AUCTION SALES

BY H. W. SEVERANCE.

GENERAL SALE

On Wednesday, - - - - April 25th,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
Will be sold at Auction:

A Variety of Merchandise!

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Kerosene Oil,
Matches, Tobacco, Pie Fruits, etc.
—And Invoice—

OF BROWN SUGAR.

VALUABLE LAND AT AUCTION

The Undersigned will Sell at

Public Auction!

At the Court House Door, Honolulu,

Monday, - - - April 23, 1866,

12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

The Following Named Lands!

Or as many of them as may be necessary for the payment of the outstanding Debts of the late Hon. *LEVI HAALELEA,* in pursuance of an Order of Court granted the Administrators of said Estate, viz:

The Land of **Kahanui,** situated on the Island of Molokai.
" " **Kipu.** " " " "
" " **Mauawainui,** situated " "
" " **Kapualei.** " " "
" " **Kamuele.** " " "
" " **Awawaia.** " " "
" " **Makanalua.** " " "
" " **Kamanoni.** " " "
" " WAINIHA, situated on the Island of Kauai.
" " WAIKOKO, " " " "

Plans of the **LANDS** may be seen at the Auction Room of the Undersigned.

ALSO, THE LEASE OF

The Fish Pond at Maunalua,

Upset Price, $200 per Year.

Pond to be put in repairs by the lessee, and lease to run for five years.

H. W. SEVERANCE, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE
—OF—
DESIRABLE LANDS!
—ON THE—
Island of Hawaii.

The Undersigned will sell at **PUBLIC AUCTION** in HONOLULU, the following lands situated on the Island of Hawaii, or as many of them as may be necessary for the payment of the Debts of the Estate of the late Hon. LEVI HAALELEA, in pursuance of an order of Court, granted to the Administrator of said Estate.

Sale to take place on or about the

23d of April next!

AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
AT THE COURT HOUSE DOOR IN HONOLULU.

By Order of the Administrators of said Estate, viz:

THE AHUPUAA OF PAPAIKO!
Situated in the District of Hilo.

THE AHUPUAA OF HAKALAU!
Situated in the District of Hilo.

The above Ahupuaas are well and favorably located for the cultivation of **SUGAR CANE,** and comprise a large tract of most valuable Cane Land. Also, PASTURE and WOOD LANDS.

THE AHUPUAA OF HONAUNAU!
Situated in the District of Kona.

A valuable land well adapted to the cultivation of ORANGES SUGAR CANE and COFFEE.

THE AHUPUAA OF HONOKAHAU!
Situated in the District of Kona, a large WOOD LAND.

H. W. SEVERANCE,
Auctioneer.

C. F. PFLUGER

Offers For Sale at his Store on Fort St.,

A LARGE VARIETY OF

New and Desirable Goods!

LATELY RECEIVED, VIZ:

CHAMBRAY LAWNS.
Very latest styles of French Prints and French Printed Lawns,
Printed de Laines, Plain de Laines, Scotch Plaids,
A large lot of new Woolen Dress Goods,
Fine White Cotton, Linen Sheeting, Irish Linens,
Fancy Check Woolen Shawls,

LADIES' BLACK SILK BASQUINES.
Richly trimmed, of the very latest styles.
Breakfast Shawls and Capes,

ALL SHADES OF DOUBLE, SINGLE AND SPLIT
BERLIN WOOL!

Embroidery Canvass, All widths of black and white Elastics, Silk Cords,

BLACK SILK MATA LACE.
THREAD LACE, SAGOSSA LACE,
LADIES' FINE SILK EMBROIDERED CORSETS,
EMBROIDERED LINEN CORSETS,
BREAKFAST CORSETS.

Ladies' White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1.25 per pair.

LADIES' PRUNELLA GAITERS, of the very best kind:
Ladies' White and Black Kid Slippers,
A large variety of Children's and Misses' Shoes,

3000 *YARDS OF EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN INSERTIONS AND EDGINGS,*

SUPERIOR DRESS SILKS.
Lining Silks, Black and white Foundations,
Fine white Wash Nets, White and black Silk Illusions,

An elegant lot of **Artificial Flowers** and **Wreaths.**
Bonnet Ribbons, Belting and Velvet Ribbons,
White and Colored Tarletons, Nainsooks,
Book and Swiss Muslins, Curtain Stuff, Furniture Prints,
Grenadine Muslins, White and Fancy Ruches,
Crochet, Knitting, Embroidery and Spool Cottons,
Lining Silks, Worsted and Silk Findings,
Ladies' Head Drops and Hair Netts,
Paper Cambrics, Silesias for dress linings,
Ladies' Buckskin, kid and lisle Gauntlets,
Small Hoop Skirts.
Ladies' and Children's fine white cotton and lisle thread Hose.
White and brown table Linen and Napkins,
White Linen Diaper, Ladies' Cloth and Cloakings,
Fancy Blankets and Ponches,

A LARGE VARIETY OF
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS!
Superior French Fans, Ladies' Fancy Garters and Belts
Gilt Lace and Braids, Jet Buttons, all sizes;
A large variety of brass, pearl and porcelain buttons,

A CHOICE LOT OF
PERFUMERY, HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS, &c., &c.

All the above Goods will be sold at low and reasonable prices
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. 516 3m

CANVAS, from No. 1 to No. 4.

BALES OF SCOTCH FLAX CANVAS, A very superior article, and warranted free from Jute.
515-5t For sale by BOLLES & Co.

MATCHES.

BOSTON CARD MATCHES.
For sale by the Case or Gross.
515-5t BOLLES & Co.

SMOKING TOBACCO.

EMPIRE, GARIBALDI, KILLIKINICK and ORONOCO.
515-5t For Sale by BOLLES & Co.

OARS!

ASSORTED SIZES, FROM 8 TO 22 FEET.
For Sale by
515-5t BOLLES & CO.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
—OF—

SHIP CHANDLERY, GROCERIES
—AND—
SHIP STORES!

Constantly on hand and For sale at Low Prices.
515-5t BOLLES & Co.

Oahu Brewery For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEING DESIROUS of devoting his whole time and attention to his Distillery, offers for sale the above establishment, with Malt Kiln, and everything for carrying on the Brewing business. This Brewery is most eligibly situated in the coolest place near the city, has an abundant supply of the purest water, and is now doing a prosperous business. Apply to

T. W. WARREN, on the premises,
515-3t Or Post Office Box 61, Honolulu.

AUCTION SALES

BY J. H. COLE.

On Tuesday, - - - - - - April 24th,

At 10 O'Clock, A. M., at Sales Room.
Will be sold:

A Varied Asst. of Merchandise,

—EX—

BRITISH SHIP SEVERN.

CONSISTING OF CLOTHING

Namely:

Wrappers, Check Coats, Cloth Jackets, Suits, Cloth Cloaks, India Rubber Capes and Coats, Pants and Vests, Black Silk Corals, pcs of Silk, Black Ribbon, Prints, Rugs, Damask Table Covers, Fringe, Hair Brushes, Socks, Hats and Hoods, Caps, Black Silk Cloaks, Belts, Red Flannel, Blankets, Umbrellas, black and colored Silk Neckties, Alpaccas, Spoons, Tripods, Lanterns, Chimneys, Globes, Tumblers, Lamps,

BAR IRON,

Six 18 by 30 Carved Mirrors,

And a Great Variety of other Articles.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL.

And at 12 O'Clock M.,

A SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES,

WELL BROKEN.

FURNITURE SALE!

On Thursday, - - - April 26th,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

At the House recently occupied by Mr. Foster, in Fort St., opposite the Aldrich House

Will be sold!

A VARIETY OF FURNITURE!

Consisting of

Lounges, Reception chairs, Ottomans, Extension dining table, Parlor table, marble top; Small tables,

SETS OF BEDROOM FURNITURE, viz:
Washstand, Bedstead, Bureau, Table,
Four Chairs, One rocker, Towel rack, &c.

TOILET SETS, DINNER SETS, BREAKFAST SETS,
Blankets, Linen sheets, Pillow cases,
Tidies, Pictures, 1 Bohemian set, Glasses,
Decanters, Candelabras,

And Other Articles of Household Furniture.

On Friday, - - - - - - April 27th,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

AT THE STORE OF ASH,

On the Corner of King and Nuuanu Streets.,

Will be sold without reserve the

Entire Retail Stock of said Store

Consisting of a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CROCKERYWARE, &c., &c.

SPERM AND WHALE OIL.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND and FOR SALE by the *CASK, BARREL* or *GALLON* at
514-3m BOLLES & Co's.

KEROSENE

FOR SALE BY
515-5t BOLLES & Co.

CORDAGE

MANILLA CORDAGE, SIZES FROM 1-2 inch to 5 inches. San Francisco and Boston manufacture

MANILLA CORDAGE, China manufacture, from ½ inch to 1½ inches.

HEMP CORDAGE, best Russia manufacture, assorted sizes.

Seizing, Marline, Houseline, Spunyarn, &c., &c.
515-5t For sale by BOLLES & Co.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR.

Per Last Arrivals from San Francisco.

400 QUARTER SACKS GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA.
400 Quarter sacks Golden Gate Extra Family.
In barrels Golden Gate Extra Family.
For Sale by
515-5t BOLLES & Co.

OREGON AND FRASER SALMON.

IN BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS, A Superior quality.
For Sale by
515-5t BOLLES & Co.

SUGAR

WHITE CRUSHED and BROWN SUGAR
For sale by
515-5t BOLLES & Co.

JOHN RITSON

Offers For Sale

—THE—

FOLLOWING GOODS

Now Landing from the

"SEVERN!"

—FROM—

LONDON VIA VICTORIA.

BRANDY.
MARTELL,
HENNESSY,
OTARD, DUPUY & Co.
SAZERAC, In Wood and Bottles.

RUM.
JAMAICA, IN WOOD.

GIN.
IN WOOD.
IN CASES, 15 Large Bottles, each.
IN CASES, 12 Bottles each.

SHERRY.
IN WOOD, DUFF GORDON.

And always On Hand

—THE—

USUAL ASSORTMENT OF

Bitters,
Liqueurs,
Wines,
Whiskeys,
Ale, Porter,
Demijohns,
Cider, &c.

516 4t

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

Correspondence of the P. C. Advertiser.

Mr. Editor:—In your issue of the 31st ult., I read with much interest the remarks of your correspondent "Hawaii," upon the character and proceedings of the Board of Education. And having, in common with many others on the islands, been a somewhat careful observer of the doings of the Board during the last six or eight months, I am constrained to acknowledge that, in my judgment, his views are substantially correct. The one-sided operations of the Board in this district, within the last half year, have left me no option in the premises. Some account of these proceedings, as they strike me (and that, too, if I mistake not, with a disposition to look charitably upon the facts as they are developed among us), will enable your readers to decide for themselves whether I am "right-thinking" or "sound-minded."

This part of the district, in which I reside, has ten public schools. One of these has, from the beginning, been a Roman Catholic school. The other nine are, or rather have been, Protestant schools, with not half a dozen pupils in them all not professedly Protestant.

The new school laws informed us that "sectarianism" was to be purged out of the public schools. But *just what was meant* by the language used in the law was the one essential point for the elucidation of which not a few of your readers looked with natural solicitude to the course pursued by the school Inspector General. Had the doings of that officer looked towards an honest undenominationalizing of the schools and no more, I should have been one of the last to raise any objection thereto. But truth demands the statement that the impression left on the minds of those who were on intimate terms with that gentleman, whilst in this district, in July, 1865, and through them, upon the community, was *strongly anti-Protestant.*

It did not then, nor does it now, after more mature consideration, seem a very flagrant crime for a Protestant teacher, in a school of Protestant pupils—the parents all wishing it—to say a few words enjoining truthfulness upon a pupil detected in falsehood, not to teach honesty to little ones guilty—as little ones often are—of appropriating trifles not their own; nor could it be readily seen, even by the most careful inspection, how a simple prayer for the blessing of God upon the school, and even upon the parents of pupils, could be regarded, in common with expostulations against juvenile sins, as "sectarian." Yet, as it was generally reported, from districts in which the schools had previously been re-organized, so it was found here, that not a word was to be said in enforcing a solitary Gospel precept. These things were not doubtfully *taboo.* And if extempore prayer were briefly to be allowed, it was only as a favor and with the conditions of peremptory brevity and great carefulness of diction!

It had been reported that extempore prayers in the schools were to be put under the ban and a form of prayer read—the former being plainly "sectarian" and the latter *as clearly* "non-sectarian." Regarding this report I inquired of the Inspector General. He assured me that the question of a form of prayer for the schools had never come before the board. At that same time I had evidence in my possession that a form of prayer, *designed* for the public schools, had been revised at the request of a leading member of the Board, and subsequently we have "by authority of the Board of Education a form of prayer to be said" in the public schools.

By the time the re-organization of the schools had been effected, a suspicion in more minds than my own had been awakened that "non-sectarian," as applied to common schools, had a *peculiar meaning.* Nor was this suspicion sensibly allayed when, subsequetly, my neighbor, the Roman Catholic priest, was found going about amongst Protestant families and insisting that their daughters should be *entrusted to his care,* to be sent to the Catholic school in Honolulu, and enforcing his demand *with a letter from the School Inspector General,* which he exhibited. And subsequently, armed with authority from the same source, the priest entered a Protestant school—*i. e.*, a school consisting entirely of Protestant children—demanding that all the boys should be transferred to his school in the yard of the Catholic Church. Because, however, the parents had the audacity not to "see" that sort of non-sectarianism, and so refused to deliver their children to him, he waxed warm and threatened to compel them thereto by an immediate appeal to the Inspector General, who, he declared, had assured him that all the Protestant boys of that school should be put into his school! This is the substance of the account as given me repeatedly by the parents of the district connected with the school.

Now, after much of this same style of proceeding, in making our public schools "non-sectarian," can it be a matter of surprise to any that a pretty clear definition of "non-sectarian schools" was effectually working its way into my head? Fairly stated, the definition, as apparently held by the Board of Education, is just this: *Schools in which Protestants have no rights even over their own children, but in which Roman Catholics (and so far as appears any and all others hostile to Protestantism) have full liberty not only to control their own children, but those of Protestants as well.* "Hawaii" is right!

When matters had come to this pass—certain that we had *some* rights, and equally certain that an attack like that named above upon our rights was a gross abuse—I wrote the Inspector General, alluded to the facts narrated above, and inquired if the reports regarding his agency in the matter were true, expressing at the same time my conviction that it was not fair dealing for him, as a public officer, nor yet for the Board of Education, thus to abuse their official authority for the proselyting of Hawaiian Protestants to Popery.

His reply was in the main courteous; yet there are exceptions to this, as will be apparent. The cardinal points involved are, however, distinctly stated, and it is my own fault if they are in their character and bearing misapprehended.

The Inspector avows his preference for and recommendation of the Roman Catholic school in Honolulu, and his purpose to replace our Protestant public school teachers by teachers from that school, so far as he shall see fit—*i. e.*, to replace Protestant teachers with Roman Catholic; and with profound ingenuousness says that "he cannot conceive how such teachers can possibly be a source of alarm to the religious sentiment of any right-thinking, sound-minded person." I beg the gentleman's pardon, but I cannot help thinking that if Roman Catholic teachers had thus been displaced in Roman Catholic schools—*i. e.*, in schools consisting of Roman Catholic pupils, or if the Protestant minister had ventured into a Roman Catholic school on such an errand as the priest's, specified above, with the official *imprimatur,* and especially had a Protestant School Inspector avowed deliberately the purpose to persist in thus sapping the foundations of Popery for the advantage of Protestantism, I cannot help thinking that he *would* "have been able to conceive how such a course of procedure could be a source of alarm to the religious sentiment of right-thinking persons."

And besides that, I have a pretty decidedly distinct impression that French men-of-war, and imminent broadsides therefrom, were *then* very much to the taste of the present Inspector General, when not a little of the existing provocation therefor had been given by the then Government.

The past surely is not a *tabula rasa.* But *this* is Protestantism and Protestant schools, and I am not unaware that this makes all the difference in the world, in certain minds. "The schools are no longer sectarian," says the Inspector General, i. e., Protestant children composing entire schools are no longer under the control of Protestant parents. *That* would be *sectarian.* But, by the official "*resume*," *managed by the Romish priest, they are to the last degree unsectarian!* Doubt it who can! To be sure, the school may be in the Roman Catholic Church-yard and under the sole care of the priest, but even *that* gives no taint of official "sectarianism." The Inspector says expressly that "he has taken away the sectarian character of the common schools." This is decisive. But let Protestantism utter a simple prayer or touch with the tip of its little finger, any of the common schools, and, presto! we have rampant sectarianism—*official* sectarianism.

Now it would be no slight satisfaction to many Protestants in this kingdom, I am sure, could they understand how a steadily prosecuted system of turning over our Protestant schools to Catholicism is to be concealed or excused, by a persistent reiteration of a formula of words, or by professions which are to our, perhaps dull comprehension, constantly violated in practice. We care nothing about the private views of gentlemen, nor about the policy of the Board of Education, *so long as its practice is right.* Nor does it suffice to point us to here and there, a mixed school of both religious parties, over which a Protestant teacher has for the time being been placed. We see that these are exceptional cases, and we see something more even than that, or at least we think we see, that they are exceptions *with a meaning.* And when the school Inspector General tells us, as he does, that notwithstanding the pronounced unsectarianism of his official course, he prefers officially to patronize Roman Catholic schools in Honolulu, and when by his official influence, put forth through the agency of Popish priests, to obtain and proselyte young Protestant girls, therefor, and then send them as teachers in schools wherein the pupils are all Protestant—and all this because forsooth the schools "are not now as formerly sectarian" (!), we beg leave to decline implication in the process of stultification therein attempted. If professions were always what they purport to be and names were things, all would be well enough, and especially as the Inspector General "has determined that nothing sectarian shall find entrance to the common schools" during his administration. But then professions are *not* practice, and names are *not* things. A Popish teacher, marshalled by a Popish priest, and pushed by authority into schools composed solely of Protestant children are NOT unsectarian, because the Board of Education or its executive officer chooses to declare them such. And it is an insult, not only to Protestantism, but to the common sense of any people, in the face of adverse facts that are daily spread out before us, to persist in calling them so.

Another point propounded as part of the policy of the Board of Education, if words and acts mean any thing, is, that *parents are to have no voice whatever in the selection of teachers for their children,* and with this wrong fresh upon them, it is not particularly gratifying to them to have a Romish priest significantly tell them that *he has influence* as to this matter with the school Inspector General, and will use it too, particularly when they have evidence that he is using it to snatch their children from their own control. They feel (shame on them if they did not feel) that to be thus robbed of their natural rights, and shut out from all controlling interest in the education of their own children, is degrading to their manhood and abusive to the rights of conscience. It is a cruel thrusting them back into swaddling clothes, and every true friend of the Hawaiian people must feel the grievous wrong thus done them. And what, allow me to ask, is the special emergency that renders it so *dangerous* in the judgment of the present Board of Education still to allow the Protestant community the privilege which they have so long used, and used it well too, of consulting about and electing their school teachers? Each of your readers can and will from his own opinion of this question and not a few, as the plain facts are known, will understand that there can be nothing dangerous, nothing unsafe in leaving all former privdepes with the parents themselves, unless indeed, *there be some covert and important purpose under the guise of non-sectarianism*, to be accomplished.

The entire policy of the Board, as we see it, is repressive of all independence and thoroughly despotic. No voice have the majority of the Hawaiian people in the selection of their school teachers, no voice in the disposal of school houses built (in connection with government aid) by express agreement now preserved in writing, between the Board of Education and the Protestants—no free option (much less *encouragement*) as under the former law, to establish and sustain select schools—in fact no more practical rights, in connection with the vital interests of their children's education than the inhabitants of Ascension Island.

And what gives to this despotic policy of the Board, a more alarming aspect to friends of human progress, is the fact, that the Board, through its executive officer is greatly exercised, because some of our school districts solely occupied by Protestant parents have *dared* to assert their rights to their own children and also have not been able to see that the new policy of separating the sexes to be any better than the old one of mixed schools.

And when it is generally known that by this new process of "elevating the social condition" of this people (that is by keeping the sexes apart for three or four hours each school day,) the children are obliged to go, in several instances, two or three miles—*the sexes meeting on the way, in secluded ravines*, which in rainy seasons are impassable for days together—I say when these things are generally known, some others, besides these Protestant Hawaiians, will fail to see the wonderful astuteness of this much vaunted specific for an unsatisfactory state of social morality. Indeed if the combined wisdom of the government could devise a more unphilosophical or more stupid plan for effecting, *under existing circumstances*, the ends proposed, it surely would be little to the credit of their practical common sense.

With independent schools, however, the people *could not be easily squeezed into any desired shape to suit a purpose* and so, independent schools are frowned down—particularly I mean, if they are to be Protestant.

Referring to "some feeling of unpleasant surprise on learning" of the movement in favor of independent schools, the Inspector General very kindly informs me that "it truly may be worth the while and *may become the duty* of the Inspector General *to investigate the causes*" that have led this people to think that they had some rights of their own and for venturing to ask the Board of Education to concede them, when he shall next visit this district! The reader can tell as well as I, what he may fancy to be the particular point in the quotation above, underscored in part by myself. Can it be a *crime* to assert one's manhood, in the Inspector General's view, or is it a crime only in Protestants, to desire a recognition of the rights which God has given and of which despots alone would seek to rob them. But it matters not.

There are some things, thank God, that no political power on earth can control; and one of them is the assertion of one's right to himself and to the inheritance which God, not man, has given him. The Inquisition may for a season, repress these rising convictions, but time and truth are stronger than all inquisitions, political or religious; and these will as surely win as right is right and God is God. E. B.

Kohala, Hawaii, April, 1866.

Supreme Court, April Term, 1866.

Present—Chief Justice Allen, and Associate Justices Robertson and Davis.

Rex vs. *Beniamina*—Charged with furious riding, whereby the personal safety and life of Mr. Thrum were endangered. Verdict of guilty. Fine $100 and costs. The Acting Attorney General for the Crown: A. F. Judd, Esq., for the prisoner.

Rex vs. *Bila*—Charged with forgery of a tax receipt. Verdict of guilty. Sentenced to three months imprisonment at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $25 and costs. The Acting Attorney General for the Crown: A. F. Judd, Esq., for the prisoner.

Rex vs. *Moanui*—Burglary and larceny. Verdict of not guilty.

Rex vs. *Kaiaua*—Burglary and larceny. Verdict of guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for four years.

Rex vs. *Kaaumoaui*—Larceny. Verdict of not guilty.

Rex vs. *Akinn*—Charged with house-breaking and larceny of goods from the store of C. F. Pfluger. Motion to quash the indictment, on the ground that the indictment was not prepared, signed and presented by any legally authorized officer, but by C. C. Harris, Esq., as Acting Attorney General, for he was also Minister of Finance, and these offices are incompatible and incongruous. Argued at full length, and the Court overruled the motion—Justice Davis dissenting. Case tried before a jury, and a verdict of guilty obtained. Counsel moved an arrest of judgment, on the same ground as previous motion. Messrs. Jones and Judd argued for the motion, and His Excellency C. C. Harris against it. The Court decided that though no one person could hold two commissions as Cabinet officer, and hence Mr. Harris could not be both Attorney General and Minister of Finance, yet the King, as the Executive, had the power to issue an "Acting" commission whenever an exigency demanding it might arise, and of which *he alone* was the judge. Justice Davis was of the opinion that the commission of March 26, 1866, to C. C. Harris, Esq., as Acting Attorney General, and accepted by him, vacated and was a surrender of the former commission of Minister of Finance. Motion overruled, and prisoner sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor. The Acting Attorney General for the Crown: A. F. Judd, Esq., for the prisoner, assisted R. H. Stanley and W. C. Jones, Esqs.

Rex vs. *Wainee*—Offense on the high seas—inciting a mutiny on schooner *Alberni*. A *nolle prosequi* entered.

Rex vs. *Manuel Joaquin*—Assault with a dangerous weapon. Motion to quash indictment for duplicity in joining two offences in one count. Motion sustained and prisoner discharged. The Acting Attorney General for the Crown; W. C. Jones, Esq., for the prisoner.

Rex vs. *Akii*—Charged with house-breaking and larceny of goods from the store of C. F. Pfluger. A *nolle prosequi* entered: but, on new evidence being discovered and a fresh commitment made, the prisoner was indicted again, and remanded for trial at the next Term. The Acting Attorney General for the Crown; R. H. Stanley, Esq., for the prisoner.

Kukona and *Kaahue* vs. *Koa*—Ejectment—plaintiffs non-suited. H. Thompson, Esq., for plaintiffs; A. F. Judd, Esq., for defendant.

Akaua vs. *Akana* and *Hopiau*—Debt—to recover the sum of $202, lost at gaming. Judgment for defendants. Messrs. Judd and Thompson for plaintiff; R. H. Stanley, Esq., for defendants.

Luka Peha et als. vs. *J. Kauai et als.*—This case, involving the right to the use of the church at Waimea, Kauai, is an appeal from a Kauai District Court, and is still before the Court as we go to press.

GOOD ADVICE.—Bishop Lynch (Roman Catholic) of South Carolina, in a recent sermon in St. Patrick's Cathedral, gave his auditors this piece of good advice:

I would now proffer you a word of counsel on another subject. Now that the war is over, all remnants of inimical spirit should disappear. Set aside all rancor and hatred, and enter into the enjoyments of peace. During the past few years many things have made men at the North and South bitter enemies. The war is over, and all spirit of revenge should pass away. This is true charity. If these teachings and lessons of the church had more prevailed six years ago, the disasters of the war would not have taken place. They must now prevail, and the church have free scope. I know that the interests of commerce will do much—and well they should—towards this end. But they are, after all, specified understandings, guarded by a matter of calculation, each party striving to attain some pecuniary gain. The occasion calls louder for something greater, wherein all can unite, not in a spirit of calculation, but in a spirit of kindness and pacification. Then our temples will be rebuilt, and the old and the young, the rich and the poor, once more worship together. Anger, then, should vanish, and calmness, love, and good feeling reign in its stead. I trust God will bless your efforts, for there are great interests at stake; bless your efforts to supply my deficiencies, that you may be blessed in this life in the Church of God, and that you will all one day be united in the Kingdom of our Father in Heaven.

SUMNER'S AMENDMENT.—Sumner's amendment is as follows: "Representation shall be apportioned among the several States which shall be included in this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by taking the whole number of persons excluded from the elective franchise in any State, except for participation in the rebellion, from the basis of representation therein, and there shall be returned the proportion which the number excluded bears to the whole number of male citizens over the age of twenty-one years to such State."

LATE
FOREIGN NEWS!

By Telegraph and Mail.

It is again reported that Alexander Dumas is going to America on a lecturing tour.

So far, only one national bank has failed—that at Attica, N. Y.—and its circulation is redeemed at par.

High Rents.—The rent panic, with which we were afflicted about this time last year, threatens to take hold of us with renewed vigor this season. Landholders have decided to double and treble their rents, and if 12,000 new houses were built before the first of May, they would not accommodate all the families who will be houseless.—*N. Y. Paper.*

The New York *Tribune* says efforts are making by Henry J. Raymond, Lewis D. Campbell and others to organize political action in support of the President, and Raymond being Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, an attempt will be made to control the machinery of that organization.

The New York *Times* (Seward) says: "It is generally understood that the Reconstruction Committee have abandoned all hope of getting any proposition to amend the Constitution through the Senate. If Congress does not have a care it will go to the wall in its great controversy with the President, just because it will not do anything. Members can't agree on a policy, and so Congress floats toward ruin."

Washington's Birthday was a legal holiday in New York this year for the first time, under an act of the last Legislature.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis and her two children arrived at Cairo, March 28, on the steamer *Luminary*, accompanied by Colonel Jenkins. The party go to Louisville en route for Canada.

The American Board of Missions at Boston received $38,097 in January, making a total since September 1st of $135,896; American Bible Society's receipts in January, $73,544, of which $36,730 were for sales; American Missionary Association, $22,316; Baptist Missionary Union, $6,000; making $75,141 from April 1 to January 31, an increase of $22,647 above last year.

The vote on the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the veto in the Senate will not be reached till April 6. It is hoped that, in the meanwhile, the vacancies from New Jersey and Vermont will be filled by Republican Senators.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a bill making house burning and burglary at night offences punishable with death.

General Sutter.—The Washington correspondent of the *Bulletin*, February 22d, says there is a rumor afloat that Gen. Sutter who is still there, and who has made a very favorable impression upon Secretary Seward, will be appointed Minister to the Netherland.

The Mexican Loan.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says: The Mexican Loan project should be thoroughly understood, as it will doubtless be reported back favorably by the Committee and pass the House. The correspondent adds: These bonds, to the amount of fifty millions, have already a nominal value in the market, having been sold in gross for $5,000,000 to a wealthy combination, which is now bent upon carrying the resolution of guaranty through Congress, in order to secure the magnificent results that must ensue. This combination will pay a fabulous sum for lobby expenses, and it is proposed to give the scheme every semblance of legitimacy, by going so far as to secure the sanction of the Federal Government to the equipment of several thousand men, ostensibly for service in the cause of Juarez. All these expenses paid, the vast surplus of $25,000,000 will be divided among the movers of this gigantic swindle. It is the biggest lobby job of late years.

Message of the President—Mexican Affairs.—Washington, March 22.—The President transmitted to the House to-day over one thousand pages of manuscript correspondence on the resources and condition of Mexico. It dates back from this month two or three years. Most of it has been published.

The friends of the Mexican Republic are circulating a printed statement showing that French intervention has created a debt which Maximilian seeks to impose upon the country, amounting to $192,962,000, wholly in favor of France, to which should be added the foreign debt of $81,632,560 recognized by the Republic in 1862, and to adjust which the intervention was nominally begun. It is further asserted that Napoleon has expended $150,000,000 in addition to the above in his attempt to establish the Imperial throne. The annual expenditures of Maximilian, including the interest on the debt, are stated at $50,000,000, while the expenses of the Republic were only $11,000,000. The interior debt of Mexico has been entirely extinguished by sale of church property.

The following telegram, which appears among the official records here, shows that up to the latter part of July last, the authority of Congress in the restoration of the civil government was acknowledged:

Washington, July 24th, 1865.

To W. L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of Mississippi:

Your telegram of the 12th instant has been received. The President sees no reason to interfere with Gen. Slocum's proceedings. The government of the State will be provisional only until the civil authorities shall be restored with the approval of Congress. In the meanwhile the military authority cannot be withdrawn.

(Signed) Wm. H. Seward.

There has been no fatal case of cholera in Paris since the 14th of January. The epidemic made its appearance on the 15th of September, 1865, and in the course of the four intervening months carried off 6,388 persons: The greatest mortality on any one day was on the 14th of October, when 230 deaths were recorded. During the first fortnight in January, the rate was almost stationary at one or two per diem. In 1832 the cholera raged for six months and a few days, and made 15,000 victims. In 1849, in the space of seven months and ten days, 11,000 individuals perished; and in 1853-4 it lingered for thirteen months, during which there occurred 7,600 fatal cases.

The Navy Department is about sending a squadron to the fishing banks of Newfoundland to protect American interests. No trouble is apprehended, but it is desirable to have a force on hand. Late London advices indicate that the English Government will not insist on driving the American fishermen from the waters though there may be some delay in establishing our rights, following the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The *World* says the flying squadron, to be fitted out for a cruise on the British North American coast, it is said, consists of seven vessels in all. It is probable the vessels selected will be the *Chattanooga*, *Pensacola*, *Ariadne*, *Augusta*: *Monocacy*, *Osceola* and the *Galena*. The above named vessels mount in the aggregate eighty-six guns. At the present time there are over twenty vessels belonging to the English in those waters, and they are nearly all large vessels, mounting in the aggregate about one hundred guns, and carrying over seven thousand men. France has also quite a number of vessels cruising among the West India islands and in the Gulf of Mexico.

The First Veto of a South Carolina Governor.—Under the old Constitution of South Carolina, the veto power was not vested in the Governor, but the new Constitution has conformed in this respect to that of the other States. The first occasion of the exercise of this newly given power by Governor Orr, was in regard to "An Act to amend the patrol laws," which in fact re-established the Police regulations with regard to freedmen, which had once controlled them as slaves. The Governor says that, having accorded freedom to the African race in their midst, the people of South Carolina are bound by duty and policy alike "to give him all the concomitants of what he regards as so great a boon."—*Eastern paper.* [This does not look as if the leading men of the South are not acting in good faith. On the contrary, it is an evidence that those at the head of affairs are honestly determined to do all in their power to make local regulations to conform to the new condition of affairs.]

The New York *Times'* correspondent says the debate preceding the vote assumed a different form than was expected at the opening of the question, negro suffrage being withdrawn as an issue, leaving the application of Colorado to stand upon the policy or impolicy of admitting a young Territory of the West-Northwest, with a mere village population, on an equality in the House and influence in the Senate equal with the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. This subject has for some time engaged the attention of the Senate, and the result discloses the settled purpose among its members of both political parties to oppose, hereafter, the admission of new States until the population shall equal the basis of representation for a member of Congress. It was shown to-day that it was practicable for an individual, ambitious of Senatorial or other official honor, with good management and reasonable financial resources, to literally carry the destiny of a sparcely populated territory in his breeches pockets. The inequality of representation like this was, by Mr. Wade, likened to the rotton borough system of Europe. Montana, New Mexico and other aspirants for State privileges, must now make up their population several fold greater than they had expected to get along with.

Brutal Treatment of Freedmen.—Washington, March 1st.—A mob of the Copperhead ruffians of Georgetown, incited by bad whisky and a diabolical spirit of enmity to the negro, last night combined in an unprovoked and brutal assault on a number of the freedmen of this city, driving them from their homes, sacking their houses, and indulging in various other riotous demonstrations. Firearms were used during the melee, but no casualties have thus far been reported. The inference is natural that to the success of the rebels at the recent municipal election and the President's late speech may be attributed the disgraceful demonstrations on the unoffending blacks which have been made under the shadow of the Capitol since the veto of the Freedmen's bill.

Russian-American Telegraph.—Congress has passed and President Johnson approved a joint resolution requiring the Secretary of the Navy to detail a steam vessel from the Pacific squadron to assist in laying the submarine cable across Behring's Strait. It appears that the Russian Government has already detailed the steam corvette *Varlay*, of seventeen guns and three hundred and six men, to be placed at the disposal of the company, which has seven vessels in readiness to depart from San Francisco and Vancouver. The reports accompanying the resolution set forth that this cable across Behring's Straits will ultimately connect 200,000 miles of telegraph in Asia and in Europe, and 10 ,000 in America. We may, after all, soon be receiving our foreign news from London and Paris via California and Hongkong.

Good Reports from the South.—Gen. Howard has received letters from Gen. Wm. P. Richardson, commanding the District of Eastern South Carolina, and from a resident of that district, which give an unusually favorable account of the relations between the whites and the blacks. Gen. Richardson says all the freedmen are enployed for the present year. The planters unhesitatingly confess that they are working much better than when they were slaves, and they are showing their confidence in the freedmen by planting as largely as their capital and land will permit. One gentleman at Society Hall offers from 62½ cents to $1 per day, besides a share in the crop. Another gentleman says he would not be willing to return to the old system of slavery, as his profits are now larger, and he has much less trouble with the hands on the plantation.

A distinguished lady of title has sent a communication to the French academy announcing the discovery of the cause of cholera to be a microscopic insect. The savans laughed at the idea at first, but after hearing her essay, ordered an investigation.

The following letter from President Johnson to Governor Sharkey appears in the voluminous report to Congress concerning the process of reorganization in the Southern States:

Executive Mansion, Aug. 15, 1865.

Governor Wm. L. Sharkey, Jackson (Miss.): I am gratified to see that you have organized a Convention without difficulty, and hope without delay the Convention will amend the State Constitution—abolishing slavery and denying future Legislatures power to legislate property in man. If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than $250 and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary and set an example that other States will follow. This you can do with perfect safety, and you will thus place the Southern States, in reference to free persons of color, upon the same basis with the free States. I hope and trust that your Convention will do this, and, as a consequence, the radicals, who are wild upon the negro franchise, will be completely foiled in their attempts to keep the Southern States from renewing their relations to the Union by not accepting their Senators and Representatives.

Andrew Johnson,
President of the United States.

European.

Liverpool Dates to March 9th.

Portland, March 19th.—The steamer *Peruvian*, from Liverpool, via Londonderry, on the 9th, arrived this evening.

The House of Commons had passed the bill for the abolition of Church Rates to a second reading, by 285 against 252. The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheering. It is thought the vote indicates an early solution of the question, although the present bill will doubtless be rejected by the House of Lords as usual.

The London *Post* asserts that public feeling is dead about Reform. The *Times* continues to protest against dealing with Parliamentary Reform.

Sir John Gray's motion for an Irish Church has been fixed to be called up on Tuesday. The resolution he proposes is, that the Established Church in Ireland is a grievous wrong to the people of that country, and its continued maintenanca prevents them from having any confidence in the justice or wisdom of the Imperial Parliament.

The total number of persons (Fenians) arrested under the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is one hundred and seventy-six, of whom sixty-four are Irish Americans. Four have been discharged.

The London *Owl* says that a German crisis is imminent. The Prussian Government dispatched to Vienna a summons in respect to the Holstein question, which was peremptory. Bismark is ready to face war and its consequences. Austria, then, will at once take up the gauntlet, or yield to the pretensions of Prussia in a somewhat ignominious manner.

A revolution had broken out in Romania. Prince Couza was forced to abdicate, and the Count of Flanders was proclaimed Hospodar.

In the House of Commons, Labouchere called attention to the neutrality laws, and urged in favor of revision.

The Attorney General admitted the importance of the question, but defended the Courts of the Government during the American war.

Watkins asked if representations had been made to the American Government in relation to Fenian proceedings.

Gladstone regretted that the subject had been brought up. He said the Government's knowledge of these proceedings would justify representations, but he believed public opinion in America condemned the movement. It would be undignified to remonstrate so long as no public act was committed.

The cattle plague was increasing. The last weekly return shows 13,000 cases—the largest yet.

The Peruvian iron-clad *Huescan* remained at Brest under surveillance.

The banks of France, Prussia and Italy had reduced the rate of discount.

The Prussian Government suddenly closed the Chambers. The proceedings of the Deputies, who are in opposition to the Government, tend towards strife. This action was quite unexpected.

The London *Times*, expatiating on the want of unanimity in Russell's Cabinet, is not surprised at the rumor that Russell asks the Queen to relieve him of his duties. The *Times* admits that the rumor wants authenticity, but discusses it as a fact. It supposes a new Liberal Cabinet will be formed, and suggests the Duke of Somerset as its possible head. No other journal says anything on the subject.

The condition of Fenian affairs is unchanged. Arrests continue numerous in all directions, and arms and ammunition are frequently seized. The military in Ireland will be further augmented.

The English Government has seized two vessels at London which were fitting out for the Chilian Government.

The *Times* bitterly denounces the bad taste of Bancroft's oration.

The Government received a telegram in twenty-one hours from India, announcing the settlement of the Bhoolu affair.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the mission of Baron Solard to Mexico is a mere starting point for negotiations for the withdrawal of the French troops. The report that 5,000 will return in May is at least premature. The French expedition, which was to end in 1865, has cost £27,000,000 sterling and 11,000 men killed and disabled.

The latest dispatches received at Liverpool say the rumored resignation of Russell is denied.