

Commercial



Advertiser.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser:

Sir:—I enclose you something curious. A native female (not very young neither) offered me the enclosed piece, (the one written as prose, in her own writing), and asked me if I thought it was worth putting in the paper. She said she had seen many in the *Kuokoa* on the same sad subject, but she thought she'd try her hand in English.

I thought it so simple and pitiful, and I was so struck with the numbers, that I took the liberties with it which you see in my hand writing. I assure you the original is wholly original without assistance from anybody. You can publish one or both, or neither, as you see fit.

Yours, A. SUBSCRIBER.
Hawaii, April, 1864.

Original Lines.

BY A NATIVE HAWAIIAN.

Once when I was young,
Young in my heart and glad,
I saw around me growing,
Tune roses blooming fair,
And other flowers of Heaven,
Such sweetly scented roses,
Such fresh and radiant flowers,
And in my garden there
I grew among the flowers
How happy and glad was I!
All that I loved lived there—
All that I loved me lived there—
And there I lived like a bird,
I lived among the flowers,
In the sunshine and the rain,
Under the beautiful sky.
Those happy, happy days!
For the rose and the rain and the youth,
They were the days for me!
Why are they gone away?
Why are my flowers all dead?
Why is the sky so dark?
Why is the rain so cold?
Why do my eyes grow dim?
Why can I sing no more?
Why am I left alone?
She droops, she droops, she bends—
She droops and bends her head,
Her eyes so beautiful once,
So bright with goodness once,
So good and pitiful now,
So pitiful now with grief!
She droops and bends her head
Over a shadow there,
For the rose and the rain and the youth,
And the bird that sang so sweet,
Are all there under the tree,
Dead shadows under the tree,
Under the weeping willow
She droops and bends her head
Under the weeping willow—
And the heavy dew of grief
Falls down upon her hair
From the leaves of that sad willow.
The dew falls softly down,
From the leaves of the weeping willow,
And it still keeps falling down,
Wetting her beautiful hair.
It falls and it falls and it falls
On the shadow of what she sees
In the river under the willow.
The river of death she sees
And the shadows of all she loved,
The shadows of all she loved
Rest on that dark river.

(For the Advertiser.)
Can Our Sugar Mills be Improved?
HONOLULU, May 10, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—The importance, to the prosperity of these islands, of the sugar growing interest, renders every information that tends to aid its successful development a public benefit, for it goes to advance the general prosperity. This view justifies the re-production of portions of letters from Messrs. W. & A. McOaie, of Glasgow, Scotland, which appeared in your columns not long since. These letters were written to J. B. Webster, Esq., late of Glasgow, now of Aberdeen, in reply to inquiries addressed to Messrs. McOaie by the late lamented Wm. Webster, Esq., of this city, through his brother J. B. Webster, Esq., upon points upon which the letters and the inference, from the facts stated respecting the quality of sugar manufactured per day of twelve or fourteen hours in some of the West Indian estates, (Mr. Turnbull's, of Trinidad, being particularly mentioned), is that we are deficient here in the knowledge and skill requisite for the advantageous manufacture of sugar. This refers to the time only that is occupied in evaporating the cane juice and not to quality, for no country perhaps produces its superior of raw sugar.

Any one walking down to the lower end of the Esplanade, where the ship *Brechin Castle* is discharging the machinery for Onomea and Kohala, may see the Pans and Boilers mentioned by the Messrs. McOaie as being larger than the ones from which Mr. Turnbull moves a 16 to 20 horse-power engine and manufactures from "six to seven tons of sugar per day." The extracts are as follows:—

"This chimney should be 85 to 100 feet high with an opening of at least 3 or 4 feet square at the top inside. The chimney building may taper on the outside of an inch to 1 inch per yard. Bottom part 18 to 22 inch brick work, middle 13 inches and top 9 inches brick work."

The greater height of the chimney, than of those already erected at the islands, led me to write to the manufacturers as to its absolute necessity, inquiring, also whether dispensing with one pan of the train, and thereby shortening the flue, would not obviate the necessity of so high a chimney. Mr. Webster also wrote to his brother on the same subject. In reply to me, they say:—

"We enclose a drawing of a chimney 85 feet high, showing the usual construction, thickness of wall, &c., put into such chimneys here—we do not think the taking out of one of your pans, should make you alter the height of your chimney. Many of the boilers in the West Indies have not steamed up to expectation simply because they were put to chimneys unsuited for them. Mr. Webster here will communicate to his brother some notes and our opinion about the sugar boiling pans, steam boiler, chimney, &c., and as you will no doubt learn these others."

Referring now to the manufacturers' letter to Mr. Webster, they say:—

"Regarding chimneys for such boilers, [placed at the end of the train in line with it and to be heated from the fire under it]

all experience goes to show that such should be at least 80 or 100 feet high, (we know of them being 120 feet high in the West Indies). A little experimenting and close observation on these points, (the insufficient heat from the fire under the train for evaporating in all the pans and generating steam from the boiler) has to our knowledge had a wonderful effect in curing such defects. The carbon pans may be said to be the only ones in the West Indies. Yet in Demarara where the juice is much more watery, and consequently requires more time in the pan for evaporating than the Honolulu cane is likely to give—pans like yours will easily boil six to eight tons of sugar in twelve hours. Some of them have two furnaces at the end of the battery if local circumstances may require—such as low chimneys, faulty fuel, &c. In one of Mr. Turnbull's estates in Trinidad, where he has a fine boiler, like yours, behind the battery, with a small set of common carbon pans, (both boiler and pans smaller than yours) they raise steam from a 16 to 20 horse-power engine, and make six to seven tons sugar daily. Attention to some of the points here alluded to will do more to accomplish what is desired than anything else we can recommend. We hope the desired result may be obtained from the machinery after being put in operation."

Yours, &c., S. N. CARTER.

Business Cards.

H. W. SEVERANCE,
AUCTIONEER,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Fire-proof Store, Robinson's Building,
QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU.
Will continue business at the new stand. 371-ly

J. H. COLE,
AUCTIONEER,
(SUCCESSOR TO A. F. EVERETT.)
At his late rooms, Queen Street. 369-ly

E. O. HALL,
Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Paints, Oils, and General Merchandise, corner of Fort and King streets. 373-ly

R. VON HOLT.
TH. C. HEUCK

VON HOLT & HEUCK,
General Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 373-ly

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents, Honolulu, 373-ly

JANION, GREEN & CO.,
Commission Merchants—Fire-Proof Buildings, Queen Street, Honolulu, April 1, 1864. 375-ly

GEORGE CLARK,
BOOT and SHOEMAKER, Hotel street, between Nuuanu and Maunaloa streets. 373-ly

HONOLULU STEAM FLOUR MILL CO.
Proprietor—S. SAVIDGE. 372-ly

C. H. LEWIS.
J. G. DICKSON.

LEWIS & DICKSON,
Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials, Fort St. Honolulu. 375-ly

J. WORTH,
Dealer in General Merchandise, Hilo, Hawaii. Ships supplied with recruits at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Bills of exchange cashed. 373-ly

FLORENS STAPENHORST,
Agent for the Bremen and Dresden Board of Underwriters. All or about this Kingdom, will have to be certified before him. 372-ly

CHUNG HOON & CO.,
Commission Merchants and general agents—Agents for the Pampas and Amara Sugar Plantations—Importers of tea, coffee, and other Chinese and foreign goods and wholesale dealers in Hawaiian produce at the new Stone Store, Nuuanu Street, below King. 412-ly

A. S. CLECHORN,
Dealer in General Merchandise, fire-proof store corner of Kaahumanu and Queen streets, opposite Makoe's Block. Also, Retail establishment on Nuuanu street, above King. Also, Retail establishment on Nuuanu street, above King. Also, Retail establishment on Nuuanu street, above King. 383-ly

W. N. LADD,
Importer and Dealer in Hardware, CUTLERY, MECHANICS TOOLS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Fort street, Honolulu. 375-ly

E. P. ADAMS,
SHIP CHANDLER and DEALER in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, LAHAINA, MAUI.
Irish and Sweet Potatoes, with other fruits, constantly on hand and for sale at low rates. 411-6m

JOHN RITSON,
DEALER IN
WINE, SPIRITS,
ALE and PORTER,
Honolulu. 373-ly

C. S. BARTOW.
H. M. STILLMAN.

BARTOW & STILLMAN,
GROCERS,
King St., next door to H. Diamond & Son, Honolulu, H. I. 467-ly

D. N. FLITNER,
Continues his old business in the fireproof building Kaahumanu street.
Chronometers repaired by observations of the sun and stars with transit instrument accurately adjusted to the meridian of Honolulu. Particular attention given to fine watches, pocket watches, and quadrant watches silvered and adjusted. Charts and nautical instruments constantly on hand and for sale.

BISHOP & CO.,
Office in the east corner of "Makoe's Block," on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.
Draw Bills of Exchange on
Messrs. GUNNELL, MITCHELL & CO., New York.
HENRY A. FISKE, Esq., Boston.
Messrs. MORGAN, LESTER & CO., San Francisco.
Will receive deposits, discount first-class business paper, and attend to collecting, &c.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
AGENTS FOR THE
HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
KAIWIKI SUGAR PLANTATION.
GUSTAV C. MELCHERS, J. D. WICK, F. A. SCHAEFER, Bremen. 387-ly

SHERMAN PECK,
Honolulu. 384-ly

C. BREWER & CO.,
Commission & Shipping Merchants,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
—REFER TO—
JOHN M. HOOD, Esq., New York.
JAMES HENSHALL, Esq., Boston.
CHARLES BREWER, Esq., New York.
H. A. FISKE, Esq., Boston.
Messrs. MITCHELL & MERRILL, San Francisco.
CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, Esq., New York.
Messrs. Wm. POST & CO., Hongkong.
Messrs. PERKINS, HOBBS & CO., Manila. 383-ly

A. S. CRINBAUM & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's Superior Furnishing Goods. Store, formerly occupied by W. A. Adrich, in Makoe's Block, Queen Street, Honolulu, Oahu. 384-ly

JOHN THOS. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise, Honolulu, H. I.
—REFER TO—
HIS EX. R. C. WYLLIE, Esq., New York.
THOS. SKEGGER, Esq., New York.
H. DICKINSON, Esq., Lahaina.
C. W. BROOKS & CO., San F.
T. G. LAWTON, Esq., New York.
T. B. BROS. & CO., New York.
WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO., Honolulu. 382-ly

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, MAY 21, 1864.

Business Cards.

DR. J. MOTT SMITH,
DENTIST,
Office corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. 405-ly

E. HOFFMANN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Makoe's Block, corner Queen and Kaahumanu streets. 373-ly

H. STANGENWALD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Late New York City Dispensary, and member of the Medical-Chirurgical College, and of the Pathological Society of New York.
Office at the corner of Fort and Merchant Streets. Residence in Nuuanu Valley, opposite that of E. O. Hall, Esq. 383-ly

LIONEL BROWNE,
Of the Middle Temple, London,
Barrister at Law,
Having taken out a License, and been duly admitted to practice, will transact Legal Business in the Courts of this Kingdom. T. F. OFFICE OVER THE "POLYNESIAN".
Honolulu, April 23, 1864. 413-3m

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT,
Commission Merchant and General Shipping Agent, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 373-ly

B. F. SNOW,
IMPORTER and DEALER in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 373-ly

B. F. EHLERS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Silks, &c.,
Fort Street, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 415-ly

CHEW LAND BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS and RETAILERS,
NUUANU STREET, next door below A. S. CLECHORN.
Purchasers and dealers in Fungus, Beche-de-mer, Shark fins and other island produce. 411-ly

SAM'L. N. CASTLE. J. B. ATHERTON. AMOS S. COOK

CASTLE & COOKE,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail dealers in General Merchandise, in the Fireproof Store in King Street, opposite the Seamen's Chapel. 405-ly

AGENTS FOR
Dr. Jaynes' Medicine,
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, cash assets \$2,500,000.
Raymond, Deane & Pratt—Importers and Manufacturers of Paints, Oil and Varnish, and such other re-
McKENN & MERRILL, do 373-ly

W. A. ADRIEN. J. S. WALKER. S. C. ALLEN.

ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.,
Importers and General Merchants, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 405-ly

BOLLES & CO.,
Ship and Merchandise
BROKERS,
Office in Kaahumanu Street, opposite the Bank. 411-ly

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hawaiian Produce. Refers by permission to
B. F. SNOW, Importers and General Merchants, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
Messrs. C. A. Williams & Co. Messrs. C. Brewer & Co.
Messrs. Castle & Cooke, Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co.
Messrs. D. C. Waterman, Messrs. Wilcox, Richards & Co. 405-ly

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Messrs. D. C. Waterman, Messrs. Wilcox, Richards & Co. 405-ly

W. A. ADRIEN. J. S. WALKER. S. C. ALLEN.

Mechanical.

BENNETT & M'KENNY
Boot and Shoe Makers,
Have removed to the North side of Nuuanu St., above Lorch's Bakery.
All Orders entrusted to us will be attended to with neatness and dispatch. 301-ly

W. FISCHER,
Cabinet Maker and French Polisher, Hotel Street, opposite to Government House. 375-ly

THE UNDERSIGNED
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE a complete assortment of FURNITURE, and is prepared to fill all orders in his line with promptness and manufacture of Koa and Koa woods, consisting in part of Side Boards, Centre Tables, Arm Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Ladies' Work Tables and boxes, at reasonable prices.
WM. FISCHER,
411-ly Cabinet Maker, Hotel street, near the Theater.

J. H. WICKER,
CABINET MAKER,
ALAKA STREET, BELOW THE THEATRE.
Furniture made and repaired at reasonable prices. 409-ly

F. H. & G. SEIGELKEN,
Tinsmiths and Plumbers,
Nuuanu Street, near the Wharf. STOVES and LEAD PIPE always on hand. Jobbing of all kinds attended to. 369-ly

J. P. HUGHES,
IMPORTER & MANUFACTURER of all kinds of Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, Mattress making and repairing done with neatness and dispatch
All orders promptly attended to.
Corner of Fort and Hotel street, Honolulu 379-ly

J. M. OAT,
Sail Maker, Loft on Kaahumanu St., at the Old Stand.

SAILS MADE AT THE LOWEST RATES
WARRANTED TO FIT.
292-6m

LEWIS & NORTON,
COOPERS,
OIL CASKS and SHOOKS, constantly on hand and for sale.
1000 GALLON MOLASSES BARRELS, on hand and for sale.
Cooperation on King St., Corner of Bethel St., Honolulu. 408-6m

HAWAIIAN
SOAP FACTORY!
—BY—
WM. H. HUDDY!
—AT—
LELEO!
HAVING RECEIVED A LARGE AND FULL stock of material, is prepared to supply, on customer and the public, with the best Yellow, Brown and White SOAP.
—ALSO—
SOFT AND OIL SOAP.
In large or small quantities to suit.
P. S.—Soap grease always wanted. 387-ly

HENRY ALLEN,
Carpenter, Builder, Undertaker and Dealer in
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE!
Call and Examine my Stock, before Purchasing Elsewhere,
At my shop, in Fort Street. 396-6m

Thompson & Neville,
GENERAL
BLACKSMITHS!
HONOLULU,
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE, a good assortment of
Best Refined Bar-Iron!
Also, best Blacksmith's Coal!
At the Lowest Market Prices. 368-ly

THOMAS KEEGAN,
MASON!
King St., near Castle & Cooke's Store.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE California and Hawaiian Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Bricks, and several other articles in the building line. Roads covered with Slates or Composition and warranted water proof.
Orders from the other islands thankfully received. 414-3m

COOPERING!
J. A. BURDICK,
IN REMOVING HIS BUSINESS
to his new COOPERAGE on the Esplanade
Fort street, takes this opportunity of re-
turning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the support and patronage which they have been pleased to grant him for the past ten years, and hopes that by attention to business and promptness in the execution of all orders entrusted to him, he will merit a continuance of their favors. 387-ly

PACIFIC
BRASS FOUNDRY.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RE-
spectfully inform the public that he is prepared to cast and finish all kinds of brass and composition work with dispatch and at reasonable rates.
All kinds of ship and plantation work furnished on short notice.
Constantly on hand, hose couplings of the following sizes—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Also, all cups and gudgeons. KING STREET. 375-ly

Mechanical.

H. FISCHER!
TAILOR—Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of fine Broadcloth, Cassimeres and Buckskin, Nuuanu St., below King St. 407-ly

C. E. WILLIAMS,
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in Furniture of every description. Furniture Warehouse on Fort street, opposite Messrs. Lewis & Dickson's office; Workshop at the old Stand, Hotel street, near Fort.
N. B.—Orders from other islands promptly attended to. 369-ly

Honolulu Iron Works,
HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, a complete assortment of Round Iron, Flat Iron, ALSO—
1 1/2" Square Steel, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Blistered Steel,

PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser. SATURDAY, MAY 21. By Authority.

WE hereby make known that We have appointed Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS VICTORIA KAMAHAMEHA KAHAHEME to preside over our Cabinet Councils during Our absence from Our Capital.

Court News. On Tuesday, the 17th instant, the King gave a special audience at 11 A. M., to the British Commissioner, to place in His Majesty's hands a sealed letter from Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c. To His Majesty KAMEHAMEHA THE FIFTH, King of the Hawaiian Islands, Our Good Friend, Greeting! By the Letter which Your Majesty addressed to Us on the 10th of December last, We have been made acquainted with the death, on the 30th of November, of Your Brother and Predecessor King Kamehameha the Fourth, and Your Accession to the Throne in conformity with the Will of King Kamehameha the Third, and the order of hereditary succession established by Your late Majesty.

The British Commissioner, while presenting the letter of His Majesty, addressed His Majesty as follows: SIRE—MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—I have received the commands of the Queen, my August Sovereign, to place in Your hands a letter from Her Majesty expressing Her sincere condolences on the death of the late King and Her hearty congratulations on Your own accession to the Throne of Your Ancestors.

Her Majesty feels every confidence that the cordial friendship which has ever existed between the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Hawaii will be still further cemented and strengthened under Your Majesty's happy Reign, and that you, Sire, following the example of your illustrious Predecessors, will encourage all wise measures for the moral, commercial and physical development of your People, and will continue to extend to subjects and citizens of other nations residing within Your Kingdoms, that wise and beneficent protection which has endeared the hearts of your subjects to live here as happily, as peacefully and as securely as they could have done in their own homes.

After reading Queen Victoria's letter, it pleased the King to reply to Mr. Syngue in the following terms: MR. SYNGUE—The kind and benevolent expressions in the letter from the Great and Glorious Queen of Great Britain which you have placed in my hands deeply move me. They will greatly assist the afflicted Waiwale of my late Brother.

The assurances given me by Her Most Gracious Majesty of Her lively interest in the Welfare and Independence of my Kingdom will encourage me in my determination, with the blessing of God, to maintain it, and so to govern all who live under my jurisdiction as that not only my subjects, but all foreign nations, may find the Independence of my Kingdom a common benefit.

Such assurances, coming from the Mighty Ruler of the British Empire, I hope, forever extinguish those petty jealousies which have much annoyed my Predecessors.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was also in uniform, then delivered to the King, on behalf of the President of the Senate of Bremen, the letter of which the following is copy:

Most Gracious King: On the notification of the demise of His Majesty King Kamehameha IV., and the ascension to the Throne of Your Majesty, we have the honor to express our heartfelt sympathy for the heavy loss sustained through the death of the late Sovereign by Your Majesty's Royal House and the Hawaiian Nation as well as to offer our sincere wishes, which have been called forth in us by the happy event of Your Majesty's ascension to the Throne.

For the welfare of the Hawaiian Nation and all its friendly powers may the richest blessings of Heaven be granted to the newly commenced reign, and may Your Majesty be pleased to continue towards Us and the Republic entrusted to our government, those feelings of friendship and good will which we are happy to acknowledge in Your highly esteemed letter of the 5th of December, a. p.

In this hope we remain, with feelings of constant esteem and devotion for Your Majesty. THE SENATE OF BREMEN, HANSEATIC CITY OF BREMEN. THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE. [Signed] MOHR. [Signed] F. C. A. MORZ, Dr.

BREMEN CONSULATE AT Honolulu, 16th of May, 1864. This is to certify that the foregoing is a true translation of the original document.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office. J. D. WICKES, Bremen Consul.

By His Majesty the King will we understand, leave early next week in the Royal brigantine yacht Nahienaea, for Hanalei. He will be accompanied by His Excellency Mr. Wyllie. The yacht will be in command of Admiral Alton Russell.

[Official.] The following beautiful letter from a Lady of great literary celebrity, was received by the last mail, and is published at the desire of the Queen, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs: To Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Emma.

MADAM—As an old friend of His Excellency the Hawaiian Minister for Foreign Affairs, I venture to trespass for a few moments on Your Majesty's notice, for the purpose of offering my humble tribute of condolence for the sad event which has overwhelmed you with affliction.

For a sorrow like yours this world can offer but few sources of consolation; but among those few may be numbered the wide-spread sympathy felt for your irreparable loss, and the high respect and admiration in which the late King was so justly held, not only in his own dominions, but throughout Europe.

These are consolations which, it may be devoutly hoped, will administer some comfort under the bereavement with which it has pleased Providence to visit Your Majesty.

King Kamehameha the Fourth was pre-eminently distinguished for those high moral and intellectual qualities which exalted rank derives its true lustre: those qualities were nobly developed in the pious task which occupied the latter months of his well-spent life.

The translation of our beautiful "Book of Common Prayer," and the desire to promulgate its sacred doctrines among his own people, must ever endure the memory of the late lamented King to Queen Victoria, as well as to all Her Majesty's subjects of the Anglican Church.

That Heaven may be mercifully pleased to fortify and sustain Your Majesty under this heavy burden of affliction, and that you may be long spared for the exercise of the many Christian virtues of which your life presents so bright an example, is, Madam, the fervent prayer of Your Majesty's

Most devoted and obedient humble servant, T. R. London, February 25th, 1864.

The Right Rev. Bishop Kip, of California, in a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent the following message of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen:

The Bishop wrote me of the loss the Church had sustained by the death of His Majesty and the Christian conduct of the Queen under this bereavement. I have wished to convey to her an expression of my sympathy, in some way which would be in accordance with your customs and forms.

May I ask your Excellency, as a State Officer, to express to Her Majesty my deep sympathy for the loss she has sustained as well as the church in the diocese, and assure her of my prayers that she may be strengthened and upheld in these days of sorrow.

The following is a translation of an interesting extract kindly furnished by the Commissioner of France, Monsieur Desnoyers, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Extract from the report of the President of the Supreme Court of Peru, at the opening of the Judicial term, 7th January 1864.

The want of laborers all along the coast of Peru, the fertility of the lands and the great demand for their produce, tempted some speculators to offer to the proprietors of lands to bring them coolies from the islands of the South Pacific.

The proprietors were in hopes to make permanent settlers of these Islanders, who were just beginning to value the advantages of civilization, and to understand the necessity of labor. They intended to improve their lands, to remunerate them for their labor, by providing them with board and lodging, with good food, and with a salary calculated so that on the whole they should be paid as our own field hands.

This arrangement was to rest upon a contract freely entered into by them, and so drawn as to convince them that they were not defrauded by the more intelligent contracting party, and that their removal and settlement amongst us were to secure to them advantages and comfort.

Unfortunately, however, the speculators, in order to make the proprietors deaf to the voice of justice and the claims of conscience.

Their intention and that of the Captains was to receive on board parties willing to engage their services; these parties were to be engaged on the most favorable circumstances; the acts of Blinfield, Turner, Williams and others, amounting to enslaving free men. The Code is silent upon this crime. This omission may be excused, the culprits were not Peruvians, and the crime was committed by a class of foreigners, who, under their nationality, ensnare free men, so as to avoid, for the tribunals, the necessity of applying old laws or of adopting arbitrary interpretations to reach the authors of so abominable a crime as that committed by these Captains.

MR. EDITOR—The lapse of another week renders the opportunity of communicating with our fellow-citizens through your columns—an opportunity of which I gladly avail myself, that I may clear away, if possible, misapprehensions that may have arisen in some minds, and point out some changes in the Constitutional Law which may be made with advantage to the people, whose good is sought.

But first permit me to refer to the preamble to the resolutions, published in your last Saturday's paper, as having been passed by a meeting at Kaunakapili. The preamble reads as follows:

WHEREAS—The Royal Proclamation, published last Saturday, the 7th inst., convening "the Delegates of the people, for the purpose of consulting on the revision of the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and consulting upon the public good as well as to provide ways and means to carry on our Government," aims at the improvement of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and the welfare of the people, and the preservation of the rights and privileges which it now grants and are so sacred and dear to the people as to be inviolable.

WHEREAS—It is alleged and believed that a revision of the Constitution, as formulated in the Proclamation, would pay the way to the establishment of an undesired Church, as an appendage of the State, to be supported by taxes imposed upon the people as a whole.

I have read the Proclamation over many times and earnestly invite my fellow-citizens to read it again and again and see if they can find a single word which even hints at or can be tortured in to an intimation of any ideas attributed by this preamble to the Proclamation, which I have stated in my former letter to mean just what it says and no more. Sure it is that it never entered into the heads of any of His Majesty's Ministers to carry on their shoulders the Christian Church or any branch thereof—nor can it be made apparent how a proclamation, inviting the people to meet in a Convention, aims to deprive the people of their rights and privileges which are sacred and dear to them—or that a revision in the way pointed out, i. e., by a Convention of the estates of the Kingdom, "can pave the way to the establishment of an undesired church as an appendage to the State," etc. It seems to me that the State has as much as it can do to look after itself, without troubling itself with the polemical disputations which engage the attention of the able and zealous champions of the various divisions of the Christian world.

In my conversations, one says to me "the Constitution is very good as it is." But sir, "have you ever read it?" To which my interlocutor readily answers "No." Another says, "the amendments were rejected with scorn," for hard words are the weapons of such speakers. Sir, "have you ever heard any amendments proposed, or asked any person what they would probably be?" Answers, "no, sir." Now I submit that the conversation of all such persons is quite as baseless as the assumption that the "church is to be added to the State, or that His Majesty's Ministers propose to burden themselves with the religious convictions of the nation, or to burden the Treasury with taxes for the support of any theory of religion or church government."

Scarcely any man who has been at all conversant with the public affairs during these last ten years that does not say that the Constitution may be revised with advantage. If this be a fact, then most certainly it becomes the duty of Government, not to wait till the difficulties become oppressive, or until the people become restive, but to take the initiative, and to offer to join in the revision in the cheapest, most conclusive and most satisfactory way possible.

For this reason, a Convention has been called at which every constituency may be heard on any point that its Delegate or Delegates may see fit to suggest, and that they may all deliberate on any proposition undisturbed by any consideration of other public business. Certainly, sir, if the King is willing to do this, the people can not and will not complain of his liberality.

Some of the faults of the present Constitution arise from having paid too much deference to the then existing state of things, without looking sufficiently to the future and providing against its contingencies. In some cases it has deprived the Legislature of its just power of regulating the government of the country, leading to the exigencies thereof. And in several instances it is afflicted with verbiage and surplusage which render it obscure or lead up to inconsistencies. But the King is not desirous of dictating any Constitution, or any change in the Constitution to the people, but is desirous of meeting in a free and hearty manner a free people, which has the power to refuse any changes not clearly demonstrated to be for the public good, and who he may reasonably hope will meet him free from all prejudices and foregone conclusions.

The Convention has therefore been called at such a time that if they see fit to make any changes, the Legislature may be called within the time prescribed by the present Constitution; that is to say, before the 23rd of August. Now it may well be asked if the people, chiefs, and King choose to unite in making changes, which will commend themselves to all foreigners residing among us, and not derogative of any foreign treaties, who remains to find fault?

Let us now refer to the 25th Article of the Constitution, which I forbear to quote, but to which I beg to call the attention of your readers. It will be seen that its provisions were made for a childless King, with especial reference to the situation of Kamehameha III., not regarding the principle of the perpetuation of the form of government and the rights of the dynasty. If left to stand as it was, and construed literally, without reference to the preceding, then existing or subsequent events of the history of the country, it would render the succession uncertain, by leaving it to the whim, caprice or negligence of the reigning Sovereign, and expose the country to the danger of expectant heirs, endeavoring to win the favor of the reigning Sovereign—by subservience to his caprices—or even more reprehensible means, and to the great dangers arising from the intrigues and jealousies of an uncertain succession.

Seeing this, amendments on the point were first proposed in 1858, but were not put on their passage before the Legislature, agreeably to the Constitution, until 1860, when they passed by the requisite two-thirds vote. But on account of an accidental omission in the publication thereof, three months before the election of the Legislature of 1862, the action of the preceding Legislature became useless, so that they were again put on their passage de novo, in 1862; and would in due course have come before this year's Legislature, when if they received the two-thirds vote, they would become part of the Constitutional law; but if they should fail to receive that vote, all previous action would have been futile. In the meantime Kamehameha IV. and his son have both died, and their death has called the attention of the thoughtful to the fact that the amendments themselves are faults, and that whereas they were intended to make all things clear and certain, yet in the case of the death of His present Majesty and the Princess Victoria, without heirs, the Constitution was open to the argument that the Monarch was elective forever, than which all history shows that no worse form of government has existed on the face of the earth, or the successor would be appointed by each King in the same manner as has been previously shown to be so objectionable. So that, to provide against an unfortunately not very improbable contingency—the extinction of the present Royal Family—it is thought that the amendments themselves must necessarily be re-amended, so that the Sovereign who may thus succeed by appointment or election should be declared to be the Founder of a new Family, having succession in like manner as the present Royal Family. Let it be understood that I do not say that it is clear that in such a case the Monarchy would be held to be elective—but it is open to that argument, and the community would be exposed to the agitations and uncertainties incidental thereto.

The KUHINA NUI has always been thought to be a most objectionable feature in the Constitution of this Kingdom, and indefensible on any grounds whatsoever. Let us turn to it, and see whether its abrogation by the consent of the people would deprive them of "any rights and privileges sacred and dear to them, or would pave the way to a church establishment with tithes and taxes imposed on the whole people." And here let me pause, Mr. Editor, to ask whether after so full and explicit denials of any such folly, the reiterated statement of such an intention is entirely consistent with morality when one writes over a *nomme de plume*. If any one wishes to reassert what is plainly denied, would it not be well to subscribe his own name, so that all may know what weight to give to his testimony. But to resume: The section constituting the KUHINA NUI has been called a dead letter. And you hear it in the mouths of those who "think they think" that it has done no harm, because it has been a dead letter, and therefore it should be allowed to continue, though it has done, and by no possibility can do any good. Now the idea that a provision is to be left alone which can do no good until it has done harm, is an extremely unsound one, for those well read in history or observant of events around them know how small foundations claims to great rights are often based, and prosecuted to successful results.

By the 45th Article the KUHINA NUI may nullify any act of the King; and by necessity, makes a double veto on any act of the Legislature.

So that a law may pass the representatives, come to the Nobles, and pass, the KUHINA NUI debating it in his place and voting in the minority, and receive the approbation of the King, and then be vetoed by the KUHINA NUI—at least such has been the construction hitherto universally given. Surely this is a restriction of the just authority of the Legislature, formidable of itself, and completely unjustifiable on any

principles of Constitutional liberty. During the twelve years the Constitution has been in force, I have not only not heard this provision justified, but have never heard any one attempt to justify it. The abrogation of it will certainly not trench upon any rights of the people, but on the contrary will strengthen them much. Should the Convention take the same view, it may be suggested to them to add an article providing that in case of the minority of a King for whom his deceased Parent has not, by his will, constituted a Regent, the Legislature shall, by joint ballot, elect a Regent or Council of Regency.

The Governors may be very necessary,—to the degree of being at present indispensable. On this point opinions may differ. But Sheriffs are absolutely indispensable. Yet you see that they are not placed in the Constitution. It is certain that the Governors are not such a necessary safeguard to either the civil or religious liberty of the subject as to render it necessary to place them in the Constitution. May they not fairly be trusted to the wisdom of the Legislature. By placing them in the Constitution it becomes obligatory to appoint them, whether the Legislature please or not. By removing the provision, the Legislature may keep them as long as they are advantageous to the State, and when it becomes apparent that they have ceased to be of use, may dispense with them. And the same remarks are applicable to the Sheriffs, whose appointment is rendered necessary by the 58th article.

The length of the tenure of the office of District Justice, (Art. 91)—the manner of their appointment or dismissal, or whether there should or should not be a right of appeal from their decisions, are all matters which it would be well to leave to the Legislature. The 58th Article may well be modified, so that it takes away the right of one to hold any office of honor or trust, or a seat in the Legislature, though he may have been fully pardoned, for good cause shown, if he has once been convicted of the crimes enumerated. So that by the letter of the law, even though once convicted may have taken place from the Legislature, and even though once pardoned may afterwards have brought forward most convincing testimony to prove his innocence, and obtain the full pardon—he may not be restored to his right. I would suggest that the pardon may be of three degrees, the first from punishment alone, such would be the pardon for good cause shown, and for the first offense; the second degree of pardon would restore to civil rights, i. e., the right to testify or to vote; the third degree would be complete only when subsequent conduct of the life seems to have purged all fault, or wrongful conviction, or other good cause may seem to point out the propriety of such a pardon. This would be well trusted to Executive discretion, more particularly as the pardons are granted in Privy Council. (See Art. 28th of the Constitution.)

I feel that I ought not to occupy any more of your space this week. Possibly if I should write more it would not be read. I have no more to say, perhaps I may again avail myself of your kindness next week.

Yours very truly, C. C. H.

(For the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.)

The Constitution and its Amendments.

"Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the Legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals, and the vote thereon taken thereon, and referred to the next Legislature, which proposed amendment or amendments shall be taken up and acted upon at the first session of the next House of Representatives; and if, in the next Legislature, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, and be approved by the King such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution of this Kingdom."—Constitution, Art. 102.

MR. EDITOR—It cannot be denied that the anxiety and alarm felt by this community was partially allayed on reading the revised edition of the Royal Proclamation, and the explanations of the Attorney General in the last number of your paper. All will gladly accept it as an indication that the Legislature will be convened according to law, and that the convention will make no attempt to violate the 10th Article of our Constitution, which ordains that "No subsidy, impost, duty or tax of any description, shall be established or levied, nor any money drawn from the public treasury under any pretext whatever, without the consent of both Houses of the Legislature." Still, after carefully reading the Attorney General's explanation, one is unable to find in it any definite answer to the most important question that now agitates the public mind, viz: Is it the intention of His Majesty's Ministers that the proposed convention shall alter or annul our present Constitution?

That is the question. Now no one knows better than the Attorney General that that convention has no right to alter one word of the Constitution. The only lawful method of doing so is that prescribed in the Constitution itself. Any other method is unlawful, revolutionary and would constitute a dangerous precedent; for if a convention can at any time be called together on a month's notice at the instance of the Ministry, and can change or annul the fundamental law of the land, the charter of all our liberties, and if there is no appeal from their decision, then the ship of state is indeed adrift on an unknown sea, without compass or rudder.

If on the other hand the convention is merely to discuss the new Constitution, which has been drafted by members of the Cabinet, and to recommend to the Legislature such amendments as may be agreed upon, then there can be no objection to make, although the haste with which it has been convened, is condemnable, as also the refusal of the Ministry to publish the changes which they propose. The people have a right to demand their publication, and we hope that they will do so in tones that cannot be unheeded. Why should the Ministry hide their intentions like "midnight conspirators?"

Such a course is unworthy of the government of a free people. Let them publish the Constitution which they intend to lay before the convention, and thus at rest the numerous exciting rumors which are in circulation. For instance, it is said that it prescribes a high property qualification, that it opens the door for the Union of Church and State, that it takes away the right of the Legislature in one House, thus depriving the Commons of their principal safeguard, viz, their exclusive right to originate all money bills, and that it destroys the independence of the judiciary by making the Chief Justice removable at the pleasure of the Legislature.

On the other hand the ignorant natives are told that it will relieve them of the poll tax, that it is intended to check the decrease of population, and other stories equally absurd.

Let it strange that many of our most intelligent people believe that the King's Ministers, in giving the people an interval of only five weeks in which to choose their delegates, (and it will take half of that time for the news to reach the remote districts), in order to get a "packed convention," to "rush" through the new Constitution, which is already out and dried, and substitute it for the present one, and then to usurp the functions of the Legislature elected last January?

Let them therefore hasten to publish the alterations which they propose to make in the Constitution, and give us an assurance that no such illegal and revolutionary proceedings are intended, or we shall be constrained to believe them to be enemies to our civil and religious rights."

MACANIANA.

Pro Bono Publico.

To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser: Sir,—"Prevention is better than cure," even when cases are curable, and it behooves the government to take at once vigorous and effective measures to prevent the further spread of that dreadful disease, *Mai Pake*, which is at present taking such giant and deadly strides through the life of this people.

One year ago there was but one case of *Mai Pake* in this part of the district, and that poor native is now in a state shocking to humanity, still no measures have been taken for his removal from amongst the people, but on the contrary, hundreds of natives have been compelled to go or send to the very house he lives in to pay their taxes! And now within a distance of five miles from that house cases of this incurable disease may be counted by the dozen, and are all left to mingle with and spread still further its deadly ravages amongst our population!

This surely, Mr. Editor, is a state of things which calls loudly for immediate steps to be taken to prevent the further spread of this disease from contagion, by having all the diseased cases collected and strictly kept apart in buildings for that purpose, there to be treated by the skillful hand of the physician.

This will require money, but the life of this people is worth more than money, and while we can point

to such a monument of public liberality as the Queen's Hospital, we need have no fears that any vital sanitary measure will fail for want of public support, nor that the Legislature would refuse to appropriate the necessary funds when the immense importance of the measure is fully understood.

We have the high authority of Dr. Hillebrand, that the *Mai Pake* is the real leprosy; that it is now in our midst and attacking the best of our population, is evident to those who go amongst the people; and as it is highly contagious, the foreigners no less than the natives are alike subject to its deadly and incurable attacks. This, I think, a subject that vitally affects us all, and exertions should be made by all classes to have preventive measures at once adopted.

Kona, Hawaii, May 12, 1864.

The Ministry and the Constitution.

If the alarm and distrust excited in the public mind during the past week is not a sufficient evidence of an entire want of confidence in the cabinet, the vote, by acclamation, of such want of confidence, is a sure indication that the present advisers of His Majesty are not the men to longer hold office with the approbation of the people. The high-handed attempt "to provide ways and means to carry on the Government," in some other way than that provided by our Constitution and laws, is well ventilated by "One of the People," in the last *Advertiser*; and the sudden withdrawal of the clause by the ministers, shows that they had developed their purposes too soon, and that an indignant public sentiment would not stand such an attempt to subvert its rights, and the long-enjoyed peace of the land.

And now we have the conceited and flippant twaddle of C. C. H.—one of the very men whom the people ask the King to dismiss from his councils,—trying to advise away the real purposes of himself and his co-advisers! Is the dislike of the leading member of the cabinet for the last twelve years to the present Constitution so easily appeased, that a few simple amendments not affecting the rights of the people, will satisfy him? Who believes it? He has too openly and too persistently expressed his views, that the people had to much power, to justify such a conclusion.

The fact is, the public, native and foreign, have so little confidence in the Ministry, that C. C. H.'s explanations are offensive, and the Government could not make any damage its cause in any other way, than by making him its exponent. The people do not accept him and his colleagues as "the guardians of the public weal." Quite the contrary.

Does C. C. H. suppose that the convention to assemble in July will have the power to "adopt an improved Constitution" that will be a constitutional one, without submitting it to the Legislature, and if passed by them, to the people at large? Such would seem to be his opinion, in which I do not coincide.

Another reason why the people have lost confidence in the cabinet is, that the proposed upsetting of the Constitution has been secretly hatched up by them, and has not been submitted to, nor approved by the Privy Council. What is a Privy Council for? Is it merely a pendant, to show off at a reception? If the persons called to that position are not to be consulted when such an important subject is to be considered as the digging up of the foundation upon which our whole civil and religious rights are based, it is a farce to have such a body. Are the cabinet incumbents afraid of the Privy Council? If so, the public are afraid of the Privy Council, Art. 34, Constitution.

Another reason is, that the public are of opinion that the cabinet, and particularly its senior member,—responsible for our imperfect constitutional organization of the Government, since the death of his late Majesty. And they are responsible for the imperfect legal titles that may have been given, and the litigation that may follow from otherwise legal acts, but which are not believed to be legal, because the King has never sworn to the Constitution of the land. Art. 34, Constitution.

The language of the Constitution, "The King, after approving this Constitution," doubtless was necessary for the then reigning Sovereign, as the Constitution had not then been adopted, or gone into operation. But in reference to any subsequent sovereign, after the Constitution had once gone into operation, the words, "after approving this Constitution," evidently have no reference. The King shall take the following oath," is doubtless just as necessary to give legal effect to his official acts, as "Every member of the House of Representatives shall take the following oath," to give their acts a legal character. If this is correct,—and that such was the intention of His late Majesty, is certain, from his acts. Of what legal force is a Royal Patent signed by His Majesty who has never been inducted into office by the requisite constitutional formality? For this reason, the public holds the cabinet responsible.

ANOTHER OF THE PEOPLE.

AUCTION SALES.

BY H. W. SEVERANCE.

THIS DAY!

Saturday, May 21!

At 10 O'clock, A. M., at Sales Room.

Will be sold: Groceries, Sugar, Ale in casks and bottles, Hawaiian rice, Manila rope, California flour, King dried apples, Smoked salmon, 200 feet good rubber hose, &c. &c. A large lot of books, Kona jumpers, Large kua center table, Saddles, Bridles, and balance of a lot of household furniture. Cottage Piano, Carriage Horse, and a Variety of Sundries.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

And Books!

ON THURSDAY, - - - MAY 26th,

At 10 O'clock, A. M., at Sales Room.

Will be sold: The Household Furniture and Library of Rev. Wm. SCOTT.

Consisting of Valuable HISTORICAL MISCELLANEOUS, THEOLOGICAL and STANDARD WORKS.

Household furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mirrors, Choice old engravings, Sculptural engravings, Parlor and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

Catalogue of Books and Engravings at sale.

FOR HONG KONG!

THE AI HAMBURG BARK

CATHARINA!

FOKKES, Master.

Due from SAN FRANCISCO, about the 25th inst., and will have quick dispatch for the above port. She is and insures at the lowest rates. For freight or passage, apply to 416-3t.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between P. JUD, M. D., and HUGO STANG, M. D., is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. Dr. STANGWALD will continue the practice of his profession at Honolulu, at the same place.

200,000 SHINGLES!

EX BARK A. A. ELDRIDGE, AT \$5.50 PER THOUSAND.

For sale by GEO. G. HOVE.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ARRANGED with S. G. DWIGHT and R. NEWTON, to sell their

Mr. Editor:—You will please allow me to correct your marine report as far as it concerns the passages of the bark Comet and *J. A. Eldridge*. The *Comet* towed out from San Francisco on Sunday, the 24th of April, anchored on the bar, and got under way at daylight on the morning of the 25th, and arrived at Honolulu on the morning of the 26th, and arrived off Honolulu between 7 and 8 o'clock A. M., on the morning of May 13th, 18 days and some two or three hours passage—not 17, as reported. The *J. A. E.* towed out on the 26th, anchored on the bar and got under way at daylight on the morning of the 27th, and arrived at Honolulu at 6 P. M., May 12, making the passage in 15 days and some 12 hours—not 16 days, as reported.

Yours, FAIRPLAY.

European News.

The London *Globe* hopes that one of the first acts of the Danco-German Conference will be to compel the belligerents to desist.

The bombardment of Duppel was vigorously sustained during the 7th. The bombardment of Sonderburg recommenced on the 3d with extraordinary vigor. The Prussians had completed their second parallel.

The [Danco-German] Conference meets in London on the 12th. All difficulties as to the Mexican Crown have been settled. Maximilian is to receive a despatch on the 10th to the formerly captive Emperor; and would sail on the 11th or 12th for Mexico.

Cardwell, M. P., in a speech at Oxford, said that he thought the conference on the Danish question made a satisfactory result; and strongly urged neutrality in the American war.

The Emperor of Austria has allowed the formation of a corps of 6,000 volunteers and 300 sailors for the Mexican Empire.

The Prussians had cannonaded Duppel without warning. Sonderburg was bombarded on the 3d and burned. The Austrians and Prussians had turned the position of Duppel by crossing to Alsen Island. Denmark sends one Minister to the Conference. A telegram says 6,000 Danes had defeated the Prussians at Viede.

The Courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France, agree to recognize the Emperor of Mexico immediately on his accession. The Prussians had driven in the Danco army, and occupied a position 250 paces nearer Duppel than the first parallel. The works were uninjured by the bombardment. The bombardment of Sonderburg has ceased. The town was burning in several places. Eighty women and children were killed. It was reported the town would be destroyed.

The Tories are mustering their utmost strength for a well organized attack on the Government in Parliament. The Paris Press speaks of a serious conflict which is said to have taken place in Jutland between an Austrian regiment and a Prussian regiment. The Vienna papers give a positive official denial of the report that a revolt had been planned among the Hungarian troops in the Austrian army, and that, in consequence, wholesale executions had taken place.

Lord Palmerston has pronounced his belief that so long as the Government pursues a policy of unremitting endeavor to maintain peace, it will have the support of the country, and that Russia also considers that for the peace of Europe everything that conference and negotiation can do ought to be done before any hostile steps should be taken.

In the divorce case O'Kane vs. Lord Palmerston, the petitioner has withdrawn and consequently the petition is dismissed in default of contest. The judge ordinary remarked "the court cannot part with the suit without one word with respect to the respondent. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the Court that a name which is never mentioned in England without just cause should pass from its annals without a stain." This remark met with considerable applause which there was no attempt to suppress.

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