COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1876.

We have to report a continuance of the stagnation which has prevailed so long in business circles, resulting from the universal attitude of "waiting for the treaty," which represents the condition of all kinds of business.

The action of the Legislative Assembly in rejecting the motion to authorize the Treasury to call in depreciated coin, was unexpected and certainly unwise, but the government, although the authors of the motion, made no effort to correct the misapprehensions or enlighten the ignorance of members, and so it failed. We understand that some thousands of the coin in question were received by the steamer from San Francisco, which will be returned by the first opportunity, as they could only be used here at a loss. Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found the official *corrected* statement of the rates at which certain gold and silver coins will be received at the Treasury.

Our dates from San Francisco are to the 19th inst. In island produce we may say in brief, that we note no changes from previous advices.

The arrivals for the week past have been—26th, Am wh bk Eliza, from, Nicaraguan bk Wellington, from Burrard's Inlet; 27th, ss Australia, from San Francisco. The departure has been—28th, Australia, for Sydney.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 22—Schr Kamaile, Kibling, from Waimea & Koloa.
22—Schr Annie, Kalauao, from Wailua, Kauai.
23—Kinau, Ahuihala, from Molona, Kauai.
24—Schr Marion, Lambert, from Koloa and Waimea.
26—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
26—Schr Warwick, Jno Bull, from Kalaupapa, Molokai
26—Schr Mile Morris, Kealohanui, from Kaunakakai.
26—Nicaraguan bk Wellington, Foster, 24 dys from Burrard Inlet.
26—Am wh bk Eliza, Dimond, from a cruise, with 150 bbls sperm.
26—Schr Ullama, Mana, from Kohala, Hawaii.
27—Schr Mary Ellen, Peni, from Kohala, Hawaii.
27—R M ss Australia, Cargill, — days from San Fran.
27—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Hanalei, Kauai.
28—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
28—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

July 22—Schr Prince, Beck, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
22—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
22—Schr Jannita, Dudoit, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
24—Schr Kamaile, Kibling, for Koloa and Waimea.
24—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
25—Schr Annie, Kalauao, for Anahola, Kauai.
25—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, for Moloaa, Kauai.
27—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
27—Schr Mile Morris, Kalawaia, for Kaunakakai.
28—R M ss Australia, Cargill, for Sydney.
28—Schr Manuokawai, Kimo, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
28—Schr Ullama, Mana, for Kohala, Hawaii.
28—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
28—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Kohala, Hawaii.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U S S Lackawanna, Captain Greer.
H B M S Myrmidon, Commander Hare.

MERCHANTMEN.

Am bk Cyane, Perriman, loading.
Am bk H W Almy, Freeman.
Haw bk Lunailio, Marston.
Am bk W H Besse, Frost.
Am bk Alden Besse, Noyes.
Am schr C M Ward, Cluney.
Am bktn Jane A Falkinburg, Hubbard, loading.
Nicaraguan bk Wellington, Foster, discharging.

MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF NICARAGUAN BK WELLINGTON, J W FOSTER, MASTER.—Left Burrard's Inlet July 1st. Passed out of the Straits of Fuca July 5th; light winds and fine weather the entire passage; arrived off this port July 25th, at 10 p m.

REPORT OF R M SS AUSTRALIA, CARGILL, COMMANDER.—Left San Francisco July 19th, at 9.55 a m. Passed through Golden Gate at 11.5; discharged pilot at 11.15, steering course for Honolulu; light westerly breeze and smooth water; 21st and 22nd moderate weather and NN westerly wind; 25th NE winds with smooth sea; Sighted land on the 27th at 7.30, blowing SSE; noon, Coco Head, SW by W ½ W; took pilot at 2.30 p m.

IMPORTS.

FROM BURRARD'S INLET—Per Wellington, July 26th:—70,884 ft tongue and groove lumber, 355,942 do rough lumber, 400 bdls shingles.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Australia, July 28th:—48 cs hardware, 130 bags potatoes, 750 sks flour, 562 pkgs mdse, 48 do tobacco, 1 csc hats, 1 do effects, 2 do photograph goods, 3 do cartridges, 2 do machinery, 30 do canned goods, 2 do sewing machines, 55 kegs nails, 8 cs sheathing metal, 13 do lamp goods, 1284 pkgs provisions, 1 csc glassware, 1 thermometer, 16 cs tin, 125 stoves and kettles, 2 pkgs sheepskins, 2 cs stationery, 2 do books, 34 pkgs shooks, 45 do rope and copper, 2 do cutlery, 21 do clothes, 1 do drugs, 145 do crackers, 78 do liquors, 1 csc corks, 9 pkgs paint and turpentine, 1 csc hams, 15 sks onions, 10 cs boots and fancy goods, 50 pkgs doors and windows, 7 cs inks, 1 do woodenware, 50 pkgs sugar, 2 do syrup, 422 syrup bbls, shooks and staves, 34 pkgs cotton goods, 5 cs fruit, 1 do vegetables, 58 pkgs iron, 11 cs oysters, 1 box coin, 257 pkgs naval stores.

EXPORTS.

FOR SYDNEY—Per Australia, July 28th:—

Coffee, lbs	44	Plants, bx	1
Farina, lbs	5,600	Rum, csk	1
Pulu, lbs	22,148		

Value—Domestic.....$1,454.35; Foreign.....$37.50

PASSENGERS.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, July 24:—His Ex J O Dominis, Dr C R Moffitt, W Shipman, S B Dole, Miss Alexander, A Pratt, A Unna, Miss L Robinson, Miss E Thompson, A. W Richardson, Rev S H Davis and wife, Mrs Hitchcock, Mrs J W Gay, Hon H Kuihelani, H A Widemann and daughter, Miss Glennie, C Macfarlane, W Cummings, W M Gibson, Miss Lucy Adams, C Meinecke, W A Swan, Father Clement, and about 115 deck.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Australia, July 28th:—F Banning, wife, 2 children and nurse, D W Tuttle, Chung Lung, W Kilgour, S E Bishop, M Dickson, G S Gay, A Montano, W Foster, F A Schmidt, Hon Mrs Hare, infant and servant, Mrs E Macfarlane, Mrs C O Johnstone, Mrs A E Johnstone, Mrs J H Wilbur, H P Lang Kilde, J Schulpp, A J Isaacs, J Cowan, H Kellner, J Hauptill, C Neff, F Dunn, Miss Claus.

FOR SYDNEY—Per Australia, July 28th:—F Sinclair, Robt Golden.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Senor Moreno's bill to encourage the laying of an ocean telegraph cable between Asia and America has passed the Senate and gone to the House for concurrence. In this connection the S. F. *Bulletin* says:

"The Australian Colonies and the Pacific Coast of the United States are developing a trade with the numerous groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Any Pacific cable would naturally follow to some extent the route of the mail steamships, and take in the Sandwich and Fiji groups of islands. A cable between California and Australia, touching at these points would insure no small amount of mercantile business. With two lines running in different directions, there need be no fear of the Colonies being cut off at any time from telegraphic communication.

"This is not the first time that the suggestion has been made, and we are glad to find that New South Wales has taken hold of the project in such earnestness."

The Currency.

The following notice relative to coins appeared in the "Government Gazette" of Wednesday last:

Notice is hereby given, that by Resolution of His Majesty the King in Privy Council, after this date, the values of the following coins are fixed and determined at the rate set opposite to them respectively, viz:

United States double Eagle, gold, at	40	U. S.	half dollars.
" " Eagle, gold, at	20	"	"
" " half Eagle, gold, at	10	"	"
" " quarter Eagle, gold, at	5	"	"
English and Australian Sovereigns, gold,	10	"	"
" " half " " gold,	5	"	"
French 50 francs, gold	at 20	"	"
" 20 " gold	at 8	"	"
" 10 " gold	at 4	"	"
Italian 20 lire gold	at 8	"	"
" 10 " gold	at 4	"	"
Russian 5 roubles, gold	at 8	"	"
French 5 francs, silver	at 2	"	"
Mexican dollar, not die, silver	at 2	"	"
Belgian 5 francs, silver	at 2	"	"
Italian 5 lire, silver	at 2	"	"
English shilling, silver	at 1	U. S.	¼ dollar.

In accordance with the provisions of an Act to regulate the currency, approved July 29th, 1872, the above coins shall be receivable at the values thus established in payment of government dues, duties and taxes at the exchequer, and in tender or payment of debts contracted by private individuals and payable in this kingdom, with the limitations by the said Act provided. JNO. S. WALKER, Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, July 26th, 1876.

For the information of our readers, we reprint herewith the Act of 1872, above referred to.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE CURRENCY.—*Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled.*

SECTION 1. The currency of this Kingdom shall consist of the dollar of the value of one hundred cents United States coinage; the half dollar of the value of fifty cents; the quarter dollar of the value of twenty-five cents, and the dime and half dime of the value of ten cents and five cents respectively of the said coinage; and the half dollar or fifty cents silver coin of the United States of America shall be taken as the standard and be a legal tender at the value of a half dollar in all payments to be made in this Kingdom. Gold coins and silver coins other than those above named bearing the legalized impress of any Sovereign State shall also be receivable in payment of Government dues, duties and taxes, at the Exchequer, and in tender or payment of debts contracted by private individuals and payable in this Kingdom, at their value as fixed by the King in Privy Council, and published by the Minister of Finance in the Government Gazette. In case any of the said coins established as legal tender as above provided be refused, the payer having tendered the same, may bring them into Court, and plead such tender and refusal in bar of costs.

SECTION 2. Coins of the value of twenty-five cents or less shall be legal tender only as follows:

In all payments not exceeding ten dollars; and in all payments exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars in the proportion of fifteen dollars for every hundred; and in all payments exceeding one hundred, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the proportion of ten dollars for every hundred; and in the proportion of five dollars for every hundred in all payments exceeding one thousand dollars.

SECTION 3. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved this 29th day of July, A. D. 1872.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

THE TREATY.

Pretty much the whole community was disappointed on the arrival of the steamer on Thursday evening, to learn that the long delayed treaty remains pretty much in *statu quo*. We were told however that the message from San Francisco was: "Tell the island folks not to be discouraged; the treaty is all right, and will be put through as soon as Sargent gets well." (He had been absent some ten days from illness.) We are irresistibly reminded of Pope's line—

"Man never is, but to be, blessed."

Washington telegrams of the 18th state that our champion in the Senate, Mr. Sargent, was in his place on that day. Mr. Morrill, the principal opponent of the treaty in that body, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. The following are the only allusions to the subject that we find in the papers;

WASHINGTON, June 30th.—Senator Cameron, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the House bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty.

Morrill of Vermont said this bill was a financial question, and he moved it be referred to the Committee on Finance. After discussion the motion was agreed to, and the bill was referred.

WASHINGTON, July 1st.—The referring of the Hawaiian Treaty bill to the Finance Committee yesterday, immediately after it was reported back to the Senate favorably from the Committee on Foreign Relations, was accomplished by a motion quietly made by one of its enemies in the Senate, with the purpose of unfairly and unnecessarily delaying, and perhaps defeating the measure by consuming valuable time. Sargent discovered the trick in season to enter a motion to reconsider the reference, and when this privileged motion is called up the bill can be directly brought before the Senate for action. Thus the manœuvre against the bill has resulted to its advantage.

It was believed on the 19th that Congress would adjourn within a fortnight. The next arrival—the U. S. S. *Jamestown* to leave on the 26th—will probably tell us one of two things, either that the treaty bill has passed, or that it goes over until December.

A correspondent at the East writes under date of July 6th:

"I *hope* that you will hear the news by telegraph to San Francisco that the treaty has got out of the dead "backwater" of summer and presidential election business, and has tided through. Doing business is not in order in this Congress. Whether any "push" could have pushed it through earlier, I cannot say. It is a difficult thing to drive such a body as the House and the Senate with an impeachment trial on hand. The Senate committee has reported favorably. If it were not for that newly organized opposition from Southern States, dreading the irruption of our rice and sugar across the Rocky Mountains (think of it! trains loaded with Hawaiian rice and sugar, beyond what all California and Oregon could consume, coming 3,000 miles by rail to ruin the unprotected Carolina and Texas planters)—were it not for that opposition our business might go through in some quiet morning hour."

A SHIP under full sail is in general accepted as a fit emblem of a nation; a ship of state, which is guided over the smooth sea or through boisterous waves on its onward course by wise statesmen—by a Ministry that direct its course and trim its sails, that have studied well the charts and know how to avoid the rocks and shoals that endanger the life and property entrusted to their care. Other nations may rejoice in the emblem of the ship of state, with royals set and studding-sails out, careering on in security and pride of country over the ocean; but alas, our poor ship of state, Hawaii nei, that started once as hopeful as any craft that leaves harbor, has been so roughly used in boisterous seas and become so barnacled, that it had to be abandoned years ago. Our fit emblem of state has become an iceberg, loosened from the grip of the past and floating, drifting, and always drifting, like an unmanageable log in the warm seas of the tropics. Yes, Hawaii nei's emblem is an iceberg, melting and always melting, till the base becomes lighter and lighter and the grand old berg, that harbored an independent nation, shall topple over and disappear under the waves, which unheard may murmur their solemn requiem over a buried state. Our people, our forests, our streams and rivulets, our once green valleys and mountain slopes, our life, our prosperity, our resources, our honor and our integrity, are all wasting away, all disappearing by slow but equally sure degrees in the dark sea of the past.

When our ship first started upon its voyage amongst the nations of the world, there were men at the helm who guided the proud little craft with skillful hand through cross seas and among dangerous shoals, satisfied with a modest compensation, for an honest pride in their success was ample reward for faithful and honest service. A Ministry now sit at the helm of our floating iceberg, thrice in numbers to those that launched the little craft upon its voyage; but it is a frozen Ministry, unable, with their benumbed hands, to firmly grasp the helm, or with their unthawed minds to direct the erection of jury-masts and the hoisting of sails whereby the frozen mass might be wafted from its onward course to destruction towards a safe shore; and no stimulants poured down their frozen throats in the shape of salaries can arouse them out of their apathetic state—except to a craving for more.

Improvements in or about the metropolis have been made it is true; and the post-office, the wharves, warehouses, hotel, stone walls and the market house, testify to the taste and capacity of this and former ministries to create improvements—out of borrowed capital. And there is the grand structure of Aliiolani House, where a noble hall receives the representatives of the people (!) to bleat their *aye, aye*, at the tickling of a ministerial rod whenever occasion requires, or especially when the people desire to exchange the frozen ministry for one that is alive. Honor and integrity,—that were the banners which hung over the entrance of the old forgotten hall where the late Dr. Judd proposed and simple-minded but honest representatives, uninfluenced by gain or promise of office, spoke their *manao*,—have become tattered rags, not fit to defile the stately entrance to the noble hall of legislature, where under the present policy of state, Ministers handle public moneys to suit themselves; where old debts are paid by creating new ones; and where high above on the tower the clock marks off the hours that increase the inevitable interest on debts to be paid when the last remnant of the iceberg melts.

The biennial meeting of the Legislature is looked for by a patient and hopeful people, somewhat as the inhabitants of Arctic regions look for the coming sun during their long wintry night, to give warmth and life, food and plenty, prosperity and happiness. During our Hawaiian night of two years duration, the people look forward to the opening of the session as to the sun that will give warmth and life to plans proposed, to projects discussed, to dreams dreamt,—to seeds gathered to await the sun's warm rays. But alas, the sun is cold and lifeless and without warmth to call forth a single bud of promise upon the blighted tree. We remain as we are, drifting, melting.

The Legislature of 1874 placed ample resources at the disposition of the Ministry. Fifty thousand for the encouragement of agriculture and immigration; twenty-five thousand for the increase of water supply for the city of Honolulu; $976,303.87 as the full amount to be expended during two years. Meanwhile during those two years the press and people offered plans and suggestions to the helmsmen whereby they might float the drifting iceberg into safer seas. Agriculture, immigration, repopulation, education, augmented water-supply for Honolulu, forest preservation and replanting, economy, the abolition of some offices and the merging of others, etc., etc., were fully discussed and proposed as plans, a wise action upon which was hoped for; plans and suggestions that unhappily have fallen upon the stolid ears of a frozen Ministry.

The plea for economy has been answered by a budget asking an increase of more than three hundred thousand dollars, increasing the public debt to the proportions of that of a second rate power, without hope of its ever being redeemed. The proposed plan of abolishing offices not absolutely necessary, is followed out by retaining all and by increasing salaries that already swallow up eighty per cent. of the revenue. The $25,000 voted for an increase of the water-supply for Honolulu, have been used for other purposes, and $6,000 have been expended for laying water-pipes to be filled from a stream that in a very few years will be a dry ravine for from five to seven months in the year; while a less sum would have sufficed to respond to the oft repeated wishes of the public by replanting the valley with trees, and by this means providing an ample and enduring increase of water-supply for the city, which at present is exposed to the danger of calamities by fire that at any moment may sweep away almost the entire property of the nation.

The encouragement of agriculture, authorized by the appropriation of $50,000, has consisted in building stone walls to enclose places into which agriculture never looked; in selling large tracts of land for a song to large landholders to speculate upon; and by a costly ball to celebrate the glory of the administration. The encouragement of immigration is the importation of several hundred male Chinese, a few of whom have engaged for a year or less to work on plantations, while the many encroach upon the occupations of the best and most valuable citizens, eventually to drive them from the land of their adoption.

Thus have the hopes of the people been fulfilled and their expectations realized. The budget asks for $1,223,979.79. Does the ice begin to crack under the nation's feet? Let Minister and crew scramble for the remaining stores, crying, *Sauve qui peut*—save himself who can.

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS.

Last Saturday the Hon. Mr. Castle rose to make a personal explanation. He said that the statement of the Hon. Mr. Pilipo, as reported in the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER of that day, to the effect that he (Mr. Castle) had supported the expenditure for liquor at the ball given to Admiral Almy, was incorrect, as he had not mentioned the ball in his remarks. Hon. Mr. Pilipo responded that the gentleman had supported the resolution of indemnity, which in his opinion was the same in effect.

On the same day, the Hon. Mr. Kalaukoa (Honolulu) offered a satirical resolution of endorsement of the Ministry, and that the Assembly take a recess during the seven years of plenty that are to follow the accomplishment of reciprocity, so that Ministers may be uninterrupted by the Legislature in the work of clearing off the national debt. It was promptly ruled out of order, after creating a broad grin all round.

On Monday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs introduced a resolution authorizing the redemption at the treasury within thirty days of the depreciated coin known as sols, pesos, and Mexican halves of a recent coinage. This, the only reasonable and just way of adjusting the loss to the country occasioned by the presence of the coins in question, was not readily comprehended by many of the native members, and moreover the idea had been put into their heads that the merchants of Honolulu had large quantities of the coin on which they would make ten per cent. if the resolution passed. So it was allowed to lie on the table until after a meeting of the Privy Council, from which mysterious body it seemed that some Hon. members expected to get a vast amount of light on the subject.

The report of the Select Committee on the bill to regulate the practice of medicine, was read before the House. The report of the Committee was in favor of the bill, but recommended two amendments not material to its general tenor. The Hon. S. G. Wilder and His Ex. W. L. Green were in favor of the rejection of the Committee's report and the indefinite postponement of the bill, while the Hon. S. K. Kaai and His Ex. Gov. Kapena were strongly in favor of the passage of both. It was urged by Mr. Wilder that the bill was unconstitutional inasmuch as compulsion of service was one of its provisions; also that the bill if passed would remain inoperative, as physicians would not comply with its requisitions except at the point of law, and the necessary expense and trouble attending the litigation it would cause would be sufficient to thwart its intention. His Ex. W. L. Green thought that it might give rise to corruption, as unscrupulous physicians might arrange with poor patients to aid them in founding unjust and exorbitant claims. One brilliant native speaker, improving upon the Minister's estimate of the high moral character of physicians, thought the law would be detrimental to the safety of society, because it would be an easy matter for physicians compelled to prescribe against their wills, to give poison in the place "balm;" and thought that this would be the course the doctors would take to rid themselves of a law that was obnoxious to them. His Ex. Gov. Kapena spoke at some length in favor of the bill, and said that the question as to its constitutionality was more properly a question for the Supreme Court to decide; but that in his mind the bill was perfectly constitutional, and very certainly as much so as many laws now existing on our statute books. He referred to the liquor law, which had been tested; to the law to mitigate, and the law forbidding certain females to travel without passports. He could see nothing feasible in the idea that the law would be rendered inoperative, unless the authorities intended to make it so themselves. In regard to the objection of His Ex. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, it was only necessary to say that such a supposition was impossible, as the Board of Health had been constituted a special court to decide upon the validity of all claims to be made under the law.

On Tuesday, the Assembly politely relinquished the forenoon to the Privy Council—a novelty in our legislative proceedings—and met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. After the Minister for Foreign Affairs had informed the Assembly that the Council declined to put pesos and sols up to 100 cents, the resolution of the previous day was taken up and discussed, for a couple of hours, and on the question being put it was carried by a vote of 19 to 14. A motion to reconsider was however immediately carried, and the resolution was finally tabled by a vote of 15 to 6. The question arises,—what caused this change of opinion on the part of members? It arose undoubtedly from the action of the Minister of Finance in declining to vote upon the resolution, coupled with his statement that he had reason to believe that a quantity of the depreciated coin might be expected by the incoming steamer from San Francisco. It was observed by a member that the Minister had the means at his command to prevent the importation of objectionable coin. The other Ministers, though they voted for the resolution, made no appreciable effort to correct the erroneous views on the subject which had obtained with the majority. Thus a Ministerial measure was defeated by the friends of the Ministry.

On Thursday there was another attempt at a personal explanation, between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the member for Makawao, (the Hon. Mr. Halstead) in which the newspapers came in for a share of attention. The Minister objected to the imputation of "deceitfulness" in regard to the amount unexpended of the appropriation "for encouragement of agriculture and immigration," as stated in the report of Mr. Halstead's remarks, and suggested that the gentleman had been mistaken. The member however persisted that he was not mistaken as to the words used by the Minister, and that he was borne out by the recollection of two others on the committee. "But," said the Minister, "the $24,000 balance of that appropriation is now in the treasury." "I presume it is," said the member; "but would it have been there if you Ministers had not borrowed $130,000?" Our space will not admit of further mention of the sparring that ensued. The member declared that he had said just what was reported in the ADVERTISER, and it was not his intention to alter or withdraw one word, and he had full confidence of his ability to prove its correctness. The Minister however was unwary enough to make the declaration that the ADVERTISER had intentionally and persistently misrepresented everything he had said or done since the Assembly has been in session. We will only say that we have never knowingly made any false statements of facts in regard to the official conduct of His Excellency, or any of his colleagues; what our inferences may have been from those facts, can hardly be charged as falsehoods. Our inferences may have been incorrect; but it is gratifying to know that our error, if such it be, has been shared by a very large portion of the community. Ordinary policy would forbid that we should weaken our cause by the utterance of falsehoods, that could sooner or later be proved as such; for they stand in type alone, and are not like the Minister's speeches, double compositions, "one for the Senate, one for the House, and one for the little newspaper mouse."

The Hon. Mr. Kalaukoa introduced a resolution virtually expressive of want of confidence in the Attorney General, and intimating that that officer had employed legal gentlemen to assist in the discharge of his duties at an expense to the government. The Attorney General explained that on account of pressing duties he had at his own expense, employed counsel to appear for him in the courts. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Yesterday afternoon a Resolution was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Kaai, expressing a want of confidence in the present Board of Health, on account of their action in permitting the landing of passengers from the steamship *Australia*, infected with the small pox, and requesting His Majesty to remove them from office. Hon. Mr. Wilder and the Minister for Foreign Affairs spoke in justification of the action of the Board, and Hon. Messrs. Preston, Birch, Nawahi and Kaai against. The feeling of the native members was exceedingly strong against the action of the Board, and the previous question having been ordered, the resolution was adopted, 28 ayes to 9 noes.

A memorial was received from the physicians of Honolulu, remonstrating against the passage of the Medical Bill now before the Assembly, the consideration of which (it being in English only) was postponed until to-day.

It has been suggested, and we believe seriously contemplated by the Ministry, to propose an adjournment of the Assembly until the first of October next. The measure would be quite unobjectionable, if the means are provided for carrying on the public service in the meantime; for as things have gone during the seventy odd days since the opening of the session, it is plain that the country can expect no benefit from a continuance of the comedy. It is supposed that in the two months interim, Ministers may be able to hit upon a policy, whether the treaty shall come or not.

Report of a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

HONOLULU, July 21st, 1876.

To the Hon. S. N. Castle,

President of the Chamber of Commerce,

SIR—The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to take into consideration the plan presented by the Minister of Finance to the Legislature for supplying the deficiency in the revenue of the Kingdom anticipated upon giving effect to the convention of reciprocity with the United States of America, begs to report as follows:

The proposal of the Minister anticipates a deficiency of $60,000 per annum from the operation of the treaty, but in order to cover other contingencies, provides for a deficiency of $157,676.

From such examination as the Committee is able to make of the Customs Statistics for 1874–75, we find that the entire dutiable importations from all parts of the world, of the classes of goods to be imported free under the said convention, including an estimate of the same classes of goods transferred from the Bonded Stores, amounted, in 1874, to $638,426; in 1875, to $791,030; total, $1,428,456; giving an average for the two years of $711,728. But inasmuch as the remission of duties is only intended to apply to goods from the United States, we do not believe that the actual deficiency on these goods will greatly exceed $40,000 per annum. It therefore appears to the Committee that the proposal of the Minister provides for a deficiency nearly four times as great as can be caused by the operation of the treaty; and that the additional taxes proposed are chiefly for the purpose of paying off national bonds and purchasing a new inter-island steamer.

This we understand to be in accordance with the statement of the Minister of Finance to the Legislature. The Committee is, however, of opinion that the measure of the government is unnecessarily complicated by combining the deficiency anticipated from the convention, with the outlay required for the other objects named; for whilst any ascertained deficiency in a year's revenue should manifestly be made up by taxation in the same period, it is not so clear to the Committee that the payment of bonds and the purchase of a steamer should also be provided within the limits of a single year.

It is then our opinion that from the deficiency arising from the operation of the treaty, no greater loss can be anticipated than $40,000 per annum, and further, we are convinced that the elasticity of the revenue consequent on the impetus given to trade, and the increased value of taxable property arising therefrom, may safely and properly be looked to as a natural means of making up the loss, even should it approach the sum named by the Minister.

Great uncertainty necessarily attaches to the effect of the anticipated change, and the Committee is of opinion that until experience shall have pointed out the actual or chief beneficiaries of the change, it would be wise and politic to leave untouched both the machinery and degree of taxation now in force.

The foregoing presents the unanimous opinion of the Committee upon the general subject, but we beg to add the following report on the plan before the country—assuming that the amount to be raised is not $40,000 nor $60,000, but $157,000.

The inequalities of the present property tax have been hitherto passed in silence, rather from the smallness of the amount levied, than from any conviction of the equity of the tax itself; and it is our opinion that the increase of the tax recommended by the Minister would be found to be most inequitable and burdensome in operation.

We are of opinion that no additional tax should be imposed on real or personal property until other and more equitable means of taxation shall have been exhausted.

The term revision of licenses is not sufficiently definite to enable the Committee to express an opinion thereon, but we should see with regret any attempt to impose a special tax on either sugar or rice production; inasmuch as we should regard such a tax as opposed to the spirit, if not even to the letter of the negotiations recently concluded with the United States.

The Committee can not report in favor of the proposed change in the tariff. There are several articles named that would properly bear additional duties, but the product of any practicable addition to the duties on those articles would not, perhaps, be commensurate with the inconvenience of making the alteration, and would scarcely demand special notice in this report which is intended to deal with the principles on which the revenue is to be raised.

It is the opinion of the Committee that any increase of revenue should be sought in the direction of an income tax so levied as to redress any present irregularities, and to constitute a basis for future equitable distribution of taxation.

We have already stated that there is to us no apparent necessity for any increase of taxation, but at the same time we think it would be of great public advantage if, without otherwise disturbing the present system, a fractional income tax could be levied so as to test the practicability of the tax, and to decide how far future budgets might prudently trust to an income tax to equalize the burdens on the various classes of persons who have to support these budgets, and to provide in a simple and effective manner the revenue necessary for the proper and liberal discharge of the expenses of the nation.

We have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servants,

THEO. H. DAVIES,
H. A. P. CARTER,
J. C. GLADE,
JOHN H. PATY,
HENRY MAY.

Italian Immigration.

At a meeting of gentlemen interested in the subject of Italian immigration, held recently in Sydney, N. S. W., of which Sir Alfred Stephen was chairman, in answer to inquiries, Signior D'Albertis said:

"He believed the class now emigrating were chiefly cultivators of the soil; workmen did not so often emigrate. They went from one end of Italy to the other. There was emigration from Genoa to Florence. The mountaineers, if they could get a piece of land in the mountains here, would change the appearance of the country in a very few years; they would cultivate the grape, the olive, and the chestnut. In the center of Italy, in Tuscany, the people were perhaps the best educated, and many of them were inclined to emigrate; they would be very useful for the cultivation of the olive, grape, and the rearing of the silkworm. From the southern part of Italy, from Naples, the mountaineers were also skillful in the cultivation of the grape and olive, and they knew a little more about cattle and sheep. The Italians generally, he thought, emigrated with the hope of making money and returning to Italy to become small proprietors. If they were induced to come here he did not think they would remain long, unless they were able to become proprietors of land, either by grant, or at a cheap rate. If that were guaranteed he was certain they would be induced to come in great numbers. Some two years ago, he was commissioned by the Government of the Sandwich Islands to send them emigrants from Italy, with the promise of a free piece of land. Thousands of people in Italy called on him, to get information on the subject, but at that time it was thought in Italy that emigration was against Italian interests, and the project failed completely, for the Government tried to prevent emigration. Now, however, the Government had found they could not prevent it; and this society had been formed to direct the emigrants to suitable fields for their labor. In the South American republics the Italian immigrant generally worked for wages, and when he had accumulated two or three hundred pounds he went back and bought a bit of land. If, however, they were able to purchase land in the country to which they immigrated, they generally remained there, and never went back. In this colony nearly all the resident Italians were proprietors. There would not be single women among the immigrants from Italy, like the Irish girls; the Italians would bring their daughters or their wives with them, but the single women would not come by themselves. The object of this society was not to pay the expenses of emigrants from Italy, he believed, but rather to protect them from the hands of agents, who frequently victimized these people."

I. O. G. T.—THE MEMBERS OF QUEEN EMMA LODGE, No. 2, Independent Order of Good Templars, are notified that special business will come up at the next regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, July 31. A full attendance is requested. Lodge Rooms up stairs in C. E. Williams' building, Fort Street. (It) WALTER HILL, Secretary.

Great Success, Great Success!

Mr. W. A. CHAPMAN
WILL RE-APPEAR IN HIS WONDERFUL
ENTERTAINMENT!
—AT—
BUFFUM'S HALL!
Which has been Re-decorated at great expense,
This SATURDAY & MONDAY EVENINGS, July 29 and 31.
Mons. Victor will appear in one of his favorite Solos!
Entire Change of PROGRAMME each Evening.
☞ A Man sealed up in a Sack full of Ghosts ☜
Prices of Admission—Front seats $1.00; Back seats, 50cts. Tickets may be obtained at the Hawaiian Hotel, and at the door. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Doors open at half-past 7, agony commences at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at a quarter past ten.

THE MORTGAGEE'S SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE
BELONGING TO WILLIAM BERRILL, is further
POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.
jy29 6t

THE
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
HAVE ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY IN HONOLULU, for the Hawaiian Islands, and the undersigned are prepared to write risks against
FIRE ON BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE AND DWELLINGS,
On favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.
jy29 6m BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE!
SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE AND CENTRALLY LOCATED
BUILDING LOTS,
SUITABLE FOR FAMILY RESIDENCES.
—ALSO, A—
Convenient COTTAGE in good repair, &c.

TO LET OR LEASE!
The Large Premises No. 22 Alakea St.,
For a number of years, on reasonable terms to a good tenant.
For further particulars enquire of
jy29 3m JAMES S. LEMON.

A Comparison.

The following comparative table of the principal items in the Appropriation Bill for the year 1864 and those proposed for 1876, will prove suggestive reading:

	1864	1876
Civil List	$30,000	$50,000
Public Instruction	38,000	78,000
Board of Health	30,000	93,000
Queen's Hospital	10,000	21,000
Military	40,000	58,840
Police Oahu	13,000	44,040
Police Maui	4,128	9,024
Police Hawaii	1,968	10,190
Police Kauai	1,064	5,408
Prisoners	9,000	9,000
Fire Department	5,800	10,000
Mail Carriers	2,816	7,126

AN OLD SETTLER.—A native woman recently died at Kau, Hawaii, who remembered the arrival of Capt. Cook. That event occurred 97 years ago, so that she must have been upwards of one hundred years old.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE adjoining the Drug Store of Mr. E. Strehz, corner Fort and Hotel Streets, Honolulu. jy29 1m

STEINWAY SQUARE GRAND PIANO FORTE FOR SALE!
ONE OF THE BEST INSTRUMENTS ever brought to these islands.
jy29 1m Enquire at LETTER BOX No. 196.

C. BREWER & CO.
Have Received Invoices of the Following
MERCHANDISE!
—TO—
ARRIVE PER SHIP SYREN
From Boston, due in September.
Refined Iron—round, flat and tire,
Hoop Iron—for barrels and kegs, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1¼,
Coppering Nails, 1 1-8, 1 1-4, 1 1-2,
Cedar Boat Boards,
Whale Boats!
Oil Shooks, assorted sizes;
New Bedford Whale Line, Cutting Falls,
New Bedford Cordage, 9thd to 4 1-2 in.
New Bedford Spunyarn,
Oak Plank and Timber,
Yellow Metal Sheathing, 16 to 26 oz.
Mineral Paint, Coach and Damar Varnish,
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
Spirits Turpentine,
Cotton Duck, (Lawrence brand) No. 1 to 10,
Ravens Duck, Oakum,
CARD MATCHES!
Burlaps, 40 in. extra heavy;
Centrifugal Linings,
Paris Plows,
Cs. Tobacco, for Northern Trade,
Two Iron Safes,
Choice Lot of GROCERIES!
— CONSISTING OF —
Corn Starch, Salt, ¼ Barrels Clear Pork,
Standard Crushed Sugar,
Potted Meats, Lobsters, Clams,
Tomato Ketchup, Mackerel, Tomatoes,
Corn, Peas, Lemon Syrup,
Mock Turtle and Tomato Soups,
FINE ASST. OF AMERICAN DRY GOODS
Amoskeag and Pearl River Denims,
Brown Drilling, Blue Drilling,
Bleached Cotton, fine quality,
A Few Cases of American Prints!
VERY CHOICE STYLES.
Rosin, Pitch, Tar,
An Asst. of Ours, 10 to 22 ft.
Cut Nails, 3d to 40d;
Babbitt Metal, Solder,
Axe Handles, Ox Bows, 1¼ to 2 in.
42 Inch Blacksmiths' Bellows!
Fairbanks Scales, Rubber Packing,
HUNT'S AXES & HATCHETS,
Wire Seives, Coopers' Rivets,
Pine Barrels and Keg Shooks.
500 CASES
Downer's Standard Oil!
An Invoice of the Celebrated McMurray's Fresh Oysters, 1 pound and 2 pound.
Burnett's Flavoring Extracts,
Burnett's Cocoaine.
☞ All of the above will be offered for Sale to Arrive upon Reasonable Terms.
jy29 3m C. BREWER & CO.

Pesos and Sols