PHASES OF THE MOON FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1878.
HONOLULU MEAN TIME.

Oct.	2—First Quarter	8 29.9 P M
	10—Full Moon	10 23.0 P M
	18—Last Quarter	8 38.7 P M
	25—New Moon	0 27.3 P M

TIME OF SUN RISING AND SETTING.

Oct.	1—Sun rises....5 55.7 A M;	Sun sets....5 43.7 P M
	8—Sun rises....5 56.5 A M;	Sun sets....5 38.5 P M
	15—Sun rises....5 59.7 A M;	Sun sets....5 31.7 P M
	22—Sun rises....6 02.8 A M;	Sun sets....5 26.5 P M
	29—Sun rises....6 05.9 A M;	Sun sets....5 21.9 P M
	31—Sun rises....6 06.0 A M;	Sun sets....5 21.0 P M

CAPT. DANIEL SMITH, Harbor Master.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1878.

The commercial and agricultural position of affairs throughout the Kingdom may be considered favorable for the coming year. A sufficiency of rain (in one or two districts perhaps a little too much) for the plantations, generally, has fallen, and if we have the usual average during the winter season now approaching, another year will see our exports very largely increased.

Some difficulty has occurred on one or two plantations with the newly-imported Chinese laborers. It is to be hoped that some efficient remedy will be found for these troubles before they lead to more extensive consequences than have yet taken place.

San Francisco quotations, per H W Almy, of Island staples remain unchanged.

The sale of Chinese goods at E P Adams' rooms, on Wednesday last, amounted to over $15,000; prices realized considered fair.

The P M S S Company's steamer City of New York, from Sydney and Auckland, may be looked for on Monday next. She will probably have telegraphic dates from Europe to the 10th or 12th inst.

The Kalakuas and H W Almy are loading for San Francisco, to sail with dispatch. The Mattie Macleay and J A Falkinberg are up for Portland, Oregon.

An American vessel passed this port last Friday morning, steering west, and displaying the signal J S F L.

The foreign arrivals for the week were as follows: September 23—Bk Garibaldi, from New Castle, N S W; J A Falkinberg, from Portland, O. 24—H W Almy, from San Francisco.

The departures for foreign ports comprise the following: September 22—Br ship Madura, for Cork; value foreign produce, $111 2. 24—Am bk Ella, for San Francisco; domestic produce; value, $36,833 71. 26—Edward James, for Tahiti, via Kawaihae, to load cattle.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21—Schr Wailele, Kalauao, from Maliko, Maui.
21—Schr Ulaana, Pusahiwa, from Honokaa, Hawaii.
21—Schr Marion, Kiblin, from Kauai.
22—Stmr Likelike, Reynolds, from Windward Ports.
22—Stmr Kilauea Hou, Marchant, from Maui.
22—Schr Manuokawai, Naiwi, from Kapaa.
22—Am bktne J A Falkinberg, Hubbard, 16 days from Portland, O.
22—Am bk Garibaldi, Forbes, 47 days from New Castle.
23—Schr Prince, Simerson, from Kona and Kau.
23—Am bk H W Almy, Freeman, 17 days from San Francisco.
24—Schr Waimalu, from Kohala.
24—Schr Kumaile, Palmerton, fm Kona & Kau, Hawaii.
26—Stmr Kilauea Hou, Marchant, from Kahului.
27—Schr Ka Moi, Sears, from Kahului, Maui.
27—Schr Kekauluohi, Malaihi, from Kauai.
27—Schr Leahi, Kaaina, from Kohala, Hawaii
27—Wailele, Kalauao, from Maliko, Maui.
27—Schr Pueokahi, Clarke, from Hana, Maui.
27—Waimalu, from Hana, Maui.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai.
22—Brit bk Madura, Stanton, for Cork.
23—Stmr Likelike, Reynolds, for Windward Ports.
23—Stmr Kilauea-hou, Marchant, for Maui.
23—Schr Wailele, Kalauao, for Maliko, Maui.
23—Schr Waiehu, Kilis, for Molokai.
23—Schr Annie, Kalua, for Kalihiwai, Kauai.
24—Schr Manuokawai, Pake, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
24—Am bktne Ella, Brown, for San Francisco.
25—Am bk Camden, Robinson, for Port Gamble.
25—Schr Marion, Kiblin, for Koloa, Kauai.
25—Schr Ulaana, Pusahiwa, for Honokaa.
26—Stmr Mokolii, Bates, for Molokai and Maui.
26—Schr Prince, Simerson, for Kona & Kau.
26—Schr Waimalu, Kaai, for Kohala.
26—Am bk Edward James, O'Brien, for Tahiti via Kawaihae.
26—Stmr Kilauea-hou, Marchant, for Maui.

MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF THE BARK GARIBALDI, FORBES, MASTER—Left New Castle August 6th. Fresh westerly winds up to the 26th. Had no S E trades. Got the N E trades in lat. 6° south, and had them light to the 12th of September. Made the east end of Hawaii September 21st, and Oahu September 22d, and arrived at Honolulu next morning, 47 days passage.

REPORT OF JANE A FALKINBERG, HUBBARD, MASTER—Sailed from Astoria September 7th. Had fresh N W winds for the first three days, then light northerly winds to lat. 30°. Then had fresh trades to Honolulu, arriving September 23d, 16 days passage.

REPORT OF H W ALMY, FREEMAN, MASTER—Left San Francisco September 3d, at 5 p m. Was two days from the Heads to the Farralones, with thick fog, and light airs from S E. Then light W N W winds for three days. Then light and baffling winds to lat. 26°, long. 140°. From thence to port light N E trades. Made east end of Maui on the 23d, and passed Diamond Head on the 23d. Arrived at Honolulu at 8 a m on the 24th, 17 days passage.

IMPORTS.

FROM PORTLAND—Per Jane A Falkinburg, Sept 23—385 bbls and kits of salmon, 155 do salmon heads, 104 cords stave bolts, 230 cs pilot bread, 25 bxs apples, 65000 ft boards, 20 spars, 71 pkgs sundries.

FROM NEWCASTLE—Per Garibaldi, Sept 23—845 tons coal.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per H W Almy, Sept 24—1464 sks flour, 144 bales hay, 35 m bricks, 92 pkgs shooks, 77 pcs oak plank, 20 bxs apples, 30½ m shingles, 150 bbls lime, 198 pcs lumber, 1000 redwood posts, 50 sks potatoes and 671 pkgs general mdse.

EXPORTS.

FOR CORK—Per Madura, Sept 21—1400 tons guano in transitu, 1 bale canvas, 1 half bbl whiskey—Foreign value, $111,930.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Ella, Sept 24—510666 lbs sugar, 6242 lbs wool, 3000 goat skins, 3 cas personal effects—Domestic value, $36,833.71—Foreign value, $60.

FOR TAHITI—Per Ed James, Sept 26—8 tons hay, 10 casks, 4 bbls beef, 2 do pork—Foreign value, $434.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Likelike, Sept 22—H R H Princess Ruamakaeha, Gov J O Dominis, Gov S Kipi, A Fornander, H Kuihelani, S Stone, W S Akana, G Brown, C E Stackpole, Goo Kim, H Von Holt, W G Irwin, D Mamaki, F S Pratt, Mrs Walters, Miss S Sheldon, T Meek, Miss J Lilikalani, Miss Francisco 4s, & 107 deck.

FROM KAHULUI—Per Kilauea Hou, Sept 22—W H Bailey, Mrs Morgan & daughter, W P A Brewer, R Fuller, H G Treadway, Chock See, & about 10 deck.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Likelike, Sept 23—J S Walker, Judge A Fornander, John Muir, Miss S Sheldon, L Asen and wife, G C Aikina, Chocksee, wife and servant, Father Clement, Father Albert, Father Lecompe, H Kuihelani, Mr Stackpole, W H Stone, H R H Lilinokalani, J Lilielhua, Gov Kipi and wife, T Martin and daughter, Dr McKibbin, Hon S G Wilder, Rev J Kauhane, Father Gulstan, D Jayner, Thos Shore, M Pico, I Hale, J McGuire, C M Ward, Miss Francisco 4s, 28 others and 175 deck.

FOR KAHULUI—Per Kilauea-hou, Sept 23—R W Myer, F W Beckley, (wife & children,) W Bailey, J B Gibson, T Sorrenson, Rev Father Damien, & about 25 deck.

FROM PORTLAND—Per J A Falkinburg, Sept. 23—Mrs N A Prescott and child, and three Chinese laborers.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per H W Almy, Sept. 24—H Freeman, and 37 Chinese laborers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Ella, Sept. 24—Mrs. J. F. Flynn and 2 children.

FOR PORT GAMBLE—Per Camden, Sept. 24—Miss Brown, Master Abraham.

FOR TAHITI—Per Ed James, Sept. 26—Ah Loy.

FROM KAHULUI—Per Kilauea-hou, Sept 26—Rev S E Bishop, W O Smith, J C Bailey, C A Bailey, Thos Sorrenson, J Cushingham & wife, & about 15 deck.

FOR KAHULUI—Per Kilauea-hou, Sept. 27—R Fuller, J D Holt, J D Holt, jun., W O Smith, W P A Brewer, J Pico, wife & child, Mrs Man Chuck & children, & 30 deck.

DIED.

MCKENNEY—At Kaneohe, Oahu, September 20th, of brain disease, Mr. A. J. MCKENNEY, aged 38 years, 5 months and 10 days.

LONDON, August 26—A Constantinople dispatch the Lazis offered not to oppose the cession of Batoum if the town be granted an autonomous administration. The acceptance of such conditions is improbable.

BERLIN, August 25.—Dr. Nobeling, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor, is suspected of feigning madness. He will be conveyed to a lunatic asylum and placed under the examination of experts.

Charcoal should be given to pigs and poultry. Coal dust, either anthracite or bituminous, is also good for pigs. A pound a day to a hog will be of advantage, and if you have never fed it, try it and you will be surprised to see the avidity with which hogs will eat stone coal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 26.—The British Consul at Adrianople reports that Bulgarians continue to plunder and outrage Mussulmans. The Greek Archbishop has communicated to the Consul details of the most horrible atrocities.

The report of the Rhodope Commission was signed on Sunday at Buyukder by the British, French, Italian and Turkish delegates. The Russians and German delegates refused to sign. The Austrian delegate was prevented from attending by illness.

The principal charge of the Rhodope Commission against the Russians is that of bombarding and burning the villages near Rhodope which refused to disarm. A zone of several miles between Stanimaka-Demsteka has been completely devastated. The Commission recommends a permanent International Commission and local police.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The Publisher of this Journal gives notice that the subscription price is $6.00 per annum. If paid in advance, i. e., within one month from the date of subscribing, the charge will be $5.00.

All accounts now due and owing the ADVERTISER Printing Office must be paid to me, and all accounts against the ADVERTISER Printing Office must be presented to me for settlement.

J. H. BLACK,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Honolulu, Sept. 2d, 1878.

THE UNDERSIGNED having resold to Mr. J. H. BLACK his interest in the printing and publishing business of the ADVERTISER establishment, takes this opportunity of sincerely thanking his friends and the community generally for the very liberal patronage they have awarded him during his proprietorship; and he trusts that the same may be extended to his successor. It may not however be amiss to state that, while retiring from the business management of the concern, the undersigned does not by any means give up the ship, in the editorial sense, but will continue his best endeavors to make the ADVERTISER the leading journal of Hawaii nei.

H. L. SHELDON.

Honolulu, Sept. 2d, 1878.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS the Heir Apparent arrived from Maui on Sunday morning last, and attended the funeral of the late Governor Moehonua the same day. And on Monday she again embarked by the steamer *Likelike* for the same Island, intending to make a stay at Wailuku of several weeks. We are pleased to note that the Princess is in good health.

AFTER US THE DELUGE,—"*Apres nous le deluge*"—was a saying of a great statesman. It may well be adopted by the managers of affairs to-day in these Islands. The present necessities of the sugar business for menial labor constitute the overweening demand before which every other consideration must bow. Not only are we giving up the nationality and existence of the Hawaiian race, for whom American liberality and Christian good-will contributed over a million of dollars, as well as the lifelong services of devoted servants of the Christian faith; but we are in process of giving up these fair isles, which should be a heritage of—if of any race but their original possessors—the descendants of the pioneers from America; we are giving up the country to the Chinese! Well, says some one, ain't the Chinese as good as anybody? If by their thrift and energy, they come in and "occupy the land," it is all right. But being all males, what sort of a nation will it be,—the Hawaiian nation of the future? As things go, the Hawaiian women will as a matter of course have disappeared from existence 25 or 50 years hence. We will not follow this branch of the subject further, but leave it for the imagination of our readers.

The recent tragedy at Hilo, on the plantation of Judge Austin, is one of the forerunners only of what we may expect of this reckless importation of *males* of the "heathen Chinee." When they get a chance they will improve it. None but those who have been among them in their native country can thoroughly understand the deep rooted feeling they have of the superiority of China and Chinamen over every other country and people. With all the Christian charity we can at present summon to our aid, we continue to look with a large degree of questioning upon a "Church member" who comes from the Flowery Kingdom, or one who becomes a Church member here. Doubtless in some instances there may be sincere conversions; but we believe they are rare. For the Chinese character, expressed in two or three words, is purely and simply *egotistical, selfish*, and *cunning*.

As things go at present, with this continuous influx of MALE Chinese, the result will be a realization of the cartoon which our Hawaiian Nast produced a year or two since, wherein "John" was represented as having monopolized all the occupations of life at the Islands, even to the occupancy of the Throne. There was one solitary exception to this general rule: the artist did not put a Chinaman in the editorial chair of the *Gazette*.

We improve this opportunity to repeat what we have frequently stated in previous issues, namely, that we don't object to the introduction of Chinese if accompanied with their women, even at the risk of the country becoming Mongolian. Nor would we object if we had a surplus of women here, to supply the incoming males with mates. The Chinaman *per se*, under a strong government, will doubtless prove passable material—at all events tractable, so long as he is the "under dog."

We have persistently presented our view of this subject before the public, because we have felt that there was an impending danger that it was the duty of the press to boldly and plainly speak of. Having done so, it will not be our fault when the general crash comes,—as most surely it will if the authorities do not stop the importation of male Chinese.

In regard to this immigration subject a pleasant, but perhaps illusive thought is that the South-sea Islanders who came here by the *Storm Bird*, have turned out extremely well, as plantation hands and as quiet, law-abiding people. At Kaalaea and Heeia Plantations, on this Island, there are some fifty employed, of whom the managers speak in the best of terms and the men speak well of their employers—certainly a good state of affairs for the successful carrying on of such an enterprise as a sugar plantation. Most of these people came from the Island of Rotuma, south-west of Tahiti; are either accompanied with wives from their own island or readily pick up mates among their cognate Hawaiians; are good workers, contented, obedient and docile. Thousands of just such men with their wives can be brought from the islands of this ocean to repeople the fair vales and hill-sides of the once populous Hawaiian group. The dream of Mr. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations under Kamehameha III.—the Beloved,—might yet be realized, that the City of Honolulu should be the metropolis of the Pacific, with the King of Hawaii as its Emperor!

"INTERVIEWED."

Criticism of public men—and by this we mean their public life—is legitimate. The spirit of the age demands it, and enterprising journals spare no trouble or expense to supply the demand. As a general rule, the interviews are truthfully given; for were it otherwise, the vocation would soon come to an end for want of people willing to submit to the process. Some papers, however, when alluding to such interviews, appear unable to restrain themselves from distorting the facts in order, apparently, to prepare the way for making false, vituperous, or injurious comment. Such has been the course our cotemporary has seen fit to follow in his remarks upon the article which we copied last week from the S. F. *Chronicle* of August 22d. If the *Chronicle's* statement is to be accepted as truthful, then the *Gazette* is guilty of two plain distortions (to use the mildest word to express our meaning) of fact in its very first sentence. The San Francisco paper says: "A Chronicle representative *was detailed to call* on the distinguished Hawaiian statesman, and after characteristic 'alohas' were exchanged an interview followed." The Honolulu paper says: "The irrepressible, the Hon. Walter Murray Gibson, late a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Kingdom, *has had himself interviewed* by a press reporter, attached to the San Francisco Chronicle, *and the result of the interview published* in the columns of that paper," etc., etc., (italics are ours). A comparison shows that the *Gazette* writer has made two distinct statements which the language of the *Chronicle* does not authorize. As to any objections, serious or otherwise, which the *Gazette* may have to Mr. Gibson's "blowing his own horn," we do not imagine that gentleman will give them much weight or consideration; at all events, no more than their merits may deserve. And we are not disposed to consult the nominal editor of the *Gazette* as to the proper manner of conducting this journal.

The public opinion does not approve of this throwing stones at a man when his back is turned; and the candid or generous mind will not attack the absent, who cannot reply. We remember, some years ago, public allusion was made to records of the Mormon Church at Utah, and Mr. Gibson's connection therewith. That gentleman publicly denied the truth of the assaults then made upon his character, and challenged the writer to the proof. The public have waited for that proof to this day. The *Gazette* may pretend to think silence the "more graceful mode of advancing" Mr. Gibson's reputation, but the people of this Kingdom will not. The records of the late legislative session establish this point.

Our cotemporary says "perhaps the ADVERTISER is merely acting out the role agreed upon, namely: "to assist the Hon W. M. G., to manufacture a little cheap public opinion, for present or future use." We do not know of any such agreement, and any base proposal of that kind would be vastly more likely to find acceptance elsewhere than in the columns of the P. C. ADVERTISER. Our support of Mr. Gibson's good name during his absence from the country (when he returns he can and doubtless will take care of it himself) is simply founded upon our sense of justice.

THE FUNERAL OF GOV. MOEHONUA.

The ceremonies at the funeral of this distinguished Hawaiian were very interesting and impressive. From the late residence of the deceased the procession moved in the order set forth in the official programme published in our last. The order of arrangements were under the supervision of Marshal Parke, aided by several efficient deputies, and the whole was carried out with perfect order and propriety. The firing of minute guns from Punchbowl and the tolling of bells betokened the general mourning. One hundred members of the native Hawaiian association known as "Ka Poo La," all dressed in white, drew the hearse. At Kawaiahao Church, of which the deceased had been for his entire lifetime a constant attendant and a strong supporter, the coffin was borne in front of the altar. An immense audience of natives and foreigners filled the body of the church and the galleries, many having to stand for want of room. The exercises consisted of reading of the Scriptures, chanting of hymns by the choir, and an address by the pastor of the church, the Rev. H. H. Parker. Three other clergymen occupied the pulpit,—the Rev. Dr. Hyde of the Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Messrs. Kekoa and Kauhane, native Hawaiians.

The address in Hawaiian by the Rev. Mr. Parker was listened to with deep interest by all who understood the language, which constituted the majority of the audience. It was delivered extempore, and was so eloquent and so truthful a tribute to the memory of the deceased as to draw tears from many eyes unused to weep. The thoughts presented in this address are well worthy of preservation, and we present herewith a translation of the substance of what Mr. Parker said:

A man among men was Governor Moehonua. He was no recluse, on the contrary he sought the companionship of men; he did not repel, but he attracted men. He was made in a large mould, physically and spiritually; was large-hearted and kind, generous and gentle; very refined in his feelings; neat in his person and polished in manners. He was known to almost every one in this audience. I was his pastor for a period of more than fifteen years, and without passing the bounds of propriety, may I not venture in place of a set discourse a few words of familiar talk, as friend speaks to friend of the absent and the loved.

A noticable point in Moehonua's character was his love of mankind. He loved men for manhood's sake; loved to serve men. Early called by the chiefs to positions that brought him much into their presence he retained their acquaintance and their respect up to the last; and he occupied those positions not to fawn or to flatter, nor merely for the emoluments of office; but his object was TO SERVE. He loved his Aliis, and his great heart embraced them all. He felt that they all belonged to him and to the nation in common. Petty jealousies he always condemned in emphatic terms. But it was perhaps in the hearts of the common people that Moehonua held the warmest place. He loved his race, and strove by all the means in his power for their advancement in temporal things as he did for their mental and moral improvement. And the people in turn looked up to him with affection. They said "he is the Makua of the chiefs, and he is our Makua also." Many a parentless, friendless child has he taken into his household and provided for until a place was found where the child might earn a living. He countenanced no loungers about his premises; he always provided his people with something to do, and evidently thought that the best way to aid men was to give them work wherewith they might earn for themselves a competence. He admired integrity wherever he found it. He honored virtue. He had a very clear apprehension of the imperfection of his own character; at times he spoke of it, and always referred it in some measure to the want of early training. But Moehonua's sympathy was not limited to his own race; it went out and took hold of the foreign community here where he was well known. He loved the white man because he felt that he was a part of the great human brotherhood. He recognized the immense good that foreign enterprise had accomplished for his country. His just appreciation of foreigners, and his manliness in his dealings with them insured to him the respect of all classes. A liberal minded christian gentleman, a friend to every one, a lover of his country and of his race; such was Moehonua: and it will probably be impossible, among the present generation of Hawaiians, to find his pattern.

Another feature in the character of Governor Moehonua was his love of the right—the "Pono." No one knew better than he did that at times he failed to do right; no one was ever more ready to confess an error when he saw it. But whatever mistakes he may have fallen into, whatever derelictions in duty may be laid to his charge, there is no question but that the cause of righteousness was dear to his heart. Whatever made for peace, for purity of life, for the spread of truth, for the amelioration of man, always received the support of his influence and his means, in liberal measure. Those who personally knew him are witnesses of this trait. How many churches has he assisted! How many benevolent associations have found in him a ready helper! How many charity committes have presented their petitions to him. In Lahaina, the seat of his governor-ship, it is said that he literally went about from house to house doing good, and that he did as much pastoral work among the poor and the sick as the clergyman of the place. Those who have availed themselves of his assistance in the different departments of philanthropic effort in Hawaii nei will feel that the good cause has lost a good man.

Moehonua tried to magnify his office by maintaining a correct standard of morality in his private life. It is doubtful whether he ever asked his Sovereign or any one else for an official position; but when promotion came, the first question with him was whether he was in every respect qualified for the place. I well remember a remark he made to me on his accession to a responsible office in the government. He said in substance: "I desire that my manner of life shall be such as shall honor my office." When we note the greed, the duplicity and utter disregard of honor and truthfulness that obtain so largely in some places, how beautiful is a sentiment like this, coming from such a man as Moehonua—"let my private life shed lustre on my public life." We need more of such men.

Governor Moehonua, the companion of Kings, the counselor of chiefs, the friend of the common people, has passed forever from our earthly vision, and all that remains to us is the tabernacle of clay rapidly dissolving into its kindred dust. Nay, we have more. The memories of worthy citizens, the examples of the good, of those who have honored their manhood and their womanhood by lives of moral soundness are ours, and are for our edification; and we are bound to make the best use of them. Take all of good you can find in the life of our deceased friend and use it to make your own lives more fruitful in those qualities that shall outlast the best things of time. What now is the lesson that we should learn today? I wish to fix your attention on one thought, and it is this: Since death comes to most men when they least expect it, how important it is that we should make the most of life. I say, therefore, to you, work while the sun shines, for the night cometh when no man can work. Make the most of life. Get all the good you can out of these fleeting years. Build yourselves up in the things that are good; build not only for the present, but for the future; build on the rock and not on the sand. Make for yourselves a character that shall stand the test of eternity. Strive to be workmen who shall not be ashamed when the record of life is spread in the light of heaven. And if, having done all, you still feel that you lack something, and have yearnings for something that you have not been able to attain, remember that One stands before the throne of God who is a surety for you; who will rectify all the mistakes of your life; who will take the woof of life, however tangled or broken it may be, and make it perfectly whole, and who will supplement all your wants from His own fullness; who will save you if you will come to Him.

At the conclusion of the address, the Government band, under the leadership of Mr. Berger, played the Austrian Funeral March—a very touching and solemn piece of music, with which some of our citizens became familiar during the stay of the frigate *Danube* in this port some years ago. The remains were then deposited in the family vault of the deceased in the adjacent church-yard, the military firing the customary three volleys. And so—farewell to a noble specimen of a noble race!

Homicide at Hilo.

We spoke briefly in our last issue of the "California Chinaman" as a different character in point of being more objectionable, to the freshly imported article from the "Central Empire." The tragedy that occurred on the plantation of Judge Austin, at Paukaa, in the district of Hilo, Hawaii, on the 19th of the present month of September, is a striking illustration of the correctness of our view. As the matter will be the subject of judicial investigation at the coming term of Court, of course we refrain from further comment, and give our readers only the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest, held on the body of the Chinaman who was killed. The overseer, Mr. Folsom, who did the shooting, is held for trial under bail for $3,000; and the entire gang of Chinamen to whom the deceased belonged, having refused to work any longer on the plantation, were at last accounts also under arrest. The following is the evidence taken at the inquest:

Keknewa, sworn, testified as follows: Live at Paukaa; was present when a row occurred. At 9 a. m., Folsom came to the place of work; looked over the work: came and talked to me about the work, (I am a Luna there). Folsom then went to another gang of Workmen under Solomona, and then returned to where we were; got off his horse and went to where they were planting cane. He then came back to where my gang was at work, and went towards his horse. On his way one Chinaman, (the one lying dead) followed him up with his hoe. Another, Awa, dropped his kipikua, (pickaxe) and ran ahead of Folsom. Folsom turned around to see the Chinaman following him, and at that time Awa grabbed him by the arm. Then Ahsing struck him with his hoe, and Folsom fell down. After a struggle he regained his feet, when he was again thrown down, and another Chinaman, Alin, (or Lum Gee) struck him with a pick, when four other Chinamen ran up and struck him, and Folsom called out for help. I ran up. Folsom then got up and tried to back off; the Chinamen followed him up, and he then drew his pistol (this is the one, or one like it) and fired. Don't know who he hit with the first shot. The Chinamen then struck him with hoes and sticks, and he fired again and hit Ahsing, as he staggered back. Ahsing did not die immediately. Other Chinamen again assaulted Folsom, and he fired again. Don't know who he hit, but the Chinamen then let him alone. Folsom got on his horse and rode off. If he had not had a pistol, he would have been killed. He did not say a word to any of the Chinamen this morning; he talked with no one but myself at that place. Apong Gee also struck Folsom with his hoe. This Ahsing was the man nearest to Apong, and attacked him in front. I only remember three shots being fired.

Alapai, sworn. Live at Paukaa, and was at work at the place where this affair occurred. Heard the Chinamen calling out, and saw one of them run up and grasp Harry (Folsom) around the arms, and then he fell down. I saw a lot of Chinamen rush together around Harry; I was afraid, as I thought they were going to kill him, and I ran away. Heard the report of a pistol, and I saw him in the act of firing. After that I saw one Chinaman down: don't know whether he was dead. Heard the reports of three shots, but did not see either of them fired.

Kaluna, sworn. Am a luna, and was near when this trouble took place. One of the old Chinamen told me that his countrymen were going to pepehi Harry. I told him of this, and he went towards his horse, when Ana did ran up and grasped him, saying, "What the matter you half day?" Harry was held by Ana, and then Wing Lay and Ahsing ran up with their hoes and struck him, and he fell down. Ana holding on to him. I then ran off, as the Chinamen told me I had better go.

Samve, (Chinaman), sworn. Was present at this row. The new Chinamen had a dispute with Folsom about half a day. Folsom came up to the work. Kaluna asked me what the Chinese were saying. I told him they were talking about "pepehing" the haole. Folsom then went off, and the Chinamen ran up to him, talking about their "hapa la," and they assaulted him and knocked him down. I heard four shots fired; I saw Harry fire the shots. Ahsing struck him with a hoe before he fell. Harry fired the shots after he got up.

Akao, sworn. Saw this disturbance; saw the new Chinamen. This man, Ahsing, asked the haole how about the "hapa la," yesterday. Then he struck the haole, and the haole fell down. When he got up he fired two shots at this Chinaman and killed him. Saw Ana clinch Harry.

John Austin, sworn. Am manager of this plantation. Have a Chinaman, Ahsing, who is dead now. Have a man by the name of Folsom in my employ; he is my overseer. I took this pistol from Mr. Folsom about half-past 9 A. M.; four chambers were empty at that time. He told me he had been attacked by some of the Chinese, and that when he felt he was likely to be killed unless he could stop the attack, he had fired upon them; that he feared one of them was dead, and two more wounded. He then went to Hilo, as he said, to deliver himself to the Sheriff. Afterwards the body of Ahsing was brought here, and two men came and exhibited wounds in their arms. For some time past the men have been getting late to their work, and I have threatened to fine them unless they got to the field at half-past 7 in the morning. Yesterday, a number of the Chinese, as well as natives, were fined for getting late to their work. That course of punishment was taken against the advice of Mr. Folsom, but the men all blamed him for its having been done. A number of the Chinese came to this office last night, and were noisy and threatening. Several called Harry a (profane and opprobious epithet.) One said: "You savee California, one man get Lynch-see!" This was Ning See. Another, Long Chee, called him the above, and also a liar.

C. H. Wetmore, M. D., sworn. Have seen the body of this Ahsing, now dead. Death was caused by one or two bullet wounds in his body, one of them in the right shoulder, penetrating a part of the lung, and probably severing an artery. The other, also in the right shoulder, slanting downwards towards the chest; not much blood. The wounds, one or both, caused the death of the said Ahsing.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

At an inquisition taken at Paukaa, Hilo, Island of Hawaii, on the 19th day of September, 1878, before L. Severance, Esq., Coroner of the said Island, upon the body of Ahsing, there lying dead, by the oaths of the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, who being sworn to inquire when and how the said Ahsing came to his death, upon their oaths do say that the said Ahsing came to his death from a pistol shot, fired from a pistol in the hands of H. P. Folsom, on the morning of the 19th day of September, 1878 at Paukaa, Island of Hawaii, believing, however, that from the evidence in the case the said Folsom was in imminent danger of his life, and only acted in self-defense.

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner and the jurors of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year above written.

L. Severance, Coroner: D. H. Hitchcock, L. C. Swain, W. H. Reed, Albert B. Loebenstein, Henry Porter, C. E. Richardson.

JUST RECEIVED!
PER JANE A. FALKINBURG,
BBLS. & HLF. BBLS.
C. R. SALMON
CATCH 1878.
BRIGHT RED!
E. C. McCANDLESS.
se28 1m

F. H. WILT,
UPHOLSTERER.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING JUST RETURNED from California, begs to inform the public of Honolulu that he is prepared to do **Upholstering in all its Branches**, at San Francisco rates. Good workmanship guaranteed. Shop on Hotel Street, near Fort, with Chr. Gertz. ☞ Spring Mattrasses a Specialty.
se21 1m F. H. WILT.

TURNING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING opened a TURNING ESTABLISHMENT on Fort Street, above Hotel Street, announces to the Public of Honolulu, that he is prepared to do **TURNING IN WOOD, IVORY, &c.,** in all branches of the business. Special attention given to turning Billiard Balls, and all fine work. Having had an experience of thirty years in this business, (over eighteen in Honolulu) he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction to all his customers.
se21 3m W. E. HERRICK.

☞ IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of the law in relation to Labor Contracts, I have appointed J. T. Waterhouse, jr., to act as my Deputy during my temporary absence from this city.
HENRY WATERHOUSE,
Agent to take acknowledgements to Contracts for Labor in the District of Kona, Oahu.
Sept. 19th, 1878. se21 2t

Furnished or Unfurnished, Rooms to Let.
Within Five Minutes Walk of the Post Office. In a central and pleasant location. Will be let to gentlemen only. Inquire at this office. se14 tf

DRAYING NOTICE.
The Undersigned, Dray Owners, are prepared to do any Carting within the City limits for 37½ Cents per load, and for no less, under any consideration. Special arrangements for Carting outside of the City limits, for short or long distances. J. I. DOWSETT,
Honolulu, Sept. 27, 1878. se28 3t C. W. CLARK & SON.

SITUATION WANTED
ON A PLANTATION AS SUGAR BOILER or in any other capacity where the Advertiser can make himself generally useful. Thoroughly understands Sugar Boiling. Address P. O. Box 24.
Honolulu, Sept. 26, 1878. se28 2t

NOTICE.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Herewith publicly state, that the so-called reopened "GREAT EASTERN" has no connection with our firm, and that the party who appropriated to himself the use of our Firm Name, (partly in English and strictly so in Hawaiian,) has no right to Collect Debts or to receive Letters for us. To avoid complications our correspondents will please add to our former address: Care of A. MELLIS. The latter has been appointed our agent for these Islands, and all Orders and Remittances should be made through him.
MELLIS BROS.
se28 1t Proprietors of the "Great Eastern Auction House."

TO LET.
THE COTTAGE IN THE NUUANU VALLEY, at present occupied by Mr. E. Furstenau. Possession will be given on the first day of October next. For information apply to JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
se21 2t In the Bookstore of Whitney & Robertson.

WANTED.
A BUILDING LOT IN OR NEAR HONOLULU. Offers with size of lots and cash prices under B. L. AT THIS OFFICE.
se21 4t

NOTICE.
MR. HEINRICH W. SCHMIDT HAS this day been admitted as a partner in our firm.
H. HACKFELD & Co.
Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1878. se14 4t

NOTICE.
MY WIFE, KAINO WAHINE, HAVING left me without any cause, I hereby warn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her. JOE. MANUEL.
Kaanapali, Maui, Aug. 23, 1878. se14 3t

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO EXISTING between the undersigned PHILIP MILTON and GOODALE ARMSTRONG as Sugar Planters, at Olowalu, on the Island of Maui, under the firm or style of P. MILTON & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated this twelfth day of September, 1878.
(Signed) GOODALE ARMSTRONG
(Signed) PHILIP MILTON.
Witness. (Signed) WM. G. IRWIN.
The undersigned will carry on the business at Olowalu under the style or firm of G. ARMSTRONG & Co., and will assume all the liabilities of the late firm.
se14 (Signed) G. ARMSTRONG & Co.

NOTICE.
DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE Hawaiian Kingdom, Mr. JOHN H. SOPER of Lahaina, will represent me under power of attorney.
Sept. 2d, 1878. se7 4t H. TURTON.

NOTICE.
IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT DURING MY absence, my son, Thomas R. Lucas, is fully authorized to transact all business as if I were present to do the same in my own proper person.
se7 1m GEORGE LUCAS.

NOTICE.
AS I HAVE DECIDED NOT to ACCEPT the Agency of the Telephone Company for the Islands, I will dispose of the Telephones on hand and to spare, at their cost to me; and I will gladly give information in regard to Telephones or Telephone Lines to any person desiring it.
C. H. DICKEY,
se7 1m Haiku, Maui.

TO LET.
THOSE DESIRABLE PREMISES NOS. 148 and 150 Nuuanu Avenue. Apply to J. H. WOOD, Nuuanu, or E. A. WILLIAMS, 64 Fort St. [n3 tf]

LAND FOR SALE.
A Large and Desirable Piece of Real Estate in Honolulu, in present occupancy of the Hon. G. W. PILIPO. Very desirable as a
Family Residence.
In point of health, facing the cool breezes from Nuuanu Valley. Their is One Large, and Two Small Taro Patches on the property. Two Wooden Houses, water laid on. The land is about two acres in extent. The above will be sold to the highest bidder at private sale on early application. For further particulars, enquire of G. W. PILIPO, or
Honolulu, Sept. 7, 1878. 1m His Ex. E. PRESTON

TO LET.
THE MAKAI STORE AND ROOM OVERhead in the new fire-proof building, corner of Fort and Hotel streets. Will be rented separately if desired.
ja12 Apply to C. BREWER & CO.

TO LET.
RESIDENCE SUITABLE FOR A LARGE family, situated within ten minutes walk of the Post Office. To a good tenant, the rent will be very moderate.
my25 tf Apply to E. T. O'HALLORAN.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED Against trusting my wife on my account, as I will not pay such debts. AKONG.
Honolulu, May 15, 1878. my18 6m

FOR SALE.
THE WAILUKU VINEYARDS, 5000 bearing Vines. Apply to
FRIEL & BUSH,
au18 Or, on the premises.

NOTICE.
HAVING FORMED CONNECTIONS WITH the best Railway Stock Manufacturers of England and the United States, I am prepared to give estimates and contracts for the laying of Tramways and Narrow Gauge Railways on the Hawaiian Islands—costing from $2,500 per mile and upwards, not including bridges. C. V. HOUSMAN,
1y6 3m Civil Engineer.

NEW GOODS!
BY THE
AMY TURNER!
E. O. HALL & SON,
Have Just Received, and on Hand,
A FULU LINE
OF
NEW GOODS!
In Their Line.
SPECIAL:
A FRESH LOT OF
DOWNER'S KEROSENE!
Direct from the Manufactory.
Also, a New Lot of
Standard White Nooday Kerosene,
120° and Upward. Test.
COOKING STOVES!
Plows, Harrows,
Horse