COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

The *Bulletin* of February 7th contains the quarterly resume of the commerce of San Francisco, which is summarized in the following:

The summary of our quarterly review of the trade and commerce of San Francisco for the three months ending March 31st, will be of interest to some of the readers of the *Bulletin*. Our foreign imports for the quarter cost us from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000, exclusive of freights, charges and duties, the sum for the last named object amounted to nearly $1,000,000. The free goods received from New York across the Isthmus show a further expenditure of $4,211,000. In addition we received 57,000 tons of assorted freight from New York, Boston, Baltimore and other Eastern ports by sailing vessels, of which we have no means of ascertaining the value; besides large quantities of goods have come to hand across the continent and from domestic Pacific coast ports. Our marine arrivals embraced 661 vessels of 248,500 tons of tonnage.

The exports for the quarter consisted of $3,324,600 merchandise and $10,254,200 treasure. Included in the latter amount was $4,503,000 Gold coin and $1,050,000 Mexican coin. The number of vessels fixed for long voyage business was 133, representing 94,400 tons of tonnage. The San Francisco Mint furnished us with $4,760,000 in coin, of wh ch $80,000 was Silver and the balance Gold. The dividends paid by local incorporations amounted to $2,555,000, including $1,322,000 by the Savings Banks of the city. The amount disbursed for army purposes in the Division of the Pacific was $2,072,500. The Internal Revenue collected in the San Francisco District was $905,856. The treasure receipts through public channels were $11,741,400, of which $9,537,000 was from California and Nevada. The sales of real estate united $3,626,000. The exports of Flour and Wheat for the quarter were equal to 974,000 centals Wheat, valued at $1,625,000, while for the first nine months of the harvest year the quantity exported was equal to 5,197,000 centals Wheat. Nearly 1,000,000 lbs Wool was shipped during the quarter; also 104,000 gallons and 1,200 cs California Wine.

The exports show a falling off for the quarter, as compared with 1869, of $1,200,000, and as compared with 1868, of over $2,000,000, which the *Bulletin* ascribes to the reduced values of produce. This may be so in part, but a comparison with other years will, we think, show that there has been a temporary check in the export trade, and an increase in the interior trade over the Sierras.

The following items from late exchanges possess interest in this connection:

The ship *Gov. Morton*, 1,003 tons, lately arrived to Geo. Howes & Co., (of San Francisco,) was chartered at New York for Phœnix Islands for Savannah, at $10 currency.

The rice crop of several provinces in Japan is a total failure, and the government has prohibited the exportation of rice from Hiogo, except by special license, as provided by the treaties with foreign powers.

It was announced from Marseilles, on March 14th, that the steamer *Europe*, 2,500 tons, 400 horse-power, had arrived there from Bombay on March 12th, with thirty-seven passengers. She left Marseilles on January 1st, and has, therefore, accomplished the two passages, *via* the Suez Canal, including discharging and reloading, in twenty days.

The third cargo of molasses in bulk has arrived at Boston in the iron brig *Noretta* from Mantanzas. She brought 88,000 gallons, and it was delivered in excellent condition. When the plan of importing molasses in this manner was first broached, it was looked upon by very many as a certain failure, but it would not be surprising if in time the greater portion of the cheap grades of molasses received from the West Indies came in bulk. *The Noretta* was nine days coming, and had rough weather much of the time.

WASHINGTON, April 1st.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Schenck in support of the bill, and in defense of the Committee of Ways and Means. He reviewed the opposition to the bill, and disclaimed personal responsibility for it as a whole, saying that it contained many things which he did not approve, and which he would vote against; but if the Committee wanted to get up a bill satisfactory to every one, it would never report a Tariff bill. Referring to the reported intention of some members to move to recommit the bill, or strike out the enacting clause, he reminded the House that the effect of not passing the bill would be to leave the law in its present condition; compared to which the present bill was a great reduction. The bill, if passed, would effect a saving of nearly $20,000,000. He explained the classifications of steel and of sugar, denying that the change in the latter was for the benefit of the refineries; but he claimed that it would benefit consumers. He repelled the charge that the pending bill would be prejudicial to agriculturists. There had never been a tariff bill proposed that looked so much to agricultural interests. The tariff raised the duties on flax, tow, flaxseed, castor beans, hides and all raw materials that could be produced in the country, against every influence brought to bear.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL.

Three coal vessels have arrived the past week from foreign ports, showing a prospective increase in the demand of this article. The cargo of the ship *Puritan*, 1,400 tons, was purchased in San Francisco by the North Pac fic Trans. Company, to be delivered at Honolulu, at $10 50 per ton. This cargo is now being discharged. That of the bark *Agate*, consisting of 885 tons of Newcastle coals, has been purchased here at $9 per ton.

Besides the new Australian steam line, an unusual number of war steamers are expected; among them a French frigate next month, and the British flying squadron of seven vessels, due here in June or July. These will tend to enliven the place during the dull summer months.

Besides the coal vessels referred to above, the brig *Byzantium* is in from Victoria, with a cargo of lumber. The bark *Clara Sutil* is over due from San Francisco, also with lumber. She will bring dates to April 9.

The bark *D. C. Murray*, which is due from San Francisco early in May, is advertised to return with despatch, sailing May 21st. Her fine cabin accommodations—fully equal to the steamer's—will probably secure for her a large number of the travelers bound to California.

The bark *Ethan Allen* sails to-day for San Francisco, taking a valuable cargo of produce and an unusual number of passengers, who have arrived by late vessels from the Colonies, and are bound to the land where 160 acres are offered free of cost to every immigrant who chooses to enter his claim and occupy. Her cargo, which is given below, includes 380 tons of sugar, the whole valued at $47,589.

Our latest dates from San Francisco are to April 7th. By the *Sutil*, now 29 days out, we shall receive a few days later.

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Ethan Allen, this day.
FOR CALLAO—Per Donna, this day.
FOR LAHAINA—Per Nettie Merrill, this day.
FOR HILO—Per Nettie Merrill, this day, and Kate Lee, Wednesday.
FOR KONA—Per Odd Fellow, about Monday next.
FOR KOLOA—Per Jenny, to-day or Monday.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

April 23—Schr Active, Mellish, from Hawaii.
24—Brit brig Byzantium, Calhoun, 32 days from Victoria, V. I.
24—Am ss Puritan, Henry, 17 days from San Francisco.
24—Am wh bk Active, Blackmer, from Kawaihae.
24—Am wh bk Eugenia, Nye, from Kawaihae.
24—Am wh bk Almira, Merchant, from Kawaihae.
24—Schr Mamookawai, Makahi, from Maui.
24—Schr Paushi, Ballastier, from Maui and Molokai.
25—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Kauai.
25—Schr Marilda, Berrill, from Hawaii.
29—Am wh bk Navy, Bradley, from New Bedford with 450 bbls sp oil.
27—Schr Keoni Ana, Rikoke, from Kauai.
28—Schr Paushi, Ballastier, from Maui.
28—Schr Nettie Merrill, Chaney, from Maui.
28—Schr Moi Keiki, Nape, from Maui.
28—Schr Fairy Queen, Smith, from Kauai.
29—Schr Jenny, Lambert, from Kauai.
29—Schr Waioka, Dudoit, from Maui.
30—Schr Paushi, Ballastier, from Molokai.
30—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Molokai.

DEPARTURES.

April 23—Brit bk Paraguay, Farren, for Central America.
23—Schr Fairy Queen, Smith, for Kauai.
23—Schr Mamookawai, Makahi, for Hawaii.
23—Schr Paushi, Ballastier, for Maui.
25—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai.
25—Schr Waioka, Dudoit, for Maui.
25—Schr Kinau, Wahia, for Maui.
26—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Kauai.
26—Schr Active, Mellish, for Hawaii.
27—Schr Keoni Ana, Rikoke, for Kauai.
27—Am wh bk Active, Blackmer, to cruise.
27—Am wh bk Eugenia, Nye, to cruise.
27—Am wh bk Almira, Merchant, to cruise.
28—Schr Paushi, Ballastier, for Molokai.
28—Schr Marilda, Berrill, for Maui and Hawaii.
29—Schr Moi Keiki, for Maui.

IMPORTS.

FROM NEW CASTLE—Per Agate, April 22:
Coal, tons.....885

FROM SYDNEY—Per Nymphe, April 23:
Coal, tons.....450

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Puritan, April 25:
Coal, tons.....1,415

FROM VICTORIA, V. I.—Per Byzantium, April 25:

Brandy, cs		Shingles, No	133,500
Herring, smoked, box	75	Salmon, bbls, No	50
Lumber, flooring, ft	22,460	Salmon, cs	1
Lumber, rough, ft	94,990		

EXPORTS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Ethan Allen, April 30:

Bananas, bnchs	150	Molasses, bbls	85
Coffee, bags	150	Pulu, bales	47
Empty bottles, No	11,000	Sugar, lbs	708,065
Hides, No	382	Sugar, bags	483
Value domestic produce			$47,589 84

PASSENGERS.

FROM NEWCASTLE, N S W—Per Agate, April 22—Mr Jos Foss, wife and daughter, W Brien, Patrick Marting, Owen Marting, P Maher, P McCarty, P Noonan, M Bolen, C Reinhardt, T L Sequecqur, I Brown, I Carlo, A Carlo, N Ahean, G Smith, Miss H McCarty—18.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Ethan Allen, April 30th—Geo Wetherbie, L Zoblin, Dr A Kennedy, G W Bassett, Walter Montgomery, John McDonald, Mr Foss, wife and daughter, O'Brien, Geo Nebiker, Mrs Nebiker and three children, Mr Cluff, Mrs Cluff, Miss M J Cluff, Benj Cluff and three children, David Russel, P Maher, P Ahern, P Noonan, Jas Brown, D McCarthy, Miss H McCarthy, Geo Smith, Chas Barnard, L Louis, M Bolan, P Corti, wife and child, P Martin, Owen Martin, Jos Shemons, and five others—44.

GEN. WEBB AND THE CUBANS.—In a late letter to the *N. Y. Tribune*, from Havana, Gen. Webb, former Minister to Brazil, expresses himself as decidedly in favor of according belligerent rights to the Cubans, and he ventures the opinion that if President Grant and Secretary Fish had been aware of all the particulars in the case, they would have been willing to award those rights over six months since. He says the Cubans have some 20,000 well armed troops, and as many carrying pikes, scythes, &c., and that if some 100,000 stands of arms could be landed, Cubans would be found to carry them, and the result would be Havana would fall in a fortnight. A volunteer officer in the Cuban interest has remarked that the gunboats built in the United States were the great hindrance to the landing of troops and arms, and if they were only out of the way, Cuban independence would be achieved in a short time. We would like to see the experiment tried and the subject matter tested by a temporary withdrawal of all foreign help of whatever character.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Wool and a Woolen Factory.

The bark *Ka Moi* took away nearly sixty thousand pounds of Hawaiian wool, and the ship *Syren* will probably take a still larger quantity. The thought suggests itself, why may not all our wool be manufactured here into the more common fabrics, such as blankets and flannels, for native wear, instead of being disposed of at the beggarly price of six, eight or ten cents, which barely pays the cost of shearing and other expenses necessary to prepare it for shipment. Our wool is of a medium quality, sufficiently fine, however, to make all the fabrics required for native trade.

We have on Hawaii and Kauai, ample water-power anywhere on the weather sides of those islands, and the chief lack is enterprise, for capital would doubtless be forthcoming, if there were any disposition shown to encourage the work. In conversation with a German gentleman now here, who was brought up to the woolen business, and is familiar with the details of its manufacture, we learn that the estimated cost of a factory of say twenty looms, with a capacity sufficient to consume the two hundred and fifty thousand pounds annually produced in the islands,—will be about forty thousand dollars. The number of hands required, when in full operation is from forty to fifty, including laborers and skilled workmen. So far as can be learned, there are no obstacles to prevent woolen fabrics from being manufactured here as cheaply as in England or Germany, as the cost of labor is less here than there.

Now, we sell our wool at a low price; it pays a heavy freight to Europe, is there manufactured into the fabrics we need, and we pay the freight back on it, with insurance, commissions and numerous other charges and profits, all of which are to foreign capitalists and laborers. The one hundred thousand dollars annually paid by the Hawaiian people for the coarser woolen goods consumed here, might all be retained if manufactured here, and whatever is paid for labor and material would be paid solely to our own people, who would get their goods at much less than it now costs them, while wool growers would obtain more for their produce. Besides the demand for these islands, we must not forget that our manufacturers might also supply the trade for the Arctic as well as for the islands south and west of us, cheaper than the goods can be furnished from Europe or elsewhere.

For illustration, take the article of blankets, of which a factory here could turn out as good as is required for native wear, and furnish them at *one-half* the price now charged. One reason why the natives are dying off so rapidly is, because when sick, they cannot procure the necessary clothing—flannels and blankets—to keep themselves warm. Without ample protection against the cold, the stoutest framed invalids must succumb to disease. We overlook this great need of the natives—they are dying from want of necessary warm clothing during the inclement winter months.

Another thing which should not be lost sight of, is the fact that if woolen clothing material is manufactured here, it must of necessity be made up here, and this will give employment to hundreds of men and women, who would gladly engage in this branch of business. With a good factory here, no foreign competition could prevent our artizans supplying the natives with all the clothing they require.

The Legislature convenes to-day, and it cannot do a more commendable service for the comfort and health of the native race, than to frame and pass a law to exempt from duties all machinery or other materials imported expressly to construct and finish a woolen factory; and even to offer a bonus for the first one erected and carried into successful operation. The inducements should be such as will successfully entice hither the right men to embark in the enterprise. Even if it does not result in establishing a woolen factory, it will show a disposition to encourage what every one acknowledges to be a great necessity.

The Passport Law.

A case has come to our knowledge the past week that seems to call for some comment. Under the passport law of this kingdom "It shall be lawful for the collectors of customs, and in case of their sickness or absence, for their respective deputies, to grant passports to all applicants for the same, as provided in the last preceding section, upon the payment of one dollar, the price of the stamp, except in the following cases: *First*—In case of the indebtedness or obligation to pay money, of the applicant, to the government or to any private individual, of which the collector has received written notice, accompanied by a request not to grant a passport;" etc. In case the master or commanding officer of a vessel takes away a person without a passport he "shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars, and be liable for all debts which such person may have left unpaid in this kingdom; and if he shall fail to pay such fine and debts, such vessel shall be subject to seizure, condemnation and sale for the payment thereof," etc.

It having come to the knowledge of the creditors of a party, who had made arrangements to leave this kingdom in a ship-of-war, they to protect themselves filed the usual notice and protest at the Custom-house. This action was supposed to be sufficient for their protection; but what was their surprise to find that their debtor had been among his friends and companions and through them had influenced no less a personage than the Minister Resident of the United States to address the Foreign Office and ask for the issuance of a passport in behalf of the debtor which we understand has been done, probably under the section which reads as follows:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs may issue passports to all Ministers, diplomatic agents, and Consuls of the King, sent abroad, and to the Consuls and other commercial agents of foreign governments, and to all subjects of the kingdom going abroad, who may desire the same.

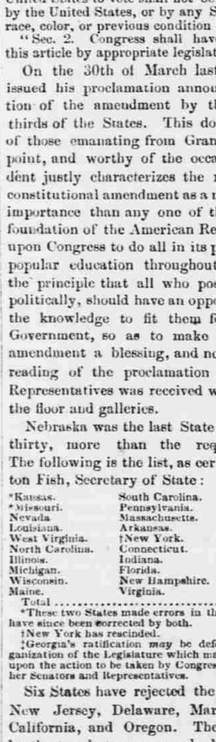
Recently a young man left these Islands, by the *Idaho*, who had failed to procure a passport, who however was not a debtor, and on the return of the steamer the captain was notified that a fine of fifty dollars was registered against him. This may seem harsh, but it was the letter and spirit of the law, and its enforcement was quite proper. Our tradesmen and others need such a law for their protection from the losses which absconding debtors would entail.

The questions arise, are the passports which issue from the Foreign Office to override the notice and protest filed with the collectors of customs? Was it not meant that the Foreign Office passports should be of use and service to persons leaving this kingdom to travel in lands where passports are necessary? It is hardly to be supposed that the intention of the law is to protect any absconding debtor who may through friends, or for other consideration, secure a note from a foreign Minister or Consul to the Foreign Office asking for a passport, which shall be an "open sesame" at the outer portals of the kingdom. If the Foreign Office passports are so powerful it is time that our tradesmen should ask the repeal of so much of the 453d Section as refers "to all subjects of the kingdom going abroad, who may desire the same." If this is not done any person may, under the ægis of the Foreign Office, snap his fingers at his creditors whenever he "may desire" to do so.

The Pacific Telegraph.

Now that a company is chartered, and the preliminary steps taken, we may confidently look forward to the speedy accomplishment of this grand enterprise. Since the first Atlantic cable was made in 1856, great improvements have been introduced in the manufacture of deep sea cables, both in point of lightness and durability, as well as in the surprising expedition with which they can be produced by the manufacturer.

In November, 1858, the United States schooner *Fenimore Cooper*, Lieutenant Brooks commanding, arrived here from San Francisco, en route for Japan. She was on a surveying cruise, in search of several reputed shoals in the Pacific, and took numerous soundings. Lieutenant Brooks was the inventor of a new style of sounding apparatus, which has since come into general use in laying ocean telegraph cables. In referring back to our files for the period mentioned, we find it reported that the greatest depth of water obtained by the *Fenimore Cooper* between San Francisco and these Islands, was three miles, and the least was two miles, the bottom being invariably a soft ooze, composed of minute shells and debris, peculiarly favorable for laying a cable. About midway between the Islands and the coast is an elevation or gradual rise of one mile above the bed of the ocean, which again falls off to three miles, until within a short distance of this group. The Islands rise very abruptly from deep water, and appear to be sharp cones. A diagram of the ocean bottom, prepared by Lieutenant Brooks, gave the general outline somewhat as follows:



In commenting on the cruise of the *Cooper*, 12 years ago, after describing the nature of the soundings brought up from the ocean depths, we made use of the following language: "Man's inquisitive search has at length found out the abode of the infusoria, and they may ere long receive into their quiet depths the continuation of the earth's girdle, which Puck boasted of, but realized not. We may yet live to see the Pacific telegraph cable laid." Looking back twelve years, we now remember the smile of incredulity with which some read the foregoing words at the time, and characterized the idea of a telegraph line to these Islands as "harmlessly Utopian." But we are nearer the accomplishment of our prophecy than was then dreamed of, even by the writer of the extract.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

On the 27th day of February, 1869, the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution, proposing for the consideration of the different States of the Union an amendment to the Constitution, which, when ratified by two-thirds of their number, was to be valid as part of that instrument. The amendment reads as follows:

"Art. XV., Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

On the 30th of March last, President Grant issued his proclamation announcing the ratification of the amendment by the requisite two-thirds of the States. This document, like most of those emanating from Grant, is brief, to the point, and worthy of the occasion. The President justly characterizes the ratification of this constitutional amendment as a measure of grander importance than any one of the kind since the foundation of the American Republic, and urges upon Congress to do all in its power to encourage popular education throughout the country, on the principle that all who possess equal rights, politically, should have an opportunity to acquire the knowledge to fit them for a share in the Government, so as to make the constitutional amendment a blessing, and not a disaster. The reading of the proclamation in the House of Representatives was received with applause from the floor and galleries.

Nebraska was the last State to ratify, making thirty, more than the requisite two-thirds. The following is the list, as certified to by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State:

*Kansas.	South Carolina.	Vermont.
*Missouri.	Pennsylvania.	Alabama.
Nevada	Massachusetts.	Minnesota.
Louisiana.	Arkansas.	Mississippi.
West Virginia.	‡New York.	Rhode Island.
North Carolina.	Connecticut.	Ohio.
Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.
Michigan.	Florida.	†Georgia.
Wisconsin.	New Hampshire.	Texas.
Maine.	Virginia.	Nebraska.
Total		30 States.

*These two States made errors in the ratification, but they have since been corrected by both.
‡New York has rescinded.
†Georgia's ratification *may* be defective, owing to the organization of the Legislature which made it, but that depends upon the action to be taken by Congress on the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

Six States have rejected the amendment, viz.: New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, California, and Oregon. The refusal to ratify by the two latter, was no doubt owing in a great degree to the fact that they have each a large Indian population, and in California there are many thousands of Chinese.

The adoption of this cap-stone of the arch of American freedom, confers the inestimable privilege of the ballot upon 900,000 negroes, 800,000 of whom are in the former slave-holding States. It will completely revolutionize politics in several of those States, as Kentucky and Maryland for instance, where the blacks to a man, will vote the Republican ticket. But the main thing to be accomplished, to the importance of which the President and the people appear to be fully awake, is the education of the colored people up to the proper standard to enable them intelligently to be able to exercise the right of voting. Schools must be established, education be made, as in Massachusetts, compulsory, and that great adjunct of civilization, the newspaper, scattered freely among the new-made citizens. Public funds will have to be expended to a large amount in forwarding the education of the masses in the South—the lower classes of "poor whites" as well as the blacks. The task is a great one, but the nation that proved itself equal to the terrible struggle of an unprecedented civil war, will triumphantly surmount all the difficulties of the educational problem. Then indeed will America stand forth, peerless among the nations, free, great, and happy, where all the sons of Adam, without distinction of race, creed or color, can dwell together and truly say—"God hath created all men free and equal."

The New York *Tribune*, in an article congratulating the country on the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, concludes thus: "And now for Universal Amnesty! Our triumph is not perfect so long as one man shall remain disfranchised and incapable of taking office because of our late convulsion. We have fought Secession; the Republic has conquered; her triumph is perfect. Now, 'Let us have Peace.'"

Complaints from the Lepers.

A late number of the *Kuokoa* contains a communication from the unfortunate people isolated on Molokai, headed—"Let the Legislature regard the requests of the people afflicted with disease, and sent to Molokai." They complain that they are not able to get more than half enough to eat, only one bundle of poi per week to each person, and say that is the reason that some have taken bags of rice without permission. "The overseer represents" (they go on to say) "everything smooth, but now is the proper time to state our grievances before the Legislature. Fifty cents per week is allowed each person for food, and out of this we must also provide sugar and salt. We ask that our store-house be provided with rice, sugar, bread, flour and molasses. We want an overseer that understands Hawaiian, who is skilled in administering medicines, a friend of the people, a Hawaiian subject—not like the present Luna. Such a Luna should not be allowed to keep a store for himself, as we may suppose the goods belong to the Board of Health. Our friends should be allowed to visit us at proper times, (but never to stay over night), for from them we sometimes get necessaries. Our disease is not contagious, only in cases of living together and cohabiting, as is the case with venereal complaints. We should be provided with water jugs, buckets, plates, spoons, knives and forks, kettles, &c., because the fingers of many are badly diseased. Let our dead be provided with coffins, or else let us be furnished with materials for making them, and one or more of our number who can do the work be appointed therefor, to receive the same pay now allowed to our useless constables—this would be putting the money to a good use. We want hats and shoes, for ever since we were first brought here, nothing of the sort has been provided—as if we were so sick as not to need hats and shoes. Warm clothing only will do for this place, such as blankets, thick and durable flannel shirts, thick pants, &c, and not the thin, rotten clothing that is now brought here—a useless waste of money. Lastly, we want a Postmaster appointed for this place, and a separate mail bag to be forwarded to and from Honolulu. The reason for this is that our letters which we send, never reach their destination. What becomes of them? We are of the opinion that they are wilfully thrown away." The foregoing is the substance of the communication, and is signed, "From the Lepers," and dated at Kalawao, Molokai, April 18, 1870.

As the Board of Health has taken these people away from their homes and families, and placed them in a position where they can procure nothing by their own exertions beyond a little taro and sweet potatoes, they must be considered as the wards of the government, and be provided with at least all the necessaries and as many as possible of the comforts of life, for leprosy is not a crime, and Kalawao is not a penal settlement. We have no means of knowing what degree of foundation there may be for the complaints of the lepers, but we doubt not that at an early day in the session the Minister of the Interior will be called upon (as President of the Board of Health) to give full particulars as to the working of the system and the condition of the lepers at Molokai.

The Honolulu Bishopric.

From two of our exchanges received the past week we make the following extracts relating to the Honolulu Bishopric. The first is from the London Church *Times* of February 25, and appears as an editorial:

"From the very first, those who have been behind the scenes have felt that the Hawaiian Mission has been a mistake. With a Bishop capable of maintaining his proper position in the island, and with other qualifications than those of a mere schoolmaster, something might have been done, but Dr. Staley has shown himself throughout as a model of incompetence. Enthusiastic clergymen, in the earlier years of the mission went out with the idea that something very real was to be accomplished; but one after another came back again as soon as he could get together funds sufficient for the return journey. There are now rumors of something nearly approaching to a collapse of the whole thing, but this information, coming through other than a church medium, turns out to be not strictly correct. The truth is, that Dr. Staley has placed his resignation in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury; beyond this, nothing is yet known. It is said by our non-conformist contemporaries that Bishop Staley has permanently quitted his See, "leaving behind him a formidable schedule of Episcopal fixtures." Whether this phrase is to be understood in the sense which would naturally be attached to it by a racing man or by a furniture broker, we have no means of determining. It is further reported that the Episcopalians of Honolulu have sent a requisition to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the effect that they want an "Evangelical Clergyman," to take charge of the mission, and that they have named the man whom they desire."

The other extract is taken from among the local news of the Liverpool *Mercury* of February 26:

"The Right Rev. Dr. T. N. Staley, who was appointed Bishop of Honolulu in 1861, has been recalled in consequence of the congregations wishing to have an evangelical clergymen among them rather than a high church prelate. The bishopric will, we presume, be suppressed."

[Correspondence of P. C. Advertiser.]

Is it so?

"A man passes for what he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimates of us, and all fear of remaining unknown is not less so. If a man knows that he can do anything—knows that he can do it better than any one else—he has a pledge of acknowledgement of that by all persons. The world is full of judgment days, and into every engagement that a man enters, in every action that he attempts, he is gauged and stamped."

So says Ralph Waldo Emerson. But is the sentiment true? Milton doubtless knew that he could write a noble epic, and that he could do it better than any one else; but was that consciousness a pledge that his preeminence as an epic poet would be acknowledged "by all persons?" He sold the copy right for five pounds, with the understanding that he should receive five pounds more when 1,300 copies should have been sold of the first, second, and third editions respectively. It was seven years before the second edition was issued; and whether Milton ever received the second five pounds, I do not know. One thing however is certain that the Paradise Lost was not appreciated until Addison's celebrated critique appeared in the *Spectator*, forty or fifty years after. Those "judgment days," of which the world is full, were in no hurry to give a verdict on the merits of the Paradise Lost.

And how was it with Cromwell, one of the very best sovereigns that England ever had? Was he not unpopular? And was not his government hateful to his people? Surely the verdict of the judgment day of his own time was adverse to his merits in the highest degree; and yet he knew that he could govern England better than any one else. The poet could sing, "See Cromwell damned to everlasting fame," and it seemed for more then 150 years that the poet's sentiment was true. Within the present century Carlyle and some others have attempted, and with a good degree of success, to reverse the decision of those former judgment days, and to rank Cromwell among the wisest and purest of sovereigns.

"The world is full of judgment days," says Emerson; and he would have us believe that these judgment days are unanimous as to the sentence rendered. Is it so?

And there was Elijah, the grandest and most romantic of the Hebrew prophets, who was irresistible by the afflatus of the Almighty,—what was the verdict concerning him, by the men of his day? Once the thousands of Israel assembled on Mount Carmel shouted, "Jehovah, he is God; Jehovah, he is God." And it is perfectly evident, though without the utterance, that they regarded Eijlah as Jehovah's prophet. The judgment of that one day was favorable to the prophet; but the next day he was fleeing for his life, into the wilderness. Through the influence of Jezebel, that byword for all that is execrable, the verdict of Mount Carmel is speedily reversed, and the prophet was obliged to look to other generations to do him justice.

Now if Emerson had put his assertion in the future tense, "a man *will* pass for what he is worth," the exceptions would have been fewer. Bacon knew that he was superior as a philosopher to any one of his generation; and he knew equally well that he was not appreciated; hence the declaration in his will, "for my name and memory, I leave it to man's charitable speeches, and to foreign nations, and to the next ages."

Many philosophers, public benefactors, and wise men have died in poverty and neglect. A few of these have received justice in after ages; but the names of the greater part have been lost from the records of time.

And what is true of many good and wise is also true of many wicked men. So perfect has been their hypocrisy, that their true character has never been discovered. That some hypocrites have succeeded in concealing their wickedness for years, renders it very probable that many have thus succeeded to the day of their death. ALIQUIS.

From a Backwoodsman.

MR. EDITUR:—I aint much of a hand fur redin, ritin, and spellin, and it are vary seldim that I trouble yeu printer folks with my idees, but I hev an idee wich I wish to perculate thru yeur collums. A few months ago, in mi greenness, being over perswaded by a govment offishel, (who shel be nameless here, on acc't uv his famly) I subskribed to the paper tha call the Hawaiian *Gazette*, and pade him six dollars, for one year in advance, wich I tell yeu is considabul munney in these hard times. Well, the paper come sumtimes, and sumtimes it did'nt, owin I spose, to eregilarity of the males that kerried the letter bags. Heouever, when I did semme-okkasionally git a site at the *Gazette*, it warnt nary time refreshin. Ther was only 2 topiks that I could make out that the editur wanted to press on to the attenshun of his paytruns, and them wuz, namely:

1—The diffrunt graides of shuger (irrispecktiv of charkole), and

2—The Masters and Servants Akt, (inkludin kontraks.)

Wun dose of these was kwite enuff, I should suppoze, but tha hev bin keepin it agoin ever since the fust of the year, kooly, shuger,—shuger, kooly, and that's about all. Not a wurd about the poor peeple uv the country, thair wantz in the wa of medisins, or doctors, to save them frum goin to the everlastin wall! Not a wurd about the poor kreters that are only half livin on Molokai, wich are known as leapers. Not a wurd as to pertectin of the growers of pertaturs agin the ravidges of the pertatur groers of California and sich! Not a wurd as to heow we are goin to git our korn and pertaturs to markit, from the owtliein deestriks! Stop my paper, sez I, very seeriously, a day or tu ago, wen I wuz in town. "Wy, wats the matter, my frend," sez a very tall person with leg o' mutton wiskers and big shiny teeth, "that yeu want to stop yeur paper?" I told him in short, that I wuz a small farmer wurkin on a small kapitle, and war'nt interested in koolies, on the kontrary, kwite the reverse. A chainge kum o'er the spirit of his dreem. From being kordial and frendly as at fust, he relapsed into a forgetfulness of my pressenz, and striking a attitude, exclaimed, "Wat ho! Five hundred more—charter another ship! I've got the Legislature fast! Koolies, koolies, the kingdom fur koolies!" The eggseited manner of this individoual was sich that I came to the konklusion that he had got kooly on the brain, and fur fear that I miself mite be taken up by mistake under the Masters and Servants Akt, I speadily betook myself—to the other side of the mountaings. Your trooly, ANTI KOOLY.

☞ Dr. H. Beratz, having returned from a tour around Hawaii, may be consulted at the office of Dr. Hillebrand, corner of Fort and Hotel streets. 727 1t

NOTICE.

GEORGE C. SIDERS IS AUTHORIZED, by Power of Attorney, to transact business in my name during my absence. (727 3t) GEO. WETHERBIE.

Hawaiian Advertisements

INSERTED IN THE HAWAIIAN NEWSpaper, *KUOKOA*, on reasonable terms. Office—the room formerly occupied by Jas. W. Austin, Esq, over the Post Office. 727 3m

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A GROVER & BAKER (CABINET) SEWING MACHINE, nearly new. This Machine will be sold at a bargain, on account of departure. Inquire at 727 3t CAPT. C. W. GELLETT'S.

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SEVERAL COTTAGES, PLEASANTLY situated, with Pasture Grounds and Water Privileges. Inquire of 727 3m HUGO STANGENWALD, M. D.

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NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO OBtain employment. Is competent to act as Clerk, Salesman or Porter, and can give good references. A notice left at the office of this paper or at the "Canton Hotel" will receive prompt attention. (727 1t) H. H. McCOUGHTRY.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, HONEST, INDUSTRIous and faithful; capable of taking care of horses, fowls, bees, or of learning how to do any work on a farm. One that can be relied upon is very much desired. Apply to S. N. EMERSON, Waianae, Oahu, 727 3t Or to H. M. WHITNEY, Esq., Honolulu.

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TO FAMILIES!

Something Extra Nice!

A FEW CASES LEFT OF THOSE VERY desirable Preserves put up by

Mrs. Fearing Expressly for this Market!

Crab Apples,
Damson Plums,
Pears,
Quinces,
Blackberries,
Barberries,

In Glass Jars!
ABOUT A DOZEN IN EACH CASE.

☞ If you do not want a full case, take one and divide with a neighbor.
727 1m For sale at C. BREWER & CO.'S.

Hard Up.

MR. EDITOR:—It would seem from the character of the newspaper articles which have lately appeared in defense of our "peculiar" institution, that the ground of legitimate defense has for some time been entirely exhausted; the old arguments weak and shaky as they are, are used over and over again; are carefully redressed in new garments and presented to the public in constantly novel and ever changing varieties of arrangement which reflects great credit on the ingenuity of the composers. And this is right; it is the best that they can do under the circumstances. But there are ambitious defenders of our labor system who wearying of such a quiet style of fighting and of its apparent barren results,—as well they might—add spice and animation to the discussion, by the use of improper or at least doubtful weapons.

The last *Gazette* contains a letter, written by "*Magnet*," which, in addition to the usual arguments of the necessity of our present system, has this powerful and brilliant paragraph. "Read the law" referring to the Master and Servant Act. "It is twenty years old. Is it not equal? Is it not just? Was it not necessary now? Whoever replies to these interrogatories by saying no, I shall not insult by calling him a fool." As the writer chivalrously agrees not to call any one a fool who answers his questions in the negative, I will take the opportunity to say that the law in question is neither just nor equal, and as things that are wrong cannot be necessary and never has been.

One word in regard to the style of the gentlemanly "*Magnet*," in the quoted paragraph; and with an anxious and friendly desire for his own literary success in future. You have done well my dear M., but you can do better than that if you try. I would suggest for your study and guidance in the difficult style of composition you have adopted, the masterly speech of the ex-church warden on the occasion of an election for parish Beadle, which you will find in Sketches by Boz; a portion of the speech runs nearly as follows:

"He would not allude to individuals. He would not advert to a gentleman, who had once held a high rank in the service of His Majesty; he would not say that that gentleman was no gentleman; he would not assert that that man was no man; he would not say that he was a turbulent parishioner; he would not say that he had grossly misbehaved himself not only on this, but on all former occasions; he would not say that he was one of those discontented and treasonable spirits who carried confusion and disorder wherever they went; he would not say that, he harbored in his heart envy and hatred and malice and all uncharitableness. No! He wished to have everything pleasant and comfortable and therefore he would say nothing about him."

This may give you some new ideas, "*Magnet*." The style is very forcible and telling; something of this kind is necessary to save your sinking cause. Go on and take courage. The consciousness that you are laboring to elevate mankind to the "*sphere* for which he was created" as *Bennett's Own* says, will strengthen and aid you through all discouragements and opposition. SCRIBE.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN THEATRE!

SECOND NIGHT OF
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SATURDAY, APRIL 30th.

A New Programme will be Presented on this Occasion.

ADMISSION—FIFTY CENTS AND ONE DOLLAR.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; the performance to commence at 8 P. M. 727

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