

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MCCOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS, FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

IRA RICHARDSON, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Cor. Battery and Clay Streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

EDWIN JONES, GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER, Lahaina, Maui.

THEO. H. DAVIES, Importer & Commission Merchant, Office Hours—from 8 to 10 A. M.; from 3 to 5 P. M.

George Miller, Contractor and Builder, Honolulu, H. I.

C. S. BARTOW, AUCTIONEER, Sales-Room, Queen Street, one door from Kahanamoku Street.

JOHN H. PATY, NOTARY PUBLIC, And Commissioner of Deeds FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

J. MONTGOMERY, CONTINUES TO PRACTICE AS A Solicitor, Attorney, and Prosecutor in the Supreme Court, in Law, Equity, Admiralty, Probate and Divorce.

H. A. WIDEMANN, NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

J. P. HUCHES, Importer and Manufacturer OF ALL KINDS OF SADDLERY.

SAMUEL C. WILDER, SUGAR PLANTER, Post-Office address, "WILDER PLANTATIONS," 7-1/2 Kula, Oahu.

NEVILLE & BARRETT, Planters & General Store Keepers, KEOPUKA, S. KONA, HAWAII.

M. S. CRINBAUM & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing.

C. BREWER & CO., COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

Theodore C. Heuck, Importer & Commission Merchant, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

H. Hackfeld & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

J. D. WICKE, Agent for the Bremen Board of Underwriters.

Chung Hoob, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT, Pankaa and Anauulu Sugar Plantations.

Afong & Achuck, Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise and China Goods.

WM. RYAN, VARIETY STORE No. 2, Manuakea Street.

MR. J. COSTA, Is now prepared to execute with promptness all work in his line of business, such as Watch and Clock Repairing.

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HYMAN BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's Superior Furnishing Goods.

E. M. VAN REED, COMMISSION MERCHANT, KANAGAWA.

E. P. ADAMS, AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT, Fire-Proof Store, Robinson's Building, Queen Street, Honolulu.

JOHN S. MCCREW, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, OFFICE—Over Dr. E. Hoffmann's Drug Store, corner of Kahanamoku and Merchant Sts., opposite the Post Office.

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CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECIALLY TO THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, SAN FRANCISCO, April 4, 1868.

Impeachment. The public mind is no longer excited on the subject of impeachment. Matters will take their proper course before the "High Court" without fear of interruption from the army or any of those enthusiastic friends of the President who are so ready to demolish the "Kump" if it attempted to arraign him.

Idleness and Destitution. The Eastern press contains many statements of the difficulty of mechanics and laboring men to procure employment, and of the destitution which prevails in consequence.

The Chinese Embassy. Your readers have been made aware of the fact that Mr. Burlingame, American Minister to China, had accepted a foreign mission from the Emperor of China to the Treaty Powers, in consequence of which he resigned the commission of his own Government.

Osaka and Hiogo, formerly thrown open to the occupancy of foreigners, only a short time ago, are not to be occupied, it seems, with that security which the sacred character of treaty stipulations would seem to imply.

Several Senators, asking for an appropriation of \$800 to build bridges at that place. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Printing Committee reported the printed list of Standing Committees—Hon. P. Kaula, Hon. W. C. Jones, Hon. J. P. Bishop, Hon. W. C. Jones, Hon. J. P. Bishop, Hon. W. C. Jones, Hon. J. P. Bishop.

Our last Legislature passed a law requiring members of Congress to the 41st session to be elected the coming fall. Candidates are therefore beginning to develop themselves, and the number will prove sufficiently large to make a selection from, whether it be in the Union side or the seceder's.

There was a breeze in the House of Representatives on the 27th over the result of that body by the Legislature of New Jersey sending a demand for the withdrawal of the consent of the State to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—1868.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

The Assembly met at 11 A. M., H. H. M. Kekuanoa in the Chair. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes of the preceding day were read and adopted.

Members just arrived, presented their credentials. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Lyons presented a petition from Ewa and Waianae, protesting the election in that district.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—1868.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

The Assembly met at 1 P. M., H. H. M. Kekuanoa in the Chair. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

Mr. Jones gave notice of several bills; also of an amendment to the rules that a Committee on Elections be appointed.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—1868.

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

The Assembly met at 1 P. M., H. H. M. Kekuanoa in the Chair. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

Mr. Jones gave notice of several bills; also of an amendment to the rules that a Committee on Elections be appointed. Mr. Jones gave notice of several bills; also of an amendment to the rules that a Committee on Elections be appointed.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—1868.

SEVENTH DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

The Assembly met at 1 P. M., H. H. M. Kekuanoa in the Chair. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

Mr. Jones gave notice of several bills; also of an amendment to the rules that a Committee on Elections be appointed. Mr. Jones gave notice of several bills; also of an amendment to the rules that a Committee on Elections be appointed.

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BY AUTHORITY.



The Rev. A. Kankana and the Rev. Ioani H. have been daily licensed to celebrate marriage in conformity with Sec. 1,285 of the Civil Code. Mr. Kankana has this day been appointed Road Supervisor for the district of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

F. W. HUTCHINGS, Minister of Interior. Home Office, April 28, 1868.

A brief sketch of the results of the expedition for the relief of the distressed on Hawaii by reason of the volcanic disturbances, was made to the Assembly on Friday, by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The visit of the King embraced all the coast visited by the tidal wave, and the districts most convulsed by the earthquakes and eruptions. The first port visited on Hawaii, was Hilo, at which place, as well as all through Puna, many had found a refuge from the destruction which had overwhelmed their homes.

The people having been notified of the arrival and purpose of the King, gathered around him, and their cases were sympathetically investigated and judicious relief dispensed, while all had an opportunity to relate their experiences to their Sovereign, and receive sympathy and advice from him personally.

At Keolu, Punaluu and Kealahou, similar gatherings of the people were held and their sorest needs supplied, up to the exhaustion of the stores sent forward by the Government. Eight hundred persons were relieved, some of whom had lost everything they possessed by the tidal wave, and others by the mud eruption, and some were suffering from even necessary clothing.

Happy the wants of the Hawaiian are simple, and his necessities few, and as the taro lands have not been destroyed to any large extent, and as the tackle for fishing in the sea can be replaced by their own ingenuity and labor, there will result from these volcanic disturbances no starvation or extensive suffering from long deprivation of the staples of life.

But there are women and children left without husbands and fathers, and there are families who cannot at once replace their loss of the means of livelihood, and there is that depression and discouragement under the overwhelming and total destruction of houses and household appliances, which must result in physical distress for a time at least.

The visit of the King was opportune, not only in giving aid and comfort immediately, but in showing the extent of the losses, and how private benevolence can most effectually supplement the relief already bestowed. It is in just such emergencies as this, that the public spirit and virtue of a community may exhibit itself in the brightest colors, and deeds of charity be done, which shall be held in lasting remembrance by those who may be the recipients of the bounty.

To meet these further needs of the people in Kau, the active sympathies of Her Majesty Dowager Queen Emma have been awakened. She has already collected a considerable fund, and it is to be hoped that her application for assistance in this good work, to the hearts of our community may result in a generous response.

It is a matter of great thankfulness that so few lives were lost; let us not forget the living who, having been spared, are through their desolation, proper subjects for our care and consideration.

Looking through the interesting facts regarding Hawaii, and the comprehensive tables given by Mr. Delmar, we regard the whole document as a powerful argument in favor of the treaty taken from the American point of view.

THE TREATY. We received not long since the monthly report of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, for December, of the United States Treasury Department. The portion on Hawaii has been prepared by the Director, Alex. Delmar, with special reference to the Reciprocity Treaty, now under consideration by the Senate.

three-fourth millions; that of the United States was \$450,000,000 gold. The total trade therefore of the Islands, compared with that of the United States, was in the ratio of eighty-three cents to one hundred dollars.

It is the want of capital, as much as any other cause, which has retarded the sugar culture in the Hawaiian Islands. With capital it is safe to predict that the group will become, for its size, one of the most successful sugar-producing countries in the world.

The statistical tables are full, and show just what will be the operation of the Treaty on the revenue of the United States. There are some here who are disposed to lose heart and give up the Treaty as unattainable. We commend to such a careful perusal of the Congressional document prepared by Mr. Delmar.

The delay in the ratification by the Senate can be laid to substantial causes other than hostility, and up to the Eastern dates brought by the Murray, we see no reason to say to one another "I told you so." There are always an abundance of croakers, and we hope no true friend of the Treaty will join their ranks.

We gather from the tables that, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, we bought of the United States of the amount of \$566,387, and sold to them during the same period \$1,038,527. Of which, foreign merchandise reexported \$72,506.

These figures show that the difference of exchange between the domestic products of the two countries may be said to be nearly equal, and if untrammelled with duties on either side would without doubt fully offset each other.

An interesting fact appears in comparing with the tables, which show the effect of the proposed reciprocity. Under its action we find, taking the gross value of the articles imported by either country from the other, during 1867, that the United States will release from duty imports from us valued at \$634,258, and we the duty on goods imported from them valued at \$639,106.

We therefore release a greater taxable basis than they by \$4,848, not a large amount truly, yet in comparison of the wealth and resources of the two countries quite noticeable when the figures run against the poorer party. It brings out strongly the fact, that the sacrifice is not wholly on the United States, that the revenue question, an important consideration with us, is hardly worth attention with them.

The sacrifice on the part of the United States, which has been most set forth by those who desire to defeat the Treaty, is that the duties given up by them amount to so much more than those sacrificed by us. But this argument is not a conclusive one, for the duties of the two countries are not equal in ratio, and the amount given by the United States in 1868, under its present rate of taxation, is double or treble perhaps what would be given up, say two years hence, if reciprocity were then under consideration. In other words the present enormous tax on sugars will be reduced as a boon to their own people, irrespective of our treaty, and therefore if released from our sugars now, cannot be called a gift to us. If our treaty be ratified to-day its advantage to us will be diminished by this reduction of duty on all foreign sugars, which is sure soon to be made by Congress.

By the tables it is shown that the duties collected in 1867 in the United States on merchandise from Hawaii was \$369,191, and this amount the Treaty, if it was in operation, would have reduced by \$346,973. We do not call that stunning figure for Senators to contemplate. The trade of Hawaii is worth a larger bid than that, or else the newspapers have been astray the past year in their editorials?

It is true, that more of our sugars under the treaty would be made into refining grades, but the drift now is, to make these grades whether the treaty passes or not, so that we may reasonably conclude that the duties remitted under the treaty will not duties much exceed the figure given in the table for 1867.

Looking through the interesting facts regarding Hawaii, and the comprehensive tables given by Mr. Delmar, we regard the whole document as a powerful argument in favor of the treaty taken from the American point of view.

THE ERUPTION. Our latest news from the eruption is by the Kilauea, which left Kealahou on the 21st inst. The immense and terrible lava flow on Kilauea had entirely ceased, or at least there are no visible signs that it is flowing in subterranean channels.

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The lava which burst from the mountain side on the 7th, and made such a magnificent display that the few tourists who witnessed the scene congratulated themselves upon their good fortune, continued but a few days ere its fires died out, and the rapid river of lava had cooled to stone. So rapid is this cooling, when the fountain ceases to supply the lava, that the crust may be safely walked upon although it may be hot enough to burn, and the still liquid lava may be seen but a few inches below the surface.

The lava thrown out in Kilauea parted into several streams, only one of which reached the sea. That which destroyed Capt. Brown's house passed down a mile or two, and ceased but a short distance from the Catholic Church. The main stream fell over the precipice, and has thrown up at the sea a large conical hill similar to French Bowl. It is bordered on the Kona side by a stream of pahoehoe or smooth lava, the length and extent of which has not yet been traced. Reference is made to it in the letter of Rev. Mr. Williamson, which we give below.

A party of gentlemen from the steamer visited the flow at Capt. Brown's residence, and being their guide on the occasion. The lava was still uncovered, several places, tops of hills and grassy spots, which look like islands in the black, sterile sea which surrounds them. On these uninhabited spots many cattle found shelter, and have since been rescued, or when too exhausted for removal have been slaughtered. It seems wonderful that any should have escaped the effects of the heat, or the stifling gases of the eruption. The wildest bullocks on these spots have been so terrified that they are lame, and even court the assistance of the men who are trying to rescue them.

Capt. Brown, with his stick to test any suspicious spots, led the way over the lava, still so hot as almost to be unbearable, to the top of a hill which a distant sight was obtained of the head of the stream. This looked like a cavern in the mountain, as if it had burst, and from its deep recess had issued forth the desolating black stream whose destructive course could be traced to the sea. No fire could be seen at any place; a little smoke, here and there, alone indicated remaining heat.

This flow has been short and violent. There still remains heavy smoke about the island, and the earthquakes have not entirely ceased. The inhabitants are by no means certain that the volcanic action has entirely ceased, and fear that other lava eruptions will break forth. An opinion is held that the smoke can not be accounted for by the volcanic activity thus far observed on Mauna Loa. This smoke has been met nearly 500 miles to the westward, and a thousand miles to the eastward by the D. C. Murray, directly in the teeth of the trade winds, if it indeed all arises from Mauna Loa. Some believe that we shall hear of submarine action far to the eastward, and perhaps a new island, but we will not venture an opinion on smoke.

The mud eruption at Keila is quite as great a curiosity as the lava stream at Kilauea. We hope to have accurate observations upon it, hereafter, to give our readers. We know that it was thrown out with great violence, and accomplished the distance of three miles in an incredibly short space of time—instantly, we may say. Goats, fleeing for their lives, were caught at its further limit by the hind legs, and held fast, while their fore legs were left free. We now hear that it must have been shot out of the mountain like a cannon ball, or water under pressure from a boiler; that it passed over a considerable space of ground, leaving that much uninjured and uncovered. It would not be strange if such were the fact, for the suddenness and violence of the eruptions (both of the earth at Keila, and the lava at Kilauea), indicate enormous pressure within the mountain. The floor of the crater of Kilauea has sunk about 500 feet, and no fire is visible. There are a number of tourists upon Hawaii at present, and many facts will be gleaned of this interesting eruption. We shall have next week an account of the living lava steam, as seen by an observer, which is crowded out, and give our readers the following further account of the phenomena.

DEAR SIR: In continuing my report of the extraordinary volcanic phenomena taking place in this island I feel that it is now the most valuable, inasmuch as the lava flow, whose express object is, to gain every iota of information for the benefit of the world in general. However, I will as usual send you my observations of the last week. In the first place, I may state that the Earthquake Period may be said (as far as we know), to be at an end. It is true that we have continued to feel the effects of the volcanic action, but these are of a nature which are not in comparison with what we have experienced these are nothing. Our greatest anxiety has arisen from the immense volume of lava which has been hurled like a ball over the earth for several days, for it not only hindered our sight of the activities of the volcano showed itself, but there are such fallings as cartilage, and endanger human life. This smoke first discovered itself on Wednesday the 8th, and it increased in density and quantity, and was totally obscured. The appearance of things was so alarming that on the 9th I deemed it prudent to make preparations for a hasty departure in case of any sudden appearance of lava flowing towards this place. On Sunday, the 12th, there was a decided change for the better, and this, together with the report that the lava stream near Waiohina, and was in active operation, assured the remaining inhabitants of Kona, many of whom however had, and I think wisely and prudently, withdrawn from the immediate vicinity of the disturbance. The reports received day by day are sufficiently contradictory to make people doubt respecting the accuracy of any one of them. Sometimes we hear five craters are opened, sometimes four; now they are in this direction, then in that. Mr. Whitney has witnessed the operation of the new crater at Kahauna, which is in close proximity to Capt. Brown's house, the inmates of which escaped almost miraculously, and his account of the same is sufficiently accurate to be relied upon. It is remarkable: no indication of the eruption is visible from my house, although but a matter of 30 miles at the outside is between us. At 8 PM, this was not the case, my work was so very dense; it has now cleared away, and still there is no indication of fire.

It is reported that the old crater of Mahakoua has commenced operations again. I have watched for some sign of this, but have not been able to discover any. I purview making a journey to the vicinity of the disturbance, so that I may see my own eyes, and not have to rely upon others. My list of earthquakes for the past week is (and I am not at all sorry, as you may imagine), small. It is as follows: Wednesday, 28th April—5:30 A. M., moderate; 8:25 A. M., light, accompanied with a rushing sound; 12:12 P. M., long and distinct motion; 5:41 P. M., same as last; 9:58 P. M., distinct motion of the earth. Thursday 9th—A few slight undulations, but no distinct shock. Friday 10th—6:22 A. M., heavy shock; 6:40 A. M., light. Saturday 11th—5:40 A. M., moderately smart shock. Sunday 12th—6:57 A. M., two successive shocks; 9:55 P. M., moderate shock. Monday 13th—9:23 P. M., a distinct rumble in the distance. Tuesday 14th—6:44 A. M., moderate; 5:14 P. M., moderate. APRIL 21ST—We have had a short respite from the dense smoke, but yesterday fresh smoke made its appearance, and it is now very unpleasant. I have made a journey to the scene of the late eruption, but everything was quiet; the lava flow had ceased, and the crater was quiescent. This was last Friday and Saturday, (17th and 18th). The surface of the lava was sufficiently cooled to allow myself and horse to go over the new flow, which we did. Where the new flow has crossed the road, I do not consider it to be more than 200 feet in height, and in the widest part. There was no indication of fire flowing, although I could see glowing lava cracks a foot below the surface, where sparks showed their depth, & seen. The new stream ran into the sea, and formed a small hill away from the old land. The stream comprises two beds, one of jagged rocks, the other of fine sand, which I reached the sea. That which destroyed Capt. Brown's house passed down a mile or two, and ceased but a short distance from the Catholic Church. The main stream fell over the precipice, and has thrown up at the sea a large conical hill similar to French Bowl. It is bordered on the Kona side by a stream of pahoehoe or smooth lava, the length and extent of which has not yet been traced. Reference is made to it in the letter of Rev. Mr. Williamson, which we give below.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—1868.

SEVENTH DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 25. Assembly met at 10 A. M. H. H. M. Kekauana in the chair. Prayer by Mr. Philip in the absence of the Chaplain. Minutes of preceding day read, and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.—Mr. Kankana reported from the Judiciary Committee on the resolution offered yesterday that said Committee should inquire into the right of the Attorney General to sue in his own name a Noble. On examination, they report that under Sec. 42 and 43 of the Constitution, he has a right to sue as a Minister of the Crown, but not as a Noble. Mr. Kellogg moved to adopt the report of the Committee. Carried.

The Judiciary Committee further reported favorably on the new credential of the member from the Island of Waialeale. On motion the report was accepted. On motion of His Ex. S. H. Phillips, the member was sworn in. Mr. Kankana also reported in regard to the petition from Koaiaua, contesting the election from that district. The committee, on examination, saw no reason why the seat of Mr. Wilder should be disputed. Report adopted.

Mr. Kankana reported on the petition from Hanalei, Kanai, against Mr. Kankana, and on the petition from Waimea, Kanai, against Mr. Kankana. The committee could find no fault with either of the candidates, and therefore recommended that the petitions be laid upon the table. His Ex. C. de Varigny moved to accept the report. Mr. Nahaia objected, because it was admitted in the case of the Hanalei election that the Inspectors had done wrong. It will be a bad precedent if the Assembly do away with the law of the land, therefore, he moved, that the question be taken up to-day by the House in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hitehook moved that the report be laid upon the table for further action of the House, and that now nothing definite could be done. Mr. Kankana said that he was at the Polls last night, and nothing illegal was done. Mr. Kankana said that the law provided for the election of Inspectors of Elections, but that their misdeeds should not affect the sitting of any member. The motion was lost and the report of the Judiciary Committee was accepted.

Mr. Nahaia introduced a resolution that the House do not receive the Select Committee to reply to his address on Monday, April 27th, at 12 M. Resolutions.—Mr. Kankana offered a resolution that the body attend the funeral of Hon. A. Kapaunui, to-morrow, Sunday, at Kawaiaho Church, at 3:30 P. M.; and the Sergeant-at-Arms supply the members with grapes, and the House go into mourning 14 days. Mr. Kahu asked leave to introduce certain Bills, of which he had given notice. Granted. A Bill giving jurisdiction for the trial of cases of adultery, by Police Justices. Bill read and rejected.

Mr. Kankana introduced a resolution that the Chair be empowered to have the Sergeant-at-Arms remove drunken members. Lost. Mr. Kahu introduced a resolution that the amendment to Section 55, of the Constitution, be the order of the day for Monday. Passed. Mr. Nahaia introduced a resolution that the House do not receive the Select Committee to reply to his address on Monday, April 27th, at 12 M. Resolutions.—Mr. Kankana offered a resolution that the body attend the funeral of Hon. A. Kapaunui, to-morrow, Sunday, at Kawaiaho Church, at 3:30 P. M.; and the Sergeant-at-Arms supply the members with grapes, and the House go into mourning 14 days. Mr. Kahu asked leave to introduce certain Bills, of which he had given notice. Granted. A Bill giving jurisdiction for the trial of cases of adultery, by Police Justices. Bill read and rejected.

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credentials of the Nobles, or of the King-heritor. But the Constitution of 1864 says that the Assembly shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members. He thought that the Nobles and Representatives should not sit together, but we have no right to examine the credentials of the Nobles. Mr. Kankana opposed the motion of the member from Waialeale, because the law which we are now discussing, was made by some of the very gentlemen who are now in the House, and it was foolish to continually bring up this question of the rights of the Nobles. If we know that any are not sitting here rightfully, they will be sure to examine the matter. Mr. Upa objected to the motion, because that it was personal. It belongs to the King to name the Nobles, and with his appointments we could not meddle. Mr. Jones moved to indefinitely postpone. Mr. Hitehook moved the order of the day. Passed.

Hon. J. O. Dominis asked permission for the Committee to reply to the King's address, to be read. Granted. The rules were suspended, and the Chair read the resignation of W. C. Jones, from South Kona. His Ex. S. H. Phillips moved to refer the resignation to the Judiciary Committee, so that it could be determined if any one was legally elected from that district. Mr. Lyons moved to accept the resignation, and ordering a new election in South Kona. Mr. Judd wished to accept the resignation at once, as the Kilauea was going to-day and we should not deprive that district of a representative any longer than necessary. Mr. Lyons accepted the resignation, but wished that notice should be immediately sent to South Kona. Mr. Kankana wished to bear the reasons of the member from South Kona. Mr. Kankana said that this resignation was not a wise measure. That the member from South Kona was not a fool, but educated, and he knew more than many members who now sit here. He had stated his case very forcibly a few days since, and he (Mr. Kankana) thought this resignation unequal for, and therefore he moved to accept the resignation. Mr. Kankana wished to bear the reasons of the member from South Kona. Mr. Kankana said that this resignation was not a wise measure. That the member from South Kona was not a fool, but educated, and he knew more than many members who now sit here. He had stated his case very forcibly a few days since, and he (Mr. Kankana) thought this resignation unequal for, and therefore he moved to accept the resignation.

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Hon. V. Kaunden was called to the chair. The first section was read. Mr. Keawehunahala moved to strike out "Clerk of the Supreme Court," and insert "Clerk of the Attorney General." He thought this should be done, as it was evident that the Clerk of the Supreme Court had his hands full, but the Clerk of the Attorney General did nothing in particular. His Ex. the Attorney General wished to know what the Clerk of the Attorney General should do with these reports. All he could do would be to tie them up with red tape and hand them to the Chief Justice. Mr. Keawehunahala's amendment was lost, and the first section passed. The Bill passed through the Committee, and was reported to the Assembly by the Chairman.

On motion of the Attorney General, the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for an additional term of the Circuit Court in the 3d Circuit" was read. Mr. Keawehunahala moved that the Bill be made the order for Wednesday. Passed. On motion of His Ex. C. de Varigny the House adjourned.

NINTH DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 28. House met at 10 A. M. H. H. M. Kekauana in the chair. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes of the preceding day read. Mr. Kankana moved to expunge from the minutes his motion in regard to J. L. Carried. The minutes, as amended, were approved. PATERSON.—Mr. Kellogg presented a petition from Ewa and Waialeale in the election in that district. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Lyons presented a petition from North Kona asking for a Court House and Jail. Also to do away with School Tax. Referred to Finance Committee. Also, to reduce the Horse Tax. Also not to increase Property Tax. Referred.

Mr. W. T. Martin presented a petition from Koaiaua, asking that the District Court be held at Waialeale. His Ex. F. W. Hutchings presented a petition from Honolulu, asking an appropriation for the improvement of Liliuokalani Street. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements. Mr. Rhodes presented a petition from the Military, asking for an increase of pay. His Ex. C. de Varigny moved to lay the petition upon the table. Mr. Kellogg moved to refer to the proper committee. Mr. Kankana supported this motion. Mr. Mahaloa said that a very large sum was appropriated for the military, and as far as he could see, the common soldiers get very little pay. Now a petition comes in from this very body, complaining of insufficient pay. He thought the Legislature was upholding the dignity of the Government, they worked hard, day and night, and should receive at least enough to decently support them. His Ex. C. de Varigny did not object to hearing from the soldiers, but he objected to this mixing up of soldiers pay with other matters, therefore his motion.

Mr. Keawehunahala moved to amend by laying upon the table, inasmuch as when the appropriation for military is under discussion. Tabled. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.—Chairman of Enrollment Committee reported that the King approved of the Bill bringing time for holding Court in the 4th Circuit. Mr. Kankana reported from Judiciary Committee on the case of W. C. Jones, that the Committee agree that in the matter of his election, Article 41 of the Constitution had not been complied with, and the Clerk of the Assembly, shall, according to Section 79 of the Constitution, order a new election in the district. Report adopted. Mr. Dominis reported that the committee to reply to His Majesty's address, waited upon him at 12 M., Monday, and presented the address prepared by the House, and the committee communicated His Majesty's reply to the House. Report adopted and committee discharged.

RESOLUTIONS.—Mr. Hitehook moved to suspend the rules and consider the amendment to Article 46 of the Constitution, relating to an increase of pay of the members. Carried. The amendment passed its first reading. Mr. Nahaia gave notice of a Bill to amend Section 41 of the Constitution, relating to the Minister of Finance. An Act to amend Chapter 35, Civil Code, relating to interest on debts. Report adopted. Mr. Dominis reported that the committee to reply to His Majesty's address, waited upon him at 12 M., Monday, and presented the address prepared by the House, and the committee communicated His Majesty's reply to the House. Report adopted and committee discharged.

Mr. Kankana asked leave to introduce a Bill. Granted. The Bill was read to repeat Sec. 1, Chap. 47, Penal Code. Mr. Keawehunahala moved to reject the Bill. Carried. Mr. Nahaia offered a resolution that the traveling expenses of Governors of Maui and Kauai be paid the same as last session. Passed. His Ex. S. H. Phillips gave notice of the order of the day. The Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the adjournment of Court in the absence of presiding Justice." Passed its 2d reading, and ordered engrossment. On motion of His Ex. S. H. Phillips, the Bill to provide for an additional term of the 3d Circuit Court, was considered in committee of the whole. Mr. Nahaia in the chair. The Bill was read to repeat Sec. 1, Chap. 47, Penal Code. Mr. Keawehunahala moved to reject the Bill. Carried. Mr. Nahaia offered a resolution that the traveling expenses of Governors of Maui and Kauai be paid the same as last session. Passed. His Ex. S. H. Phillips gave notice of the order of the day. The Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the adjournment of Court in the absence of presiding Justice." Passed its

