## COMMERCIAL.

*FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.*

BUSINESS matters still continue in a state of quietude, as was reported last week, and for similar reasons; the weather having been such as to quite interfere with the movements of our coasters, and thus contributing to the delay in the loading of vessels up for foreign ports.

The consolidation of plantations and plantation interests of West Maui has been the general topic of the week, but nothing as yet, we believe, has culminated satisfactorily, though there is evidently an under current that may lead to the consummation of the scheme if treaty matters result favorably.

Our arrivals for the week embrace the Jane A Falkinburg and W C Parke with cargoes of lumber, and several whalers, touching en route to the Arctic. The Java 2nd has made a very successful catch of 570 bbls sperm since leaving here last fall, and comes into port to discharge the same. The Three Brothers reports 30 bbls sperm on her cruise from home; the full report from these ships will be found below.

The American bark Selah, under command of Capt Haughton, is about due from Tahiti, to refit here as a whaler.

There are quite a number of vessels now due, and we anticipate a lively time the coming week to close the quarter.

The steamship Granada may be looked for on time from the Colonies, according to letters received by the last steamer, and it therefore behooves our contemplating centennial tourists and others—of which there are said to be quite a number—to be ready for her.

Brig Pomare sailed this morning for Victoria, with a full cargo of domestic produce valued at $19,933.61.

## PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

### ARRIVALS.

Mar 19—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, from Hanalei, Kauai.
21—Am bktn J A Falkinburg, Hubbard, 21 days from Astoria.
22—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Maliko, Maui.
22—Schr Warwick, John Bull, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
22—Schr Mile Morris, Kamanunu, from Kaunakakai.
22—Am wh bk Mt Wollaston, Mitchell, from a cruise.
23—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
23—Schr Pueokahi, Clarke, from Hana, Maui
23—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Kohala, Hawaii.
23—Java 2d, Fisher, from a cruise, with 570 bbls sperm.
23—Am wh bk Three Brothers, Owen, from home, via Hilo, with 30 bbls sperm.
24—Haw bk W C Parke, Blackstone, 27 days from Port Gamble.

### DEPARTURES.

Mar 18—Schr Prince, Beck, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
18—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
19—Schr Mary Ellen, Peni, for Hilo, Hawaii.
20—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
20—Schr Uilama, Mana, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
20—Haw wh bk Arctic, Whitney, for the Arctic Ocean.
21—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, for Hanalei, Kauai.
22—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
22—Schr Kamaile, Boles, for Koloa and Waimea.
23—Schr Mile Morris, Kamaunu, for Kona and Kau.
24—Haw brig Pomare, Hatfield, for Victoria, B C.

### VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
H B M S Myrmidon, Commander Hare.

MERCHANTMEN.
Am Miss brig Morning Star, Colcord.
Am bk Mary Belle Roberts, Gray, loading.
Am bktn J A Falkinburg, Hubbard, discharging.
Haw bk W C Parke, Blackstone, discharging.

WHALERS.
Haw wh brig Onward.
Am wh bk Java 2d, Fisher, discharging.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

Italian corvette Vittor Pisano, from Japan, due in all this month.
Am schr Panonia, from Tahiti, to H Hackfeld & Co, is nearly due.
Br bark Albert, from Sydney with coals, to Hackfeld & Co, will be due the latter part of this month.
Am schr Bonanza, from San Francisco, due about Mar 30th.
Am bk Camden, from Port Gamble, to H Hackfeld & Co, is due.
SS Granada, from the Colonies, due Mar 28th.
SS City of San Francisco, from San Francisco, due Apr 6th
Am bk Selah, from Tahiti, is about due.
Am schr Gen Harney, from San Francisco, due early in Ap.

### MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF BK THREE BROTHERS, OWEN, MASTER.—Sailed from New Bedford Oct 12th, 1875. Touched at Brava, Cape de Verde Islands, Nov 9th; cruised off River La Platte two weeks, but having very bad weather proceeded on around Cape Horn; had quite a favorable though stormy passage; spoke bark Nautilus on Coast of Chile, Jan 21st, 1876, with 1000 bbls sperm oil all told; anchored at St Carlos, Jan 26th, and procured a good supply of potatoes; spoke bark Napoleon in lat 37.00 S, long 74.00 W—had just arrived there from Honolulu, (no oil since leaving Honolulu.) Cruised on off shore and line three weeks without success; from thence had very light trades and two or three days light SE and southerly wind, arriving at Hilo Mar 17th, with 30 bbls sperm, and would report there the death of one of my crew, Joe King, a native of the Island of St George, W I. Sailed from Hilo, at noon, Mar 22nd, and passed steamer Kilauea two miles from Hilo bound in. I would add that I had beautiful weather, quick dispatch, and a princely hospitality afforded me while in Hilo.

REPORT OF WH BK JAVA 2D, FISHER, MASTER.—Cruised between seasons off Dean's Island, one of the Paumotu group; has had a great deal of squally and rainy weather with light winds; saw "quite a show" of sperm whales in the month of January and early part of February. Reports bark Atlantic on same ground with 80 bbls sperm since leaving here. Arrived in Honolulu March 23d with 570 bbls sperm oil.

REPORT OF BARK W C PARKE, BLACKSTONE, MASTER.—Left Port Gamble Feb 26th and passed the Cape March 1st. Had light southerly wind till lat 40° long 132°; then had strong wind to lat 30° long 135°, from thence 46 port had light easterly and SE winds. Arrived in Honolulu March 24th.

### IMPORTS.

FROM PORTLAND—Per Jane A Falkinburg, Mar 21st:—7 cs ham, 9 hf bbls beef, 20 brs apples, 3 cs canned salmon, 1 bx mdse, 236636 ft lumber, 26233 ft flooring, 100 bdls lath.

FROM PORT GAMBLE—Per W C Parke, Mar 24th:—345266 ft NW lumber, 80080 ft do dressed, 6400 laths, 100000 cedar shingles.

### EXPORTS.

FOR VICTORIA, B C—Per Pomare, Mar 24th:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bananas, bnchs | 11 | Oranges, bxs | 2 |
| Duck, bale | 1 | Pulu, lbs | 6412 |
| Molasses, galls | 10515 | Sugar, lbs | 265476 |
| Manila, coil | 1 | | |

Value—Domestic.....$19,933.61; Foreign....$101.02

### PASSENGERS.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, March 20th—Prof Pratt, Miss Ingraham, H A Widemann, Miss Wight, Mrs Kinney, Capt Long, Capt Makee, Miss Carpenter, Mrs Akau and child, G Armstrong, H Armitage, E S Baker, E Bailey, Rev W P Alexander, Mrs Dickey, H Alexander, J S Bishop, Mr Waihoikaea, Chas Brewster and wife, S P Parker, Charles Williams, G Richardson, H Cornwell, H Thurston, E D and C W Baldwin, E H Rogers, H W Daniels, and about 97 deck.

### MARRIED.

SMITH—HOBRON—In this city, on the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. Frear, assisted by the Rev. D. Dole, WILLIAM OWEN, eldest son of the Rev. J. W. Smith, of Kohoa, Kauai, to MARY ANNY, second daughter of Captain T. H. Hobron, of Brookside, Honolulu. ☞ New London, Conn., papers please copy.

### DIED.

GULICK—At Kobe, Japan, on January 27th 1876, ORRAMEL H. GULICK, son of Rev. Luther Gulick M D, agent of the American Bible Society for China and Japan, and foster son of Rev. Orramel H. Gulick, missionary of the American Board at Kobe, Japan,—aged eight years and ten months.

ROWLAND—In this city, March 17th, infant son of Wm and Helen Rowland, aged 7 months and 14 days.

*To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser:*

The reply of the Ministry to the memorial to the King on the subject of repopulation bears evidence of having been written carefully, and exhaustively.

The subject is dealt with at great length, and after a strictly legal method. The various points in the memorial are taken up and disposed of according to precedent, and the final summing up is in strict keeping with the body of the reply.

Withal, it would seem that almost too much is proved, as the inference to be drawn from the document is that all previous efforts have not only failed, but have exhausted all the resources of various Cabinets.

The sum and substance of the reply can be given in a very few words, as follows:

"Gentlemen, your memorial has been carefully considered, and we have the honor to state that we have had a great deal of experience in the matter of bringing people to the islands, and all our plans for doing so, so far have failed. It is, therefore, our opinion, that any new effort in that direction would meet with the same ill-success.

"Still, gentlemen, if you have any plan—*we* have none—please present the same to the Legislature that is about to convene, and they may consider it."

Having been told thus what to do, why not do it? The memorial itself would make an excellent Preamble to the following "RESOLUTION. Therefore be it resolved that we will assist, in every way in our power, to bring about the said repopulation; to this end we are willing to devote our best energies, our time, and our money. We do therefore appoint a Committee to attend to the necessary legislation, as a preliminary step towards sending for the people we want."

With such a course—they having advised it—the Ministry could find no fault. On the contrary, they would be morally bound to support the movement or resign.

Maui, March 13, 1876.

The Sydney *Echo* states that Captain Creer, of the Clarence and Richmond S. N. Company, has written out to some friends, describing the *Zealandia* as "the most perfect passenger steamer he had ever seen."

THE PACIFIC
# Commercial Advertiser.

*SATURDAY, MARCH 25.*

LAST WEEK we spoke of the "Oil of Cashew" as a remedy for leprosy having attracted the attention of medical men in other countries, and we quoted from that well-known authority the *Lancet*, to show that it had been efficacious where fairly tried. But the statement has been made in our hearing that Cashew has been tried here, and without success. We are inclined to think, however, that there may be a mistake in this. The names of the medicines that have been tried as palliatives in leprosy in these islands are—*Condurango*, by Dr. Hillebrand, *Asclepias gigantea*, by Dr. Trousseau; but we are informed that the "Oil of Cashew" has never been imported by the Board of Health, or by either of the medical gentlemen we have named. The Cashew has several synonyms, of which *Gurjou* and *Acajou* are two. In India, it is stated that treatment of leprosy by "Oil Gurjou" has been successful in every case, even in some that were extreme.

WE DISLIKE the task of correcting the errors of our contemporary, and frequently let them pass; but sometimes we are impelled to speak out. On Wednesday, the *Gazette* announced in two places—in a local item and editorially—that the Board of Immigration had "concluded a bargain" and "entered into an arrangement" with Messrs. Afong & Achuck, for the introduction of two hundred Chinese, men, women and children on certain terms per capita—which were particularly stated; and this, it was declared, was "a result of the memorial." Now it will hardly seem probable—but it is a fact—that no such "bargain" or "arrangement" was concluded on the part of the government. In fact, the Board of Immigration is by law simply an advisory body, and can make no bargains of the sort. The substance of what really has occurred is this—that the Chinese firm mentioned have made overtures to government for a contract or guarantee in relation to bringing immigrants from China, but the response made, if any, has not transpired.

IN ANOTHER part of to-day's paper will be found the translation of a letter signed Edward Lilikalani, which appeared in the native newspaper *Kuokoa* of Saturday last. The subject discussed is the recent memorial to the King. Mr. Lilikalani is a young Hawaiian who has enjoyed good educational advantages, but whose first appearance in public life was at the late election, at which he was returned for Honolulu. During the canvass his numerous printed circulars, containing singularly exaggerated statements about the probable wealth to result to the country from the treaty of reciprocity, caused much amusement. His letter on the present occasion is a very natural first-fruits of the mischievous endeavor by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to bring about a feeling of jealousy and ill-will on the part of natives against foreigners; for the burden of complaint in the letter is, not that immigration is undesirable but that Hawaiians have been ignored by the promoters of the memorial. And herein he appears not to have been aware of the fact that as soon as circumstances would permit, that document was circulated among and extensively signed by his countrymen. Aside from a little verbiage about the treaty being "the King's increase of the nation," there is a glimmer of common sense in the idea advanced thas there is no land to give to immigrants were they brought at present. But on the whole, we cannot resist the impression that the member for Honolulu is only the medium through which some one else has spoken. In fact, we have satisfactory assurance that the letter emanated from a government office.

## THE LEEWARD LAND CASE.

The *Gazette* of last Wednesday publishes an opinion or, as it says, "A legal decision" of the Supreme Court in the case of Her Majesty the Dowager Queen Emma vs. Hoopiopio and others. The Court order a new trial, but not, as the *Gazette* says, on the plaintiff's application; for the opinion states that the plaintiff's request was for judgment in her favor.

The action was brought to recover possession of a large tract of land on Kauai, of which the plaintiff has a deed of conveyance from one Hikoni, of June 24, 1871, duly recorded. The defendants claimed under a fifteen years lease from Hikoni, dated April 9, 1873, and a letter from the plaintiff of April 16, 1873, addressed to her agent on Kauai, and not shown to have been known to the defendants, in which she refers to the lease, asks what her agent and McBryde thought of it, and added, that she would approve it if he thought it was a good thing. This was the only showing for the defendants, except that one Charman in May, 1874, sent the plaintiff a draft on Hackfeld & Co. for $200, "to pay their rent," and got a receipt that the order was paid.

The plaintiff's counsel excepted to the admission of the lease and letter, and also to the refusal of the Court to instruct the jury that "all the evidence relied on by the defendants could at the most merely affect the plaintiff's right to recover damages, or amount to a license to enter upon said land, or to a lease for not over one year, and could not prevent the plaintiff from recovering judgment for said land." The Court hold that there was no evidence that the lease was made or adopted by the plaintiff, and that the payment of rent would give only a right of occupancy for the year ending May 5, 1875; also, that the proper notice to quit had been given, and that the defendants had introduced no evidence "calculated to make good any defense;" but that the refusal of the Court to give the instruction prayed for was not error, because in the view taken by the Court *in banco* that would have been to instruct the jury "upon the *weight* of the evidence."

The Court suggest, that "perhaps the defendants relied on the idea that the conveyance was a voluntary one and not intended to operate until after Hikoni's death."

## COOLIES IN THE MAURITIUS.

In the London *Mail* of Feb. 7th, we find an account of a speech of Lord Carnarvon in reply to a memorial presented to him by a deputation from the "Aborigines Protection Society" on the question of the treatment of Indian Coolies in the Mauritius. We are not aware as to precisely what was complained of in the memorial; but there are some portions of Lord Carnarvon's speech which will be read with interest here, just at the present time.

"He agreed with the deputation in thinking that the time-expired emigrants should be relieved from all special disabilities and taxation, and that all possible steps should be taken so to ameliorate their condition as that they could advance to a better estate than that to which they had belonged. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, the deputation would remember that changes in the moral and social condition of a great class could not be effected hurriedly, and that the fact of the changes being made gradually was almost a condition of their being lasting. The fact of the moral condition of the Coolies being a low one rendered the process of transition more difficult and slow than it would otherwise be. He had already made known to the Governor of the Mauritius his opinion that persons directly connected with the planting interest should not be permitted to exercise magisterial functions, and he was constantly keeping hi attention fixed upon the unsatisfactory state of the prisons in the colony, with a view to the adoption of remedial measures as soon as possible. Having said thus much he must in all candor enter a strong *caveat*—to quote a legal term—on one point which had been urged by the deputation, he referred to the general objection which had been raised against the system of labor emigration to Crown colonies. He believed that under a watchful system, and with humane laws—and he failed to perceive any insurmountable difficulty on either head—immigration, so far from being a disadvantage, might be made a very great blessing to the laborers, who, removing from a part of the world in which there was a superfluity of labor to another in which the commodity was scarce, could so increase their earnings and proportionately raise their position in the social scale. He quite admitted that the matter was one which needed very careful watching, and that the hand and eye of the Secretary of State should be constantly directed to it. With a good Governor in the colony, and a Secretary of State doing his duty at home, he could see no reason why the immigration system could not be properly and safely conducted. He would only say further on this branch of the subject that the late Bishop Patteson always contended, not for the suppression of the labor trade, but for its due and proper regulation. It might involve time and difficulty, but with prudence and reasonable good fortune he saw no reason why the regulation could not be obtained under proper and safe conditions. Admiral Erskine had stated very candidly that as a member of the Aborigines Protection Society, he held the interests of the native races paramount. He, on the other hand, speaking as Colonial Secretary, had to consider not merely the native races, but—and especially in the Mauritius—the claims and interests of several races, all of them claiming, as Her Majesty's subjects, an equal and fair amount of consideration. The noble lord concluded by expressing the pleasure with which he had heard expressions of confidence in his policy, and stating that he highly approved the course which had been pursued by the present Governors of the Mauritius and Fiji."

## The Dutch in Java.

For nearly three hundred years the Dutch, a small nation, have succeeded in maintaining their footing among populous and warlike races thousands of miles away; and at the present day we have the singular spectacle of three millions of people in Europe ruling with a high hand their twenty millions of Eastern subjects, among whom are many of the most warlike of the Malay races and Mahometan bigots. But the chief peculiarity is the system by which they not only monopolise largely the trade with their colonies, but obtain from the colony of Java alone an annual subsidy to the Dutch Treasury in Europe of something like £2,500,000 sterling. The whole management is so opposed to our ideas of the government of native races that the account is doubly interesting. The best description we have yet read is that of the Count de Beauvoir, who accompanied the late Prince of Conde on a tour to the East and to Australia, where the unfortunate Prince died a couple of years ago.

The population of Java—an island about the size of one of the counties of California,—is over fourteen millions. They are nearly all natives or Chinese, the European population being about twenty-five thousand. The army consists of 27,000 men, of whom 11,000 are Europeans, 15,000 natives, and 1,000 negroes. The Dutch found the population in much the same state of slavery to their chiefs as the present population of Fiji. They were much more advanced in civilisation, but had the additional drawback of being in slavery to their priests as well. For many years the Dutch could make little of the Island and found their expenditure so far exceeding their revenue that a public debt of considerable amount had to be incurred. In 1824 a Netherlands Company was formed with a capital of two millions. King William I. was one of the largest shareholders and patriotically guaranteed a dividend of 4½ per cent. to those who would take shares with him. The company did not pay and till 1832 the King had to pay this interest out of his own pocket to keep it together. In 1832 General Van den Bosch, being in command, conceived a new idea and began the new system under which for the last 40 years such extraordinary results have been attained. The chiefs and priests had long lived upon the people. Then, said Van den Bosch, let the Government go in and take its share. Every man was obliged, if living in the Hills, to plant 600 coffee trees with a reserve of so many more as the European inspectors might consider necessary to replace weak plants and keep up the full number. This coffee they were forced to sell to the Government at a little over six shillings the picul (133 lbs). The Government shipped it to Europe and sold the picul for three pounds. The same process was applied to sugar cane growers on the low lands. A contractor was employed and a large sum advanced to him for 12 years without interest. With this he erected sugar mills and refineries. The natives were compelled to bring their cane to him and sell it at 5s. He in his turn sold to the Government at a fixed price of 10s. 9d. and they re-sold in Holland at 61s. The only saving clause was, that the natives were allowed to keep one-fifth of their produce and sell it at the best price they could get for internal trade only; while in the case of sugar the contractor was allowed to keep one-third of the remaining four-fifths for the same purpose. The contractor made immense profits and the Government still greeter. The chiefs and the priests have to get their share, yet enough is left to yield the handsome annual surplus we have already mentioned.

The same system was applied to spices, indigo, tea, and tobacco and under the specious guise of taxes paid in kind this nefarious system has been so long pursued. It has been found practicable to maintain it only in sugar and coffee and the prices of both have been materially raised since Van den Bosch's day. The natives now get 20s. per picul for their coffee, and they sold in 1867 to the amount of £1,160,000. This the Government sent home in the company's ships and re-sold for £3,400,000. As to sugar, there are 97 mills at work. They receive the produce of 250,000 acres of land and make sugar to the value of seven million pounds sterling a year. The imports into the island for 1871 were four and a half millions. The exports were seven and a half millions, a fact which we present to our Protectionist readers for their cogitation and instruction. The excess of exports is not casual, but the ordinary course of affairs, and has marked the commerce of Java ever since the admirable discovery of Van den Bosch was made. The revenue of the Government in 1871 was over ten million pounds sterling, and the expenditure less than eight millions, and this surplus, larger or smaller but always enormous, has also characterised the finances of Java for many a year.

It is almost incredible that a colony should be so long held on such conditions and it shews the degradation to which the great mass of the people must have been reduced by long habits of servitude. Something similar exists in the colonies of Spain where monopolies of tobacco and other articles become a source of revenue to the home Government, but it has never been carried to the extent or reduced to the system which the Dutch have brought it to in Java. In the old English Colonial days there was also a like regulation. Before the American Revolution, none of the Colonies in that continent could sell their tobacco or their wool to foreign powers. They could only send it to London or some English port, to be thence shipped abroad by English merchants or sold by the same merchants at home. No American ship could trade north of Cape Finisterre, and it was then that the colonists opened the only trade in their power—that with Madeira, which stocked American cellars. All else that they required must be supplied through English hands. In looking back on these regulations we see how little the welfare of the people was regarded in those days. The profits which now fructify in their pockets were transferred to Corporations or Governments enjoying a monopoly supported by a force for which the profits of that monopoly paid. It is a vile system, and happily carries with it the seeds of decay. In England it has long given way to a higher and nobler view of colonisation. In Spain it is fast falling to pieces, and the loss of Cuba will probably be one of the penalties which that country has to pay for the wrong done more largely in the Phillippines. Holland still maintains it with every appearance of vigour, but there are abundant signs of discontent which must grow with the growing intelligence of the people she is plundering. At first it was argued that it was better the lazy natives should be made to work even at this low rate than not at all. The price gave them many luxuries to which they were previously strangers and they have unquestionably thriven and increased immensely in numbers and in wealth since they exchanged the order and security of Dutch rule for that of their native chiefs. But they have often rebelled and in some of the more mountainous regions have succeeded in freeing themselves from this thraldom. In the Preangers for instance, where they only pay the regular land tax and other imposts, the production of coffee has increased in 25 years from 80,000 to 243,000 piculs, and the people of that district are better off, happier, and more valuable to the country than the meeker people of the lowlands who are still forced to submit to the exactions which rob them of the fair reward for their toil. The contrast between Dutch rule and English rule in the East is extreme, and there are few Englishmen who will not feel more proud of their country when they read how others treat the natives with whom they come into contact. The natives have their revenge, however, when they see this power of despotism wielded by the white man against his own countrymen to keep him from sharing in the spoil. A colony in which, with all its riches and vast population, only 25,000 white men can live is the miserable result, after more than two centuries and a half of energy and toil.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been reading the *Gazette* on Repopulation, and confess that I am in doubt as to the soundness of my mental faculties, for I cannot make the figures in the leading article fall into line to my satisfaction. I feel sad about it, for I must be at fault, for you know, in fact everybody knows, that facts and figures and statesmanship are the strong points of that paper. Like Webb's Adder, that paper never makes mistakes, or never acknowledges making any, which may amount to the same thing. I take it that Mr. W. H. Collins is a wag, who has heard of the credulity of your very worthy brother editor and has had a little fun at the editor's expense. Mind you, I like the general tenor of the article very much, for it gives a deal of information, mere or less valuable just at this time, but the figures,—I never like them at the best,—give me so much trouble. Here they are:

| | |
|---|---|
| To salary of Agent, say for 6 mo's. at $300 per mo... | $ 1,800 |
| To salary for assistant, say for 6 mo's at $50 per mo.. | 900 |
| To traveling and other expenses, say..... | 1,500 |
| To transit, hire, and subsistence of 600 Immigrants at depot..... | 1,500 |
| To chartering 1000 ton ship at £2 5s. 0d. per ton..... | 11,250 |
| To fittings between decks, water closets &c. &c..... | 950 |
| To water and provisions for 600 Immigrants, 90 days at 8 cts. per day each..... | 4,320 |
| To medical attendance &c. while at depot, and Apothecary, medicine &c. during voyage..... | 1,000 |
| To contingencies..... | 780 |
| Deduct | 24,000 |
| By freight on 500 tons at £2. 5s. 0d..... $5,625 | |
| By customs, entry, duty &c. on above..... $9,375 | |
| | 15,000 |
| Balance..... | 9,000 |

or, in other words, average cost per caput, $15.

The expenses foot $24,000, not so large a sum for 600 immigrants from India that one need be captious about the expense; but we may, if the figures given prove correct, have them for less. We are to deduct the freight for one half the capacity of the ship and also a sum for Customs, entry, duty, &c. on shore; just here is where I am at fault I can suppose this to mean, $9,375—for port charges and duties on goods imported by the ship, say 500 tons, which will go to the government coffers; but I am puzzled at the nicety of the calculation. I should like to see the basis of this item—I am not sure but that this sum may be increased so that we can have the immigrants for nothing, at least on paper. The social and moral questions involved in this matter are reasoned out so indisputably by the writer, that I will not tire your readers with my doubts on those points; but do let us have the figures made clear before our government become too deeply involved by heeding the advice of the *Gazette*. TAX PAYER.

A RARE FLOWER.—We note that a beautiful flower, hitherto rare, is being cultivated in gardens. Dr. Hoffmann exhibited one last Thursday. It is the *Saraca Zollingeriana*, the seeds of which were sent here by Dr. Hillibrand from the East Indies, and planted by Mr. C. Derby. It first bloomed four years ago in Dr. Hutchison's garden.

**There will be a Special Convention of Oahu** Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias, THIS SATURDAY EVENING, March 25th, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance.
1t A. W. CARTER, K. of R. & S.

**ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.**
A DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. WILL be paid at our office, in Hilo, to the creditors of the estate of L. Hapai & Son, on the 16th of April next.
Hilo, March 20, 1876. (mh25 2t) HITCHCOCK & BRO.

**NOTICE.**
THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT IS IN want of IDEAS. Parties having any to dispose of are requested to apply, with samples, at Aliiolani Hale, between the hours of 10 and 4. 1t

**FOR SALE OR LEASE.**
THE HOUSE AND PREMISES AT THE foot of Pauoa Valley, belonging to the undersigned.
Apply to
mh25 4t P. NAONE.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL NOT BE responsible for breakage of Demijohns containing Vinegar or Spirits, shipped by the NETTIE MERRILL.
E. D. CRANE,
Master Schr. Nettie Merrill.
Honolulu, March 13, 1876. mh18 3m

**NOTICE.**
THE WATER RATES FROM JANUARY 1st, 1876, (payable in advance) to July 1st, 1876, being now due, all persons having Water Rates unpaid are requested to call at my office and settle previous to the 31st of March, that being the end of the fiscal year. All Water Rates unpaid for after that date are liable to be cut off without any further notice. H. S. HOWLAND,
mh18 1m Superintendent Water Works.

**LADIES' HATS!**
A Large Assortment
— OF —
NEW STYLES OF VELVET HATS
FOR LADIES!
RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Something Novel in Honolulu
FOR SALE CHEAP, BY
L. ASEU.
mh25 1m Cor. of King and Nuuanu Sts.

**LUMBER! LUMBER!**
Allen & Robinson
OFFER FOR SALE,
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
— THE —
Cargo of Nor' West Lumber
NOW LANDING
Ex Jane A. Falkinburg!
— AT THEIR —
Lumber Yard on Robinson's Wharf,
At as Low Rates as can be Obtained in Honolulu.
ONE IN. BOARDS, T. & G. BOARDS, 1x6, 1x3 Battens, 1x4 Battens, 1½x3 Battens, 1x6 Boards, 2x3 Scantling, 2x4 Scantling, 2x6 Scantling, 3x4 Scantling, 3x6 Scantling, 4x6 Scantling, 3x3 Clear Scantling, 4x4 Clear Scantling, 4x5 Clear Scantling, 6x6 Scantling, 6x8 Scantling, 6x10 Timber, 6x12 Timber, 8x8 Timber, 8x10 Timber, 8x12 Timber, 10x10 Timber, 10x12 Timber, 3x12 Plank, 4 inch Plank, 3 inch Plank, 2 inch Plank, 1½ inch Plank, 1½ inch Plank, Laths.
mh25 3m] ALLEN & ROBINSON.

**FOR SALE OR LEASE!**
THE WELL KNOWN PREMISES ON the corner of Fort and King Streets, at present occupied by the undersigned. The corner is a room 28x22 feet; store-room on King Street, 16x38 feet; above which is a room 18x38.—If not sold within the next three months, the entire premises will be offered for lease.
HENRY BRADLEY.
Honolulu, March 18, 1876. mh18 2m

**NOTICE**
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to trespass upon the Land known as KAWAOLE, East Maui,—all Cattle and Horses, or other Animals, found on the Land, will be dealt with according to Law, unless upon special permission.
M. PAIKO,
C. SILVA & CO.,
Lessees.
C. Silva & Co., Agents at Waiuku.
Honolulu, March 13th, 1876. mh18 4t*

**NOTICE.**
THE VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER of Kilauea, WILL BE CLOSED on March 20th, 1876. After that date, parties visiting the Crater, should provide themselves with tents, food, bedding, guides, &c.
VOLCANO HOUSE, March 1st, 1876. mh18 1m

**WANTED!**
A STEADY OLD MAN AS COOK AND General Servant in a plain family, a good home for a steady man. A white man or Portuguese preferred.
Inquire of W. JOHNSON.
mh11 No. 10 Kaahumanu St., opposite Mr. G. Rhodes' Building.

**FOR SALE OR LEASE**
AT THE ENTRANCE OF PAUOA Valley, a Fine Family Residence, well known as the premises formerly owned and occupied by Stephen Spencer; there is a fine spring of water on the place, and pasturage for two horses.
Also, the Lot and Fine Cottage Adjoining!
☞ Terms Easy. ☜
For particulars apply at this office. mh11

**NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.**
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN to trespass on the land called WAIMANALO, in the Ahupuaa of Honouliuli, District of Ewa, Oahu, by letting cattle run on the same, or by cutting, or taking wood, or killing wild cattle, or hunting on said land.
The boundaries of said land are described as follows: "The lands originally leased to John Meek, the Kula of Lihue and the Kula of Honouliuli are mauka and makai of this, and the lands of Nanakuli and Kolina on each side."
Honolulu, March 11, 1876. (mh11 tf) J. H. CONEY.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of William Hall, late of Beretania Street, Honolulu, deceased, are requested to forward the same with the proper vouchers to the undersigned, at his office, No. 29 Fort Street, Honolulu, within six calendar months from the date of the first publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to the said William Hall are required to pay the amounts owing by them forthwith.
EDWARD PRESTON,
Administrator of the Estate of the said Wm. Hall.
Dated this 7th day of March, 1876. mh11 4t

**NOTICE.**
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN trespassing on the Land known as KAHIKINUI, Island of Maui, and notice is hereby given that thirty days from this date all cattle and horses found trespassing on said land will be dealt with according to law.
M. PICO,
Honolulu, Feb 21, 1867. fe26 1m* C. SILVA & CO.

**TO LET.**
THAT VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING and Premises, No. 150 Nuuanu Avenue, containing parlors, dining room, bedroom, dressing room,—China and clothes closets on first floor,—basement under all; three rooms on second floor, kitchen and pantry connected, also with basement beneath,—bathing and washroom, carriage house, stable, fowl house, &c., in order. Apply to J. H. WOOD.
ALSO—The Cottage and Premises adjoining, with six rooms,—kitchen, bathroom, servants room, store room, stable, and carriage house. au14 tf

**FOR RENT.**
THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED by Mr. S. M. Carter, situated at the corner of Palace Walk and Punchbowl Sts. Possession given immediately.
Apply at the
se4 MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

**Valuable Land for Sale or Lease.**
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR Sale or lease the extensive well known tract of GOOD SUGAR LAND, known as MAULUA, situate in the district of Hilo.
Also, the tract of excellent COFFEE LAND known as HONOKOHAU, in the district of Kona, Hawaii, suitable for cultivation of Cotton, Ramie, &c., and contains also a valuable FISH POND. ☞ For further particulars enquire of
March 4, 1876. mh4 J. W. ROBERTSON.

**TO RENT.**
THE FIRE-PROOF STORE on Queen Street, lately occupied by C. S. Bartow Esq., as an Auction Room. Possession given immediately.
Apply to mh4 W. C. PARKE.

**TO LET.**
THE DWELLING HOUSE LATELY occupied by the subscriber, situated on Beretania St. This house is in first rate repair, and is fitted with all the conveniences of a first class house. Inquire of
418 B. F. BOLLES & CO.

**NOTICE.**
THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that JOSEPH DUCHALSKY has no authority to sell any Leather or material made at the KALAUAO TANNERY, nor to incur any expenditure on account of the same except through the undersigned.
J. I. DOWSETT.
Honolulu, March 17, 1873. 969

**CONSULAR NOTICE.**
DURING MY ABSENCE FROM HONOLULU, M. PERNET will attend to the business of this Consulate at the French Chancellerie, between the hours of 10 and 12 every day. Entrance on Punchbowl Street.
THEO. BALLIEU,
ja15 tf Consul and Commissioner of France.

**Saloon Pilot Bread!**
CASES AND QUARTER CASES, per MARY Belle Roberts. For Sale by (mh11) BOLLES & CO.

**Beans!**
RECEIVED PER M. BELLE ROBERTS, For sale by
mh11 BOLLES & CO.

**WATCHES,**
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY!
—AND—
Silver Ware!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND THE FOLLOWING LINE OF
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WARES!
CONSISTING OF
Ladies and Gents Superior Cluster and Solitaire Diamond Rings.—a Full Line,
Ladies and Gents Emerald, Ruby and Garnet Rings,
Ladies French Sapphire Rings, a Full Line of Asstd. Rings,
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES!
*Stem & Key Winder, both French & American,*
Ladies Gold Opera Chains,
Ladies Neck Chains,
Ladies Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gents' Gold and Silver Watches
STEM AND KEY WINDER,
Including the Celebrated E. Howard & Co., Appleton, Tracy & Co., and all the other Renowned Makers,
Gold Lockets and Chains, Gold Charms,
Gold Pens, Massive Gold Bracelets,
Gold Breastpins, (Ladies and Gents)
Gold Ear Rings, Gents Gold & Silver Chains,
Solid Silver Table Forks & Spoons,
Solid Silver Dessert Forks and Spoons,
Solid Silver Tea Spoons, Solid Silver Sugar Shells,
Solid Silver Salt Spoons, Solid Silver Pie, Cake, and Fish Knives, Solid Silver Butter Knives,
In Fact, a Neat Line of Wares in the Above Goods,
WHICH WILL BE
*SOLD AS LOW AS THE LOWEST,*
☞ The Public will do well to Call and Examine these Nice Goods before Purchasing Elsewhere.
ja15 M. McINERNY.

**CHINESE TILES!**
A FEW THOUSAND OF GOOD QUALITY, 16 x 16, will be sold cheap, by
998 BOLLES & CO.

**California Lime and "White Brother!"**
ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST Quality. For Sale by (mh11) BOLLES & CO.

**GOLDEN GATE EX. FAMILY FLOUR!**
BAKER'S EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, Received per Murray, and for sale by
989 BOLLES & CO.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**Preserved Meats, Fruits, Vegetables.**
FOR SALE BY
BOLLES & CO.

**California Beef in Bond!**
RECEIVED PER M. BELLE ROBERTS, For Sale by
mh11 BOLLES & CO.

**SPECIAL NOTICE!**
MR. THOMAS G. THRUM IS DULY AUthorized to act as General Business Agent for the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER Printing and Publishing Establishment. He will attend to the Settlement of accounts and receipt for monies due.
Subscriptions, Advertisements, and orders for Printing, will be received either at Mr. Thrum's Book Store or at the Office of the paper. H. L. SHELDON.
Honolulu, Jan. 7, 1876 ja8

**NOTICE.**
DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS Kingdom, Mrs. J. H. Black holds a power of attorney to transact any business on my account.
Feb. 4th, 1876. (fe5) J. H. BLACK.

**Horse and Carriage for Sale!**
SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER.
The Carriage is a double one. The Horse is young, kind, well-trained to harness. For particulars enquire of
CAPT. BENJ. WHITNEY.
Honolulu, Feb. 26, 1876. fe26 1m*

**NU HOU!**
Chromos Given Away!
CHROMO STATIONERY PACKETS FOR SIXTY CENTS, containing 12 Sheets Note Paper, 12 Envelopes, Pen, Holder, Pencil, and Ink Powder for making 1 Bottle Ink. Every packet contains an order for a Chromo mounted on card board, with the chance of drawing an elegant mounted chromo on stretcher.
For Sale only at THOS. G. THRUM'S.

**EACLE COPYING PENCILS!**
ANOTHER SUPPLY JUST AT HAND, and for sale by THOS. G. THRUM.

**PAYSON'S INDELIBLE