at great expense, resulted in his suggesting the publication of a medical book as a compendium of health. If I were going to suggest a subject to the gentleman, I would suggest theology; he is able to write upon that. Dr. Judd who was a true friend of the Hawaiian people, was the first to make this suggestion—the idea is not original with Mr. Gibson—and advocated the education of Hawaiian youths, qualifying them to practice medicine, from pure love and philanthropic motives, not personal ambition. These frequent changes of the Ministry prevent the investment of capital to carry on the necessary improvements, and some day or other the Hawaiian people will rue it to their hearts' core. The opposition has not shown good and sufficient reasons for a change of the Ministry.

At the late hour of 11 p.m. the Committee rose without coming to a vote on the resolution, and the Assembly adjourned till Monday at 10 a.m.

The session on Monday was mainly occupied with a continuance of the discussion of the resolution of want of confidence. The following is an abstract of the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Gibson, the mover of the resolution:

"When I brought forward this resolution of want of confidence, I reasonably expected some strength and heat of debate. But I was surprised and I feel assured that many others were surprised and pained at the exhibition of ungoverned temper and defective judgment by one of the Ministers on Friday night. I appeal to you, Mr. President, and to this Assembly to say whether I have in any instance swerved from the strictest decorum of debate. In my remarks sustaining the resolution I confined myself solely to particulars relating to official action,—and pertinent to the question at issue.

But what have we from Ministers? We have an angry disjoined talk, instead of argument, and personal insinuations as the strength of their discussion—something of this I expected from the Attorney-General, as it is in consonance with his training and the school of thought in which he was brought up, to make up for any lack of ability in debate, by raking up something about an opponent's antecedents. But I did not expect this from the Minister of the Interior; he and I were pleasantly associated together during the latter part of the year 1869 in the city of Washington. He then represented Hawaii before the Great Republic. I assisted him a little in his official duties; and I now preserve many letters from him, and also from his chief in Honolulu, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, and who is now the Chancellor of the Kingdom, in which my services and co-operation are spoken of in terms of high approval and warm commendation. And since then there has been no cessation of courteous intercourse between myself and the Minister until last Friday night.

It may be said that I broke off intercourse by my opposition to his ministerial course. I have seen elsewhere that politcal antagonism did not destroy personal relations amongst honorable men; but it has so affected this Minister.

He says he has handled me with gloves heretofore, but now he takes them off, and I must expect the full strength of his knuckles and all the fierceness of his claws. But I don't propose to take mine off, as I think I can handle him without dirtying my hands or ruffling my costume. I have, it is true, unsheathed the sword for the battle of debate, but I don't propose to throw away the scabbard; because I came here not to represent myself or my feelings or interests, but the Hawaiian people. If the encounter is to be personal,- the street and not the forum is the proper arena. Surely this Legislative Hall was not the proper place for such an exhibition of unseemly temper as we witnessed here on Friday night. What an example of the decorum of debate among foreigners for Hawaiian legislators! The Minister said if he would unravel my history I would shrink in my boots. Now, I don't think so. I think if all my vicissitude of life were unfolded I should enlarge in consequence and require a larger pair. If my history was fully set forth by the Minister, and he should

"Naught extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice,"

I sincerely believe it would be a very lucrative work, and make me much more popular than what I am. Wheras I don't believe his history would be worth the paper it was printed upon, unless his biographer should, like him, deal in the inuendos and insinuations of the streets, about personal relations.

He hints of so much that might be told about me from Kauai to Hawaii, and especially on Lanai. Yes, and all around this wide world, he could find particulars of a history—enriched by observation, enlarged by encounters with fellowmen, softened by fellow-suffering,—and never rendered hard or mean by the strife for gain or the struggle for position.

And the Hon. Attorney-General leads you to suppose, Mr. President, that a certain dead man, were he alive, could tell such a story about me, as

"Would freeze your young blood, and make your hair
Stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

It is a pity that these legislators and this community have lost that story, because so many of the good people of these islands love a sensational story, whenever it is supposed to blacken or extinguish a reputation. But let their Excellencies defer the tales of others about me for some subsequent literary work at their leisure; whilst here in this Hall and as Representatives of the honor and dignity of a throne, let them deal with facts, and tell only what they know or what may be pertinent to the subject in hand. I defy them, as I have defied in years past in this country, assailants in other situations, to tell all they know about me—if they deem such discussion appropriate to the debate before this Assembly.

Ministers exalt me beyond measure—they magnify my position by charging me with being a misleader of the nation. They tell independent Hawaiian members, whom sometimes they flatter with opinions about their good sense and intelligence,—that now they have no minds of their own,—are mere sheep, and driven or led by me as their shepherd.

It is true, Mr. President, that I am a shepherd,—that and no more, and on the Lanai hills have watched my flocks, for, lo, these many years—till weary with the longings of an ardent heart, I came forth from the obscurity of years, and left my sheep in the wilderness, to look after my other flocks here. But His Excellency assured you, that he was not a sheep, nor of my flock.

No, sir, he is not; he is of another stock. I do not deal in animals of his kind. He belongs to that other stock, which shall be separated from the sheep; if not to-day, yet at some future day of political judgment in the Kingdom of Hawaii.

His Excellency deprecated the mischief that might be done by political agitation against the authorities of government, and he feared, as the Hon. member for Kohala feared, that foreign capital might be scared away by opposition to a Ministry. He has reason to know whether this would be the case or not. He has been noted as a political agitator in years past. He joined with others to oust Dr. Judd, who is supposed by many to be the best Minister of the Crown that Hawaii has ever had. His Excellency took part with an agitating political committee at another time, and here recently, only two short years ago, when he was Chairman of the Committee on Finance, he took part in an opposition and joined in a vote of want of confidence against Ministers in 1876. He ought to know something about this kind of business; and now perhaps when he is in office he begins to appreciate the unrighteousness and injury to public interest, of opposition to the constituted authorities. Thus we get very different ideas of an object when we change our point of view. When Dr. J. Mott Smith tried to agitate the eminent Judd out of office, he felt that he was rendering Hawaii and the world a service, and had no fears about capital being scared; but when the position of His Excellency Minister Smith is assailed he feels that the best interests of the country are jeopardized by an intriguing and dangerous demagogism. But let him beware, sir.

He has sown of the winds of political agitation, and he must and will reap of the whirlwind of political reformation.

His Excellency was a political reformer himself in 1876. And I as Chairman of the Committee on Finance in 1878, am but repeating part of his work. He said then that $20 improperly spent was not too small a sum to be considered as beneath the attention of an investigator of public accounts; and I and the Committee say now that $323.60 actually lost, is still less to be considered as beneath the attention of this Legislative Assembly. He then reported that certain amounts for salaries of Judges which had not been drawn at the close of the biennial period in 1876, had been returned to the Treasury and had not been re-appropriated; whereas, I and my colleagues on the Committe have had to report unexpended balances as improperly drawn from the public Treasury, and which were not returned to it, till by the order of this Assembly. He had small occasion for agitating politcal reformation in 1876, whereas, I think, and many others think there is great occasion for such reform in 1878. There was no accusation nor even any suspicion of dishonesty against officers of government in 1876; and there is no accusation in 1878; but can any one read the report of the Commission of Experts which supplemented the work of the present Committee on Finance and not feel that there is ample room for suspicion? "No ground for accusation," says the report in reference to the Interior Department, "except in the Land Office," and there it would seem there is ground for suspicion and possibly of accusation too. But I indulge in no suspicions, and only call attention to the statement as expressed by three careful and deliberate men. No one has impugned the personal honesty of Ministers, and there has been a good deal of unnecessary vindication of character on that point. But their administration of office has been and is impugned. Nobody says they have stolen money; but that through careless or negligent management of public business in some instances, an opportunity has been afforded for pilferings or losses.

But if there had been no charge of any nature whatsoever against the Attorney-General or the Minister of the Interior, there would be sufficient in the character of their debate of last Friday night to furnish grounds for a resoulution of want of confidence, not only against them as Ministers, but as orderly citizens. Then we listened to what appeared to be the harangue of a demagogue, rather than to the temperate appeal of a dignified upholder of the King, and of a conservator of the common weal. The old spirit of the political agitator blazed forth, and the man who had hounded the eminent Judd out of office, vociferated and bullied like one who was holding on to some ill-gotten spoil.

And all this outcry was against the member for Lahaina, because this member for Lahaina knows him, and all the influences that surround him, and he fears no issue that he or his associates choose to make.

His Excellency, and those of his party, represent a foreign sentiment here, that mocks at the hope of the nation. I have no doubt about Ministers being just in their dealings, faithful in their relations in life, and especially kind in their family intercourse; yet I say that they belong to that party of foreign opinion that has no hope for the Hawaiian people, but assumes that they must decline and utterly pass away. Our Honorable President justly remarked on Friday that our discussions of administration in the Departments, whether good or bad, were of minor consequence; that the greater question related to the spirit and purpose of the foreigners in authority in respect to the permanent independence of this Kingnom, and the perpetuity of the Hawaiian Nation. Their hope is in other lands and not here. They are transient; or, at least, only interested in the material progress of the country. They showed this when they strove to sell or cede a portion of Hawaiian territory. The men whom we oppose now, all except one, the native Hawaiian Minister, were interested in this scheme of cession. The man who was with them a while ago in the Cabinet, and whom they sent abroad, clothed with the highest honors, to represent this nation in Europe, was the especial champion of cession of Hawaiian territory. And when he advocated this measure in a carefully prepared speech, delivered at the Hawaiian Hotel in 1873, he also dwelt on the possibilities of annexation, and gave utterance to a belief "that annexation to the United States is the inevitable destiny of this country, owing to the dimunition of the native race."

We know that the wish is the father to the thought. And men dwell much upon the possiblities of what they hope to see realized. And they talk of decline, because their hope is that way. But my hope, and the hope of the influence that I partly represent, is that the Hawaiian Nation will live; and our purpose is to care more for the life of the people than for material progress alone. The two must go together; and I feel assured that no measure that I would recommend or endorse will be calculated to alarm capital in the slightest degree; but if I should have to choose between some enterprise of internal improvement and the life or health of Hawaiians, be assured that I would not sacrifice one life for any measure of material progress.

And now we face each other: they who have no hope in their hearts for the future of this nation, and who will hope and strive even against despair. And you, Hawaiians, must choose in whom you will place your confidence. Will any of you sell the hope of his race for some paltry gain or hope of office? then let him forever have the malediction of his countrymen.

Now, whatever the issue of this contest, I trust there will be a beneficient change. Will it be believed, as charged, that my only object is office? Can a man of observation and years, and with an ardent and aspiring nature strive only for office, with its routine and its trammels? Can no one believe in the entertainment of a generous idea? I have reason to entertain one in respect to this nation and country. I trust I may be pardoned for reverting to comforts, and blessing, yea, even to the saving of life, at the hands of Hawaiians. And therefore, I am proud and happy to speak for them, and what I regard as their best welfare.

I hardly think I care so much about the issue of this resolution as the Ministers. We have the evidence before us of their extraordinary efforts. They dispatched a steamer to bring here one of the Nobles, who, perhaps, preferred the comforts of home. And here we behold our sick friend, he, with whom I have had such pleasant associations in Lahaina, carried in here for this occasion alone, to vote against us. I would be glad to see him often here in health and strength, and not for this occasion alone to support a quaking Ministry. Their alarm must have been great, but their determination to hold on to office is still greater, when they resolve to vote for themselves. In any other Parliament in the world I feel assured that a sense of honor would induce Ministers to retire on such an occasion.

But they will not. They will strive to hold their positions, in spite of any adverse sentiment that would induce others to retire; and the issue is with you, Hawaiian Representatives. Whatever the result I shall strive to do my duty in advancing public business and in serving the best interests of Hawaii.

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