

THE PAST WEEK.

THE 20th OF MAY!

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF HAWAII!

Yesterday, the 20th of May, was the first anniversary of the birth of H. R. H. the Prince of Hawaii—a lovely day, a proper day for a national jubilee.

There are feelings and emotions connected with every family, whether exalted or humble, that are too deep for utterance, too sacred for heedless exposure; but when those emotions are shared by a whole nation, when they centre around that nation's leading hope, and when their object is that nation's child as well as that of the Royal Parents, then—the journalists of the day—are justified in noting the beatings of that nation's heart, and recording for future evidence not only the existence, but also the manner in which those emotions manifested themselves.

After a fine shower or two in the early morning, as if to cool the air on purpose, a bright sun and a balmy air shed their lustre and their influence over mountain peak and lowest dell. At 8 o'clock in the morning the Diplomatic and Consular offices and residences, the shipping in port, public buildings and private dwellings, were decorated with flags, ensigns, and combinations of devices in hunting, with that profusion and taste for which Honolulu is unique in the Pacific. At 8 o'clock also, His Lordship Bishop Maigret had a great Mass in the Catholic Church, where a large congregation attended. Shortly after, the stores and business places were closed, and the streets began to be filled by well dressed and joyous groups of all classes and ages.

At 11 o'clock the gates of the Palace were thrown open and the Diplomatic Corps presented themselves and were received by His Majesty the King in the Throne-room, surrounded by his Ministers, Judiciary, and Privy Counsellors. The Commissioner of France, Hon. E. Perrin, as the Senior Member, expressed himself in French, as follows:

Sire: Le premier anniversaire de la naissance de S. A. R. le Prince de Hawaii, nous a présentés à l'Assemblée Diplomatique, et nous a permis de vous adresser nos félicitations. Les relations amicales et fraternelles qui existent entre la France et le Royaume de Hawaii, nous ont permis de vous adresser nos félicitations. Les relations amicales et fraternelles qui existent entre la France et le Royaume de Hawaii, nous ont permis de vous adresser nos félicitations.

And the U. S. Commissioner, Hon. J. W. Borden, in English, to the following effect:

Sire:—The first anniversary of the birth-day of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Hawaii, presents to the Diplomatic Corps an opportunity of which they avail themselves with pleasure, to congratulate Your Majesty.

The increasing resources, the educational progress, the moral and intellectual resources, to which and to the progress of the human race at large, in these aspirations with which you have endeavored to bless the infant son of your Majesty, and to the Government of which you are the honored organ, the best wishes of the Father and Mother of the human race are ever united.

The Consular Agents were then presented, on behalf of whom the U. S. Consul, Hon. A. Pratt, expressed briefly, but in a felicitous manner, his congratulations on the auspicious occasion.

His Majesty, in a few kind and appropriate words, thanked all those gentlemen for this expression of their sympathy and good wishes towards himself and family.

His Lordship Bishop L. Maigret, accompanied by the Catholic Clergy in Honolulu, were next presented, when his Lordship said:

Sire:—The Catholic Clergy of these islands have with respect before Your Majesty, your authority comes from God, and we know that the life of your Majesty is intimately bound up in your august destiny. We rejoice at this, your young son, and it is with joy that we today celebrate the anniversary of his birth, and we shall never cease, by our prayers and our wishes, to invoke upon him the blessing of Heaven.

To which His Majesty replied in proper words, and warmly thanked his Lordship for the truly Christian and delicate attention paid to himself and his family by the public service performed in the Catholic Church this morning, and the prayers offered up for the life and prosperity of his first-born son, the Prince of Hawaii.

After this, W. L. Green, Esq., of the firm of Janion, Green & Co., was introduced to His Majesty as being provisionally in charge of the British Consulate in this place. Dr. R. M. Kibbin, Sen., His Majesty's Physician, J. Bissett, Esq., Agent of the Hawaiian B. & O. Co., and F. L. Hanks, Esq., Secretary to the United States Legation, were also presented.

The Reverend Gentlemen of the Protestant Evangelical Association were next presented, and the Rev. A. Bishop addressed His Majesty at some length and very appropriately.

To this His Majesty replied in fitting and feeling terms, exhorting them to continue to spread the moral influence of their doctrines in the future as in the past.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Infant having entered and taken their places on the dais, the school children of the Honolulu schools—commencing by the Royal School—led in by Mr. M. G. Beckwith, the teacher, and Miss R. A. Brickwood, the assistant, were introduced by J. Fuller, Esq., the School Inspector of the District. The neat appearance, the glad countenance, and moreover the number of the children, were a cheering and encouraging sight.

At 12 noon, a Royal Salute was fired from the Panch-bow battery.

At 12 o'clock the Honolulu Rifle Corps arrived at the Palace, and after performing in the Park with their accustomed precision and promptness some of the finest and most difficult evolutions, were presented to their Majesties and the Prince of Hawaii; when J. H. Brown, Esq., Captain of the Corps, said:

Yours Majesty:—On behalf of the gallant volunteers of the Corps of "Honolulu Rifles," permit me to offer our respectful felicitations on the happy occasion of this day.

May His Royal Highness the Prince of Hawaii live to be the joy of His Royal Parents, the people of this Corps, and between him and every eye on far foreign land, and rebel camp, there will be found a living remnant of true and devoted hearts.

It is unnecessary to make any special or protracted comments on the provisions which are now laid before our readers. They contain changes to which no good citizen will object because, they are subservient to the public interest. As we have advanced to the point of civilization and taken our stand upon its broad platform, we must incur its responsibilities as well as receive its blessings.

At 4 o'clock the Regatta, the first ever attempted in Honolulu, came off in the harbor; the boats running from the outside spar buoy to the innermost pier of the new Esplanade. At a moderate computation the quays were crowded with more than 4,000 spectators to witness the novel affair. Six whale boats and five gigs were entered for the race and arrived at the winning mark in fine style.

In the evening there was a general reception and ball at the Palace.

To avoid the heat and the crowd of the rooms, the dancing took place in a large marquee brilliantly lighted and tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. Adjoining to which was another marquee as a refreshment room adorned with the flags of all nations, tastefully intertwined, with a profusion of large pier glasses, which on the opening of the doors reflected the gay and brilliant throng in the ball-room, and a playing fountain in the middle of the room added its coolness to the atmosphere and its charm to the festal ensemble.

As a national holiday the first anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Hawaii will be long and gratefully remembered by all in Honolulu.

We are happy to be able to announce that His Majesty has nominated H. L. Sheldon Esq. to the office of Circuit Judge of the Kona District, Hawaii. When, some time ago, it was deemed necessary to make re-appointments in the various departments of the Government, this office was put in abeyance till more flourishing times arrived. But the island of Hawaii being a large one and travelling there none of the best, and the facilities for appealing from the decisions of the inferior judges being so inefficient the people of Kona have been in two or three petitions on the subject, the result of which has been the nomination to which we allude. Mr. Sheldon is a resident of long standing, whose interests are entirely involved with those of his adopted country. That what we assert is a fact he has found opportunities in the House of Representatives and elsewhere to prove. As one of our ilk, if we may so call a gentleman connected with the Press, we are particularly satisfied to see him raised to a position of so much importance, and we hope that before long we may hear that he, like another gentleman of our acquaintance who holds a corresponding office on this island, has been waited upon by some of the young Hawaiian Lawyers, or fomenters of discord, with a protest against his putting a stop to litigation, by which they live. The Hawaiians have two very decided prejudices; one towards horse-back exercise, the other towards the Court-house. Whoever will check them in either of these particulars deserves to be called a friend of the people. With these few words in his ear, we take our leave for the present of Mr. Sheldon.

The funeral of the deceased gentleman whose name appears above took place on Monday last, the 16th inst., the procession moving from the town to the country residence of the family, the latter being at Kewalo. It is very seldom that ceremonies of the like mournful character are so generally attended or represent so many classes of residents. The sombre line of pedestrians, horsemen and carriages was of very great length, a detachment of the Household guards occupying the van. The Rev. A. Bishop officiated on the occasion. The remains of the deceased were deposited in a neat family vault in which only one coffin had been previously deposited. According to the custom which prevails here the obsequies were attended by the widow and family, and amongst those who followed the hearse the sexes were pretty equally divided. The deceased gentleman's favorite horse heavily caparisoned in black trappings had a place in the procession, and rumor, which is not always to be relied on, did say that the most effectual of all means would be resorted to in order to prevent his ever being curbed by a second owner.

Hail (British) Columbia.

Our "geographical position" so often made the theme of commendation is now justifying the encomiums so lavishly bestowed upon it by facilitating a trade between this and British Columbia. It is wisely said that he who sows two spears of grass to grow where one grew before is a benefactor of his race. If, then, British Columbia makes those spears of grass valuable which already existed "at a discount" by putting the stock which feed upon them at a premium, it is certainly worthy of our gratitude, for if it makes one spear worth two it is something analogous to making two to grow in place of one. Everybody who takes an interest in our national prosperity will be glad to know that there is a demand for live-stock in the new colony, and that another opening is thus made for the disposal of our cattle and sheep. One of the very best firms in the place has already commenced to prosecute this line of business and we sincerely hope it may continue to do so with all the success which its promptitude deserves. It is understood that the *Eliza & Ella* will shortly leave here with more than one hundred head of cattle and some six hundred sheep, from the sale of which at Fort Victoria a fair return may be expected if past transactions are any key to future ones. The house of Janion, Green & Co. is not at all asleep, and especially our agricultural community may thank them for their enterprise and wish them a continuance of good luck. The number of animals fit for the market is not so great here but that the withdrawal of a few hundreds, whether of cattle or sheep, will give a fillip to a most important line of industry and lend heart to those who follow the good old fashioned pursuits of Father Abraham, King David and other honest men.

Our cotemporary corrects us upon one or two points in our remarks upon "Hawaiian Wine" in our last issue. We acknowledge that at the time we rather viewed the law as it is, than as it is to be, when the new Code goes into effect. "But" "a man is a man for a' that," especially a farmer, and we would like our friend to inform us why a \$5 or \$50, or merely nominal license—which after all involves the loss of time in the application and the possibility of a refusal—should be imposed on a farmer or planter for making wine out of grapes and selling to his neighbors, any more than for making starch out of potatoes to stiffen the collars and increase the pretensions to wisdom of the representatives of his district?

Our friend argues that "a license presupposes a privilege, not common to all—and implies a guarantee of protection on the part of the Government." How is this; since when were the Legislature empowered to regulate the succession of crops and the profits of the harvest? By what secret article of the Constitution or judicial construction of the 1st Article were the grape culture and the sugar cane culture exempted from the protection therein accorded to the pursuit of "safety and happiness"?

Our neighbor says at last that "the new law will be an experiment, and if it proves an error, will become the subject of future legislation." We never knew an individual or a nation that did not find their account in trying to do right, and the sooner this law "becomes a subject of future legislation," the better for our credit as a civilized nation, the better for our prosperity as an industrious people.

The Minister of the Interior.

H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha, accompanied by the Superintendent of Public Works, R. A. S. Wood, Esq., and Mr. J. S. Irwin as travelling Secretary, and Colonel E. Shelley, who seized such a favorable opportunity of visiting at least two of the principal islands of the group, left Honolulu on Tuesday last in the schooner *Kalaniana'ohu* for Lahaina. After remaining a few days in Maui, and making arrangements connected with the new Government House in Lahaina, the Prince and his party will proceed to Hawaii. The trip is entirely an official one, principally undertaken with a view to ascertain the state of the roads and bridges; of the Court Houses; to secure ocular demonstration of the reliability of the different agents of the Government; and in fact to take a general review of the hundred and one matters which belong to the department over which the Prince presides. We understand that the Minister will be absent about six weeks, and that H. E. the Minister of Finance will occupy the post of acting Minister of the Interior until his return. In the meanwhile Mr. Spencer is at his post, and no doubt need be entertained but that the multifarious business of the Department will proceed with its accustomed regularity.

The Volcano. A gentleman writing from Kona, Hawaii, says that the effect of the continued action of the volcano has been most disastrous on the fisheries off that coast. Formerly a canoe would go off in the morning and return at noon loaded with all sorts of fish; now, however, it will stay out the whole day and return at night with a solitary skip-jack or a half starved squid. Hard times, truly.

Our acknowledgements are due to J. W. Sullivan of San Francisco for continued favors. Also to Messrs. McEwen & Merrill for similar attentions.

By Authority.

ARTICLE 12.—OF THE INTERNAL TAXES. THE POLL TAX. SECTION 469. An annual poll tax of one dollar shall be paid by every male inhabitant of the Kingdom between the ages of seventeen and sixty years, whether a native or alien, or an orphan, unless the person be excused from such payment by law, or by the assessors of the district in which he resides, on account of age, infirmity and poverty.

SECTION 470. All horses more than two years old, male or female, shall be yearly taxed one dollar each. Provided, however, that this shall not be construed to conflict with the laws relating to stallions: All mares and asses, more than one year old, shall be yearly taxed half a dollar each.

SECTION 471. All carriages drawn by one or more horses or mules, shall be yearly taxed five dollars each. All wagons, drays or carts drawn by one or more horses or mules, used for the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise, except those used on plantations, or farms, shall be yearly taxed five dollars each.

SECTION 472. All personal property of whatever kind, not subject to specific taxes or specially exempted from taxation, shall be subject to an annual tax of one-quarter of one per cent upon the valuation thereof.

SECTION 473. There shall be assessed and collected upon all real property within the Kingdom, not specially exempted from taxation, an annual tax of one-quarter of one per cent on the value of the same.

SECTION 474. Real property belonging to the King or Queen, to the Government, to the Board of Education for the use of schools, to incorporated or private schools, to religious societies for church sites, burying grounds, and houses of education, and to literary and benevolent institutions, shall not be subject to taxation. Personal property relating to the same persons and objects is also exempt.

SECTION 475. An annual tax of two dollars for the support of public schools, shall be paid by every male inhabitant of the Kingdom between the ages of twenty and sixty years, whether a Hawaiian subject or an alien, unless the person be exempted from such payment by law or by the assessors of the district in which he resides, on account of age, infirmity and poverty, or unless he be a student actually in attendance at any of the high schools or colleges.

SECTION 476. An annual road tax of two dollars shall be paid by every male inhabitant of the Kingdom between the ages of seventeen and fifty years, whether a Hawaiian subject or an alien, unless the person be exempted from such payment by law or by the assessors of the district in which he resides, on account of age, infirmity and poverty, or unless he be a school teacher actually employed, or a freeman belonging to a legally organized company, or a student actually in attendance at any of the high schools or colleges.

SECTION 477. Every person liable to the road tax, may have his election of paying the same in money or labor. Provided always, that should he elect to pay the same in labor, he shall labor six days annually, under the direction of the road supervisor of his district: And further provided, that eight hours' labor shall be considered a full day's work.

SECTION 478. Whenever any person shall have worked six days upon the public roads, the road supervisor shall give him a certificate to that effect, which certificate, on presentation to the tax collector, shall exonerate such person from the payment of the road tax for that year.

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and all treaties with foreign powers now in force, and the Treaty recently concluded with France.

SECTION 3. That the said Commissioners be, and hereby are, authorized to draw upon the Minister of Finance for the sum of five hundred dollars, as remuneration for performing the duties imposed upon them by sections first and second of this Resolution.

Approved this 13th day of May, A. D. 1859. KAMEHAMEHA.

KAHUMANU. List of Subscribers to the Honolulu Hospital up to May 19, 1859.

Table with columns for Name, Address, and Amount. Includes names like His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, and various individuals and companies.

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told his minister that he must make a campaign against "the bears" (contre les baltistes). When we get into the market, and our goods are sold, we will be able to pay a very severe lesson to the bears (baltistes). It is to be borne in mind, however, that the amount of the loan is not to be repaid as nothing as compared with the vast value of the credits of the present day. The public debt of France is now 2,000 millions of francs, and is not nearly so large as the public debt of the United States, and is not nearly so large as the public debt of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

By the arrival of the last San Francisco mail we learn that the *Mercantile Gazette and Shipping List* into one journal under the title of *Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current*.

We beg to acknowledge our obligations to the house of R. F. Snow, Honolulu, for the following mercantile circular from Manila:

DEAR SIR: The P. & O. steamer *Arcturion*, January 22nd, 1859, with dates from the 1st of March, 1859, has just arrived in Manila, bringing us the mails from London of November 16th, 1858. We continue our market advices from this date, the date of our last circular.

EXPORTS.—The arrivals from this month, amount to some 17,000 packs, of which most of the current has been paid, and \$5-1-10 per pack, but lately the arrivals have been paid. We quote *Surat* and *Superior* per pack, as follows: *Surat*—\$5-1-10 per pack, and *Superior*—\$5-1-10 per pack.

As yet there have been no departures at \$5-1-10 per pack. There have been no departures since our last circular, but we have had some arrivals, and we quote *Surat* and *Superior* per pack, as follows: *Surat*—\$5-1-10 per pack, and *Superior*—\$5-1-10 per pack.

The last arrivals from *Cebu* have been taken at \$4-10 per pack. The export to date shows: *To Great Britain*—12,000 packs, amounting to some time in 1859, 14,000 packs.

RE-EXPORTS.—No transactions in foreign goods, *Peruvian* and *Tin* are retailing at 18 cents per cavan, viz: *Peruvian*—\$1-10 per cavan, and *Tin*—\$1-10 per cavan.

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