COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

THE arrivals from foreign ports have been—5th, Hawaiian bark Mattie Macleay, from Portland, to H. Hackfeld & Co.; 7th, Hawaiian bark Queen Emma, from San Francisco, to C. Brewer & Co.; 10th, American bark Lizzie Williams, from San Francisco, to F. S. Pratt, en route for Baker's Island. Two vessels have sailed foreign bound—the Powhattan, for Puget Sound on the 6th, and Serena Thayer on the 7th for San Francisco.

The bark Queen Emma by C. Brewer & Co., is having quick dispatch for San Francisco, and will sail early next week.

The bark H. W. Almy, by Castle & Cooke, is also loading for San Francisco, and will sail last part of the week.

The bark Mattie Macleay, by Hackfeld & Co., is up for Portland, O.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 3—Schr Rob Roy, Jim, from Koolau.
3—Schr Waiola, Ahuihala, from Maliko, Maui.
3—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Molokai, Kauai.
4—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
4—Schr Mary Ellen, Jim, from Koloa, Kauai.
5—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.
5—Schr Keoni Ana, Kaukino, from Koolau.
5—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
6—Haw bk Mattie Macleay, Forbes, 15 days from Astoria.
6—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
6—Schr Odd Fellow, Nika, from Nihau.
6—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Hanalei, Kauai.
7—Haw bk Queen Emma, Jenks, 16 days from San Francisco.
7—Schr Manuokawai, Kalauao, fm Nawiliwili, Kauai.
7—Schr Odd Fellow, Nika, from Waihee, Maui.
8—Schr Warwick, Kalawaia, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
10—Am bk Lizzie Williams, Hall, 13 days from San Francisco.
11—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Kahului.
11—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
11—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
11—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Molokai, Kauai.
11—Schr Keoni Ana, J Dudoit, from Koolau.

DEPARTURES.

July 6—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
6—Sloop Live Yankee, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
6—Schr Kamalie, F Bolles, for Koloa, Kauai.
6—Schr Rob Roy, Jim, for Koolau.
6—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molokai, Kauai.
6—Schr Jenny, Ballistier, for Koloa & Waimea, Kauai.
6—Am bk Powhattan, F Blackstone, for Puget Sound.
7—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Molokai.
7—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, for Kahului, Maui.
7—Am schr Serena Thayer, Brown, for San Francisco.
7—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, for Maliko, Maui.
7—Schr Mary Ellen, Jim, for Koloa, Kauai.
7—Schr Manuokawai, Kalauao, for Molokai, Kauai.
8—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
8—Schr Hattie, Kimo, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
8—Schr Warwick, Kalawaia, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
9—Schr Juanita, C Dudoit, for Waialua.
9—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, for Hanalei, Kauai.

Projected Departures.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Stmr Kilauea, sails on Monday.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U S S Benecia, Captain Wm E Hopkins.

MERCHANTMEN.
Am brig Morning Star, repairing.
Haw schr Kilauea, English.
Am bk Helen W Almy, Freeman, loading.
Haw bk Mattie Macleay, Forbes, loading.
Haw bk Queen Emma, Jenks, loading.

MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF BARK MATTIE MACLEAY, FORBES, MASTER.—Left Astoria June 20th; first five days had fresh NW winds, then light baffling winds to July 3d, when we got the trades fresh. Made Maui July 5th at 5 A M, and at 11 A M made Oahu. Arrived in Honolulu the same day, after a passage of 15 days.

IMPORTS.

FROM PORTLAND, O.—Per Mattie Macleay, July 6th:—398 sks Oats, 1,157 do Bran, 50 do Wheat, 96 bales Hay, 1,250 cs Canned Salmon, 2 Dozes to H Hackfeld & Co; 125 cs Bread, 3 hf bbls Salmon to C Brewer & Co; 5 cs Household Effects to G E Aiken; 2 Deers to J Richardson.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Queen Emma, July 7th—12 pkgs Medicine, 44 pkgs Mdse, 2 sks Nuts, 2 Iron Tanks, 4 rolls Matting, 493 bags Flour, 2 cs Cigars, 6 pkgs Samples to Order; 38 cwks Ham, 150 sks Flour to E P Adams; 5 cs Bitters, 4 cs Ginger to Godfrey Rhodes; 1 bx Glass Ware to W L Green; 20 sks Flour, 9 do Beans, 2 cs Salmon, 1 csc Comp Paint, 2 cs Mdse, 1 bndl Hoops and Pumps to A W Peirce & Co; 16 pkgs Mdse to A S Cleghorn & Co; 2 rolls Leather, 3 pkgs Saddlery to P Dalton; 3 cs Paper Hanging, 10 pkgs Blinds, Glass and Fastings to Lewers & Dickson; 2 cs Chairs to G E Williams; 10 cs Tobacco, 1 csc Cotton, 1 csc Stationery to M S Grinbaum; 1 bx Shoes to I Richardson; 1 csc Books, 1 bndl Binding Boards to T G Thrum; 20 bags Potatoes, 11 pkgs Groceries to H E McIntyre; 40 kgs Nails, 1 Post-Hole Digger, 4 cs Mdse, 10 bundle Brooms, 2 bndls Cultivating Woods, 2 pkgs Samples to Castle & Cooke; 100 sks Flour, 29 pkgs Groceries, 50 sks Bran, 50 do Oats, 50 do Potatoes, 10 do Onions to Friel & Laiter; 2 cs Shoes to M McInerny; 500 Posts, 411 bndls Shingles, 100 cs Coal Oil, 125 bales Hay, 150 bags Bran, 760 sks Flour to C Brewer & Co; 1 csc Hams to Bolles & Co; 25 sks Potatoes, 10 cs Onions to H May; 27 kgs Nails, 2 bndls Shovels to Dillingham & Co; 6 hf bbls Whiskey, 20 cs Cider, 22 cs Champagne to Chas Long; 171 kgs Nails, 109 pkgs Mdse, 5 cs Shoe Pegs, 24 bndls Iron to E O Hall & Son; 15 pkgs Mdse to J T Waterhouse; 6 bales Mdse to M F Donnell; 12 bndls Round iron to T H Davies; 2 cs Sewing Machines to T Lack; 44 pkgs Mdse, 100 sks Flour to T Mossman & Son; 71 pkgs Mdse to Hyman Bros; 490 double bales Shooks, 44 bndls Heads to H Hackfeld & Co; 20 cs Boots and Shoes, 8 cs Dry Goods to M Phillips.

EXPORTS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Serena Thayer, July 7th:—
Coconut Oil, caks..... 14 Sugar, pkgs..... 3,643
Paddy, bags..... 275
Value—Domestic..$24,282.07; Foreign.....$368.10.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, July 4th—A F Judd, L McCully, W C Jones, Mr Asin, Mr Amon, F Spencer, P Ryan, Mr Youngsheong, W H Cornwell, C W Russell, Miss E Rowell, Miss M Kinney, and 78 deck.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, July 6th—Rev J D Paris and wife, Jno D Paris, Jr, Miss Ella Paris, Rev J U Kawainui and wife, Rev Mr Foote and wife, Mr Ditcham, Mr Reimschneider, Father Leonore, Miss Kitty Dickson, Miss Hella Carter, H Grobe and son, Capt J Mitchell, Mrs and Miss Maxted, Mrs T W Everett, Miss Dora Richardson, Miss C Hutchison, Miss Gibson, H A P Carter, W H Cornwell, and about 125 deck.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Queen Emma, July 7th—Captain Chas McK Lesser, D S Fitzgerald, W Thos Wilson.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, July 11th—Mrs S K Kaai, C Kolomoku, Geo C Williams and wife, G Mamala, J Auld, jr, G Marble, H Kolomoku, Capt J Makee, J Anderson, P N Makee, W R Cathcart, G W Hart, H Ahu, Miss E Nowlin, T C Forsyth, W O Smith, H Gordon, Mrs W R Seal, Misses M and H Brown, Miss Gibson.

MARRIED.

JAEGER—ROBINSON—In this city, at the residence of the bride's father in Nuuanu Valley, July 7th, by Rev. H. H. Parker, Mr. ALBERT JAEGER to Miss ANNIE, daughter of James Robinson, Esq., both of Honolulu.

HUSBANDS—JESUS—In Hilo, on the 25th of June, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Father Purot and Rev. Frank Thompson, Mr. R. V. HUSBANDS to CLOTHILDE F., second daughter of Louis Jesus.

DIED.

HUNT—In this city, July 4th, Mrs. ELIZABETH HUNT, wife of Mr. Wm. D. Hunt, aged about 19 years.

Ahuimanu College.

This pleasant educational retreat, established by the Catholic Fathers of these islands, held its usual academic exhibition on the 4th instant.

We found an increase of students over last year's list; and owing to the fact that a large portion of the pupils were recent arrivals, and that many of the well-trained students of the past, having finished their course of studies, had returned home, we did not witness the same fine elocutionary display this year, that took place during the exhibition of last year. But the many well behaved boys, showed in all their recitations the pains and care taken by their teachers, Fathers Lieven and McGinniss. The students' band has made great progress since last year. It performs with much ease and finish; and with some professional musical direction would win praises here in town, even after our ears have been cultivated and made fastidious by the delights of our military band.

His Majesty the King, accompanied by his brother the Prince Leleiohoku, and a very large company of gentlemen, visited the exhibition; and was received by the Commissioner of France, M. Ballieu, by Monseigneur the venerable Bishop Maigret, and his clergy in attendance. His Majesty distributed a number of prizes among the boys. After a collation at 2 P. M. His Majesty and company returned to town.

The ride to Ahuimanu is an interesting excursion. The ascent and descent of the Pali would be pleasing to Alpine tourists. And then the mountain wall, at whose base you travel, which stands up so grandly like lofty buttressed palisades, whose topmost crests are ever shaded by a fleecy gauze of cloud, like an Olympian rampart, would fill every eye with pleasure, that can take delight in beautiful and noble landscape. The distance to town is sixteen miles; but horse and rider anxious to get home, got over the road in just two hours—in spite of the grand Pali declivity, which gives you one or two thousand feet of toiling stairway.

PARIS, May 24.—Prince Hohenlohe, the new German Ambassador to this city, yesterday waited upon President MacMahon and presented his credentials. President MacMahon, in receiving the new Minister, said he hoped for a long continuance of the friendly relations which now exist between Germany and France.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 11.

By Authority.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, the King gave a special audience to H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consul General, to place in His Majesty's hands a sealed letter from Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Mr. Wodehouse arrived at the Palace at the hour appointed, and delivered to the King the letter from Her Britannic Majesty, of which the following is a copy:

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To His Majesty Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, Our Good Friend, Sendeth greeting! By the Letter which Your Majesty addressed to Us on the sixteenth of February last, We have been made acquainted with the death, on the third of that month, of Your Royal Predecessor, King Lunalilo, and Your accession to the Throne. While regretting the early death of King Lunalilo, We offer Our congratulations on Your accession, and Our best wishes for the continuance and prosperity of Your reign. And so We commend You to the protection of the Almighty. Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, the eighteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the Thirty-seventh year of our reign.

Your Good Friend,
VICTORIA R.

DERBY.

A BILL IS BEFORE the Assembly—and came very near passing a final reading on Thursday—to authorize the issue of licenses to peddle goods, wares and merchandise. A petition, signed by all the merchants and business men of this city, remonstrating against the measure, was laid before the House last week, but the majority of Representatives appear to be set in favor of it. The experience of former years proved that the peddling system was demoralizing to the people in country districts, and it was for that reason abolished. What would it become now, when the country is full of low Chinese, whose forte is peddling; when the use of opium is spreading among the natives; and when cheap gin is so abundant? It was a matter for surprise to see the Minister of the Interior advocating the licensing of peddlars. The Bill is now in the hands of a Committee.

WE RETURN to the consideration of the Loan Bill to-day, because we believe its success is of the utmost importance to the country. We had heard before the last issue of the *Gazette*, that that journal was coming out in an alarming manner, and the event has fully justified the hints that we had received. The editor of the Organ says that he not only gives us his own thunder, but that "all classes" have furnished him with the result of their reflections. What may be meant by "all classes," we cannot undertake to surmise, but his several articles all appear to emanate from very much the same class of minds. But it does not matter to us who are the authors of his views, and whether or not they are of different classes of society; after all the talk the fact remains that those who profess opposition to the Bill profess also to be in favor of a Loan for the purposes of aiding our industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Our cotemporary, when praising as his own work what emanated from the King, remarked to the effect that some of the best financial ability in the country is in the Legislature, and doubtless that they would initiate a measure satisfactory to all; but he did not seem to think that he was at all called upon to furnish any contribution to the stock of experience or thought, and up to this date we have heard of no other project than the Bill which we have advocated. If there is any one who can draft a Bill which will be "satisfactory to all," to which no one can raise any objection, either real or fanciful—we would like much to see him come forward. This much is certain, that all we meet with who are anxious for the real interest of the country and for the permanence of its prosperity, are anxious that a measure having for its objects those proposed by the Bill should be passed by this Legislature. The variety of difficulties which are predicted in this matter, are like the difficulties which are often predicted in private affairs—they are found not to exist as you approach them.

The idea of one writer (editorial) in the last issue of our cotemporary is that "the government of 50,000 people is a very simple problem if rightly understood," and "requires no new experiments or intricate theories." Well, every problem is very simple "if rightly understood," and we propose "no new experiments or intricate theories." It is "no new experiment or intricate theory" to give the authority to government to use its credit (the general credit) to promote the industry of its citizens; and the proposal to establish Savings Banks, though very good in itself, will not be very effectual for the purposes which we have proposed, and for what this Bill is intended to effect. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the "poorer classes" in this country would have so much use for a Savings Bank as to aggregate any considerable sum of money. We wonder how much in a year the 50,000 "poor natives," (the adjective is not ours) who are so much commiserated by some writers, would lay by in Savings Banks? Certainly not a large sum; but still, the idea is a good one, and does not at all militate against the Loan Bill. Passing down that article, we are attracted by the advantages of borrowing at home instead of abroad. But on that point people differ, and for the purpose of the matter under discussion at present, we do not propose to go into its consideration. It is sufficient to say, that the Bill before the Assembly gives authority to do both. Now it seems as if some people supposed that by passing the Bill the money would be already borrowed, whereas it proposes to give the authority to the King in Privy Council, from which body three of the managers of the Loan will be selected, making when taken in connection with the Ministry seven,—always supposing that the Ministry is full. This certainly is a sufficient safeguard that the Loan, if accomplished, will be dealt with discreetly. All the writers who use the columns of the *Gazette* to oppose the Bill, seem to entirely ignore the idea that the members of the Privy Council will be at least as much interested as any other citizens in seeing to it that the Bonds are sold at proper rates.

The fear of political complication seems to alarm some, in case of failure to pay the interest and principal to foreign bond-holders. This kind of fear of remote consequences would prevent moving in any direction. The fears of possible complications, are as if one should live in constant fear of being struck by lightning. In the first place, we do not propose not to pay, and the Loan is made doubly secure by personal security and public credit; and it is certain that the contemplated transfer of the sovereignty of Fiji to England has not arisen for a debt of forty thousand dollars,—or whatever other sum they may owe—but from the turbulence of the foreign community there.

The next article, under the head of "A Utopian Scheme," begins with the assertion that the writer is tempted to say something which might not be pleasant to the "reputed author of the (our) article, and of the Bill now before the Assembly." Perhaps so. It would, however, be no argument against the Bill; and let us be glad that so unworthy a temptation was so nobly resisted.

We understood that one objection was that the Treasury notes were irredeemable for 20 years, and we pointed out that they were redeemable in five years. But now it is answered that the rate of interest is so low (4 per cent.) that no one would feel disposed to "hold them five years until due and the interest becomes due;" and again—"Though bearing interest at 4 per cent., the latter may by express terms be made payable only at the end of five years." Now if the objection is to the low rate of interest, it is no objection to the project; for the interest can easily be made larger. And though it is certain that the interest may "by express terms be made payable at the end only of five years," so it is equally certain that the lender has something to say in the matter, and it *may* be made payable by express terms every six months. Certainly there is nothing in the Bill to indicate the payment of interest at the end of five years only.

It is asked, do we think the trading and mercantile public of Honolulu to be fools, that they cannot understand the operation of the Bill as it reads? The question is somewhat new; but we cheerfully answer that we have seen no indications of any want of intelligence in the quarter alluded to, and believe that if a few of the contemplated notes should be offered in exchange for goods and in payment of a good many existing debts, such propositions would be met with bland smiles and other indications of great affability. And we believe that if the law shall say that a bill is redeemable on demand, they—the mercantile and trading community—will understand that it is redeemable in the only legal tender known to this country—coin. We have yet to learn that a note payable on demand can be paid when demanded by offering another note. But if there is anything confusing to any one's intellect on that subject, it can be made clear by adding the words "in coin" wherever it may be necessary, or be thought necessary, so that the note might read—"interest payable half yearly, in coin"; or, "this note is redeemable in coin." We cannot follow the matter further to-day.

We think it sufficiently evident that every objection vanishes upon examination. Regarding the sentence in the same article—"Let the ignorant natives fully understand its working"—we apprehend that if nothing should be done until the "ignorant," whether native or foreign, fully understand its workings, there would be very little progress; and we further imagine that a rather heavy task it would be to undertake to enlighten them on all subjects. It seems to be sufficient if the intelligent can understand it.

Letter from Farani.

CHERBOURG, May 26th, 1874.

DEAR ADVERTISER:—It seems to be the unenviable fortune of your correspondent Farani to arrive in France in times of political troubles or social crises. Four years ago it was to witness the preparations of a foreign war, unjustly and unwisely declared in the hope of diverting public attention from the internal complications of a declining power, and with the no less delusive idea of consolidating on a tottering throne, a dynasty founded on popular suffrage. Events have proved the vanity of the schemes of that potentate, a few years ago one of the proudest of Europe, and who died an exile, having lived long enough to see the calamities and humiliations heaped upon the land which had made him the absolute master of its destinies. And yet, the war and its terrible consequences might have been avoided, and it is now generally admitted that the main cause of the fall of Napoleon III., is to be attributed to his want of energy in the latter part of his reign and to the concessions he made to democratic ideas. Imperialism means an autocratic rule, and as such it might have been maintained in France much longer, but was doomed to destruction the moment it gave fair play to the dissolving action of republican notions. To his credit it must be said that it was with the best of intentions that he tried to conciliate two contradictory elements, but when he deviated from the principle of Imperial rule, his was a lost cause, and his fall was predicted by many. These retrospective considerations are of little interest however, and I must leave this trite subject to speak of the present times and of the state of affairs in Paris, on my second visit there.

On my arrival a few days after the meeting of the Assembly, after their Easter recess, there was a certain uneasiness in the public mind, prefatory to a conflict. It had been understood that on meeting again the Assembly would discuss and pass the Constitutional laws, which were to form the basis of the new Government. A Committee of thirty had spent much time preparing and elaborating the same; and it seemed that all the Deputies, without distinction of opinion, should have been anxious, in view of the present state of affairs, of the stagnation business and the reserved attitude of foreign monarchical powers, to go to work for the public weal, leaving aside all their hopeless intrigues toward impossible restorations.

Not so, unfortunately, with the motley assemblage we call by habit a Legislative Assembly, although it will not legislate. A pretext was sought to overthrow the Cabinet, and it was soon found on a question of mere form, the precedence to give to the discussion of the electoral laws in preference to the municipal laws. The republicans did not want the Universal Suffrage to be remodeled, for fear of their best friends, the ignorant mechanics and workmen being excluded for want of the proper status of money respectability which the new laws would require. On another hand they contend that the present Assembly was only appointed to settle all political questions arising from the German War, and that since the evacuation following the payment of the war indemnity, its mission was accomplished and that new elections should take place. They know full well that new elections would be favorable to their cause, and they were naturally opposed to a Cabinet, the members of which belonging to the monarchical side of the Assembly would frame the new Laws on a more aristocratic and exclusive basis than the blind instrument called Universal Suffrage. But, so far, the Republican party was not strong enough to enforce its own views, because the other portions of the Legislature would combine to oppose them, although they were individually too weak to impose their own convictions and the government of their choice. At the moment of the crisis they were unexpectedly reinforced by the adjunction of fifty-two members of the extreme Right, fossil believers in the divine right of kings to oppress nations, and in a spirit of revenge the fifty-two paladins joined, in an incestuous and monstrous alliance with the Red Republicans, to overthrow the Duke de Broglie and his cabinet, who had become obnoxious to them, when the Ministry, tired of the political intrigues threatening public peace, resolutely declared their intention to uphold McMahon's power by supporting the Constitutional laws. It was a death blow to the Comte de Chambord's return to the throne, and they did not hesitate to help their political antagonists, believing yet that thanks to the panic and disorder resulting from their fall, their king might have an opportunity to save France, and be restored to power.

They succeeded, however, in their mean and selfish plans, and the Cabinet of the Duke de Broglie fell, nearly one year (May 16th, 1874,) after M. Thiers' resignation, (May 24th, 1873,) and for the same reasons, having had to deal with the same difficulties the old and cunning statesman had to contend with, but with less experience and talents. For a week many combinations were vainly tried to form a new Cabinet, from which extreme opinions were carefully extended, and during that week, had it not been for the firm attitude of Marshal McMahon, a fearful revolution might have once more desolated the country. But he never flinched, and is said to have repeated the words he uttered when taking possession of the Malakoff tower: "Here I am, and here I will stay." At last a Cabinet composed of such members of the right as are known for their moderation, has been appointed on the 23d of May, the fact of the Prime Minister being a soldier, General de Cissey, Minister of War, seems indicative of a vigorous policy by which order will at least be preserved. It is to be hoped that the conservative portions of the Assembly, Orleanists, and moderate Republicans will lend their assistance toward voting the Constitutional laws, and that all parties, in a spirit of patriotism, should forget their dissensions, and establish a strong Government. If they fail to form a compact majority, the Assembly will be dissolved and new elections will take place, which may result in introducing in the Legislature the worst elements of an ignorant democracy, preparatory to another advent of despotism. I must here confess that the despotism of a single master is preferable to that of any mob. We can foresee the hard rule of the one but not the excesses of the other. At any rate the situation is not satisfactory, and I have thought these few considerations desirable in order to explain the somewhat confused and contradictory reports of telegrams. And now, dear ADVERTISER, with best *aloha* to my Hawaiian friends, I am, yours truly,

FARANI.

Six Days Later.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the bark *Lizzie Williams*, 13 days from San Francisco en route for the Guano Islands, we have papers to June 27th.

We notice an advance of ¼ a cent per ℔ in California refined sugars, but no changes in other kinds, Hawaiian being quoted at 7⅞ to 9 cents. Private advices quote Wailuku washed at 9¾ cents.

Congress adjourned June 23.

We quote telegrams of interest.

ROME, June 21.—The Pope, in reply to a deputation, yesterday, said he was confident that God would restore the crown, if not to him, because he was too old, and might not live to see the day, then to his successors.

LONDON, June 22.—Henri Rochefort, the Communist, was waited upon to-day, by a committee delegated by the Communists of this city, and tendered a public reception and banquet. Rochefort declined the reception, and in refusing, asked that the money proposed to be expended in that way be devoted to the French refugees in New Caledonia. Rochefort will leave here shortly, for Geneva, where he will reside permanently.

LONDON, June 24.—A despatch to the *Times*, from Paris, says it is asserted there that the King of Bavaria will be summoned to Kissingen, to meet Prince Bismarck, where he will remonstrate with him against the Separatist tendency of the Bavarian policy, and if the King is obdurate a council of German Royalties will be convened to consider the matter, probably with a view to obtaining the abdication of King Louis and the enthronement of a more subservient relative.

PARIS, June 24.—At the banquet in commemoration of the birthday of General Hache, M. Gambetta gave a toast to the Republic and made a calm and moderate speech. He urged to give sincere support to the Conservative Republican policy, which was opposed to Cæzers at home or to the reverses of France abroad.

M. Jules Favre spoke of the frequent victories by the Republicans in Party, and delared that the whole of France had become Republican.

PARIS, June 23.—The vigorous efforts made by the Bonapartists to influence public opinion and turn it to their own account, causes much uneasiness. The party is organizing Committees in every Department, establishing newspaper organs, and distributing political documents and petitions, urging the restoration of the Empire. There are rumors that the Assembly will adjourn at the end of July. A banquet will be given at Versailles to-morrow to celebrate the birthday of General Hoche. M. Gambetta is expected to speak on the occasion. It is probable the Assembly will reject all unconstitutional bills. The Republicans manifest joy over the prospect, believing that dissolution will be the inevitable result. The Conservatives favor either the postponement of bills until Winter if none of them can be adopted now, or the intervention of President MacMahon by means of a message, holding the Assembly responsible for the failure to organize the powers of the Executive.

BAYONNE, June 23.—The Carlists report that they have raised the seige of Figuras, near the French frontier. General Concha's attack on Estella is hourly expected. Don Carlos directs the defence in person.

ROME, June 26.—The Pope to-day, in receiving a deputation from the Roman nobility, said the demonstration of Sunday last was a spontaneous and magnificent act of the people. The counter demonstration of Wednesday was impious and the miserable work of the sons of darkness. The Pope added that he had received a letter urging him to quit Rome, because his person was not safe, but he declined; he would remain here as long as God permitted.

PARIS, June 26.—At the sitting of the Committee of Thirty to-day, Mr. Fallon, of the Right Centre, proposed an extension of President MacMahon's term of office to ten years, and the appointment of a Vice-President.

M. Du Tore opposed the project, on which no vote was taken.

M. Balbie announced that the Committee would proceed to vote on M. Casimere Perier's bill next Monday.

The Committee of Parliamentary Investigation have decided against referring M. De La Rochefoucauld's monarchical resolution to the Committee of Thirty, and will probably declare it unconstitutional.

The Assembly to-day passed the bill granting 26,000,000 francs indemnity to the sufferers by the late war.

PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION BILL IN ENGLAND.—LONDON, June 14.—The *Post* says the Public Worship Regulation bill now before Parliament, which is intended to restrain Ritualists, threatens to lead to a coalition of the High Church clergy and the Liberals, which may result in an attempt to replace the present members for Oxford University with Gladstone and Montague Bernard. Gladstone heads the opposition to the bill.

ARRIVAL OF ROCHEFORT AT QUEENSTOWN—THREATENED LYNCHING.—QUEENSTOWN, June 16.—On the arrival of the steamship *Parthia*, an unruly and excited mob gathered around, hooted and hissed Rochefort, who, but for the protection of the police, would have been lynched. They made a rush for him, but did not reach him. He will proceed to London.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—LONDON, June 15.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that reports relative to the growing crops are favorable. A special from India to the *Times* says the Government continues to furnish assistance to 3,000,000 natives. There can be no crop in Tirhoot until December, and the Government admits that some of the people may die before assistance reaches them.

LONDON, June 15—6 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the vote in the Assembly for and against the Centres Constitutional bill will be almost equal in number. Fifty or sixty members of the Right Centre are undecided. If the rumor that these Deputies will abstain from voting is true the Left Centre will probably be successful. The proposed bill has three articles. The first provides that the Government shall consist of a Senate and Chamber of Representatives and the President of a Republic; the second, to confirm Marshal McMahon's Presidency until 1880; and the third provides for a partial or total revision of the Constitution and such Constitutional bills as may hereafter be submitted.

M. de la Rochefoucault, Duc de Bizzaire, of the extreme Right, introduced a resolution in substance as follows, which was read amid profound silence:

"This Assembly declares that if France is a monarchy, the throne belongs to the head of the house of France; that Marshal McMahon may assume the title of Lieutenant of the Kingdom, and that national institutions shall be determined by agreement between the King and national Representatives."

Great excitement followed the reading of the resolution.

M. De La Roche moved that it be deferred to a Committee of thirty. The motion was rejected by a majority of one hundred votes. The Ministers, with the exception of Tailband, voted against it. The Assembly adjourned until to-morrow.

M. de la Rochefoucault resigned his position as Ambassador to Great Britain before introducing the resolution.

LONDON, June 19.—The *Times'* Paris special says debate on giving the Government power to nominate Mayors takes place to-morrow. As the Legitimists have promised to support the Government, the latter may have a small majority when the measure comes to a vote.

M. Lucien Brun informed the Committee of thirty yesterday that the Legitimists intended to again introduce in the Assembly a motion in favor of a restoration of monarchy.

The wife of Don Carlos has arrived in Paris en route to Switzerland.

French detectives are in England watching Rochefort.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representative Houghton to-day introduced a bill providing as follows: That the President be authorized to enter into negotiations for the purchase of all such harbor privileges, landing ground, beach property and lands in and adjoining the harbor of Pango Pango Island of Tutuila, in the Samoan Group of the Polynesian Islands, of the South Pacific Ocean, and also all such other harbor privileges and lands on the Island of Upolu, on said group.

Signor Moreno made a forcible argument to-day before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, in favor of his bill for a telegraph cable for the Pacific Ocean. His prospects are improving rapidly. It is even hoped that the House Committee will reverse its former action, and report the bill favorably.

Senator Howe has been entrusted with the study of the bill by the Senate Committee.

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F. T. LENEHAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, Wholesale Dealers in General Merchandise. jy11 Queen St., next to the Office of J. I. Dowsett, Esq. 1y

TAKE NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED REQUESTS THAT all bills against him be handed in by July 30th, 1874, and all parties owing please settle accounts at once. During my temporary absence to Kauai, Mr. Wm. B. WRIGHT (next door) is authorized to Receipt Bills. R. WHITMAN. Honolulu, July 10, 1874. jy11 2t

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