COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1871.

The arrival of a vessel of war always imparts more or less of activity to our community, and just in this dull season its presence becomes felt. Now that peace once more reigns in Europe, the fact that this port is a necessary place of call for cruisers in the North Pacific, will ensure their frequent entertaining presence in the future.

The foreign arrivals since our last have been—5th, American bark *Agate*, from Newcastle, coals to C. Brewer & Co.; 6th, U. S. sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, from Valparaiso; 9th, British brig *Mary Cumming*, from Starbuck Island; 10th, American bark *D. C. Murray*, from San Francisco, with merchandise to Walker & Allen; 11th, American bark *Mary E. Packer*, from San Francisco; American brig *North Star*, from Victoria, V. I., with coals to H. Hackfeld & Co. There has been but one departure, that of the *Mary E. Packer*, for Jarvis Island, on the 11th.

In auction sales we note, an extensive lot of cattle to be offered to-morrow (Saturday), and on Wednesday next a large special sale of valuable articles by Bartow. Also, by Adams, at 1 P. M., Saturday, a lot of California apples; on Tuesday next, the stock of a grocery store.

MARKET REPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28th.

PULE—The demand is light and the price nominal at 3½c ℔ lb.

RICE—China, 6½@7¼c; Siam, 5½@6¼c; Carolina and Hawaiian, 9½@10c ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Central American, 16@16½c, latter figure for Costa Rica; Rio, 13½c; Kona, 19½c; Manila, 15c; Old Government Java, 24@25c.

SUGAR—The factory at Alameda is now at work upon cane descriptions, turning out 500 to 600 bbls per week. The kinds made are Yellow and Granulated, and prices range from 11c to 13½c, according to grade. The two refineries in this city are busy, and sell their products as follows for lots in bbls: Yellow C, 12@12½c; Granulated, 14c; Circle A Crushed, Fine Crushed and Powdered, 14½c; California Cube, 15c; Hawaiian and Central American grocery grades are quoted at 8½@11½c ℔ lb.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 27th.

The price of Gold in New York opened to-day at 112¼, closing at 112¼ at 3 P. M.; Sterling, 10½@10¾; P. M. S. S. Co., 45½; Quicksilver, 11½; U. S. 5-20s, 114½@113; do. in London, 92½; Legal Tender here is 89@90. The price of Gold in New York being 112¼ makes the price of Legal Tender 89.08.

HIDES—Steady. Dry, 22½@23c; Salted, 11@11½c.

OIL—Steady—Sperm, $1 22@1 25; Winter Bleached, $1 35@1 45; Whale, 55c; Winter Bleached, 65@67c.

WOOL—Steady. Spring, fine, 34@40c; burry, 28@33c; pulled, 38@50c; Fall, California, 28@32c; do, burry, 20@25c ℔ lb.

THE OIL MARKET.—In sperm oil, a sale has been made in the New Bedford market of 270 barrels for manufacture.

In whale oil sales are reported of 100 barrels elephant in New London, at 54 cents per gallon, and in New York 200 barrels Coast at 52 cents.

In whalebone sales have been made of 19,000 pounds Arctic, at 73 cents per pound, gold, with further inquiry.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The latest revised tables at the Census Office, show the following aggregate of population of all the States and organized Territories: White, 33,581,680; colored, 4,879,323; Indians, 20,740; Japanese, 55; Chinese, 63,196. Total, 38,549,987.

The recent vote on the question of selling malt liquors in Massachusetts showed the following vote: Total number of cities and towns, 349; prohibiting sale by vote of no, 61; by not voting, 242; by tie vote, 2; total towns where ale is prohibited, 305; places where sale is permitted by vote of yes, 30; not heard from, 5.

At a banquet of merchant tailors in London, Minister Schenck, speaking on the Treaty of Washington, said that it had been much criticised in England and in his own country, but that both sides are content to accept it as the termination of an endless difficulty. The alliance of the United States and England would be irresistible.

The cost of building large vessels of yellow fir, at Puget Sound, will be about $40 per ton for the bare hulls, which would rank as A1 for nine years. If the wood were preserved, the cost would be about $50 per ton, and the vessel would probably rank as A1 for eighteen years. The unpreserved wood requires the same work, the same ornamentation, rigging, painting and supplies as the preserved, so the latter is decidedly preferable.—*Alta.*

The number of vessels that went through the Suez canal in 1870 was 461, of which 319 were British, and only 75 French, while the total tonnage, including Government vessels and yachts, foots up 436,609 tons. Only one American vessel passed through the canal, though two English steamers with tea from China for New York made the passage, but as they made longer voyages than the average around the Cape of Good Hope, the experiment is not likely to be repeated. The canal offers no new facilities to American commerce, and as is well known, it is not used enough by anybody yet to become profitable to its owners.

Few people are aware of the preparations going on in New York city for the International Exhibition. An extensive site of twenty-three acres at One Hundredth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, is being laid out on the grandest scale, and buildings are to be erected that shall accommodate 70,000 persons. There are good reasons for believing that this will equal, if not surpass, the Paris Exposition; and, in any event, New York will have a grand Crystal Palace for a place of continual enjoyment, not inferior to that which comforts the Londoner at Sydenham.

The New Zealand Insurance Company is one of the newest and most popular institutions in the colony. The new building just completed by the company is one of the most substantial and elegant of its kind in the colony, and forms one of the ornamental structures of the city. The half-yearly meeting of the company was held during last month, when the report showed the institution to be in a most flourishing condition. The balance-sheet stated that the capital was £75,000, reserve and re-insurance fund £35,000, making a total of £110,000. The investments of the company amount to £108,678, and there is cash in hand, £10,900, the total sum to the credit being £130,216. The net profit for the half-year is nearly £14,374, or nearly £5 15s. per share.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 5—Schr Ka Moi, from Maui.
5—Am bk Agate, Jacob E Brown, 34 days from Newcastle, N S W.
6—U S sloop-of-war Jamestown, 16 guns, B Gherardi, commanding, 63 days from Valparaiso.
6—Schr Annie, Nika, from Hawaii.
6—Schr Hattie, Kale, from Hawaii.
6—Schr Odd Fellow, Makahi, from Hawaii.
6—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Molokai.
8—Schr Moi Keiki, Green, from Maui.
8—Schr Manuokawai, Thompson, from Maui.
8—Schr Isabella, Peter, from Kauai.
9—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Koolau.
9—Brit bgtn Mary Cumming, H W Wigmore, 16 days from Starbuck Is.
10—Am bk D C Murray, P P Shepherd, 12 days from San Francisco.
11—Am bk Mary E Packer, J E Holloway, 12 days from San Francisco.
11—Am bgtn North Star, Jno H Morehouse, 21 days from Victoria, B. C.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 5—Schr Mary Ellen, Davis, for Maui.
5—Schr Prince, Hatfield, for Hawaii.
5—Schr Mary, Keoki, for Kauai.
7—Schr Ka Moi, Cluney, for Maui.
7—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Maui.
7—Schr Manuokawai, Thompson, for Maui.
7—Schr Panahi, Ballastier, for Molokai.
7—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai.
7—Schr Jenny, Lambert, for Kauai.
8—Schr Annie, Nika, for Kauai.
8—Schr Hattie, Kale, for Kauai.
8—Schr Odd Fellow, Makahi, for Hawaii.
8—Schr Active, Mellish, for Maui.
8—Schr Mokulele, Booth, for Molokai.
10—Schr Moi Keiki, Green, for Maui.
10—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, for Kauai.
11—Schr Isabella, Peter, for Hawaii
11—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, for Kauai.
11—Am bk Mary E Packer, Holloway, for Jarvis Island.

IMPORTS.

FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.—Per Agate, Aug. 5th:—873 tons Coal, 12 kgs Butter to C Brewer & Co.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per D. C. Murray, Aug. 10th:—20 cs Bread, 18 cs Medicines, 2 csks Soda Bottles to Geo C McLean; 100 cs Coal Oil to Chulan Bros; 7 cs Clocks to D N Flitner; 51 pkgs Glassware to E O Hall & Son; 12 bars Iron to T H Davies; 30 kgs Nails, 2 cs Hardware to Lewers & Dickson; 200 bbls Lime, 300 qr sks Flour, 50 hf sks Flour to Bolles & Co; 160 qr sks Flour, 75 sks Bran to Henry May; 22 cs Hats to Hyman Bros; 100 bbls Lime to A W Peirce & Co; 100 bbls Lime, 5 bales Corks to Walker & Allen; 3 pkgs Marble, 1 Range, 1 case Tinware to Mrs Lucy Thurston; 2,000 R W Posts, 25 M R W Shingles, 50 tons Sand, 7 tons Ice, 3 bbls Ale, 100 bales Hay, 50 bbls Lime, 1 bbl Whisky, 1 keg Whiskey, 50 bxs Apples, 10 sks Onions, 2 kitts Mackerel and Sundry Small Unspecified Packages to Order.

FROM VICTORIA, B. C.—Per North Star, Aug. 11th:—600 tons Coal to H Hackfeld & Co.

MEMORANDA.

The bark Camden, Robinson, sailed from Port Gamble, July 25th, for Honolulu.

The steamer City of Adelaide was to sail from San Francisco August 8th for Honolulu.

Sailed from Portland, July 22d, bark R. W. Wood, for Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

FROM STARBUCK ISLAND—Per Mary Cumming, Aug. 9th—Mr John Arundel, Capt Brinsden, Capt Thomas and wife, John Drew—5.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per D. C. Murray, Aug. 10th—Capt A McIntyre, Miss M McIntyre, Mr Thos Hayselden and wife, Capt H T Reynolds, Mrs Thurston, Kapau—7.

MARRIED.

SPALDING—MAKEE—At Ulupalakua, Maui, July 18th, by the Rev. C. G. Williamson, Colonel Z. S. SPALDING, late U. S. Consul, to Miss WILHELMINA H. MAKEE, daughter of Capt. James Makee.

HUAKINI—ST. JOHN—In this city, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, August 10th, by the Rev. Arch-Deacon Mason, EDWARD GEORGE HUAKINI to Miss ELIZABETH ST. JOHN, daughter of the late Henry St. John, of this city.

LONG—BOOTH—In this city, August 10th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Capt. THOMAS LONG to Mrs. ANNA BOOTH, both of Honolulu.

Garibaldi continues poor but respectable.

Gerritt Smith is now in his seventy-fifty year, and still hale and hearty.

Four German princes, members of sovereign houses, are married to actresses.

Rochefort lost his whole fortune by the poor success of his last paper, *La Mot d'Ordre.*

Brigham Young celebrated his seventieth birthday by a banquet at Salt Lake City, June 2d.

The annual income of the people of the United States is estimated at five thousand millions of dollars, or more than twice as much as the principal of their public debt.

Letters from Cronstadt mention that orders have been received in that port to commence fitting out the naval division which is to conduct to the United States the Grand Duke Alexis, son of the Emperor Alexander and officer in the Russian navy. He will embark on board the Admiral General's steam frigate, one of the best vessels in the service.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our columns are open to all contributors, writing on matters of general interest, and avoiding personalities; but we do not, by admitting correspondence, endorse the views expressed.

Paper Money Again.

There are some writers for the press of this city who seem to consider their own postulates so impregnable that they seldom appear in print save to defend their own castle, and as a general thing, their egoism is so intense that they cannot admit that others may be right in the slightest degree. Those who happen to hold a different opinion, and express it, are dogmatically told that they are displaying their ignorance; and this settles the disputed point. But is it not barely possible that the positive writer may be only making a sorry display of his own ignorance?

We, in our "ignorance," believe that the "Certificate of Deposit" of the Treasury, countersigned by the Bank, is paper money, and current as such, and differs somewhat from a note of hand or a Bank check. The National Bank notes of the United States, certify that the Bank has made a deposit of bonds, and the well-known signature of "Spinner" holds the United States Treasury responsible for the payment. Our "certificates" say, that the Bank has deposited *coin*, and they receive the *vise* of the Finance Department, and forthwith pass from hand to hand, current as paper money. In fact, the Bank persists in paying them out against its checks. The only difference—and a very essential one for the public—between the United States Bank notes and the Hawaiian, is that the former are authorized by Congress, while the latter are without the authorization which binds the faith of the Government.

It is our province as journalists to be constantly on guard to protect the public interests, and when the only enemy which those interests have to fear, safely entrenched at the Government House, persists in mysteriously masking every movement, it is our privilege to make feints against its line, to test its soundness. Our little article of last week was such a feint, and from the uncertain, sputtering snarl which it has evoked from the intrenchments, we incline to believe that we have struck a weak spot; that if we "did not startle the community, we ought to have done so."

We are aware that in the case of the silver certificate, it was cunningly urged, and with a color of reason, that it "took the place of cumbersome coin." Will this reasoning hold the same force as against gold coin?

We have not implied fraud as against the citizens nor any class of them,—far from it; but let the public judge of the force of the implication as against His Majesty's Cabinet,—or rather its ruling genius. We have no desire to insult the understanding of the community by assuming, for one moment, that such a person is a representative citizen.

When we hear men prate of what they have been, we are inclined to take it as a tacit admission that they are not what they were. So when a writer says that he was "opposed to the last scheme for introducing a paper currency here," we understand him to mean that he would not oppose it now. The being an "out" or an "in," makes all the difference.

Honolulu Through New Zealand Spectacles.

It is amusing occasionally to pick up a newspaper printed a long way off, and read what conclusions people who have never seen us arrive at about our social surroundings, from the perusal of our own newspaper. The editor of the *Taranaki* (New Zealand) *Herald* has got hold of a copy of the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, of March last, and straightway he sits down to tell his readers all about us. He begins by explaining that "The new mail route to England via San Francisco has brought into more prominent notice the small ocean settlement at Honolulu, at which a weekly paper is published, and from the pages of which we are able to gather what is the social and commercial condition of the settlement." There's a check to the proud ambition of our city, to be thus depreciatingly dubbed by a tattooed New Zealander, "a small ocean settlement!" He then goes on to say of our land tenures that, "We find that although the title would not be such as to satisfy a strict conveyancer, that property will sell." It is difficult to imagine where this critic gets his information that our land titles are unsatisfactory, when the fact is that there are none better or on a firmer foundation than those of these islands. He was probably thinking at the time of his own New Zealand, where for years past a bloody and costly war has been going on between the aboriginal owners of the soil and the European settlers, all about the titles to lands, and which has involved the Colony in a war debt of no less than £7,000,000. We of Hawaii nei, natives and foreigners, have lived together in peace, since the days of Captain Cook, our nearest approach to war about land titles having been an appeal to law occasionally, in legally constituted courts, and but very little of that. Viewing our natives through the focus of his New Zealand spectacles, it is not remarkable that the Editor is surprised that our auctioneers "are allowed to sell freely, arms and ammunition." It would not do, we may well suppose, to permit such privileges among the Maoris, fiercely struggling with European settlers for the possession of their patrimonial acres.

Speaking of our productions, there is a volume of reproach contained in these words: "The dairy interest does not seem to be energetically pursued, as butter is two shillings a pound, and is imported from Australia. Could not Taranaki spare some?" Doubtless Taranaki could, and make money by the operation, as the *Herald* quotes butter in that market at from fourteen to sixteen cents per pound, and cheese from eight to ten cents. The fact does not speak well for our home enterprise and industry that, with our "cattle upon a thousand hills," and beef at eight cents per pound, (it brings fourteen in Taranaki) we are content to pay a foreign merchant a half a dollar a pound for butter from over the seas. Naturally enough our critic thinks that—"The hotel business must be brisk, for we find that Hooper's lot sold for £2000, and it is proposed to erect a large hotel, forthwith. Native industry, again." Now does not that echo of our grand hotel sound nice, coming to us all the way from the antipodes? "The hotel business must be brisk!" So indeed it is, just now in the way of piling up blocks of concrete with "native industry" for future government offices. But we won't enlighten our New Zealander any farther on that point.

Noting the fact that a Chinaman was fined heavily for peddling gin to natives, it is argued that "these aborigines are, consequently, a very temperate people," (because they buy gin surreptitiously?) and then some surprise is expressed that three "jolly tars" were fined in the Police Court only eight shillings each for drunkenness. On this showing the editor concludes that "the morals of the people are well kept, and are in a very satisfactory condition." He adds—"Roads are not neglected; we find the sum of £5,000 on the estimates to make a road to the windward side of the island (over the Pali) to facilitate the transmission of sugar; and there is a contractor ready to do the work for £6,000. The editor gets quite eloquent on the subject, and affirms that good roads are the necessary adjuncts of civilization and agricultural progress; and he adds, indignantly,—why is this important work delayed? Why indeed!" We thank the editor of the *Herald* for thus sending us back our enquiry, yet unanswered—why is this important work delayed?

Beyond the fact that we possess the "luxury of a Minister for Foreign Affairs, at £1,000 per annum; clerk, £500; contingencies, £500;" the foregoing is about all the Maori editor finds worthy of remark in "a weekly paper published in the small ocean settlement at Honolulu." We really hope he won't get hold of a copy of the *Gazette* to criticise.

A Medical College.

A writer in the last *Gazette*, over the signature of "P. P."—(Peripatetic 'Pothecary?)—having read our article on "Native Physicians" several weeks since, says that therein we "tacitly admitted that the Hawaiian race is dying out," but that the reasons assigned by us are manifestly insufficient to account for the decline of the race. One would suppose that here he would go on and state what in his opinion really is the cause, but he declares that is not his province to inquire! A new school of physic surely must this be, which will undertake to prescribe for the patient before ascertaining the nature of the disease. But the remedy proposed for the diminution of the population is one that is declared to be perhaps unattainable, at present, "namely, to educate the people." Are the suffering, dying Hawaiians then to be told that they must be educated before they can be physicked? Again, this close observing P. P. tells us that "the habits of the people are not worse, are not more depraved now than they were one hundred years ago," and that "the native kahunas are probably as honest and intelligent to-day as their prdecessors were a hundred years ago," and that "it is proper for ministers of religion to inculcate worldly wisdom as well as to teach the truths of the gospel." Now what does all this twaddle tend to? Why this—the writer advocates the establishment of a medical school or college in Honolulu, where young men, possessed of a common English education, can in two or three years be qualified to practice. This is precisely what we represented as being done by Dr. Judd with his class of native youths, with the exception that the dignity of a "college" is not aspired to, and the instruction is given, as it necessarily must be, in the Hawaiian language. That class has now, we believe, "the advantages of visiting with its teacher, the Queen's Hospital, the Leper Hospital, the Insane Asylum, and a free dispensary to the poor," which P. P. thinks "would afford ample clinical advantages for students." But then, after all, this is not a "College." One of Dr. Judd's students, after several years close application, and with whatever of ability, skill and judgment he might be possessed, could never be recognized by this "Peripatetic 'Pothecary" as anything but an ignorant medical practitioner, *because* he had never been through college. For P. P. declares that "any attempt at medical education less than the regular collegiate, is a step in the wrong direction."

We fancy that we see in our mind's eye the Medical College of Honolulu, with its "very respectable faculty," and its full classes of "regular" students, with P. P. as the presiding genius, (in the enjoyment of a fat salary) engaged in the business of making M. D.s after the good old "collegiate" style; while the Hawaiian race is—well, perhaps there will be a remnant left by that time to practice on.

"There she Blows."

Undeterred by the awkward experience of previous attempts to grapple with the subject of the departure of the whalers, the *Gazette* of this week persists in again "putting its foot into it." It intimates its belief that the business of Arctic whaling will before long have become so unprofitable as to be almost entirely abandoned by shipowners on the Atlantic coast, but yet that it will still be prosecuted on a small scale by people in this ocean long after it is given up by New Bedford and New London. Now if the old-established ship-owners—the "Nabobs of the cities of blubber," as the *Gazette* has elegantly termed them—with all their experience in the business, and with all the facilities for outfits and men at hand, cannot afford to continue the whale-fishery, where are we to find the margin on which to operate from the ports of this ocean, where the cost of vessels and everything pertaining to the business is dearer, and where men—"green hands," more properly—of the requisite class are not it is said available? But the truth is, in favor of San Francisco as a place of resort for the whalers, that the supplies, purchased and manufactured cheaply in the Atlantic ports, can be sent overland more promptly and at less charge for transportation than they can be sent here via the Horn, and the same remark will apply to the procuring and transportation of crews. It is quite probable that the "Nabobs" before-mentioned have taken all these facts into consideration before ordering their ships to rendezvous at San Francisco, and that they are quite as well posted on all the *pros* and *cons* of the case as the sapient *Gazette*.

But by way of a clincher to the arguments in favor of Honolulu as a cheaper place of call and discharge for the whalers than its rival, the *Gazette* very ingenuously concludes:

"It is almost unnecessary to point out the great difference in the price at which crews are paid off here and that at which they will be paid off in San Francisco. It may have been when a half dozen ships visited that port they could get the Consular rates from here at which to pay off, but the moment the whole fleet resort there they will have to pay off at rates equal to the market price there, and on the full amount of oil and bone landed. If, as we are told, owners frequently lose by paying of at Consular rates here, it is evident that their losses there would be so great in this respect as to be ruinous.

"These reasons, together with the fact that San Francisco is a home port, where all the difficulties of the season can be, and generally are, settled, as some have found to their very great inconvenience, will make San Francisco an impracticable and expensive port, and one, in our opinion, at which whalers can not recruit so long as the business is carried on from ports in the East."

Which, being submitted to the process usually applied to blubber, means, when "boiled down,"—that, "Contradistinguished from the practice which has obtained in Honolulu, crews will be paid off in San Francisco at honest and fair rates, on *all* that they catch; and that if any injustice has been done or outrage committed on the crew during the season, the remedy will there be promptly found and applied." Really, the zeal of our contemporary hath eaten up his discretion, and betrayed him into a most unfortunate way of "putting things." Well may the masters and owners of whalers exclaim, "Save us from our friends!"

The New York *World* invents the story that Queen Victoria is anxious to have her youngest daughter marry the oldest son of President Grant, and then proceeds to feel bad about it.

AN institution like the Queen's Hospital, to be effective must be managed with no niggard hand. As it is the only institution of the sort in the country, its means for usefulness should be made so ample that all the suffering poor may be relieved through its instrumentality, the blind as well as those afflicted with diseases that may come under the category of, "particular" ones. The income of the Hospital may and doubtless has been carefully administered, and made to do much good, but we are unwilling to believe that the suggestion thrown out in our last, and which appears to have attracted a passing remark of the *Gazette*, is by any means an impracticable one. The whole subject is dismissed with the cold declaration that the Hospital is not in a condition to add any more to its already filled wards. The additional expense that will be incurred, is as we informed, inconsiderable, and if the funds at the command of the Trustees will not suffice for the purpose, we feel confident there are ways and means to supply the deficit. We all remember the cloud of improbability which hung over the project of the Hospital, when the late King of happy memory first put his vigorous shoulder to the wheel. His ardent wish was that all the suffering among his native subjects particularly, should be the recipients of the noble charity which he was the zealous and active agent of founding. We may say here, that the suggestion, of which we were but the publishers, originated with one of the Trustees of the Hospital. Thus it would appear that our neighbor does not invariably speak "by authority."

Lecture Last Friday Evening.

We had the pleasure of listening to a lecture by Arch-Deacon Mason on Friday evening of last week, at Buffum's Hall, the subject being "The Indirect Influence of Popular Writers of Fiction on Social Institutions; as Exemplified by the Writings of Charles Dickens." The reverend gentleman opened his subject by an apology for aspiring to the task of delineating the great author's characters—an apology that we felt at the close of the lecture was not called for. Charles Dickens saw with many others the abuses that had crept into the administration of the Poor-Laws in England—laws wisely and humanely framed for the amelioration of the poor, and while the humanitarian of one class laid before the rulers of the people facts and statistics, the knowledge thus obtained failed to arouse the people to seek an efficient remedy. Then this man, gifted with the power of reaching the hearts of his fellow men, set before them the world-renowned types of ignorance and self-sufficiency in power in his word-pictures of the work-house officials and the Board of "Oliver Twist," and though the speaker thought that these characters might be somewhat overdrawn, still he knew that active, wholesome reform in the management of the poor houses and work houses followed upon the publication of that novel; and he might have added that the *expose* of the conduct of Fang the Police Justice (a *bona fide* character) was followed by the heretofore long delayed expulsion from office of the petty tyrant indicated.

The hospitals of England were then spoken of; and here, where every provision had been made for the proper care of patients as far as funds and buildings were concerned, we found that through apathy and carelessness, abuses had crept in, and without knowing it almost, the patients were under the charge of mercenary, selfish unfeeling wretches, whose only motive was that of gain.

The well-intentioned but red-tape-entangled efforts of the law-makers were expended in vain to oust these harpies, and it was not until Sairy Gamp and Betsy Prig were shown up in "Martin Chuzzlewit" that people began to look to the qualifications of their nurses before entrusting them with the care of their sick friends and fellow mortals. Now, the Florence Nightingales of our day, like the Vestals of old, who kept alive the sacred fires in the heathen temples, consecrate their pure lives to the still more sacred task of nourishing the waning spark of life. Our sensibilities are no longer shocked by the picture of two gin-befuddled women (nurses so called) quarreling over their prey, nor are we called upon to shudder, as Mrs. Gamp, preparing for her night watch (!) by the side of the fever-consumed sufferer, is absorbed in making herself comfortable for the night, and only approaches the bed of her patient to pluck from under his poor burning head the pillow, that she may rest the easier!

Before the publication of "Nicholas Nickleby," the young boys of England were often subjected to unmitigated abuse in hundreds of the institutions called into existence by the demand for places at which they could be placed to learn something, and be "out of the way." (for at home we must confess that children are often very much *in* the way,) and many a parent, kind and affectionate, feels that 'twill be a relief to them when the holidays are over. And so Dickens could draw a picture of "Dotheboys Hall" and its precious head "Squeers," so true to the life, that more than one letter was sent him threatening suits for libel; and thus while complimenting his descriptive powers, endorsing his truthfulness.

In conclusion, the speaker drew attention to the unvarying aspect which his "bad" characters present. There is none of that false glitter that is thrown by the yellow-covered litterateur around his characters. Dickens' Sykes or Tobin are never heroes; they are simply thieves and murderers, fit associates of the Jew Fagin, and as such they live in squalor and wretchedness, with the gallows ever before their eyes, and beyond this, nothing.

The scene in the condemned cell, where the miserable wretch Fagin anticipated his doom, was brought before us vividly by the speaker, and the lecture closed with the grand summary of life,

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players.
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven stages. At first, the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms;
And then, the whining school-boy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school; and then, the lover,
Sighing like a furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow; then, a soldier,
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,
Jealous of honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth; And then, the justice
With fair, round belly, with good capon lined,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered pantaloon;
With spectacles on nose, and pouch at side;
His youthful hose well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big, manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange, eventful history,
Is second childishness, and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."

Prof. Morse was born in April, 1791, and is in his eighty-first year.

RECEIVED
EX FALKINBURG.
OREGON No. 1 FLOUR,
(STANDARD MILLS.)
OREGON No. 2 FLOUR!
Prices to Suit the Times.
Johnson's SUGAR CURED HAMS!
THE VERY BEST AND CHEAPEST.
COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON!
In Bbls. and Half Bbls.
Twenty-five Barrels Mess Pork in bond.
AND FOR SALE BY
au12 1m CANTLE & COOKE.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 1, I. O. O. F.
HONOLULU, 12th August 1871.
SPECIAL MEETING THIS SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Per order N. G.
1t JNO. S. SMITHIES, Sec'y.

The Sale of the Honoipu Sugar Plantation
BY AUCTION, ON THE 6th OF SEPTEMBER, 1871, as advertised in the Hawaiian Gazette, and signed John T. Waterhouse and H. Christiansen is hereby
Postponed till further Notice.
H. CHRISTIANSEN.
Honoipu, July 29th, 1871. au12 3t

E. HOFFMANN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CORNER Merchant and Kaahumanu Sts, near the Post-office.
au12 1y

ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH,
KAWAIHAE, HAWAII.
WILL CONTINUE THE GENERAL MERCHANDISE and SHIPPING BUSINESS at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such other recruits as are required by whale ships, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. (au12 1y) FIREWOOD ON HAND.

NOTICE!
STORE KEEPERS AND OTHERS ARE hereby requested not to trust my wife MAGGIE, she having left me without permission or justification.
JOHN ROBINSON.
Kaupakuea Plantation, Hilo. Aug. 4, 1871. au12 3t

$1000!
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR LOAN, security required on real estate.
au5 4t Apply to JAS. S. LEMON.

WANTED $3,500.
TO BORROW THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for two or three years, at nine per cent interest, Real Estate security.
jy1 S. B. DOLE, Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

DR. J. M. WHITNEY
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to his friends and the public, that his DENTAL ROOMS will be closed from July 29th to September 18th, 1871.
jy22 6t

TO LET!
A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE with 4 rooms, on the mauka side of School Street, west of Nuuanu. Inquire of the undersigned at Dr. Hillebrand's garden. (au12 1m) ANTONE GEORGE.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES AT THE ENTRANCE of Pauoa Valley, lately occupied by Mr. Young.
jy22 1m Apply to S. H. COOPER.

FOR RENT.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES IN HONOLULU, both conveniently situated, with four rooms each. Kitchen, bath house and out houses, will be leased at moderate prices by the month or year.
jy1 Apply to W. C. JONES.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY H. A. Widemann, on Judd Street. Apply to
d3 J. L. RICHARDSON.

TO LET!
A VERY DESIRABLE NEW COTTAGE, containing an elegant parlour, three or four bedrooms, dining room, kitchen and pantry, bath house, servant's house, &c. The House is surrounded by grass and pasture grounds, and is pleasantly located in one of the most healthy parts of the city.
my13 Apply to HUGO STANGENWALD, M. D.

FOR SALE.—THE COTTAGE ON THE Beach at Waikiki, formerly occupied by Miss Montgomery.
o29 tf Apply to W. L. GREEN.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT WAIKIKI.—The Cottage recently occupied by W. L. Green, at the Beach, Waikiki. Rent, $40 per month, or by the year at $35 per month.
o29 tf Apply to W. L. GREEN.

TO LET OR LEASE!
THOSE VERY DESIRABLE PREMISES on the Plains known as ULULANI, at present occupied by Mr. S. B. Dole. The Dwelling House consists of a large Parlor, Dining Room, Three Bed Rooms and Pantry, two large Store Room on basement; there is also, on the land a Cottage containing two rooms, detached Kitchen, Servant's House, Stables, &c., &c., with a well of good water. Possession given on the first of July next. For further particulars,
my20 tf apply to JAMES S. LEMON.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE!
WHEREAS, ON THE 4th OF AUGUST, 1871, J. M. Crowell and T. A. Lloyd doing business as Grocers and Bakers, under the name and firm of CROWELL & CO., made an assignment to the undersigned, of all their property, for the payment of their debts; notice is hereby given to all debtors of said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and creditors are also requested to send their claims to the undersigned.
HENRY MAY,
BENJ. F. BOLLES,
Honolulu, 4th August, 1871. aub 1m

Administrator's Sale.
PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SALE, dated the 10th day of August, A. D., 1871, issued by Hon. A. S. Hartwell, Justice of the Supreme Court, in Probate, in the matter of the Estate of Wm. N. Ladd, deceased, the undersigned Administrator of said Estate, will SELL at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Salesroom of C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock, noon, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, A. D., 1871, to the Highest Bidder, for Cash, subject to confirmation of the said Probate Court, all the right, title and interest of the said Wm. N. Ladd, deceased, in and to the following PARCEL OF REAL ESTATE, situated in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu, being a lot of land directly in rear of the dwelling house of Dr. J. Mott Smith and adjoining premises of said Wm. N. Ladd, consisting of 47-100 of an Acre, as per survey made by C. J. Lyons in 1871.
J. O. CARTER,
Administrator Estate W. N. Ladd.
Honolulu, August 10th, 1871. au12 3t

BEST THREE PLY
INDIA RUBBER HOSE!
1-2, 3-4, and 1 Inch.
FOR SALE BY
au12 1m H. HACKFELD & Co.

AGENCY OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
J. R. HELEN, SPECIAL AGENT, No. 13
jy29 KAAHUMANU ST., Rhodes' Building. 1m

FOR SALE!
THE UNDERSIGNED INTENDING TO leave the Kingdom, would offer for sale the
HARDWARE BUSINESS!
Of the Store under the Odd Fellow's Hall, Fort Street.
☞ TERMS EASY.
au5 2t J. W. WIDDIFIELD.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS!

CROP OF 1871.
JUST RECEIVED EX STMR. AJAX,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
FINE TEAS FROM CHINA & JAPAN,
Consisting in part of:
LACQUERED BOXES OF BEST JAPAN TEA, 50 lbs. each.
Lacquered Caddies Japan Tea, 5 lbs. each,
Lacquered Caddies Japan Tea, 3 lbs. each,
Fine Japan Tea in jars, 75 lbs. each,
Fine Japan Tea in paper, 1-3 lb.
Fine Japan Tea, in paper, 1-2 lb.
Fine Japan Tea, in paper, 1 lb.
Best Comet Tea,
in 15 lb. boxes.
Boxes and Jars of Japan Tea, 11 lbs. each,
Oolong Teas, in 2 and 3 lb. caddies.
Etc., Etc., Etc.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES
—AT THE—
Family Grocery and Feed Store,
52 FORT STREET, BY
au5 JUDD & LAYTON.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO
OF NEW YORK,
Established February 1, 184
The Safest, Largest and Best Company in the W
SECURITY!
THE ASSETS, RECEIPTS, DIVIDENDS, AND ENTI
System, are all Cash.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AND EXEMPT FR
EXECUTION.
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPA
Of New York, have Paid over
Eleven Millions of Dollars
To Alleviate the Wants of the Widows and Orphans of their Assured, and
OVER FORTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS IN CA
INVESTED FOR THEIR BENEFIT.
J. R. HELEN, Special Agent,
For the Hawaiian Islands.
NO. 13 KAAHUMAN
REFERS BY PERMISSION, TO
His Excellency H. A. PEIRCE, U. S. Minister Resident; Messrs. BISHOP
jy29 Bankers; A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., and J. S. WALKER, Esq.

NOTICE.
DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS Kingdom, Mr. JOHN H. PATY will be my duly authorized attorney, and will have charge of the business of Bishop & Co.
CHAS. R. BISHOP.
Honolulu, June 24, 1871. jy3 3m

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CLINT'S VIEW OF HONOLULU,
(SIZE 23x60).
CAN NOW BE HAD AT THREE DOLLARS each, at the Circulating Library and News Depot. It is suitable for Parlor, Counting House, or for mailing to friends, as it is the best view ever executed.

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au5 AT THOS. G. THRUM'S.

EX JANE A. FALKINBURG.
MESS PORK IN BARRELS,
CORN BEEF IN HALF BARRELS, SHOULDERS,
Pilot Bread,
Columbia River Salmon!
In Barrels and Half Barrels.
Salmon Bellies in Half Bbls.
In Kits and Half Kits.
APPLE BUTTER, IN CANS; SEA BASS, IN CANS;