AUCTION SALE

BY C. S. BARTOW.

THIS DAY!

SCHOONER AT AUCTION.

At the Request of Messrs. TIBBITS & SORENSON, will be Sold at Public Auction,

ON SATURDAY, : : : : APRIL 24th,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

AT BREWER & CO.'S WHARF,

THE SCHOONER

LILIAMA,

Together with

All the Masts, Bowsprit, Sails, Anchors, Cables, Boats, &c.

As per Inventory, which can be seen at the Auction Room, previous to the Sale.

C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

REGULAR SALE!

ON WEDNESDAY, - - - - - APRIL 28th,

At 10 o'clock A. M. at Salesroom will be Sold,

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

—AND—

OTHER MERCHANDISE!

&c., &c., &c., &c.

C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS OF HONOLULU, Visiting Friends and Strangers generally are cordially invited to attend Public Worship at FORT ST. CHURCH, where services are held every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 1-2 P. M. Seats are provided for all who may be pleased to attend. There is a Wednesday evening Prayer Meeting at 7 1-2 o'clock, in the Lecture room, to which all are welcome. ap4 1y

Blocks and Oars!

A FULL ASSORTMENT. For Sale by BOLLES & CO

PILOT BREAD,

RECEIVED PER J. A. FALKINBURG, 13 days from Portland.—Cases of Oregon Pilot Bread. For Sale in Bond or Duty Paid, by BOLLES & CO.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of the late ALLAN W. JUDD, will please present them without delay to either of the undersigned.

CHAS. H. JUDD,
A. FRANCIS JUDD.

Honolulu, March 20th, 1875. 984 3m

SPERM CANDLES.

A FEW BOXES, FOR SALE BY 983 2m A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

BEEF AND PORK.

AMERICAN BEEF, HAWAIIAN BEEF, MESS PORK, PRIME PORK. 983 2m For Sale by A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

2000 POUNDS

COCOANUT FIBRE, SEINE TWINE. 983 2m For Sale by A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

CALIFORNIA BROOMS

A GOOD SUPPLY FOR SALE BY 983 2m A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

TO WOOL GROWERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE to buy Wools at good prices. Wools coming to market this Spring particularly desired to make freight.

948 3m C. BREWER & CO.

HORSE-SHOEING

A SPECIALTY!

HAVING PROCURED THE Services of a

First Class Horse-Shoer,

Who has had considerable experience in some of the best shops in New York and San Francisco—persons having Horses are particularly requested to call and test our ability in that line

AT REDUCED PRICES!

Particular attention given to lame & interfering horses

All Shoes made at the Forge of the BEST NORWAY IRON.

J. T. CHAYTER.
Corner next to the Custom House.

982 1m

BLACK and RED CORAL,

JUST RECEIVED.

A LOT OF THE FINEST SPECIMENS

Ever brought to Honolulu. For sale at

DICKSON'S,

976 61 FORT STREET.

FOR SALE!

PILOT BREAD!

CHEAP.

Damaged Bread,

Good for Chicken Feed, &c.

KAKAAKO SALT, per Bag or Ton,

FIREWOOD,

Of the Best Quality, Cut up if Required.

Curb Stones.

JAS. I. DOWSETT,

1270 3m Corner Queen & Fort Sts.

SPERM OIL

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, FROM 1 Gallon to a Barrel. For Sale by

977 CHAS. LONG.

McEWAN'S PORTER!

JUST ARRIVED, IN STONE JUGS, Qts. and pints. (977) For Sale by CHAS. LONG.

Sperm and Polar Oil.

VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, FOR SALE IN Quantities to Suit by BOLLES & CO.

BREAD IN BOND OR DUTY PAID.

200 CASES CALA. MEDIUM BREAD Just Received, For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Crushed Sugar,

IN HALF BARRELS. For sale by BOLLES & CO.

Lime and Cement.

CALIFORNIA LIME, PORTLAND CEMENT, California Brick. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

COTTON DUCK!

LAWRENCE MANUFACTORY, AN ASsortment of numbers, for sale low by

my9 BOLLES & CO.

ENGLISH "PORTLAND CEMENT,"

RECEIVED FROM THE BARK KA MOI. 982 For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

Chain Cables & Iron Stock Anchors.

SIZES FROM 150 LBS. TO 4,000 LBS. CABLES from 3-8 inch to 1 3-8 inch. For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

HAMS!

ST. LOUIS STAR HAMS, FOR SALE BY my9 BOLLES & CO.

A FINE CHANCE

FOR INVESTING A SMALL SUM of money, or of securing

ONE OF THE MOST ELIGIBLE DWELLING LOTS

In the City of Honolulu, is now offered by the Undersigned. He is desirous to dispose of that fine and healthily situated piece of Land adjoining the Government Garden, and fronting School and Fort streets—at the head of the latter.

Any one wishing to purchase should apply soon, as the Lot will be sold at a low figure. (959) J. S. LEMON.

AUCTION SALE

BY E. P. ADAMS.

THIS DAY!

BUILDINGS AT AUCTION

ON SATURDAY, : : APRIL 24th,

At 11 A. M., on the premises, Hotel Street, Will be sold,

SEVERAL

WOODEN BUILDINGS!

Recently occupied by Kealoha, W. Clark and others.

To be Removed by Purchasers.

E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r.

BUILDING FOR SALE!

ON MONDAY, - - - - - APRIL 26th,

At 11 A. M., on the premises,

Adjoining Nolte's Coffee Shop, Corner of Nuuanu and Queen Street,

Will be sold, the

WOODEN BUILDING!

Formerly occupied as a Clothing Store, to be removed by purchaser.

ALSO--DOORS, WINDOWS AND OLD LUMBER!

E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r

REGULAR CASH SALE!

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 29th,

At 9½ O'clock, A. M., at Salesroom.

☞ FOR PARTICULARS SEE POSTERS.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

HORSES AND MULE!

BY ORDER OF HON. A. F. JUDD.

ON SATURDAY, : : : : : : : : MAY 1st,

At 12 O'clock, M., at Salesroom, will be sold:

ONE MARE!

AND TWO WELL BRED COLTS.

—Also—

ONE GOOD RIDING MULE, Well Broken,

A fine animal.

E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r.

PUUNUI DAIRY

—AT—

AUCTION!

ON SATURDAY, - - - MAY 1st!

At 12 O'clock, M., at Salesroom,

Will be offered at Public Auction, by order of J. L. RICHARDSON, mortgagee in possession,

The Lease of

The Large Land of Kalaepohaku, and Kulaokai Kapalama,

For 10 years from Jan. 1, 1876, at a rental of $450 per annum.

ALSO, 190 TO 200 MILCH COWS!

With their Calves.

6 HORSES, 2 MULES, WAGON AND HARNESS, MILK PANS, CANS,

And all the Utensils for a First-Class Dairy; with the good will of the best paying customers in Honolulu.

For further particulars enquire of J. L. RICHARDSON, or

E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r.

CATTLE SALE!

By Order of the Executors of the Will of John H. on

SATURDAY, : : : : : : : MAY 8th, 1875,

at 12 M., at Salesroom, will be sold at Public Auction,

The ENTIRE HERD of CATTLE

Belonging to the late JOHN H. running at Waipio, Ewa, Oahu, in

FOUR LOTS OF FIFTY EACH

Purchasers to have their choice in turn, according to priority. Last purchaser to take balance; after which

THE BRAND WILL BE SOLD!

Six months Calves thrown in. Delivery on the 13th May.

☞ TERMS CASH.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

Real Estate on Hotel St.

ON SATURDAY, - - - - - - - - MAY 1st

At 12 O'clock, Noon, at Salesroom will be sold,

That VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON HOTEL STREET,

Adjoining the Property of J. S. McGrew, M. D., and formerly occupied by Mr. William Fischer,

With all the Buildings

and improvements thereon.

TITLE PERFECT. TERMS AT SALE.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

ON SATURDAY, - - - - - MAY 1st,

At 12 O'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Auction,

at the salesroom of the undersigned, all the right, title and interest of the estate of MESSRS. WALKER & ALLEN, in and to

ONE UNDIVIDED FOURTH

—OF THE—

Princeville Plantation!

Situated at HANALEI, KAUAI.

Subject to two mortgages, viz: A mortgage to Hon. Elisha H. Allen, of October 4, 1872, recorded in Liber 36, pages 137, 138, for $8,000 and interest on same to June 5, 1874, and a mortgage to Andrew Welch, of October 4, 1872, recorded in Liber 36, pages 138, 139, 140, amounting in all to $31,621 29.

The Title to this Interest in the above Plantation is perfect and guaranteed clear of all incumbrances except as above.

THIS PLANTATION IS IN A FLOURISHING CONDITION,

in one of the most beautiful and eligible spots in the Kingdom for the SUGAR CULTURE, has nearly

1000 ACRES CAPABLE OF CULTIVATION

—WITH—

ALL NECESSARY MACHINERY!

to take off Crops, all now in successful operation.

For further particulars, apply to

C. BREWER & CO., or to
E. P. ADAMS,
Assignee Estate Walker & Allen.

Shipping.

FOR SALE!

THE GOOD BRIGANTINE

W. H. ALLEN,

WELL FOUND AND IN GOOD ORDER.

For terms, apply to

986 2t A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

For Portland, Oregon.

THE FINE IRON BARQUE

Carn Tual,

THOMPSON, MASTER,

Will Have Quick Dispatch for the Above Port,

FREIGHT 6.00 PER TON!

For Freight or Passage, apply to

986 THEO. H. DAVIES, Agent.

For Bremen!

THE A 1 HAWAIIAN

Bark "Ka Moi,"

CAPTAIN H. GARRELS.

Will Sail for the above Port about May 10.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

955 H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W.

The A. S. N. Co.'s Fine Steamship

MIKADO,

MOORE, Master.

WILL SAIL FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W.,

On or About May 6th!

All Freight intended for Shipment per Steamers either to San Francisco or the Colonies will be received in the Steamer Warehouse **Free of Storage.**

The Agents will give a Warehouse-Receipt for all Merchandise, but will not be responsible for loss by fire.

☞ For Freight and Passage, to Sydney, New Zealand and Melbourne, apply to

985 C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A. S. N. Co.'s Splendid Steamship

CYPHRENES

T. WOOD, COMMANDER,

WILL SAIL FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

On or about May 3d.

All Freight intended for Shipment per Steamers either to San Francisco or the Colonies will be received in the Steamer Warehouse **Free of Storage.**

The Agents will give a Warehouse-Receipt for all Merchandise, but will not be responsible for loss by fire.

☞ For Freight and Passage, or any further information,

985 Apply to C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

COMPANIA A VAPOR DEL COLORADO

LA COMPANIA TIENDRA COMunicacion con los Puertos de Mejico y Arizona.

Paba Mazatlan, La Paz, Guaymas, Magdalena Bay, Cabo de San Lucas, y

EL RIO COLORADO

Tocando a La Paz de Ida y Vuelta. Linea Regular Para Los Puertos de Mejico, Saldran cada 20 dias llevando carga a precios reducidos.

AGENCIAS:

Mazatlan	Mexico	Fort Yuma	Arizona
La Paz	Mexico	Ehrenberg	Arizona
Guaymas	Mexico	Mohave	Arizona

El pasage se ha reducido mucho, y hay la mayor comodidad abordo para pasageres.

Para informarse, tocando flete y pasage, ocurrase a

EDUARDO NORTON,
977 610 Calle de Front, San Francisco.

TIME-TABLE OF THE

STEAMER "KILAUEA,"

MARCHANT, : : : : MASTER.

April 26—Monday	5 p m	Circuit of Hawaii
May 3—Monday	5 p m	Hilo & Kaunakakai both ways
May 10—Monday	5 p m	Hilo
May 17—Monday	5 p m	Circuit of Hawaii
May 26—Wednesday	5 p m	Nawiliwili
May 31—Monday	5 p m	Hilo & Kaunakakai both ways
June 7—Monday	5 p m	Hilo
June 14—Monday	5 p m	Circuit of Hawaii
June 21—Monday	5 p m	Hilo & Kaunakakai both ways
June 30—Wednesday	5 p m	Circuit of Kauai

☞ When there are no cattle to land at Maalaea Bay, an effort will be made to reach Honolulu Saturday P. M.

☞ On down Trips the Steamer will not leave Makena until 7 A. M. or later; and Maalaea Bay until 9 A. M. or later.

Rates of Passage will be

To or from Kaunakakai, Molokai	$ 5 00
" " Lahaina, Maui	6 00
" " Maalaea, Maui	7 00
" " Makena, Maui	8 00
" " Mahukona, Hawaii	10 00
" " Kawaihae, "	10 00
" " Kailua, "	10 00
" " Kaawaloa, "	10 00
" " Hilo, "	12 50
" " Kau Coast "	15 00
Circuit of Hawaii, Round Trip	22 00
To or from any Port on Kauai	8 00
Circuit of Kauai, Round Trip	12 00
Deck Passage for natives only	2 00

No Credit for Passage Money!

TICKETS AT THE OFFICE ONLY.

No berth will be considered as taken until paid for. Not responsible for baggage unmarked or any Freight or Parcels unless receipted for.

FREIGHT MONEY DUE ON DEMAND!

SAMUEL G. WILDER, Agent.
Office with Wilder & Co., corner of Fort and Queen Streets.
934

OAHU PACKET!

For Waialua and Koolauloa!

The Clipper Sloop

LIVE YANKEE!

43 TONS.

KEALOHANUI.....MASTER.

WILL HAVE REGULAR DISPATCH

On and after Monday, March 8th,

CALLING AT THE PORTS OF

Waialua,
Laie,
Hauula,
Punaluu,
AND
Kahana!

Freights and Passage at the Lowest Possible Rates!

980 3m J. I. DOWSETT.

REGULAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.

THE SCHR. NETTIE MERRILL,

E. D. CRANE, Master.

Will Run Regularly between This Port and Lahaina,

LEAVING

Honolulu Saturdays and Lahaina every Wednesdays.

958 3m H. HACKFELD & Co., Agents.

BOSTON & HONOLULU PACKET LINE!

C. BREWER & CO., AGENTS.

Favorable arrangements can always be made for Storage and Shipment of Oil, Bone, Wool, Hides and other Merchandise to New Bedford, Boston, New York and other Eastern Ports. ☞ Cash Advances made.

934 1y C. BREWER & CO.

REGULAR

DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

C. BREWER & CO., AGENTS.

Merchandise received STORAGE FREE and liberal cash advances made on shipments by this line. (934 1y) C. BREWER & CO.

UNION SALOON,

E. S. CUNHA.....PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANT STREET, HONOLULU.

Choice Ales, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

985 1y

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

PHASES OF THE MOON FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1875—HONOLULU MEAN TIME.

April 5	New Moon	8 4.7	PM
12	First Quarter	11 2.0	AM
20	Full Moon	5 58.8	AM
28	Last Quarter	8 46.0	AM

TIME OF SUN RISING AND SETTING.

April 1	Sun rises	5 57 AM	Sun sets	6 11	PM
8	Sun rises	5 53 AM	Sun sets	6 13	PM
15	Sun rises	5 44 AM	Sun sets	6 16	PM
22	Sun rises	5 39 AM	Sun sets	6 17	PM
30	Sun rises	5 33 AM	Sun sets	6 21	PM

CAPT. DANIEL SMITH.

By Authority.

Mr. H. Holstein has been this day appointed agent to grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui, in place of Mr. E. Saffery deceased.

W. L. MOEHONUA,
Minister of Interior.

Interior office, April 17, 1875.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE BAND will play this afternoon at the new park on Punch-bowl, and not at Emma Square as usual.

MASONIC.—The regular monthly meeting of Lodge Le Progres de l'Oceanie, No. 124, A. F. & A. M. will take place at their Hall on King street, on Monday evening next, April 26th.

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—A correspondent who signs himself "A Whilom Dyspeptic," says he has discovered a cure for that dreadful disorder. It consists in getting up every morning at 5 o'clock and walking to the top of Punch-bowl hill! He gives a glowing description of the scenery that the eye roams over from that elevated position; speaks in rapturous terms of the health-giving air of early morn; of the beauties of the sunrise; of the appetite for breakfast when you get back; etc., etc.

AN EXCELLENT IDEA.—We learn that by His Majesty's direction the mouth of the ravine that debouches from Punch-bowl is being walled up, and will be cemented, with a view to forming a sort of natural cistern in which will be collected and retained the rain water that falls in rainy seasons, to be used in dry times for irrigating the trees and shrubs in the summit park. This is a plan which is extensively followed in India, and with much advantage.

KAONAITES.—The story comes from Hawaii that a body of natives, men and women—who were adherents of Kaona in 1868 when Richard Neville, the Sheriff of Kona, was killed by that party—have recently demanded that the possession of the Congregational Church building at Lanihau, in Kona, be "divided" with them. It is barely possible that the "Kaonaites," in view of the fact that their leader spent some years in prison, will again become troublesome.

NATIVE WHISKY.—A letter to the native paper *Lahui Hawaii* says: "Spirituous drinks are openly sold on the road on this island. At Makawao, in the shops *okolehao* can be bought for from 25 cts. to half a dollar a bottle, and it is carried about for sale from house to house." On the other hand, a letter which we have seen from one of the deputy Sheriffs of Maui declares that there is no known distillation in Haus, Kaupo, or Kipahulu, and that drunkenness is uncommon in those distric's. He had not however visited Makawao.

THAT the late John Mitchell was tried for being a Fenian agitator and sentenced to Norfolk Island; and that he was a friend of the oppressed;—are items of news g'eaned from the late *Gazette*. We had been under the impression that Mitchell was a Chartist, and that he was transported years before Feninism was heard of. A specimen of his friendship for the oppressed was afforded when, after escaping to America from Australia, he patronized African slavery and boasted of the pleasure he felt in owning a plantation and a gang of negroes in Alabama.

GOOD TEMPLARS' ANNIVERSARY.—A pleasant reunion of the members of the order and a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in its objects, was had on Saturday evening last, at the Hall of "Ultima Thule" Lodge No. 1, the occasion being the celebration of the 6th anniversary of the establishment of Good Templarism in these Islands. Two of the original charter members were present—Judge W. Claude Jones and Mr. Jones of Maui. There was some excellent singing, pertinent speeches from prominent citizens, ice-cream, cake and lemonade, and dancing till eleven o'clock.

☞ The following respecting the habitat, etc., of several members of the family of Eucalyptus which are becoming common here, is furnished by Mr. Charles Derby, the botanist:

Eucalyptus Amygdalina; smooth stem; broad leaves; springy, forest glens; height 400 feet.

Eucalyptus Obliqua; stringy bark; (very large tree;) will grow in very poor soil.

Eucalyptus Marginata; Jarrah, or Australian Mahogany; grows mostly in iron-stone ranges.

Eucalyptus Rostrata; (river flats) Red gum; 100 feet.

Eucalyptus Goniocalyx; a large tree; common soil.

Eucalyptus Cornuta; a large tree of quick growth, thriving best in moist loam.

Eucalyptus Fissilis; will grow in poor soil.

Eucalyptus Crebra; (narrow-leaved iron-bark) one of the best for this latitude; common soil.

Eucalyptus Calophylla; umbrageous: grows either in alluvial soil or on stony ranges.

A CASE OF DESERTION.—Quite a sensation was created about the region of Queen street on Wednesday afternoon, growing out of the departure for San Francisco per brig *J. B. Ford*, of Captain A. A. Powers, who has been for some time past master of the Kahului packet *Kamoi*. Captain Powers has a native (half-caste) wife and two small children. While the brig was sailing out of the harbor, the wife was seen to run to the end of the Esplanade and jump overboard. On being taken out of the water by a boatman, she raised an outcry that her husband was deserting his family and leaving the country without providing for their support. After some delay a warrant was issued on the complaint of Mrs. Powers, and an officer dispatched in a boat to serve it, but the brig was well out of the harbor by that time, and with a good breeze was beyond pursuit by the boat, which soon returned from its fruitless errand. It soon transpired that during the morning Captain Powers had sold his house and lot near the Government House for $1,600, the wife being induced to join in the deed on the supposition that the family were to remove to Maui. As it is, she and her two very small children are said to be left penniless. There are stories rife of domestic trouble and scandal which has caused this sudden breaking up of a family until recently so apparently happy, and the self-exile in a discreputable way, of a well-to-do resident. It is pretty evident that somebody has sinned grievously.

Since the discovery of the great "bonanza," stock gambling has spread among industrial classes of San Francisco like a contagion, and they are withdrawing their deposits from the savings banks to a large extent. One servant girl drew out $670 and lost it in a week.

Mr. Bagehot, the well-known English publicist, has an article, in the London Economist, in which he calls attention to the significance attached to the recent election of a leader, by the British Liberals. The action taken, in this instance, is an innovation upon British customs, and resolves itself into a republican proceeding, including, as it does, the nomination of the next premier, whenever the Liberals come into power. This formal choosing of a party leader is really the adoption by the British Liberals of the American convention system. Thus Mr. Bagehot holds; although we have seen a statement that Earl Granville would, in the event indicated, be asked to form the government. Even in this case the election of the Marquis of Hartington, as the opposition leader in the house of commons, is not deprived entirely of its republican significance.

Honolulu, April 22d, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser:

DEAR SIR—The *Gazette* of this week has made an attack upon me as the author of an article in the *Lahui Hawaii* of last week. If the *Gazette* had published a translation of the said article, I would have not only made no reply, but would have rejoiced that the truth was told. Now, Mr. Editor, what is the truth in this matter? It is that no Hawaiian woman, married or unmarried, in Honolulu, is safe from being seized without warrant, without knowing who her accusers are or whether there are any, except the suspicions of the—I know not his proper title for doing such fiendish work,—being hurried to the Queen's Hospital, and there to undergo an examination repulsive to every feeling of virtue and self-respect. "W. F. L." says, with a sneer, "the writer's blood boils over." Let him put himself in the place of many of the young men of Honolulu, whose wives and married sisters are told by this *exemplary examiner of Harlots*, "that their being married made no difference, &c., not to cry; that it was *he mea maikai*." It is easy for the men who draw fat salaries for doing the dirty work to see the beauties of this system, which is fast turning our city into a Sodom. The police of the town have washed their hands of this iniquity, as did the late Minister of the Interior, F. W. Hutchison.

Again, "W. F. L." asks—"Are we to infer that outrages like the one mentioned are of every day occurrence?" Are we to wait till married women are *outraged every day* before the people are to be aroused to the subject? Tyrants and Oppressors all over the world cry down the men that tell the truth. "W. F. L" *does not, can not*, deny the facts related in the *Lahui Hawaii*. If he knows as much as I do, he knows that the tenth part of the truth has never been told; he knows that there are women in Oahu jail to-day, committed for thirty days without warrant, without trial, without an opportunity to prove their innocence, because they shrank from the examination of the Doctor. So long as these men have it in their power to do what they like with the Hawaiian women, there will be no end to lewd women in our streets, to whom these men say—go, sin with impunity; instead of the blessed words of our Saviour—"Go and sin no more."

"Is it judicious advice to natives" to tell them to ask the King and Queen to protect their wives and sisters from those who would consign them to lives of infamy? Is it a "trifling or infantile grievance" to the women of Honolulu that they are subject to imprisonment and degradation? "W. F. L." may think so, but no true friend of this nation does.

Yours truly, J. PORTER GREEN.

A Gift Revoked.

Last July, James Lick, the San Francisco millionaire, executed a deed of trust making over an immense property, estimated at $5,000,000, to seven trustees nominated by himself, to be applied to philanthropic purposes. Says the *S. F. Chronicle*—"His benefaction was projected upon a scale of almost unparalleled magnificence; and the fact that he consecrated the bulk of his vast fortune to this grand scheme of philanthropy during his lifetime, instead of postponing its execution till the hour when he was about to cross the threshold of that world into which the millionaire can carry no more than the beggar, clothed the act with a luster which belongs to no death-bed bequest. Meantime, the fruit of James Lick's philanthropy had made the circuit of the globe. In every civilized nation of the earth pæans went up to the great Californian philanthropist, whose beneficence had quite eclipsed the fame of the Cornells, the Vassars, and the Peabodys. His country and his State shared in the credit and renown of his unparalleled bounty."

On the 27th of last month, the community of San Francisco was startled by the announcement that Mr. Lick had filed in the Recorder's office a revocation of the great deed of trust. This unexpected and singular act excited all kinds of comment. "If"—says the *Chronicle*—"he now revokes the act which has given him so conspicuous a niche in the temple of fame, his country and his State will in like manner share the disgrace and humiliation of his repentance. There is reason to believe that the grand and noble act which he now seeks to nullify was the inspiration of his own mind, while the afterthought was the result of the appeals and importunities of interested parties and their paid agents. It is rumored that for weeks and months Mr. Lick has been besieged by lawyers employed by those to whom his vast wealth would descend in case his large philanthropic plans could be frustrated. To men animated by sordid aims and eager to appropriate his immense fortune, the disposition which he made of the bulk of it naturally seemed an act of personal wrong and outrage. They could not be expected to sympathize with projects of benevolence which would benefit an entire people at their individual expense. While he, by patient industry, sagacious business tact and self-denying frugality was accumulating a colossal fortune, a swarm of relatives were waiting anxiously expectant for his death as the happy moment that should enable them to revel in his wealth. The intelligence of the grand philanthropic act which promised to win for the plain and homely name of James Lick an immortality of fame filled these hungary expectants with disappointment and alarm, and they at once commenced bringing to bear upon him every influence in their power to induce him to reconsider his act. We are not yet prepared to believe that Mr. Lick has, in the free and uninfluenced exercise of his own will, determined to revoke his deed. We trust, for his own good name and fame in the future, that he will shake himself free from the selfish and sordid influences by which he is surrounded and reassert his original intent."

It is stated that the trustees under the deed are advised by eminent counsel that Mr. Lick has no legal power to revoke his solemn act. It is their intention to contest his attempt at revocation upon the ground that rights in the public have become fixed and vested under the original deed. In this determination we think they are right. It seems clearly to be their duty to test the question of Mr. Lick's power of revocation, since they represent the public and not themselves. But it is sincerely to be hoped that the case will never be permitted to come before a legal tribunal for adjudication. There is something in the idea of bringing such a question before a Court of law which is unalterably repugnant to all the finer feelings mere delicate sensibilities of our nature.

California has not been fortunate in her philanthropists. The late Horace Hawes—once U. S. Consul at Tahiti, and afterwards a resident of Honolulu—having amassed great wealth in San Francisco, wanted to found a great educational institution, to be called the "Monteagle University." At least he persuaded himself that he wanted to do this. But his ingrained love of money, and of the power which money carries with it, was so deeply rooted in his nature that he could not make up his mind to place his wealth beyond his control until the moment when death was about to wrench it from his grasp. The consequence was that the benevolent enterprise suggested by his tardy philanthropy was frustrated by his procrastination, and his immense estate went to his widow—whom he hated in his lifetime—and to his son, a boy at school.

Pulu Packing.

Letters from Sydney from persons engaged in the upholstery business complain seriously of the bad condition in which much of the pulu received from Honolulu comes to hand. Says one writer: "Of late it has been quite a practice to send pulu to this market in anything but good condition; if the bales are not wet in the centre, they have all more or less of black sand and stones. * * * This practice of unfairly packing of pulu, if continued, will shortly drive it out of this market, where it was beginning to gain a footing. Since the opening of the San Francisco Mail Line I have imported over 500 bales, and on an average it has lost five pounds per bale—with the exception of some brands. In the lawsuit recently tried here of Newton and others vs. Cluney, the mate of the *Robert Cowan* testified that he had been employed for ten years at one of the pulu stations, packing green pulu; and he also stated that when packed green it loses one pound in five in weight. Already several houses here, who used to keep a stock of pulu on hand, are refusing to buy any more, as it constantly loses in weight, and will only buy as they get orders for beds." The following is the report of the case above referred to, from the Sydney *Morning Herald* of March 3d:

NEWTON AND OTHERS VS CLUNEY.

The plaintiffs in this case were Christopher Newton, John Newton, and John S. Newton, trading under the firm of Christopher Newton, Brothers, and Co.; and the defendant, John Coaquin Cluney, master of the brig *Robert Cowan*.

Mr. Butler, Q. C., and Mr. Simpson, instructed by Messrs. Pigott and Trickett, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Salomons, instructed by Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, for the defendant.

The action was brought for damage to certain pulu shipped on board the defendant's vessel at Honolulu for Sydney. The first count of the declaration was for not delivering according to the terms of the bill of lading, the second for want of proper care in stowage of the cargo. The defendant denied the agreement alleged, denied having received the goods on the terms alleged, denied the alleged breaches of the agreement, and said that the damage had arisen from the excepted causes and perils. The first and last defense were, however, practically abandoned, and the substantial ground of defense insisted on was that the damage to the pulu arose from its state when shipped at Honolulu, and was not caused in any way by the act of the carriers. The question arose whether such a defense was available under the particular pleas in this action, Mr. Salomons contending that the third plea denying any breach of the agreement in the bill of lading, met this case; while it was argued upon the other side that a special plea was necessary. His Honor decided that the defense could be gone into upon the record as it stood. The circumstances of the case were as follows. In December, 1874, 123 bales of pulu were shipped at Honolulu to Sydney, to the order of Messrs. C. Newton and Co., the plaintiffs. In the bill of lading, the only perils excepted were "the dangers of the seas," and the usual clause "not accountable for leakage, breakage, &c.," was not inserted. The result of the action would seem to show that it is unnecessary. The weight of the pulu was stated in the margin to be 14,244 lbs., but the words "weight and contents unknown," appeared in the body of the bill of lading. Besides the 123 bales of pulu, the cargo consisted of 40 other bales of the same material, some kegs of sugar, bags of rice, and casks of oil. On arrival at Sydney, it was found that nearly every bale of Messrs. Newton's consignment was seriously damaged. The wrappers were decayed, and the lashings so rotten that the bales could not be lifted by them. Consequently, as soon as bulk was broken the wrappers of the bales burst, and the pulu protruded. The 40 bales which were sworn to have been stowed promiscuously with the 123 bales were not damaged in the least, and were delivered in perfect order. For the plaintiff, Mr. Lamb (of Bradley, Newton, and Lamb), Captain Moodie, Mr. Cewlishaw, and Mr. James Coleman were called as witnesses. They deposed to the state of the cargo on arrival at Sydney, and attributed the damage to improper stowage, and the contact of the oil and sugar casks. None of them saw the cargo until after bulk had been broken. They described the damage to the pulu as consisting entirely in the injury to the wrappers, and stated that the material itself appeared quite dry and good. If the packages were broken pulu would not be merchantable, even if not further damaged. None of these witnesses examined the interior of the bales. The defendant's witnesses admitted the extent of the damage, but ascribed it to the wet state of the pulu when it was shipped. They all spoke to the fact of the bales being wet inside while the outside was quite dry; the captain and mate swore that there was a practice in Honolulu of not drying the pulu in order to keep up its weight; and several people in the trade in Sydney gave their opinion from the appearance of the pulu that the damage was caused by its wetness when shipped. Evidence was given, that the cargo was properly stowed and well dunnaged, both by the captain and mate and also by Captain Sustenance and Mr. Large, who examined the cargo both before and after bulk was broken.

After the speeches of counsel, and His Honor's summing up, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Predicting War.

On the eve of his leaving congress, General Butler has been "interviewed," by a correspondent of the New York *Graphic* and has given his views with entire freedom and something of precision. As he closes his political career—temporarily, at least—he closes none of his truculency. His radicalism is shorn of none of its proportions. He is particularly enamored of the provisions of the force bill for the passage of which, in the house, he not unjustly takes to himself a great deal of credit. He makes, however, this significant admission: "None of those who claim to be the leaders or organs of the house are found voting (on the force bill) with the Republican majority." He further says that the bill was passed against the opinion of the Republican newspapers. These facts would cause an ordinary man to stop, for a moment and reflict, whether the men of the greatest ability and worth upon the floor of the house and the journals of the largest influence and thoughtfulness might not be right after all, and himself in the wrong: but General Butler does not allow himself to express such a query, even though he may, in his soul, acknowlege its propriety. He goes straight on to defend the bill, as the only guarantee against another civil war into which he thinks we are rapidly drifting. He has the same terrible vision as that which the straining eyes of the Kentucky editor beheld.

The General hopes, indeed, that he is needlessly alarmed, but to him there has been no darker day, since he left Washington in 1860 to go home to Massachusetts and advise Governor Andrew to put the militia of Massachusetts upon a war footing. He saw the danger then from seeing the temper of the southern men—not the southern statesmen. He sees it now through the same medium. Then follows a dissertation, true enough, upon civil convulsions. He says: "Domestic wars are never planned. All history shows that nations drift into them, against the better judgment of the sober and right-thinking men of both contending factions. And it is only my trust in an overruling Providence, in favor of the destiny of this country, that gives me substantial hope now. And I yet hope, above all things, that my forebodings are unfounded and unsubstantial." The eminent piety of the general is so well known, that we should be terribly alarmed, did not his confidence in Providence re-assure that we may also hope, with him, that the destiny of the country (whatever that is, in his vocabulary) may preserve us from the ills he fears.

It does not seem once to occur to the general that this very force bill, of which he is so vehement a champion, may in itself be made the pretext of the war he apprehends. He is one of that class of statesmen who would do everything to irritate, and then wonder that the irritation, himself provokes, causes inflammation. The general sees war ahead in Arkansas, in Louisiana, in Mississppi and in Washington itself, when the electoral votes come to be counted. There is no need to combat the general's gloomy prophecies. They may become fact, or they may not. Certainly, they will not be falsified, through any efforts of his. Notwithstanding his disclaimer, he is doing what he can to make them facts. It is not through prudent statesmanship that we are called upon to fear a renewed conflict of the north and south. The white-leaguers of the one section and the extremists of the other may precipitate it; and we know of no one who, in such a case, would have a greater measure of responsibility for its occurrence than this same demagogue, who so assiduously fans the fire of hate.

The general devotes the conclusion of his conversation with the correspondent to a defence of the telegraph bill, to a wish that there may be an extra session of congress, that the Democrats may commit political suicide, and to vain regrets over the repeal of the moiety law. And with this last good word for his friend Jayne, the Essex statesman closes his lips, having stated in a comparatively short interview, about as many anti-Republican ideas, as would be possible in the time at his disposal. To-day he retires from public life. Can the republic survive?—*Rochester Dem. and Chronicle.*

Dr. Joseph Parker (author of "Ecce Deus") it is now announced is the author of "The Paraclete," a theological work that has attracted much attention.

Eugenie is said to be wasting away with consumption, and her friends are anxious that she should travel. She is said to have 'aged' very much the last few months.

The Word "Cattle" in the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the case of the First National Bank of Decatur vs. the Home Savings Bank of St. Louis, lately decided in the supreme court of the United States, the court held that the word "cattle" in the following letter of credit or guaranty written by the plaintiff to the defendant, included "hogs:"

"We beg to credit with you P. E. Frederick, Esq. whose drafts on shipments of *cattle* to J. T. Talmage & Co., Chicago, are herewith guaranteed to the amount of ten thousand dollars for thirty days from date."

In announcing the opinion of the court Mr. Justice Davis, after stating that the plaintiff in error "now seeks to escape liability, not that stock sufficient to secure the defendants was not shipped, but that it was a different sort of stock named in its etter," puts the law thus:

"That stock of some kind formed part of the guaranty is quite plain; but is the word "cattle" in this connection confined to neat cattle alone, that is, cattle of the bovine genus? It is often so applied, but it is "also a collective name for domestic quadrupeds generally, including not only the bovine tribe, but horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine' (Worcester's Dictionary—*cattle*.) In its limited sense it is used to designate different varieties of horned animals, but it is also frequently used with a broader signification, as embracing animals in general which serve as food for man. In England, even in a criminal case, where there is greater strictness of construction than in a civil controversy, pigs were held to be included within the words 'any cattle.' (Rex vs. Chapple, Russell and Ryan's Crown Cases, p. 77.) And in other cases in that country involving life and liberty, the word has been construed so as to embrace animals not used for food."

Foreign Items.

Merchandise of any sort, not weighing more than four pounds, can now be sent by mail. For two cents one may send a package weighing a quarter of a pound from Maine to California, and eight cents will carry a pound across