The Whaling Fleet.

Up to last evening, fourteen whalers had arrived from the North, bringing, all told, 14,500 barrels of oil, or an average of over one thousand barrels to each vessel. This average will hardly be kept up when all the fleet is reported, yet it will probably be larger than last season's.

We have now pretty full reports from all the ships. During the last few days of September, a large number of whales were taken, and the probability is now that the average of the fleet will be much better than last year. The following, from our extra issued for the *Eliza Allen's* mail, with corrections, embraces the very latest:

Reports from the Arctic Fleet.

Am wh bk Amos Barnes, Jeffery, 700 bbls.
Am wh bk Aurora, Barnes, 14 whales and 470 bbls walrus oil.
Am wh bk Awashonks, Norton, 8 whales.
Am wh ship Cor. Howland, Homan, 13 whales.
Am wh ship California, Wood, 600 bbls.
Haw wh bk Count Bismarck, Dallman, 1000 bbls.
Am wh bk Elia, Swift, Niven, 900 bbls.
Am wh bk Emily Morgan, Dexter, 90 walrus oil, left Arctic Sept 1.
Am wh ship George Howland, Knowles, 900 wh 300 walrus.
Am wh ship Gay Head, Kelley, 1000 bbls.
Am wh bk Henry Taber, Packard, 9 whales.
Am wh bk Helen Snow, Campbell, 15 whe 40 bbls walrus oil.
Am wh bk Helen Mar, Herendeen, 8 whales.
Am wh ship Hibernia, Ludlow, 8 whales.
Am wh ship Josephine, Cogan, 900 bbls.
Am wh bk John Carver, Worth, 800 bbls.
Am wh bk James Allen, Willis, 1000 bbls.
Am wh bk John Howland, Whedden, 17 whales and 300 walrus.
Haw wh bk Julian, Heppingstone, 16 whe 300 bbls walrus.
Am wh bk Lagoda, Swift, 7 whales.
Am wh bk Marengo, Little, 1000 bbls.
Am wh bk Massachusetts, Wilcox, 15 whales.
Am wh bk Oliver Crocker, Fisher, 900 bbls.
Am wh ship Ohio, Lawrence, 4½ whales.
Am wh bk Progress, Dowden, 10 whales.
Am wh bk Trident, Green, 1200 bbls.
Am wh bk Vineyard, Smith, 2 whales.

Ochotsk Fleet.

The only arrival from the Ochotsk thus far is the *William Hatch*, Nye, by which we have the following vessels reported:

Am wh bk Ben Cummings, Halsey, 200 bbls, Sept 28.
Am wh ship Europa, Meiers, 400 bbls, Sept 26.
Am wh bk Hercules, Howland, 200 bbls, Sept 5.
Am wh ship Janus, Smith, 325 bbls, Sept 1.
Am wh bk Nile, Allen, 250 bbls, Sept 1.

Disasters.

Am wh bk Eagle, McKenzie, of N B, was lost Sept 30 with 1000 bbls oil and 25,000 lbs bone on board.
Am wh ship George Howland, Knowles, has received damages forward.
Am wh bk Helen Snow, Campbell, has her rudder split.
Am wh bk John Carver, Worth, is damaged forward.
Am wh ship Rainbow, Baker, is damaged forward.
Am wh bk Sea Breeze, Fisher, is damaged forward.
Am wh bk Vineyard, Smith, is stove and leaking badly. Was last seen in company of the Julian, which it is supposed will come with her to Honolulu
Haw wh schr Phil was lost Aug 6, on Cape Franklin, in the Arctic Ocean.

Report of Bark Eagle, of Honolulu.

Sailed from Honolulu December 24, and cruised westward along the line. Took 1 sperm whale which made 25 barrels. Saw sperm whales again near Strong's Island, going N. E. very fast. In lat. 38, long. 146, encountered a most terrific gale, commencing from E. and veering to N. W., during which stove all our boats, and lost two entirely. Stove bulwarks, lost half mainrail, topsail, etc. Saw our first bowhead May 13, in lat. 57, long. 172. Took first bowhead June 2; took four in June. Whales were scarce during all June, July and August, with plenty of clear water, but bad weather. In September saw a good show of whales and took nine—in all we took 14 bowheads, stowing down 1,400 barrels and 24,000 pounds of bone. During September the weather was good, but very cold, with winds from N. to N. E. On leaving the Arctic, encountered a gale in lat. 50, which lasted eight days, during which stove all our boats and lost one entirely. From lat. 38 had moderate weather with west and S. W. winds, arriving in port Nov. 1.

WHALEBONE.—In New York sales have been made of 1,600 pounds of Arctic whalebone, at 97 cents per pound, gold, and a resale of 2,000 pounds on private terms. Arctic is here held at $1 per pound, gold. The exports from New York the past week include 2,556 pounds of whalebone.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

By the barks *Comet* and *D. C. Murray* we have commercial dates from San Francisco to the 16th of October, and eastern telegrams to the 14th.

Sugar had declined a point, owing to the crowding of Peruvian sugars on the market. The *Alta* of the 14th says:

In sugars the leading feature is the auction sale, by J. C. Grill & Co., on 8th inst., of Hawaiian grades. The selection is one of the best ever offered on the market. The result, however, was not satisfactory, buyers being inclined to hang back. Following are the particulars of the sale: [Under $500, lb; over $500 and under $1000, 30 days; over $1000, 60 days]—235 hf bbls choice No. 1 Hawaiian, Waihee Plantation, 75 @ 12 ¢ 100 lbs; 340 do James Makee, $12 80; 50 do do, $11 35; 50 do James Makee, $11 50; 50 do Wailuku, 50; 150 do Waihee, $11 40; 154 do do, $11 42½; 257 do Makaweli, $11 20; 508 do do, $11 10; 28 do East Maui, $11 50; 50 do Lihue, $10 85; 75 do do, $10 80; 219 do Hana, $9 05; 50 do Kalaeha, $9 75; 29 do Waikapu, $9 55; 31 do Waihee, $9 90; 15 do do, $9 75; 312 do do, $8 80; 452 do do, $8 60; 100 do do, $8 75; 22 do do, $10 50; 305 do West Maui, $8 40; 100 do Waikapu, $8 30; 45 do Kaneohe, $7 40; 79 do Koloa, 53; 6 do Kaneohe, $9 60; 83 bags, $6 25; 73 do, $8 20; 50 do Laie, $5 05 @ 100 lbs.

In other island produce there was no change worthy of note. Both the *Comet* and *Murray* being full cargoes, and even crowded freight offered, which would indicate that the demand for certain kinds of goods is on the increase, while the stock of staple staples here is very heavy. Merchants should limit their orders to what are known to be actually saleable and in demand. There are goods in store here which have been on hand for years, while new and saleable merchandise is quickly sought up. "A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling" should always govern orders. The ships *Centurion* and *Royal Saxon* (the latter yet to arrive) are under charter to load guano. The *John L. Dimmock* sailed from San Francisco Oct. 14th, and is to load oil at this port for New Bedford.

The *Iolani* arrived yesterday from Boston with a heavy cargo consigned to Messrs. C. Brewer & Co. She will load oil also for New Bedford. Probably all the oil tonnage obtainable will be needed here this fall, owing to the large catch, which promises to be thirty or forty thousand barrels of oil.

The bark *Eliza Allen* sailed on Tuesday for San Francisco with a full cargo, and will be followed by the *Comet* and *Murray* about the close of this month.

Gold in New York remained very steady at about 130. Oil and bone show no material change from last previous quotations.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 30—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Kauai.
30—Am wh bk Norman, Towle, fm Arctic, with 1000 bbls wh oil, 120 bbls sp oil, and 17,000 lbs bone.
30—Am wh bk Onward, Pulver, from Arctic, with 1000 bbls wh oil, and 15,000 lbs bone.
30—Am wh bk Wm Rotch, Nye, from Ochotsk, with 160 bbls sp oil, 450 wh oil, 100 bbls cocoanut oil, and 2000 lbs bone.
31—Schr Kona Packet, Whitford, from Hawaii.
31—Schr Mary Ellen, Crane, from Maui.
31—Schr Moi Keiki, Nape, from Maui.
31—Schr Mamookawai, Makahi, from Maui.
31—U S stmr Mohican, Admiral Turner, 19 days from San Francisco.
31—Haw wh bk Wilhelm I, Mammen, from Arctic, with 100 bbls sp oil, 1300 bbls wh, 15,000 lbs bn.
31—Am wh bk Roman, Jernegan from Arctic, with 700 bbls wh oil, and 11,000 lbs bone.
Nov. 1—Schr Kamalie, Ballastier, from Hawaii.
1—Am wh bk J D Thompson, Allen, fm Arctic, with 900 bbls wh oil, and 15,000 lbs bone.
1—Haw wh bk Eagle, Loveland, from Arctic, with 25 bbls sp oil, 1400 bbls wh oil, and 26,000 lbs bone.
2—Brit sh Centurion, Darbey, 26 dys fm SanFrancisco.
2—Am bk Comet, Fuller, 23 days from San Francisco.
2—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Molokai.
3—Am wh bk Sea Breeze, Fisher, from Arctic, with 850 bbls wh oil, 200 bbls walrus oil, and 16,000 lbs bn.
3—Am wh bk Active, Blackmer, from Arctic, with 770 bbls wh oil, 30 bbls walrus oil, and 12,000 lbs bone.
3—Schr Hokinele, from Molokai.
4—Am bark D C Murray, Bennett, 20 days from S.Fran.
4—Schr Nettie Merrill, Cluney, from Maui.
4—Schr Fairy Queen, Smith, from Kauai.
5—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Maui.
5—Schr Kinau, Wahia, from Maui.
5—Schr Marilda, Berrill, from Hawaii.
5—Am wh bk Concordia, Jones, from the Arctic, with 1,500 bbls wh oil and 20,000 lbs bone.
5—Am wh ship Rainbow, Baker, from the Arctic, with 45 bbls sp oil, 900 bbls wh oil and 14,000 lbs bone.
5—Haw ship Iolani, Woods, 152 days from Boston.
5—Schr Keoni Ana, Rikeke, from Kauai.
5—Am bk J W Seaver, Reanney, 20 days from Petropaulski.
5—Am wh bk Dan'l Webster, Marvin, from the Arctic, with 900 bbls wh oil and 12,000 lbs bone.
5—Schr Isabella, from Hawaii.
5—Am wh ship Cor. Howland, Homan, from the Arctic with 900 bbls wh oil, 300 bbls walrus oil, and 15,000 lbs bone.
5—Schr Keoni Ana, Rikeke, from Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 30—Schr Nettie Merrill, Cluney, for Maui.
30—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, for Maui.
31—Am bk Vernon, Bartlett, for Puget Sound.
Nov. 1—Schr Prince, West, for Hawaii.
1—Schr Active, Mellish, for Maui and Hawaii.
1—Schr Mary, Kaai, for Kauai.
2—Am ship King Philip, Hempstead, for Puget Sound.
2—Am bark Ethan Allen, Snow, for San Francisco.
2—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Kauai.
3—Schr Moi Keiki, Nape, for Maui.
3—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Lanai.
3—Schr Mary Ellen, Crane, for Maui.
3—Schr Kate Lee, Borres, for Hawaii.
3—Schr Luka, Hatfield, for Kauai.
4—Schr Kamalie, Ballastier, for Molokai and Maui.
4—Schr Hokulele, for Molokai.
4—Br ship Centurion, Darbey, for Baker's Island.
5—Schr Jenny, Lambert, for Kauai.
5—Schr Fairy Queen, Smith, for Kauai.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco—Per Ethan Allen, November 2d:—

Bananas, bnchs	100	Peanuts, lbs	20,057
Curios, cs	4	Paddy, lbs	247,036
Cocoanuts, bags	68	Pulu, lbs	137,612
Coffee, lbs	2,209	Rice, lbs	5,000
Hides, green, No	826	Sugars, lbs	189,527
Nails, pkgs	5	Tallow, lbs	3,801
Oranges, No	13,000	Wool, lbs	3,618

Value—Foreign....$214 18; Domestic....$35,409 05

For Baker's Island—Per Centurion, November 3d:—

Lumber, ft	3,000	Pol, pkgs	35

Value—Foreign....$46 00; Domestic....$425 00

Ships' Mails.

For San Francisco—Per Idaho, November 27.
For Lahaina—Per Nettie Merrill, this day.
For Kahului—Per Ka Moi, this day.
For Hilo—Per Panahi, Monday or Tuesday.

MEMORANDA.

Report of U. S. S. Mohican.—Left San Francisco with Hawaiian mail on board, on Tuesday, October 12th, and steamed southwest to strike the trades. On the 15th, at about midnight, passed a square rigged vessel, and on Sunday, the 17th, passed a ship and a bark—the latter supposed to be the *Comet*—both becalmed. Experienced light winds from the southward and westward, and calms, with heavy dews at night, until October 25d, in lat. 22° 18' north, and long 141° 17' west, found light trades from east-northeast. On the 21st, having a few coal pit left, hauled fires and made sail to a light breeze from southwest by west, which hauled the next day to the westward, then to the northward, fell calm, and sprung up light from the eastward. The trades continued moderate, until the 27th they died away for a few hours, then sprung up and followed us to this port. On the 29th, at sundown, we sighted Hawaii, the nearest point of the Island being distant by good observation a little over one hundred miles. Mauna Loa showed quite distinctly one hundred and forty-nine miles off. The next day we sighted Maui, Lanai and Molokai, and arrived on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock—19 days from San Francisco. Crew and officers enjoying good health.

Report of Bark Comet.—Left San Francisco Oct. 16th; first four days had very light airs from the south; next ten days wind very light from south-southeast to south-southwest. Got the trades in lat. 25° north, very light, changing every two or three days to the south, with rain. Arrived off this port on the evening of the 24 inst., and landed the mails, &c.—23 days passage.

Report of Ship Iolani from Boston.

Was 39 days to the Equator in the Atlantic; 79 days to Staten Land. Was off the Cape 21 days, with continual heavy westerly gales, very strong E. N. E. currents and cold weather. Was 28 days from 50° south in the Atlantic to 50° south in the Pacific; thence had N. W. winds and calms to 19° south, when we took the S. E. trades and crossed the Equator October 21st, in Long. 119° 30 west. Took the N. E. trades, October 28th, in Lat. 19° north, Long. 131 ° west. November 4th, 6 A. M., made east point of Maui, bearing south 18 miles; same time saw a school of sperm whales. Passed Diamond Head at 7 P. M. September 5th, Cape Horn bearing north 15 miles, saw ship *Hogarnof*, from Boston, for San Francisco. The same day, Diegos bearing north 5 miles, passed a three-masted schooner bound to the westward. Died on board, September 29th, Josiah J. Jones, aged 55, a native of Boston.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco—Per Comet, November 3d:—

Apples, bxs	114	Oysters, cs	73
Bread, bxs	140	Onions, pkgs	78
Butter, kg	1	Oats, bags	451
Bran, bags	200	Potatoes, bags	431
Crockery, crates	1	Quinces, cs	1
Earthenware, crates	26	Saddlery, cs	12
Flour, hf sks	600	Salmon, bbls	200
Fruit, cs	119	Shingles, bdls	800
Glassware, crates	1	Specimens, pkg	1
Hay, bales	65	Unspecified mdse	79
Lime, bbls	350	Whisky, hf bbls	12

From Boston—Per Iolani, November 5:—

Asses, cases	12	Rubber shoes, No	1
Boats, No	4	Rope, coils	6
Whaleboats, No	6	Shooks, cask, pkgs	83
Beef and pork, casks	90	" " heads and hoops, pkgs	78
Beef, mess, bbls	50	Spokes, bbls with heads	2,409
Bomb lances, bxs	2	" half barrels with heads	28,449
Butter, casks	1	Stops, casks	5
Books, pkg	105	Sails, cask	1
Bread, casks	4	Soap, boxes	50
Buckets, cases	7	Spikes, pkgs	50
Cordage, casks	109	Stone, boxes	2
Cement, bbls	41	Towline, casks	8
Duck, bales	2	Twine, bbl	1
Furniture, cases	1	Timber, sticks	15
Hanks, bndls	62	Trays, pkgs	8
Iron safe, No	1	Unspecified mdse, pkgs	104
Kerosene oil, cases	500	Whaling craft, box	1
Knees, No	40	Walnut boards, pieces	163
Nails, kegs	318	Yoke beam, No	1
Oysters, cases	221		
Oars, No	170		
Oak plank, pieces	383		

From San Francisco—Per D. C. Murray, November 5:—

Apples, bxs	52	Marble, pkgs	3
Butter, kegs	10	Mats, cases	2
Bread, bxs	200	Oats, sacks	278
Bread, casks	33	Oil cake, bags	25
Brooms, doz	25	Pails, doz	50
Bran, sacks	124	Potatoes, pkgs	25
Bacon, pkgs	2	Preserves, cases	20
Bricks, No	12,000	Paper, pkg	1
Crackers, pkgs	85	Salmon, bbls	200
Cheese, cs	1	Shooks, pkgs	1,640
Corks, cases	1	Stationery, cases	8
Drugs, pkgs	34	Shingles, No	130,000
Flour, 4 sacks	1,080	Type, cases	4
Furniture, cases	4	Tobacco, cases	80
Hay, bales	60	Table fruit, cases	14
Lime, bbls	150	Unspecified mdse, pkgs	232
Lumber, feet	34,113	Wheat, sacks	40

From Petropaulski—Per J. W. Seaver, November 5:—

Copper, cs	4	Sable skins, bxs	2
Oil, casks	40	Salmon, bbls	4
Seal skins, No	1,095	Walrus teeth, cases	2

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco—Per Ethan Allen, Nov. 2d—Rev E Bond, Dr W H Richards, Wm White, John Rodgers, J J Hanna, J Townsend, Jesse Davis—7.

From San Francisco—Per Comet, Nov. 3d—Capt Jas Steele, Capt Wm Phillips, Capt H S Constable, James Dawson, R W Van Prehn, F Ohlig, Mr Robert, Thos Crane, H Wardrop, E Probart, and 6 Hawaiians—16.

From San Francisco—Per D C Murray, Nov 5—Mr and Mrs Brewster, J L. Webster, J H Black, Capt Almy, George Neilsker, J A Mallett, I H Napela, L F Morgan, P H Nettigan, W J Sheridan, H Mauer, A Echeus, Mali, Kalua—15.

From Petropaulski—Per J W Seaver, Nov. 5—Mr and Mrs F S Pratt, Mr Gardner, Mrs Dodd and 2 servants—6.

DIED.

Louzada—In this city, on the morning of November 4th, Mr. James Louzada, in the 57th year of his age, a native of New York, and long resident on these islands.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

The Popular Verdict.

The four meetings of the citizens of Honolulu held during the past month to reconsider the action of the so-called Planters' Meeting,—though really composed chiefly of Government officers, with a few sugar planters and their factors,—have resulted, as might have been anticipated, in a clear reversal of the sentiments adopted at the latter. Let us review the main points connected with both meetings.

The Planters' Meeting convened on the 9th of October, in the Supreme Court Room. The very place in which it was held cast over the sessions an air of authority and judicial gravity, which forbade any from participating who were not already accustomed to taking part in debates in that hall. It seemed as if its selection was with a special view to make the meeting an ex-parte affair.

The first move made, at the very opening of the meeting, in introducing a set of resolutions cut and dried for the occasion, showed that the usual mode of proceedure in first debating the general question and then referring the whole to a Committee to digest, was to be set aside, doubtless for wise motives. Consequently the first two or three passed *nem. con.*, and all would have been passed at the same session had it not appeared a little too hasty and indecorous. The meeting adjourned till Monday and the remaining resolutions were adopted in much the same way as the previous had been on Saturday, one or two only finding five or six votes against 18 or 20 in their favor.

Now let us note the tactics pursued. A motion made to refer the whole resolutions to a Committee was voted down instanter, as apparently contrary to the programme, which was to pass them as they were, the chief reason given having been that there was no time to spare.

Another thing. When the editor of *Bennett's Own* rose and undertook to ventilate his views, the most decided expressions of disapprobation were made by several prominent Government officers, who sought to have him stopped short. Again, when a motion was made by a gentleman opposed to one of the resolutions, a political member of a leading mercantile house made himself very conspicuous in efforts to disturb the speaker and defeat his motion by interruptions. We note these as showing who controlled that meeting. The whole proceedings made it apparent to all who attended, that it was determined the resolutions should be passed as brought in, no matter who opposed them. As but few of our citizens were present or took part, the resolutions cannot be taken as the sense of the community, but as that of the ministers and their clique. They must pass for that *and nothing more*.

When the proceedings and resolutions were published in the *Gazette* as the well-digested sentiments of the "citizens of Honolulu," and the brazen attempt was made in the official paper to palm them off as such, the indignation of the public was roused, as well it might be, and notices were immediately issued, calling a meeting to take the labor question into further consideration, and the citizens turned out en masse, crowding the little hall so that it was found necessary to provide larger accommodations.

We have given full reports of the proceedings of these meetings, the concluding one being in this issue. Two of these were very long sessions, one lasting four and a quarter hours and the other three and a quarter; but at both of them every opportunity was given to the ministerial party to express their views, which they did *ad nauseam*, and found that at every point they were met by speakers, who, though less accustomed to political discussions, felt every word expressed, evidently determined that even ministers who uttered falsehoods and challenged proof of what they knew to be false, should be exposed. For once in Honolulu the popular pulse was stirred, and it was fortunate that ministers were present to learn the lesson of the occasion—that citizens have rights and privileges as well as the administration clique.

After full, patient and tedious debates, during which both sides had the freest expression of sentiments,—the verdict was calmly but firmly given by an assemblage of citizens variously estimated at different sessions at from 250 to 500, that the further importation of Chinese coolies by the Government is undesirable, and ought not to be sanctioned; while the introduction of South Sea Islanders, as permanent settlers, was approved and enthusiastically endorsed.

To this general and almost unanimous sentiment of the citizens of Honolulu may be added that of the Chinese residents, as expressed in their letter published to-day, who, almost to a man, are opposed to the further introduction of coolies into these islands. Their opinion should have weight, and doubtless will, as none are more qualified to speak on the subject, or know better how pernicious are the effects on any community of the class so introduced.

The ministers, both at the Planters' Meeting and at the Citizens' Meetings, pledged themselves to be governed in this matter by the views of the people. They have them now as expressed in the resolutions passed at Kaumakapili, after the fullest discussion possible; let them now redeem their pledge and follow the public sentiment as there enunciated, by abandoning the coolie system and introducing South Sea Islanders, not by hundreds, but by thousands, if they can be obtained. Then there will be no further scarcity of laborers on plantations or elsewhere.

The *Gazette* in its report of the citizens' meeting of Tuesday, of last week, seems to have argued thus: a lie well told, and adhered to, will sometimes pass for truth; and upon this basis manufactures a report which for misrepresentation has never been equaled here. The report of the meeting of Friday evening, is a misrepresentation because it gives the impression that a large majority of those present left when the tariff resolution came up, when the fact is that it had been discussed for nearly an hour before they left. Again the vote in favor of the Manahiki resolution is put down as "some twenty," when the Chairman stated it to have been thirty-eight and others say it was larger still.

In answer to the opening address of the Chairman, of Tuesday, W. Claude Jones, Esq., and joining with him the members of the bar who oppose the section, 1420, of the Civil Code, as being unconstitutional, it says: "It would appear, if these men are right, that they would have a sure thing of it to bring a case before the Supreme Court, and get the case declared unconstitutional, and thereby secure to themselves immortal fame and honor for their discovery, and save themselves an immensity of trouble." We do not believe that the party who penned this sentence believes that if right, the members of the bar would "have a sure thing" of proving the unconstitutionality of the section alluded to. That by his, the writer's management, Mr. Widemann was placed upon the Supreme Court Bench *for the sole purpose of heading off any such certainty*, not only upon this question but upon others not yet developed. With a Chief Justice and Second Associate entirely committed to the present labor system, largely interested in sugar plantations and coolies, what chance would a member of the bar, or the whole combined, have before such a Court? The very undignified course of the Second Associate Justice at the recent public meetings leaves no room for doubt as to what decision he would arrive at. In fact he has given his opinion that the 1420th section is constitutional. Two members of the Bench, the Chief Justice and Second Associate Justice, have purchased coolies, one in an open auction sale; the other a plantation with the understanding that the coolies should go with it, and are to-day holding them and working them *without legal authority*. Would men who openly purchase coolies, and hold them, when under the law they have a right to their freedom; who say labor we must have or we sink into irretrievable bankruptcy, be likely to render a decision which would release their laborers? It is too much to expect of them, or in fact of human nature. To ask the members of the bar or the community to leave the question to the arbitrament of the Supreme Court is heaping insult upon injury.

The writer attempts to deny for himself, or for Mr. C. C. Harris, that Mr. H. did not repeatedly challenge "any man to show, or stand up and say that he could produce a coolie who did not understand his contract," or that "he had yet to see the first one who could not read it, and who would say he had not signed it." We re-assert that Mr. Harris *did* use this language and can safely leave the question of veracity to those who were at the meeting, and have no fears for the result of their verdict. We call to mind a couplet, doubtless familiar to the party:

"And he that does one fault at first,
And lies to hide it, makes it two"—

leaving it to him to make the application.

Much stress is laid upon the call for the "previous question." We leave the question as to its propriety and justice to those who were present, or to any one who will take the trouble to read the speech of Mr. Rhodes and the written address of Mr. Davies, as given in the *Gazette*.

Mauritius and the Lesson she Teaches.

While discussing the labor question, it may be well to turn to Mauritius, and examine the working of the coolie system in that colony, where it has had many years' development, under the protection of the strong arm and proverbially-humane policy of the British Government.

Mauritius is an Island about the same size as Oahu, thirty-nine miles in length and about the same in breadth, containing 450,000 acres of land. It is located in the Indian Ocean, near Madagascar, and about midway between the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon. Of its total surface about one-third (150,000 acres) is under cultivation, of which area 125,000 acres are devoted to cane, and the average amount of sugar produced is 200,000 tons per annum. In its cultivation, which is carried on wholly by hand, the ground being so stony that plows cannot be used, about 80,000 coolies are employed, obtained mostly from India and China. The population of this small island was in 1867 about 260,000, of which number 250,000 comprises coolies, negroes and others who have been coolies and slaves, with their descendants. The balance, about 10,000 in number, are Europeans, engaged as planters, merchants, traders, &c.

Of the 250,000 coolies and negroes, 80,000 are coolies in service, the remainder, 170,000, comprising a small proportion of laborers and tradesmen, with a very large proportion of idle population, known as vagrants and thieves, who pick up a precarious living as best they can. As a necessary consequence of this state of things, a standing army of one thousand men has to be maintained to secure the peace, at a cost varying from $130,000 to $150,000 per annum. While inferior artisans in every branch of trade are abundant at extremely low wages, skilled artisans and mechanics are very scarce,—they as a class having been driven from the island by the competition of the freed coolies.

Here, then, we have the following results of the working of the coolie system, in what has been termed the most successful sugar country in the world:

1st—A coolie and negro population of 250,000 to 10,000 foreigners, or one to every twenty-five coolies.

2d—No increase of foreign population is possible, however desirable, as the competition of the freed coolies drives off the white mechanic and farmer, whenever they attempt to get a foothold.

3d—A foreign government *becomes a necessity*, and peace is only secured by the strong arm of the British Government, and an expensive military.

4th—The system has resulted in the formation of two classes, one of which is opulent and the other the lowest that can be imagined. The very important element of all prosperous countries, the middle class, is entirely ground out, as between the upper and nether mill-stone.

Let us apply the experience of that colony to these islands. The introduction of Chinese coolies, unless some provision is made to return them to their own country, when they decline to serve as laborers, must result in flooding these islands in a few years, with a vagrant and worthless population as in Mauritius. Secondly, it must result in driving off foreign artisans and small farmers, who are unable to compete with the cheap labor of the freed coolies, in every branch of trade. Third, it must result in the maintaining of a military force sufficient to preserve the peace, which force must be under the control or at the service of the foreign population.

The inevitable result that will follow these changes of population—a decrease of native and foreign and an increase of coolie population—must be a strong foreign government, either colonial or independent, for foreign capital will *never trust to the uncertainty of a native government*, when there is any risk of disturbance or insecurity. Does it require any foresight to see that these changes will sooner or later result in terminating the dynasty of the Kamehamehas, and cementing a colonial alliance with our powerful neighbor? We will not say that this is the design of any who advocate the coolie system, but no one can doubt that it will be the INEVITABLE RESULT, and this, too, within the lifetime of some of our readers.

Governmental Oppression.

The disposition of this Government towards artisans and tradesmen is well exemplified in their treatment of printers. They have an office and paper of their own which the public pays for, by direct taxes; losses met by doing work cheaply, under rates, have to be paid out of the public purse. Job work they have always competed for, and often obtained, by cutting under cost rates. For advertising they publicly declare their intention to charge 25 per cent less than other papers, but we have often been told that this rate applied only with a class of advertisers whom they wished to lure away from our office. Members of the bar have assured us that for legal advertising their charges were nearly, if not quite, double the rates charged by us, and of this we have now undeniable proof. We have seen a bill where a legal advertisement was charged five dollars by the Government paper, against three which we charged, and which is our regular rate. Is this fair play? Where they have to compete with us they cut under regular rates, but where they have the field to themselves, where we are barred out, they charge double rates, and citizens who have business with our courts, as who has not some time in his experience, have to pay the bill, however extortionate. We have often urged the injustice of the conduct of the Government towards us, but so long as it was our ox that was gored the public could not interest themselves; but of late we have had several complaints lodged by tradesmen who found that they had to compete against Government officials. We know that the disposition that prompted the course towards us still exists, and will crop out first in one branch of business and then in another, and the only way to prevent the aggression is by a bold front. Let every lover of justice determine that he will use all his influence at the coming elections to put an end to a trading administration.

THE EUROPEAN & GREAT EASTERN
CIRCUS!
This Afternoon and Evening!
A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE WILL BE given THIS AFTERNOON
For the Accommodation of Families and Children,
The proceeds will be devoted to School purposes.
Doors open at 3 o'clock; performance begins at 3½ o'clock.
IN THE EVENING
There will be an entire Change of Programme.
Doors open at Seven o'clock. Performance to commence at half-past Seven. 702 1t

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE carrying on the Baking Business in Honolulu, under the firm name of *LAM YAT*, is dissolved this day by mutual agreement. The Business will henceforth be carried on by LAM YAT and LAM YING, under the old partnership name, and they, also, will settle the outstanding accounts and collect the debts of the late firm. LAM YAT, LAM YING.
Honolulu, Nov. 4, 1869. 702 4t

Ship Owners and Masters,
WHO MAY REQUIRE ANY ARTICLE usually found in a
Hardware Store,
ARE REQUESTED
TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK
—AT STORE OF—
W. N. LADD,
Odd Fellows' Hall Building, Fort St.,
Before purchasing elsewhere. The stock will bear inspection, and can be had at moderate rates. 702 1m

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
And every variety of Gentlemen's Superior Furnishing Goods
Store formerly occupied by W. A. Aldrich,
702 *Makee's Block, Queen st.* 1y

Deutscher Huelfsverein
DIE MITGLIEDER DIESER GESELSCHAF und diejenigen welche obigem Verein ihre Theilnahme widmen wollen werden ersucht sich zur General Versammlung am Sonntag Morgen, 10 Uhr im Hause des Unterzeichneten einzufinden.
THEOD. C. HEUCK,
702 1t President des Vereins.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for Sale his *HOUSE AND LOT*, situate in Lahaina, on the corner of Lahainaluna Road, comprising 1½ acres more or less of land, and which is now planted with Grape Vines, yielding from 6 to 8 barrels of Wine annually, together with
Two Houses, Water Privileges, &c.
Title, Fee Simple. For Terms apply to
702 1m WM. ENOS, Wailuku.

The New English Reform Cry.

From our English files we observe that no sooner had the Irish Church Question been settled, but a new issue has been raised, viz: the land tenure. At present the bulk of the Irish soil is held by wealthy lords and others who live in England, and only visit Ireland occasionally. This system of absentee land tenure necessarily creates great uneasiness, and its settlement will be surrounded with more difficulties than attended the Church question. An English exchange says "it has long been looming in the distance, and in the next session of Parliament, Government must be prepared with a scheme for its settlement. It lies at the very root of the Irish difficulty, and cannot be put out of sight. The *Times* has sent a Special Commissioner to report upon the matter, and he has begun with the hotbed of disaffection and agrarian outrage, Tipperary. He reports that the laboring classes there are well off, but that no elements of good feeling between the farming class and landlords can be discovered; that lurking dissatisfaction exists, which makes the tenants ready to combine for their own "protection," as they regard it, and that evictions, "except for non-payment of rent," could be made only at the peril of the landlord's life. The wording of the correspondent's letter would imply that eviction for non-payment of rent would not be resented; but if so, considerable misapprehensions prevails in this country, which is supported even by the testimony of such authorities as Mr. Trench, and it is very important that this doubt should be cleared away."

Notice to Creditors.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING THIS day been appointed Administrator of the Estate of WM. NEWTON LADD, deceased, hereby notifies all creditors of said deceased to present their claims to him within six months from this date or they will be forever barred.
JOSEPH O. CARTER,
Administrator Estate of W. N. Ladd, deceased.
Honolulu, October 30, 1869. 702 4t

To Captains of Whalers & Others
INTERESTED IN
Trading at the South and Arctic!
WE BEG TO RECOMMEND
The Following Articles!
SINGLE BARRELED GUNS, SHOT, Gunpowder, Revolvers and Ammunition, Bullets, Handsaws, Butcher Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Dressing Combs, Percussion Caps, Needles, small and large Beads, Pipes,
Cheap Brandy and Rum in Demijohns,
Beers, Ales, and Wines.
TOBACCO. SLOPS,
—Such as—
Heavy Woolen Blankets all colors, Woolen Socks, Heavy Woolen Frocks, Sailors' Jackets, Pea Jackets, Undershirts and Drawers, Brogans, Flannel Shirts, Hats.
—ALSO—
Heavy Canvas, Rigging Leather, Copper, Composition Metal and Nails, Turpentine, Black and white Paints, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.
For Sale at Low Figures, at
702 3t ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO'S.

A General Assortment of
SHIP CHANDLERY!
"And the Best"
Assortment of Ship Stores
In this Market,
For Sale at the Lowest Prices, by
702 2m BOLLES & CO.

American Mess Beef, in Bond,
FOR SALE BY
702 3m BOLLES & CO.

CALIFORNIA BREAD,
EL DORADO FLOUR—IN BOND—FOR Sale by (702 2m) BOLLES & CO.

GOLDEN GATE
Bakers' Extra, and Extra Family Flour!
FOR SALE BY
702 2m BOLLES & CO.

Columbia River Salmon,
BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS. ALSO,
KITS OF SALMON BELLIES,
For Sale by (702 2m) BOLLES & CO.

H. VOSS,
Upholsterer.
No. 5 Merchant Street, opp. Sailors' Home,
SOLICITS THE PATRONAGE of the Citizens of Honolulu and the other Islands.
He is Prepared to Execute all Orders in the Upholstering Line,
Repairing Slip Covers, Fitting Shades, Curtains made to order and put up; Carpet, Matting and Oil Cloth laid, Spring and Hair Mattresses made to order, Hay Mattresses and Pillows always on hand.
☞ All orders from Ship Masters will be punctually attended to. 702 4t

JAPANESE BAZAR!
NO. 38 FORT STREET.
JAPANESE WARE, INCLUDING LANTERNS,
BEAUTIFUL STRAW WORKED BOXES,
Crystal Jewelry,
Scarf Rings, Statuary,
Porcelain Ware, Embroidery,
Bronze and Silver Buckles,
Studs, Inlaid Cabinets, Fishing Canes,
Bamboo Chains, Charms, Curios, &c., &c.
Also, a Complete Assortment of India Rubber Goods.
700 1y MRS. McDOUGALL, 38 Fort St.

WHITE LINEN DUCK AND DRILL!
Mixed Water-proof Tweeds,
FANCY CASSIMERES.
A Large Assortment of
The above Goods!
—AT—
699 1m DILLINGHAM & CO'S.

Look Out
For Christ