COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

The failure of Mr. S. Savidge is announced. In October last year this gentleman became involved, with liabilit amounting to about $40,000. A meeting of the creditors then called, and a statement of his assets and liabilities before it, by which it appeared that the estimated value o assets would enable him to pay off fifty per cent. of his li ties in nine months. He asked an exte sion for that time, under the representations made, it was decided to accept proposition, and allow him to go on. The exhibit made at present time does not show so favorably, and an assign having been made to Messrs. Austin, Schaefer and May estate will be immediately wound up for the benefit of creditors. It is thought that creditors will re cent.

The loose manner in which such cases as this allowed to go on in Honolulu, has called out frequ and, in some instances, severe censure. The hig of business integrity which prevails in the old countr many, England, France, &c., can never be established long as this reckless system is allowed. When a man fails to meet his engagements, and promptly cart to receive debt the day it becomes due, he is in Germany dishonor degraded. It may not be necessary to be so severe here, justice to all business men demands that persons who become involved should be held to stricter accounta has been practiced, and that no person who fails to meet his engagements should be considered solvent, to control the property of others which has been e his hands. In other words, when a business man b voived, his affairs should be promptly closed up by ors. In nine cases out of ten this course is better f tors and for himself.

The causes of failure are generally the fault o themselves, and arise from excessive private e speculations or injudicious investments. Few strictly mind their own business, and leave alone ations, become involved. There is no country where remunerative reward is so certain to the diligent mechanic, trader or merchant as this. Competence, and in some cases, independence, are sure to be the reward of every man who is faithful in his business, sober, industrious, and lets alone outside operations. But so sure as a man leaves his legitimate avocation to engage in fancy schemes for making money more easily than by the sweat of his brow, he will come to grief. We might instance scores who, during the past twenty years, have become involved and been compelled to close business, for no other cause than this.

We do not object to *investments*. Every man, who has any surplus savings, however small, should have them at interest *earning money for him*, or safely invested in real property, which can be turned back into coin, whenever a rainy day comes on, and he needs help. But never borrow money except for legitimate business operations, nor use the funds of creditors for speculations of any kind whatever. And never *endorse* for others to please a banker or any other party.

Mechanics are specially favored in Honolulu, for there are few places where they are better paid, or where the cost of living is more moderate. One half the mechanics in Honolulu may, if sober and diligent, lay up from year to year one-third of their earnings, which, if judiciously invested, will render them comparatively independent.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL.

The only foreign arrival which we have this week is the brig *Kamehameha V*, from a cruise among the Guano islands. We learn by this arrival that the Guano business was never more prosperous than now. At Baker's Island, particularly, under the superintendance of Capt. Johnson, the arrangements are now so complete that in favorable weather two hundred tons of Guano have been put on board in one day. By the report published below it will be seen that 4,600 tons have been shipped this spring at that island, and no accident of any kind has happened. If ships will only keep away from those islands during the winter months, when storms prevail along the equator, and go there only from March to November, all disasters may be avoided.

The bark *D. C. Murray* has on board a full cargo of Island produce, and will sail to-day at noon for San Francisco, with passengers and mails.

A large sale of staple goods takes place on Monday next, at the store of H. Hackfeld & Co., to which the attention of traders is called.

Our latest San Francisco dates are those by the *Murray*, of June 23 and 24.

WHALING NEWS.—From Hilo we have the following: EDITOR P. C. ADVERTISER:—By letter from Capt. J. A. Barker of bark *Robert Towns* of Sydney N. S. W., dated in March, he informs me that after leaving Honolulu he had the good fortune to take 400 bbls. sperm oil. Capt. Barker, with his family, was about to leave for the United States.

Yours, &c., JOHN WORTH.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The use of petroleum appears to be considerably decreasing in England. The consumption to February 29th shows 1,319 barrels, against 2,121 for the same period in 1867, and 2,300 for the first two months in 1866.

An enterprising firm in New York, dealers in "T," have imported a live Japanese boy, who stands in front of the store, dressed in the oriental costume of his country, and distributes business cards to the crowd.

FIRE ALARMS IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Since July 1st, 1867, there have been up to date 244 fires and alarms of fire—45 more than any previous year. The loss by fire has, however, been remarkably small, the flames being generally extinguished by the Department before the damage had become very extensive.

CLOSED BUSINESS.—The National Insurance Company of San Francisco has discontinued business and will take no more fire or marine risks. Its capital of over a million dollars will, however, remain undivided for a year, and will be liable for any losses which may occur on outstanding policies.

The Russian Government has announced its "budget" for 1868. The revenue is estimated at $200,000,000 in gold, and the expenditure at $205,750,000 in gold. A considerable sum is to be devoted to the development of the Russian Railway system, and, as compared with last year, the revenue shows an increase of about $20,000,000 in gold.

PROGRESS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO SEA WALL.—The rock foundation for the seawall has been completed southwards from Pacific to Jackson street, across Jackson street and some little distance towards Washington street. The new wharf on the east side, running from Jackson to Washington street, is being demolished, to make room for the seawall, more than half of it being gone already.—*Alta.*

OVERLAND.—The completion of the Union Pacific Railroad to a point some 535 miles west of Omaha, Nebraska, and the completion of the Central Pacific to a point some 175 miles east of Sacramento, have greatly reduced both the distance and the time formerly consumed in crossing the continent, and consequently many male travelers to and from California are patronizing the overland route in preference to a 21 day steamship journey through the tropics. Many more, too, would do so, but that few are posted as to the expense which the overland trip involves, the time consumed, the outfit requisite, and all other details.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.—The following is the statement of the public debt on June 1st:

Debt bearing coin interest	$2,020,827,841 68
Debt bearing currency interest	293,117,560 00
Matured debt not presented	3,858,303 00
Debt bearing no interest	410,924,961 66
Total	$2,643,728,666 38
Coin in Treasury	$ 90,228,559 31
Currency in Treasury	43,279,125 53
Debt, less cash in Treasury	2,510,215,886 74

The gold-bearing debt has increased during May $574,495 50. The seven-thirties were reduced $580,089 50. The compound interest notes were reduced $197,617 10. The debt bearing gold and currency interest, and the matured debt not presented for payment was increased $31,200,079, of which $1,920,000 consists of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad. The coin increased $16,681,098 04. The currency decreased $11,104,983 57. The entire debt increased $9,717,059 18, owing chiefly to heavy payments of interest.

RICHMOND, June 8th.—Chief Justice Chase, in a case to-day, charged the jury that all bonds, drafts, &c., drawn during the rebellion in the rebel States were illegal and cannot be recovered at law.

Ships' Mails.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, on Monday.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per D. C. Murray, this day.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 4—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Kauai.
4—Schr Mary, from Kauai.
5—Schr Yettie, White, from Kauai.
7—Schr Mary, from Hawaii.
7—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Maui.
7—Schr Warwick, from Molokai.
8—Haw brig Kamehameha V., Stone, 41 days from Baker's Island.
8—Schr Manoakawai, Antone, from Maui.
9—Schr Kate Lee, Crane, from Maui.
9—Schr Active, Chaney, from Hawaii.
10—Schr Odd Fellow, Davis, from Hawaii.
10—Schr Kamalie, Adams, from Molokai.
10—Schr Mary, from Kauai.
11—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, from Windward Ports.

DEPARTURES.

July 5—Schr Kate Lee, Crane, for Maui.
5—Schr Isabella, for Maui.
6—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, for Windward Ports.
6—Schr Kamalie, Adams, for Molokai.
6—Schr Mary, for Kauai.
6—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Kauai.
6—Schr Lilia, for Molokai.
6—Schr Mary Ellen, West, for Hawaii.
8—Schr Warwick, for Molokai.
8—Schr Yettie, White, for Kauai.
9—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, for Maui.
9—Schr Manoakawai, Antone, for Maui.
9—Schr Mary, for Hawaii.
9—Schr Marikia, Borrill, for Hawaii.

MEMORANDA.

Baker's Island Report.

ARRIVALS.

Mar 20—Prussian bark Wilhelm.
April 28—American bark Hattie G. Hall.
8—American bark Jennie Prince.
25—Hawaiian brig Kamehameha V.
25—American clippership King Fisher.
28—American clippership William Wilson.

DEPARTURES.

April 23—British ship Loch-na-gar, 1900 tons of guano.
29—Prussian bark Wilhelm, 425 tons of guano.
May 17—American bark Hattie G. Hall, 700 tons of guano.
25—American bark Jennie Prince, 1500 tons of guano.
28—Hawaiian brig Kamehameha V.

DIED.

POSSON—In Honolulu, at the Queen's Hospital, June 24th, J. Posson, aged 43 years. He was a native of Schoharie, New York, and had resided several years in Honolulu.

In Hartford children are sent to the gas-works to cure whooping cough. Three hundred persons have tried it within a twelve-month.

THE PACIFIC

L. H. ALLEN, San Francisco.

ALLEN & [illegible] JULY 11.

Commission Merch[illegible]

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,

Portland, Oregon.

PROMPT ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN to all consignments of Island Produce and Advances made when required.

—Refers to—

DEWITT, KITTLE & Co. ..... San Francisco.
CASTLE & COOKE ..... Honolulu.
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ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXERS PATENT CARTRIDGE MANUFACTURED BY ELEY BROS LONDON

.577 BORE AS USED IN CONVERTED SNIDER ENFIELD RIFLES.

THE ABOVE CARTRIDGES ARE MADE in three sizes, viz., .571 (or Snider Enfield) bore; .500 (or half inch) bore; and .451 (or smith) bore.

These **Cartridges** have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions by **Her Majesty's War Department**, as the Standard **Rifle Ammunition** for the **British Army**, and are not only used exclusively for the **Snider Rifle**, but are adopted to all other systems of military **Breech Loading Rifles.**

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of **Boxer Cartridges**, .450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

Pin Cartridges for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, "FOX" bore.

Pin Fire Cartridges, for all Revolvers.

Cases, Wire Cartridges, Wadding to [illegible]

there were moored and engaged in the north-west harbor of Honolulu, the Commanded by Capt. Davis, the Commanded by Capt. Jona. Winship, and the *Albatross*, commanded by Capt. Nathan Winship, with which latter vessel our venerable friend, Capt. Adams, of Kalihi, was connected. At that time the only pilot to the new harbor was the King, Kamehameha I, who, in his royal double canoes, each seventy-five feet in length, manned by two hundred brawny arms, always first boarded each vessel, and taking command, brought her within the harbor. Those were fabulous days when the royal pilot stood up, and with his sword in hand, waved the motion of a hundred paddles.

"The brothers Winship were as true patriots as ever sailed under the American flag, and with the consent of that noble King Kamehameha I, they determined to celebrate their nation's birthday. Each vessel fired a national salute—one in the morning, another at meridian, and the third at sunset. An accident on that day is still remembered, that the hand of one of the seamen was blown off in the discharge of a cannon on ship board, and similar accidents occurred on each of the four succeeding celebrations of the 4th, in Honolulu, and one of the natives then injured is still living on the island.

"In the afternoon, a royal banquet was prepared, such as the days of Kamehameha I. only witnessed, and mats and tables were spread on the open plain just in rear of the Catholic Church lot or near the residence of Louis Anthon, Esq., (now that of Bishop Maigret.) It should be stated that from where Nuuanu street now is, towards the Palace, was then an open plain, without a dwelling, the only houses were along the beach and up the valleys. The King's residence was in an enclosure where the fort stood and which included the land now occupied by the Hudson Bay Co., (late Ahlrich, Walker, & Co.) His house stood just where the store of the Company was located. A grove of cocoanut trees, long since cut down, covered the site of the fort and Robinson & Co.'s ship yard.

"His Majesty, the warm friend of the foreigner, had ordered his servants to prepare liberally for the feast, and the tables and mats were loaded with all that royal beneficence could provide. It was a grand day. All the foreigners, including those connected with the vessels in port, sat down. There were the noble Kamehameha the first, and his chiefs, and his priests. There were Mr. Marin (or Manini as now called) and John Young, Governor of Hawaii—names venerated in Hawaiian History. There, too, was the young Prince Liholiho, then about nineteen years of age, from whom, at the earnest entreaty of foreigners, the King had removed the sacred *tabu* so that he might join in the festivities of the day. Ten thousand natives crowded around, to witness the feast.

"Such was the first fourth of July ever celebrated in the Hawaiian Kingdom. And the only relic of that ancient time, the only link that binds the days of Kamehameha I., to those of Kamehameha IV., is now quietly passing the autumn of his checkered life among the groves of Kalihi. May many years of health and happiness still be allotted to the worthy old man."

Such briefly is the way in which the first celebration of July was kept in Honolulu *fifty-four years ago*, when KAMEHAMEHA THE FIRST took the lead in doing honor to the day. The example which he gave to his people has been faithfully followed by them to this day, and no man is considered a true Hawaiian, who does not follow in the steps of the good old Conqueror.

Let us turn now to the celebration on Saturday last. Hardly had the midnight clock struck twelve and announced the day as having arrived, before the young men were stirring, and were soon to be seen moving in a procession of over one hundred persons, each with a torch-light, and headed with the brass band. Eight or ten beautiful transparencies, gotten up with good taste and at considerable expense, were carried by stalwart natives. These transparencies had patriotic mottoes, and a description of them may not be out of place:

1st Transparency.—The Goddess of Liberty, resting on a shield and holding the American Flag; on the other side, the American Eagle. This was a painting, well executed, and in the night appeared finely.

2d.—The Day we celebrate—July 4, 1868—United we stand—Divided we Fall. One of these mottoes on each side.

3d.—Grant and Colfax—Our beloved Union—Right not Might—The Flag of the Free.

4th.—Farragut—Grant—Sherman—Sheridan.

5th.—Union of Hearts and Hands—Constitution of our Fathers—Such as our Father gave us—Old 13.

6th.—Saratoga and Crown Point—Constitution and Guerriere—Lexington and Yorktown—Lundy's Lane and Cowpens.

7th.—No Repudiation—Ben. Butler—Erin go Unum E Pluribus bragh—In God we trust—Congress for Ever.

8th.—Hawaii for Hawaiians—L. L. K. D.—Lawrence, Don't give up the ship—One and inseparable, Hawaii and US.

9th—Liberty of the Press—*P. C. Advertiser* and *Kuokoa*—H. M. Whitney and L. H. Gulick—"That's what's the matter."

10th.—A painted transparency—An eagle with a crown, and under it, "I am glad I'm no longer an American." On the second side, a man with a General's chapeau on his head and a beaver hat in his hand, "Which do I look the best in?" On the third side, a man tossed by the horns of a bull, and under it "The country, the country! What *will* become of it?" On the fourth side, Belle France on the left, Hawaii on the right, with the blue ocean between, and a fat frog leaping to France, with the words underneath "Good Bye."

11th—"Who killed the Treaty?" "I, said the Frog, wiz my little pen, I killed ze treaty."

The three last transparencies, being burlesques of the ministry, were very properly omitted, and were not carried in the procession, though we hear that no objection would be made to their being used on any other occasion than the Fourth of July. All were very tastefully got up, and the characters well designed, and skillfully executed.

As the procession marched through the streets, innumerable rockets, fire crackers, Roman candles, blue lights and other fire works were set off, making a terrific racket, that might be heard a mile distant. After visiting the American Legation, the Consul's residence and other places in the lower part of the town, the procession moved up the valley and called at the residences of several gentlemen, the band playing popular airs. This part of the programme lasted some two hours or more, after which comparative quiet reigned till sunrise, when a national salute was fired by the artillery from cannons located at the head of Emma street.

At seven o'clock the procession of Antiques and Horribles appeared, and marched through the streets, visiting the places where the torchlight procession had been. There were but few antiques out, not over fifteen or twenty; and far less than turned out last year on the same occasion. A midnight procession, and another at sunrise were evidently more than the boys could stand, and altogether too much for one day.

Ten o'clock was set for the exercises at Kawaiahao Church, and at that hour crowds were seen collecting from every quarter till the old church was well filled. Under the direction of Messrs. Atherton and Newcomb, the interior of the building had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flags. Festoons of evergreens and flowers hung around the galleries, and in appropriate locations were the picture of the signing of the Declaration, and portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Sherman.

At quarter past ten, the President of the day, J. SPAULDING, called the assembly to order, and opened the proceedings with the following introductory remarks:

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It is from accidental absence of our American Minister to whom who is unfortunately prevented by severe illness from returning to his post, I owe the high honor of being called to preside over your rejoicings here to-day, to celebrate the anniversary of an act by which we have an occasion like this, when you as American friends of America, are gathered together to commemorate the day that gave birth to our nation, and Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" were given to untold millions, it is fitting that he physically feeble and empowered by our Government to take no part of her interests and the protection of her citizens upon these Islands, should congratulate you on the prosperous close of an old, and the auspicious opening of a new year in the history of our country. It is, therefore, with the consciousness that I represent, however unworthily, the Minister resident, upon whom you are accustomed to look as the representative of the justice, dignity and power of your country, and that I but express his sentiments when I say to you that I feel "it is good to be here."

This is no unmeaning show. No idle or curious motive calls you forth from the duties of business or the pleasures of home. The day we celebrate marks no common event in the annals of history.

It means that the principles declared ninety-two years ago to-day, when that immortal band of fifty-six patriots set their hands to the Declaration of Independence, are just as dear to Americans now as then. It means that the experiment of self-government has not failed; that the Republican bubble has not burst; that, tried by the fiery ordeal of civil war, our country has come forth with a new lustre and glory to her friends, and a warning to her foes. It means that you, Americans, always loyal to the Government under which you live, fail not in your devotion to the land of your birth, and to that proud emblem of "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseperable." It shows that you heartily respond, from these rock-ribbed Islands of the Pacific, to the praises and thanksgivings for the past, and the hopes and prayers for the future of our beloved country, which to-day are offered up from Maine to California, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, by forty millions of freemen, standing together upon the broad platform of equal rights, and believing in that simple but beautiful creed, "the voice of the people is the voice of God." You are assembled here to-day, not to do honor to any earthly prince or potentate, but to celebrate the Anniversary of our national birth and Independence. Let us not forget our indebtedness to Divine Providence for His watchful care over the earlier growth of our nation, surrounded as it was by difficulties which made its progress doubtful, but which is now made secure by the exhibition of His power in the miraculous liberation from slavery of four millions of souls, thus removing from our councils the only element that could breed trouble in our body politic.

Fellow countrymen! Think not that our country looks with indifference upon her children in foreign lands. Especially pleasing is the contemplation of these Hawaiian Isles, where she may point with pride to the labors of her noble sons and daughters, who, in the introduction of religion, the civilization of a race, the formation of a language, and the establishing of a system of unparalleled general education, within less than half a century, have written one of the brightest pages in the history of the world, and have caused Americans everywhere to feel identified with this nation, through the labors of their countrymen.

Let the future record of Americans be as bright and shining as in the past; let the principles we cherish be exemplified in the character of our citizens, and our country shall continue to hold her right to the high title she has gained among the nations of the earth, as "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Rev. S. C. Damon then offered a fervent prayer appropriate to the occasion, after which James W. Austin, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence.

A choir of about thirty young ladies and gentlemen, accompanied by the organ, which was presided over by Mr. J. C. Long, then sang the following national song:

Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy banners make here a delightful view,
When Liberty's form stands in view,
Thy Banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the Red, White and Blue.

CHORUS—When borne by the Red, White and Blue,
When borne by the Red, White and Blue,
Thy Banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the Red, White and Blue.

Come all then Columbia's Sons hither,
To join in our song with delight;
May the wreaths they have won never wither,
May the star of their Glory shine bright.
May the service united ne'er sever,
But they to their colors prove true.
The Army and Navy forever,
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

CHORUS—{Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue,
The Army and Navy forever,
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

Then followed the

Oration by Rev. L. H. Gulick.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:—We to-day celebrate the completion of the ninety-second year of American Independence. Every emblem of American nationality on all this earth, to-day flutters in the air and rejoices in the light of Heaven. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the risings of the Mississippi to Florida's coral girt shores, and wherever on this rolling globe an American is found, there to-day the Stars and Stripes are waving their proud joy. The crowded centres of European civilization and conservatism to-day re-echo to the glad shout of American Freemen, no less than the cocoa-shaded shores of many a sunny island of the sea.

We do well, Fellow Citizens of America, in responding to the call of the Acting American Minister for a celebration of this day. The official representatives of America should ever be leaders in developing and consolidating high-toned national sentiment among American citizens on Hawaii nei.

Our hearts beat the more proudly also to-day from the privilege of extending a Fourth of July welcome to Capt Simpson and all the gallant Officers of the *Mohongo*—a welcome which transfers to them what we so recently rendered to the patriotic Commander and Officers of the *Lackawanna*.

The Fourth of July celebrates one of the most truly glorious of all the epochs in the history of nations—an epoch of intensest interest, not only to all who hold the high birth-right of American citizenship, but to every man who breathes. The Fourth of July is a jubilee for all of every nationality who rejoice in Freedom and Progress. All history has been modified, and will be more and more affected by that Declaration of Independence adopted by the original thirteen United States of America on the 4th day of July, 1776! There is no inhabitant of the earth whose interests have not been, and will not be increasingly, affected by the birth and progress of Liberty in America. Those who set themselves athwart the line of human progress, have reason for taking an interest, full of fear, in the country and in the history this day represents; and all who would, under any form of government, further the advance of the people in intelligence, virtue, and power of self-government, will instinctively join with us to-day in gathering lessons from recent American history. With what enthusiasm, then, may we "to the manor born," take a rapid survey of American politics during the three years of peace since the great rebellion, with a few notes on the recent advances of Freedom in other nations.

Lassitude and political infidelity have been declared the necessary consequences of revolutionary struggles. It need not be denied that America experiences lassitude from over-exertion, and something of the political infidelity to principle, incident on a bloody war. But we unhesitatingly assert that there has been far less of depression and exhaustion than ever before followed such a struggle.

Notwithstanding all the admixtures of wicked motive, which need not be denied, the war of the great rebellion was more truly and more purely one of principle than wars of such magnitude have ever been; and the winning side had still, when peace arrived, their principles to sustain and guide them. Great and unparalleled leniency has indeed been shown towards political criminals; as it came, however, not from supineness, but from true forbearance (whether wise or unwise), we refuse to charge it to the nation's disadvantage.

From a nation of shop-keepers and farmers, they suddenly became a nation of soldiers; and when the end of the war was gained, they transformed their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pruning-hooks, and hastening back to their farms and shops were ready for the still more testing struggles of political reconstruction. No essential point of right has been since yielded through inadvertance or supineness. On the contrary, in the face of great obstacles, the nation has moved steadily on in the line of Freedom, and has secured even more in three years of peace than during four glorious years of war.

As Americans we have reason to glory in the resiliness with which our countrymen have submitted to the heaviest taxation, to meet the liabilities contracted by the war. A free people prove themselves willing to pay the most onerous and, by many considered ill-advised, of taxes. Notwithstanding the efforts of some, the nation will fulfill the whole of its legal contracts—will pay the interest of its bond *in gold*—and will give the nations another proof that a people politically intelligent, are also politically honest. Once more are we taught that the *people* should hold the national purse, and that no government, seeking the interests of all, need fear to trust the people with the *controlling* voice in levying taxes.

The descendants and heirs at law of those who resisted the paltry tea-tax in Boston harbor, have abundantly shown that it was not taxation their fathers resisted, in heroic violence, but *arbitrary* taxation—taxation without sufficient representation.

More emphatically than ever before have the American people shown their intense loyalty to self-imposed constitutions—those instruments which protect the rights of minorities, while curbing the impetuosity of triumphant majorities. How easy, after the close of the war, but for this conserving sentiment, to have swept away all the barriers of the past; how easy, while there were none, or but few to oppose, to have cut adrift from all constitutional restraint, and have launched away for some bright Utopia! That which might, under other circumstances, have been so easy, was in reality, however, just the most improbable, and the most impossible, of all courses for an intelligent, self-governing people. Only one change has been made in the Organic Law of the land—an amendment so necessary and so glorious as to be worth more than all the treasures and the blood of four terrible years, for by it the air of America has become "too pure for a slave, and every man is *free* who breathes it."

So strong has been the allegiance to the Constitution in America, that the only available cry for those intent on subverting law and order, was to raise the accusation of violating the Constitution. The constitutional thief cries "stop thief" as his only cover under which to perpetrate high misdemeanors and crimes.

A Constitution in the hands of an intelligent many is far less easily tampered with than when in the hands of a few. Once more in the experience of history is it seen to be much safer to trust the many than the few with this foundation-element of all true political liberty. Our confidence in all popular forms of government steadily increases with every fair experiment, and most especially by this grandest of experiment, by which, in the words of the original instrument itself, "*We, the people of the United States, do ordain and establish this Constitution.*"

While we rejoice in the conservatism of our countrymen, we also glory in that Radicalism which, in the face of every difficulty, apparent and real, has gone steadily on in the laborious and thankless task of Reconstructing the politically and socially demoralized States of the so-called Southern Confederacy.

The carcass of rebellion, instead of being buried from sight, after receiving its death blows from the cohorts of freemen, was retained above ground to become still more offensive to the nostrils of all true patriots; and was even galvanized into hideous temporary life by some, voluntarily pledged to brand rebellion and treason as the most criminal of all crimes. The process of purification has thus been impeded, but only to its own more thorough completion. Time has been given for digging the trench of ignominy all the deeper for rebellion and all its miserable progeny; and they will at last be buried so far beyond all reach, that the arch-fiend himself can never summon them to life.

By the help of these vexatious and outrageous oppositions the process of Reconstruction is being so completely accomplished that the Southern States are hardly able to recognize themselves.

These foolish sisters, of pre-rebellion days, pale, haggard, and nigh unto death, are being miraculously restored to life, and transmorphosed, by the infusion of glorious thoughts and hopes from the warm currents of Columbia's own heart; and soon there will be no lovelier members of the Sisterhood than these recent erring Southern States.

Tennessee, from her mountain fastnesses, led the van of reconstructed States, as was her right; followed, strange to say, so far as formal Congressional act is concerned, by river-encircled Arkansas. The latest telegrams report a bill to provide for the inauguration of State officers in Arkansas, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, and for the meeting of their Legislatures. The attempt to retain the recently slave population in virtual slavery has failed—as the rebellion failed. The principles of universal suffrage have been established in *right*, and are to be established in *all* the Southern Constitutions, says Chief Justice Chase, one of the proposed candidates of the Democratic party for the Presidency of America. South Carolina, in nullification of its own former self, now recognizes the recent slave as a *man*, and bids for his vote. Two colored men have been elected to the Senate of Georgia and twelve to its House of Representatives. Systems of common schools are being developed throughout the South that will in time render impossible the old misunderstandings of ignorance and prejudice. Heroic men and women are engaging with apostolic zeal in this most Christian and patriotic of efforts. The black man is *himself* struggling nobly to take his place as a free man in America. It is indeed, as ever, impossible to change the Ethiopian's *skin*, but his more important political, intellectual and moral conditions are rapidly changing under the magic wand of Liberty. As a matter of necessity the color, *black*, will first be washed from the statutes of the *Gulf States*, but it cannot long be retained in any of the Constitutions or laws of the Union, though still for a time sustained by the votes of emigrants from other lands, too easily admitted to American polls. The discussion of the Black will ere long be passed in American law and politics. It will soon be impossible to tell the color of a man's skin before you *see* him—his political status will give no indication on a matter so superficial. Vast changes, it is true, remain to be effected, but prejudice against race is fast giving way, as have distinctions of class and of religion. America is becoming a land where a man may belong to what race he pleases; and where whether with skin white, black, copper-colored, or intermediate, whether with hair straight, crisped, black or red, it shall be declared:

"A man's a man for a' that."

Laborers for moral and political Reconstruction, in every land God's sun illuminates, labor on! And when your hearts faint, but turn your eyes on the reconstructed States of North America—that restored constellation of glory in the empyrean of human hopes.

Again, during the time under review, especially during the last year, has come the grave struggle as to the relative powers of the three branches of the Government—the so-called co-ordination of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments. For a time it was feared that the Supreme Court would revive the heresy of the days of treason, that its decisions could block the wheels of legislation—making itself, not only judicially but politically, supreme. That danger was, however, passed with comparative ease. The Court's own sagacity, together with a prompt Act of Congress, requiring a two-thirds vote of the Court itself, saved the repetition of the disgrace of a Court, set for the conservatism of Liberty, interpreting the Constitution against itself, and attempting to checkmate a self-governing people. We are once more taught that legislative powers are safest in the hands of the people themselves. Even Supreme Courts are frail reeds, unless under the eye and sustained by the intelligence of a people jealous of their rights. A failure in such jealousy has allowed the Courts of other lands to play into the hands of those who have reversed the course of progress and ignored the patriotic labors of years.

But the most serious conflict has been with the Executive Power—the President. The impeachment and trial of President Johnson, which has filled the world's eye, whatever our party politics, must be pronounced one of the grandest spectacles of history. Without violating or straining a line of the solemn compact of federation, the Supreme Executive of one of the most powerful Governments of the earth is summoned to the Bar of the Nation to answer to charges of political misdemeanor and crime. Whatever constitutional questions may have been raised, there are none as to the right so to summon and so to try, and if found guilty, none as to the power to depose from this highest office in the gift of any people. The High Court sat, and the accused responded "Not Guilty." Exemplary to a fault in admitting all possible testimony and argument, the case progressed through the third of a year; and finally the Senatorial Representatives of the people, one by one, render their decisions to listening millions. Though by no means in full sense acquitted, the President escaped conviction, and remains President.

But what a lesson, as to the true way of treating high rulers, persistently recreant to the rights of the people they rule! What an advance, since Charles I. was brought to the block and Louis XVI. to the guillotine! The "better way" has at last been discovered and practiced. Had Andrew Johnson failed of a vote or two, he would, with no special ceremony, have vacated the Presidential Chair and the nation's "White House," accepting perhaps some lower office in the gift of his fellow-citizens—if indeed they had seen best to entrust him with any—and the wheels of Free Government would have advanced as noiselessly, calmly and inevitably as the roll of the spheres of heaven.

As we now turn our rapid glance to the Old World, not inappropriately on this Fourth of July, to catch any evidence of advance in those less progressive Governments, we see much to stimulate us.

Good old Mother England seems to have really gotten on to the predicted railroad, bound towards democracy; while poor old foggy Carlyle, his nerves of younger days having failed him, makes the passage hideous with his outcries at out "Shuting Niagara." If the good lady will, however, only keep a strong hold on her smelling-bottle of self-possession, she will soon get used to the rapid progression, and will, after all, find it rather pleasant traveling by steam towards the millenium of free schools and universal suffrage. Let Tories only continue to outwit the Progressives in enlarging the circle of voters, and Radicals to outwind the Conservatives in freeing the land of established churches, and Old England, and the world of Fourth of July devotees, will have occasion for ever increasing jubilation.

La Belle France is just now so encased in accoutrements of war—so engaged, in common with the neighboring nations, in keeping the peace—that she cannot do more this bright sunny morning than give us a polite military salute. But even France is looking towards the brightening future, and it would be no matter of surprise if the apparent efforts of her present Napoleon, to give her a little more liberty, should any day result in her taking more liberty than he might think best for her own, or even for his own, highest good.

Italy is struggling against great difficulties, both internal and external, towards a practical unity; and though she has been painfully and shamefully checked, it may be that retardation was necessary for proper consolidation. The next great shock of European arms may burst the ecclesiastical barriers that detain her outside the Capital of Italy.

Protestant Germany, under the needle-gun and general education, has suddenly sprung into a first-class nationality, based on affinity of race, according to the present best law of national development in Europe. Her constitutional Government, giving large exercise of the franchise to all her subjects, is a fit matter of rejoicing to every progressive pilgrim from the glorious German Fatherland.

Catholic Austria—cold, impressive Austria—also moves. Hungarian nationality has been restored; and the awakened Emperor, rather than abdicate his throne, has broken his liberty-crushing Concordat with the Pope. Even Austria moves.

The Islanders of Crete, as did the Greeks of forty-five years ago, have thrilled the heart of humanity by their heroic attempts at emancipation from the barbarities of Turkish rule, and for union with their kindred of the Kingdom of Greece. While our hearts sicken at the horrid details, our souls exult that again we have evidence of the most undaunted heroism for liberty, the Cretans being pledged, in the burning words of Daniel Webster, in 1824, regarding Greece—"to persevere until they shall have established their liberty, or until the power of their oppressors shall have relieved them from the burden of existence."

The Sultan of Turkey was roused for a little while last year visiting his Royal Cousins in France and England, but he seems to have yielded again to his sleepy "fate." It is said, however, that railroads are about being built from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, and if so, Fourth of July Celebrations will in due time raise the dust along the Euphrates.

And, strangest of all, the Manchu rulers of the Celestial Empire, having studied in their own language the exposition of International Law by the illustrious American, Wheaton, now put the arrangement of their external relations into the hands of another illustrious American, and are seriously endeavoring to bring themselves into harmony with the spirit of the age. May success attend the effort, and may it spread through all the teeming Asiatic homes of our race, and even react favorably on the present foreign and home policy of the Kingdom of the Kamehamehas.

Friends of Progress, the American Eagle, from his soaring height, sees all the petty perturbations of this lower earth, but they do not ruffle a feather over his undaunted bosom as he returns the fiery gaze of yonder sun. So need not we be disturbed by any misguided attempts, that in our survey we may discover, on the interests of America and Liberty. It were not meet, this glowing day, to damp our hearts by records of failure and retrogression, whether unintentional or willful. It is sufficient to indicate that there are such, and then to stimulate, each the other, to another year's enthusiastic labor in developing all that is good and great in humanity.

The idea of national nationality founded on oneness of race, is certainly an advance on the arbitrary divisions effected in Europe by the *Un*-holy Alliance of fifty years ago. We hail the idea as one of progress, as one indicating that the people themselves will have somewhat to say regarding their own national relations. But in America we have a bond far stronger than that of blood. Oneness in freedom is more than oneness of race. Equal rights and free manhood are a broader basis than color, language or origin. To do by our neighbor man, in politics, as we would be done by, is the surest of national bonds. This principle, which received one of its most formal expressions in 1776, is the germ of that life which is to return to one brotherhood the scattered tribes of all nations and climes. Let this but continue to grow as it has grown the last ninety-two years, and not very many ages hence there will be virtually but one nation on the face of this earth; not, perhaps, the Yankee nation, but a confederation of nations, in which the principles we to-day celebrate will have their full development and glory.

Again, we may to-day learn from our review of recent Human Progress, that it is not so much blood or climate which makes a people and nation as Principle. We must not wildly reject the plain fact that physical circumstances affects mind and character; nor must we over-estimate the power of external, physical influences and conditions. Man is not mainly material, but mainly immaterial. Material, physical, circumstances do indeed affect him, but that which reaches his mind and his higher spiritual nature influences him vastly more. Right Principles, true and noble, will produce a people true and noble, whether under polar cold or torrid heat. The tropics are under-rated, and races under the torrid zone are not underrated. When the principles of Christianity—the principles of the Fourth of July—shall have fully reached them, there will be no more sturdy maintainers of law and of right than the now obsequious Hindustani, or the proverbially luxurious Islander of the Pacific.

We, American citizens on these Hawaiian Islands, too freely excuse indifferentism to high-toned principle in ourselves and others, because of the climate. The climate is made to bear the burden of sins not its own. The delicious balmy air of these ever-green Islands may indeed have some drawbacks, but there is also much in it to directly assist in a life of virtue, intellectuality, and intensest activity in every good and noble enterpuise. It is not the climate that relaxes us, but the contagion of lax principles.

It is not the change from a high to a low latitude which so lowers the tone of many that travel southward from the centres of virtue and liberty. If that were all, the importation of ice might help correct that sad contagion, of late become so notorious among us, of *hoopiti-mea-ai*. It is not ice, or any change of external circumstances, but active, intelligent virtue which is needed in any region, tropic or temperate, to correct easy-going acquiescence in the wrong.

No, lovers of liberty, God has not doomed the most luxuriously beautiful of the zones of the earth, in consequence of a few additional degrees of heat, to swelter forever under the miasms of ignorant lethergy. The principles we to-day celebrate, are what are needed, and are all that are needed, to render the tropics the political Edens of earth.

There may, and will, be men as undaunted and true under the equator as under 40° north latitude. Yes, and we already have on our own sunny Islands, as has been abundantly seen during the last few weeks, men of as sturdy political virtue as any in colder lands. All honor, this Glorious Fourth, to the Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon, and Anglo-Hawaiian, and to the plebian and noble-born Hawaiian, who in Legislative Assembly, uninfluenced by climate, or food, or drink, or the tinkling of high-sounding title,