COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1878.

There is no change to report in the local commercial situation of affairs. The usual amount of traffic along the wharves in the receipt of produce from the plantations, and the shipment of supplies, lumber, etc, for requirements of the planters, serve to give a little animation to the city front.

We would feel under obligations to owners and managers of plantations for such particulars as to crop prospects, taking off the cane and shipment of sugar to this port, and such other matters of interest as they desire to give for the information of the public. Such notes will enable us to add an interesting feature to our weekly commercial article, and will be very acceptable.

The presence here of so many trade dollars may be explained by the fact that it is at present depreciated in value in the United States. Secretary Sherman (vide Alta of September 5) is reported to have stated in writing that "at no time and on no account have 'trade dollars' been received or paid out by the Treasury, and it is a cause of regret that so many of our people should have accepted them at their face value, thus enabling their owners to put them into circulation at a considerable profit. * * * As early as Aug 24, 1876, the Department informed an inquirer that the trade dollar had only bullion value, and this information has been repeated scores of times." Notwithstanding all this, the trade dollar is a great favorite here, and is likely to remain so, on account of its handsome appearance in comparison with the 5-franc piece, and also because it bears the impress of Uncle Sam. And of course there is a small profit made in bringing it here, as it is quoted in San Francisco, nominal, at 97¼@97½c.

The following view of a Boston paper upon the silver question will be of interest to business men, as the arguments advanced certainly seem plausible:

WHY GREENBACKS DO NOT DECLINE.—Although the Silver bill has become a law, and greenbacks, whenever specie payments are resumed, may be redeemed in dollars containing only about 92 cents' worth of bullion, their gold value at present in Wall Street is 96¾ cents. This is certainly an anomalous condition of affairs, and is pointed to by the advocates of silver as an evidence of the financial soundness of their theories, and the groundlessness of the apprehensions expressed by those who opposed remonetization. It doubtless surprises many who were hostile to that measure, and leads some to distrust the correctness of the views they have held. But we do not believe the established laws of finance are to be suspended in their operation in this country, any more than the laws of gravitation. The causes which produce the singular phenomena now observed in the money market are temporary, and not likely to endure for any considerable time. Either silver bullion must rise so that 412½ grains of silver will be equal to the gold dollar in the markets of the world, or the silver dollar must shortly find its level and carry the greenbacks with it. The stamp of the United States mint cannot work any miracle upon it. For the moment, while there is comparatively very little silver coin to be had, while the balance of foreign trade is in our favor, and the supply of gold is unusually large, the silver dollar and the greenback may retain fictitious value. It is improbable, however, that for a long period a piece of silver which costs eight cents less than a dollar can pass for one hundred cents, except as legal tender for debts already contracted, or that a paper note which may be redeemed with ninety-two cents' worth of silver can maintain a value of six and a half cents greater than the coin in which it is payable.

San Francisco quotations of Island produce, reported by the Alta of September 19, give us the following figures:

Sugar—Extra Powdered, 11¾c; Crushed and Cube, 11¾c; Golden C, 9¾c, all in bbls. These are refiners' prices. Hawaiian Grocery Grades, 7¼@8¼c.

Rice—No 1, China, $7 50@7 75; No 2 do, $7 25@7 50. Hawaiian not quoted.

Coffee—Central American Greens, etc, 17½@18c per lb; Java, 22½@23c. Hawaiian (Kona) not given.

The Alta advertises the Grace Roberts (in Williams, Blanchard & Co's Line of Hawaiian Packets) as loading for this port—to sail with quick dispatch.

The Pacific Mail steamer Australia, with dates to the 30th ult, will be due here next Monday evening or Tuesday morning.

The fine schooner Mary E Foster has been placed as a regular packet to Koloa and Waimea, Kauai, under command of Captain Kibling. She will soon establish herself as the favorite on that route.

The well-known schooner Libolibo, Captain Beck, goes on the Kau, Hawaii, route.

The H W Almy and Kalakaua are loading for San Francisco, and the J A Falkinburg and Mattie Macleay for Portland, O—all to sail with dispatch.

The Amy Turner will sail on Tuesday next for Hongkong, affording shippers and passengers in that direction an opportunity.

The foreign arrivals for the week comprise the following vessels: Sept 28—Schr Mana, from Fanning's Island; 29—Ger bk Priscilla, with immigrants, 120 days from Madeira Islands; Am schr Eustace, 21 days from San Francisco, and Am schr Compeer, from Port Gamble; 30—P M S S City of New York, from Sydney, en route to San Francisco. Oct 2—Fr bk Jean Pierre, 58 days from Hongkong; Am schr Emma C Beale, 21 days from San Francisco; 3—Loleta, from Arctic (see report under head of memoranda); 4—Am bk California, from Burrard's Inlet, via Hilo.

Departures for foreign ports during the week were as follows: Sept 29—Peruvian ship E Dovale, for Callao. Oct 1—P M S S City of New York, for San Francisco, with domestic produce, valued at $54,620; foreign do, $20.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28—Schr Warwick, Jno Bull, from Kalaupapa, Molokai
28—Haw schr Mana, English, 14 dys frm Fanning's Isl
29—Stmr Likelike, Reynolds, from Windward Ports.
29—Stmr Kilauea Hou, Marchant, from Kahului.
29—Stmr Mokolii, Bates, from Maui.
29—Ger bk Priscilla, 120 days from Madeira.
29—Am schr Eustace, 21 days from San Francisco.
29—Am 3-mast schr Compeer, from Port Gamble.
29—Schr Mary Ellen, Kuanoni, from Onomea.
29—Schr Waaihu, Kilia, from Molokai.
30—Schr Jenny, Pake, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
30—P M S City of New York, Cobb, from Sydney.
Oct. 2—French bk Jean Pierre, 58 days from Hongkong.
2—Am bk Emma E Beal, Bailey, 21 dys from S Fran.
2—Schr Kulamanu, Mana, from Kohala.
2—Schr Pauahi, Manu, from Kohala.
2—Schr Kekauluohi, Malaihi, from Kauai.
2—Schr Marion, Kibling, from Koloa & Waimea.
3—Schr Manuokawai, Naiwi, from Kapaa.
3—Schr Wailele, Kalauao, from Maliko, Maui.
3—Stmr Mokolii, Bates, from Kauai.
3—Am schr Loleta, Dexter, from Arctic.
4—Schr Annie, Kalua, from Molosa.
4—Am bk California, from Burrard's Inlet via Hilo.
4—Am wh schr C M Ward, Whitney, from Arctic.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28—Schr Wailele, Kalauao, for Maliko, Maui.
28—Schr Pueokahi, Iaaia, for Keokea, Haw.
28—Schr Kekauluohi, Malaihi, for Hanalei, Kauai.
29—Peruvian sh E Dovale, for Callao.
30—Stmr Mokolii, Bates, for Kauai.
30—Schr Waioli, Toomey, for Hana, Maui.
30—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai.
30—Schr Ka Moi, Sears, for Kahului, Maui.
30—Schr Leahi, Kaaina, for Kohala, Hawaii.
Oct. 1—P M S City of New York, Cobb, for San Francisco.
1—Schr Waiehu, Kilia, for Molokai.
1—Schr Jenny, Pake, for Nawiliwili, Kauai
1—Schr Mary Ellen, for Onomea, Hawaii.
2—Schr Kamaile, Palmerton, for Kona and Kau.
3—Stmr Likelike, Reynolds, for Kauai.
3—Stmr Kilauea Hou, Marchant, for Lahaina and Kahului.
4—Stmr Mokolii, Bates, for Molokai and Maui.
4—Schr Pauahi, Manu, for Kohala.
4—Schr Kekauluohi, Malaihi, for Hanalei, Kauai.
4—Schr Manuokawai, Naiwi, for Kapaa, Kauai.
4—Schr Marion, Kibling, for Koloa & Waimea, Kauai.

MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF WHALING AND TRADING SCHR C M WARD.—Left Honolulu April 20 for the Arctic Ocean, and had good weather to Fox Islands. Went through Seguam Straits April 27th, and made the Ice May 2d, lat 57° N long 179° W; found plenty of ice in Behring Sea. June 3d got through the ice to Cape Navarene; saw plenty of whales, and captured one; missed one. June 10th anchored in Plover Bay and saw plenty of whales working towards the Arctic, but could not get one. June 15th were off East Cape. July 14th went in between the ice and land at Cape Lisborn; passed Icy Cape July 22d. On the 25th saw the steam tug commanded by Capt Williams coming from the southward. Aug 1st were off Point Belcher and saw eleven ships coming from south. Aug 7th were off Refuge Inlet; on the 8th anchored off Point Barrow, and layed in there 20 days; saw no whales. The fleet went as far as 25 miles east of Return Reef, and saw nothing there; had seen but three whales up to Aug 28th. The brig W H Allen and bk Florence were stove by ice between Refuge Inlet and Point Barrow, and were sunk total wrecks. Left Point Barrow 14 weeks at anchor at Point Barrow and 4 off Cape Smith under way, the 15 could not get any to the South at that time; I come out from Point Barrow between the land and ice in 12 feet of water; saw ice again making from half way between Cape Tordze and Point Hope to the South, head of St Lawrence Bay, across Behring Straits; worked through the ice to Plover Bay, and spoke the schooner, left Plover Bay, Sept 8th for Honolulu; come through 172 Passage Sept 17th, and made north end of Oahu Oct 4th, after a pleasant passage down. BENJ WHITNEY.

REPORT OF EMMA C BEALE, BAILEY, MASTER—Left San Francisco September 10th. First two days out had light, baffling winds and thick fog. From thence to lat. 22 N had light northerly winds and calms. Then light northeast trades to port. Passage, 21 days.

REPORT OF CITY OF NEW YORK, COBB, MASTER—Left Sydney September 12th at 3 p m, with 23 cabin and 33 steerage passengers, 2300 tons coal and cargo, and 123 bags mail. Cleared Sydney Heads at 4:10 p m. Three Kings Islands abeam 16th at 8 a m. Experienced fine weather, with easterly winds, during entire passage. Arrived at Auckland 18th, at 3:22 a m. Running time, 4 days 9½ hours. Landed 18 cabin and 18 steerage passengers, 10 tons cargo, and mail. Left same day at 4:50 p m. Crossed 180° long. September 19th, and consequently had two Thursdays. Did not sight the Navigator Islands as usual, course being too far to the eastward. Have experienced fine weather, the prevailing winds being from the east. Arrived at Honolulu September 30th, at 11:00 a m. Time pilot to pilot, 13 days 16 hours. Bring 2 cabin and 9 steerage passengers, 36 tons of cargo, and 5 bags mail. Are due in San Francisco October 10th. Expect to send mails overland morning train of the 11th. Exchanged signals with full-rigged Peruvian ship under full sail, at 8 a m this date, bound to the southward. S A BEARDSLEY, Purser.

REPORT OF SCHR LOLETA, CAPTAIN DEXTER, FROM THE ARCTIC—Sailed from Honolulu March 16th, and steered to the westward to long. 177.00 east; then took westerly and northwesterly winds, which lasted through 72d Passage. Passed through April 26th. On the 29th made the ice in lat. 57.50 north, 177.30 west long. Found plenty of ice. From thence worked to the eastward to St Paul's Island; then to the north. On May 26th arrived at Plover Bay. Shore all clear of ice. Found the natives very poor, having caught no whales or walrus. Had to give them quantities of bread, as they were in a starving condition. On June 2d was at St Lawrence Bay. Bay full of ice. Natives bounded up on the ice; found the natives here also very poor. June 12th saw quite a good show of whales; struck three; lost two by the ice; saved one, which made 20 barrels of oil. Worked north as fast as the ice would permit; found the natives all along the coast very poor and destitute. July 4th started walrusing; found them very scarce; took 200, making us 225 barrels of oil. July 20th, Francis Fuller, second officer, died with kidney complaint; buried his remains at St Lawrence Bay. August 9th was at Cape Smith in company with the most of the fleet; all working north as fast as the ice cleared away. On August 20 brig W H Allen was stove and sunk by the ice, near Point Barrow; crew all saved; Captain Gilley on board the Onward. August 6th bark Florence was stove and sunk by the ice, near Point Barrow; crew all saved. Up to August 22d but one whale had been seen; bark Mercury struck and lost one. There was plenty of open water to the east of Point Barrow, and ships had been as far as Camden Bay and Return Reef, but finding no whales, had returned to the Point. The following is a report of the fleet, as far as I could find out, up to August 23d: Coral, 3 whales, 500 walrus; Progress, 3 whales, 600 walrus; Rainbow, 8 whales, 200 walrus; Thomas Pope, 850 walrus; Pacific, 2 whales, 700 walrus; Hunter, 3 whales, 800 walrus; Mount Wallston, clean—had saved most of the oil from the Cleone and shipped it by the Syren; Helen Mar, 2 whales, 400 walrus; Eliza, 1 whale, 600 walrus; John Howland, 1 whale, 700 walrus; Northern Light, 900 walrus; Mercury, 1 whale, 1000 walrus; Dawn, 1 whale, 700 walrus; Sea Breeze, 3 whales, 800 walrus; Norman, 600 walrus; Abram Barker, just arrived, clean; brig Onward, 300 walrus. Came out through Behring Straits 25th August; have had southerly winds most of the way down; took the trades in lat. 39° north. September 7th spoke schooner Bella, from Onolaska, bound to St Paul's. September 17th signalled a large English bark standing to the east, in lat. 48.55 north, long. 157.11 west. Bark Legal Tender left Marcus Bay, August 27th, for San Francisco in ballast; no cargo; had been to Point Barrow. From lat. 32° to port have had moderate trades and fine weather.

IMPORTS.

FROM FANNING'S ISLAND—Per Mana, Sept 28—171 tcs coconut oil, 350 cocoanuts, 11 water casks, 1 pkg mdse.

FROM PORT GAMBLE—Per Compeer, Sept 30—60,022 feet dressed lumber, 361,045 ft rough do, 100 m shingles.

FROM LIMERICK—Per Priscilla, Sept 30—500 tons coal.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Eustace, Sept 30—817 bags rice, 87 bales hay, 56 pkgs furniture, 88 sks bran, 4000 posts, 24,000 bricks, 37 cs boots and shoes, 15 cs cigars, 61 bbls Lane plaster, 800 bdls shingles, 50 bbls salmon, 73 trunks, and 335 pkgs general mdse.

FROM AUSTRALIA—Per City of New York, Sept 30—265 crates potatoes, 10 sks oats, 14 cs preserved meats, 99 cs brandy, 53 pkgs rope, 2 pkgs specimens, 645 pkgs mdse in transitu for San Francisco.

FROM HONGKONG—Per Jean Pierre, Oct 2—200 cs peanut oil, 64 bales matting, 4 cs lanterns, 47 bales Manila cordage, 2 bales leather, 6 cs Manila cigars, 120 pkgs camphor wood trunks, 37 pkgs rice machinery, 89 bxs tea, 46 pkgs fire crackers, 1200 bdls firewood, 774 camphor wood planks, 56 m bricks 1 boat, 317 pkgs sundry mdse.

FROM ARCTIC OCEAN—Per Loleta, Oct 4—4719 lbs whalebone, 4000 lbs walrus ivory, 225 bbls whale oil, 60 skins and furs, and sundry returned trade.

FROM BURRARD'S INLET—Per California, Oct 4—40,326 ft flooring, 276,296 ft rough lumber.

EXPORTS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per City of New York, Sept 30—508,746 lbs sugar, 401,122 lbs paddy, 147,23 lbs rice, 650 bchs bananas, 15 bxs betel leaves, 8 bxs fruit, 1 cs wire cloth.—Value domestic produce, $54,620; Foreign do, $20.

PASSENGERS.

FROM FANNING'S ISLAND—Per Mana, Sept 28—W Greig.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Likelike, Sept 29—His Ex S G Wilder, Hon A S Cleghorn, J Mott Smith, Dr R McKibbin, Capt Hall, Mrs C E Richardson, H Purvis, L P Fenny, Miss C E Hitchcock, Miss Bingham, Miss M Pitman, J Moi, H M Whitney jr, M Mahelona and wife, Miss M Drew, Koki, N C Wilfong, J G Tucker, Mrs L Asen, Ahlong, J E Mitchell, C V Housman, H P Wood, Capt Jas Makee and wife, W H Cornwell and son, P Stick, Akl, and 100 deck.

FROM KAHULUI—Per Kilauea-hou, Sept. 29—C P Ward and family, Mrs Robinson, G Sickel, and 10 deck.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per City of New York, Sept 30—T H Davies and son, P Stack, Mrs J H Wilber, 2 children and servant, Miss S Munson, J Lyons, T Harris, T H Melim, Miss A Fuller, Mrs S A Thompson, Mrs W P Adams, 3 children and nurse, Miss Lucy Adams, G W Spaulding, A Maillard, G Fitzgerald, G H Barber, T H Jones, T B Lounge, F Hander, T F Flynn, Dan Gallagher, Dr Scott and wife, Peter Gough, J Jones, H Johnson, J W Pfluger, A Janssen, M Dehitz, and 5 Chinese.

FROM PUNCHAU—Per Priscilla, Sept 30—M Rodrigues, wife and son, A Dias and wife, T Alfonso, wife and son, A de Lonza, wife and son, F Rodrigues, wife and 5 children and servant, M Fernandez and wife, A d'Andrade, wife and four children, L d'Andrade, wife and three children, T Freitas, wife and three children, T de L Pereira, wife and son, R A Nunes, wife and infant, M Fernandez, wife and five children, A F de Faria, wife and three children, P A Nunes, wife and five children, F Ferera, wife and son, A C Fernandez and son, A A Lucas, wife, sister and son, P da Camara, A T da Cruz, wife and son, T da S Netto, T da S Papelua, A de Freitas, M Rodrigues, L d'Oliveira, A R Pimenta, F Gomez, J da Camara, J Pereira, L J Pereira, F Pereira, J Gomez, M Peredra, P da Camara, J Figuerzo, J R de Monte, J Rodrigues, J Nunes, C Rebella, J F Castroe, A da Costa, V d'Andrade, J Joaquim, J Rodrigues, J E Troes and wife, J Gomez, S Correa, L M Gonzaga, M Gonna, F da Camara, A A da Silva, M los Possos, M M Neves, J M Ferreira, Ernest Hutchison, J M de Freitas and wife, A de Nobrega, S H de Souza, M de Souza Perry, A Pereira, A Fernandez, A Pereira, M d'Andrade, F L Miner.

FROM AUSTRALIA—Per City of New York, Sept 30—Miss M J Hines, John O'Connor, Wm Wyatt, J P Johnston, and 39 in transitu for San Francisco.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Eustace, Sept 30—J Garrand.

FOR KAHULUI AND LAHAINA—Per Kilauea-hou, Oct 2—F Williams, C Turner, D McKenzie, H P Wood, N C Wilfong, H Cornwell, J C Bailey, J Cowan, J Rollason, C A Bailey, W H Cornwell, and about 45 deck.

FOR KAUAI—Per Likelike, Oct 2—Mrs J Feary and 3 children, Miss A Rowell, J O'Conner, W H Purvis, H A Widemann, J I Arundel, H Swain, Mrs J H Brown, J C Glade, and 55 deck.

FROM HONG KONG—Per Jean Pierre, Oct 2—20 Chinese laborers.

DIED.

By the arrival of the P. M. S. S. City of New York we received the sad intelligence of the death of her chief steward, Mr. James R. Hall, at Sydney, on the 2d Sept. The deceased was a native of Barbadoes, W. I., and for a number of years in the service of the P. M. S. S. Company. He was appointed to the City of New York on her first voyage to the Colonies, and succeeded, up to the time of his death, through perseverance in the fulfillment of his duties, in gaining the satisfaction of his employers, as also that of the traveling public. The funeral took place on the following day, and was attended by a large and respectable concourse of friends. Directly behind the hearse followed as chief mourners Captain Wm. B. Cobb and officers. Among the pall-bearers was Purser S. A. Beardsley, all uniting to render a just homage to the departed. Being a member of "Lodge of Australia," he was interred with Masonic honors, the members of the sister lodge St. Andrew, in response to an invitation from their R. W. M., attending in regalia, taking a prominent part. He leaves a disconsolate wife and three children to mourn the irreparable loss of a fond husband and loving father.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5.

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.

Particular attention is called to the new rates for advertising, at the head of the last column on the first page. This scale is made up at a reduced rate, which our advertising patrons will please notice, and will be adhered to from this date.

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.

ARRIVAL OF THE PORTUGUESE IMMIGRANTS.

The community at large was pleased to learn on Sunday last of the arrival of the pioneer company of Portuguese, procured at Madeira through the exertions of Dr. Hillebrand, formerly of this city. They came in the German bark *Priscilla*, after a passage of 120 days, and all, to the number of 120 persons, arrived in excellent health. Among them are nineteen married couples and three single women; thirty-six children and forty-six single men. The men all belong to the laboring classes, but, with few exceptions perhaps, are not likely to engage as common plantation laborers. Some of the men are mechanics, such as masons, carpenters, etc., several of whom we understand have already engaged to work for government; but the majority are agriculturists. We learn that these immigrants will find no difficulty in procuring engagements, for the most part as servants in private families. They are a cleanly looking, well-behaved set, with the old fashioned polite manners of the Portuguese and Spanish races. The more we have of this sort of immigration the better. They are, as a race—as we have frequently had occasion to remark before—temperate, painstaking, thrifty and law abiding people. They come here to stay, and they do not send their earnings out of the country, as do some other nationalities.

We trust that the Board of Immigration, in view of the success which has attended this first venture to Madeira, will soon follow it up with another. This island, which is not to be confounded with the Azores nor the Cape de Verde Islands, lies by itself, in the Eastern Atlantic, off the North Coast of Africa, south by east from the former group, some 8 or 10 degrees. It was discovered it is said, by an English gentleman in about A. D. 1340, who had fled from England (or eloped) with a French lady. He was driven by a storm upon this island, and his mistress dying, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, King of Arragon, and the island was re-discovered by a Portuguese navigator, A. D. 1345. It was not however colonized by the Portuguese until some time in the fifteenth century. It is extremely fertile, and has long been celebrated for the production of a rich wine, known as Madeira. For its size—we have no precise data at hand on this particular, but believe it is comparatively small—it supports a large population, said to exceed one hundred thousand souls. From what we learn from members of the recently arrived company, we have no doubt but that a considerable immigration can be obtained from thence, without difficulty, and at a moderate present outlay, to be subsequently repaid. This will prove a sure and safe mode of developing many of the latent resources of our Islands.

A LATE number of the Daily *Alta California*—for Sept. 5—contains a brief article on the Hawaiian Islands which is note-worthy, but for reasons which will be readily understood we do not care to copy it entire. It begins by saying that all reports from here show that this little Kingdom in the ocean is on the high road to prosperity through the operation of the reciprocity treaty with the United States; and after referring to new investments constantly being made in sugar planting, it says "the people are delighted with the boldness of American capitalists," and then goes on to mention "one little matter" "to show the readiness of Californians to adopt themselves to circumstances." This little matter, we are told as a matter of fact, was that a certain high personage had became pecuniarily involved with a government official for a considerable amount of money it would be inconvenient to pay, and that there being differences of opinion on certain interests in official circles, a knot was tied. "This knot was dexterously cut by a California capitalist, who begged to be allowed to draw his check for the amount due ($40,000) and take the loan at a less rate of interest." And, says the *Alta*, "the interests of the capitalist have not suffered by his adroit stroke of *finesse*." The article concludes: "Californians have always been popular with the Hawaiian people, but since this little affair became known, they are treated with the most distinguished consideration, and if there should soon be an occasion to call for an expression of opinion on the subject of an American protectorate for the Islands, there would be a very unanimous vote in favor of the proposition."

We may briefly remark in this connection, that the occasion for an American Protectorate over these Islands—any further than that protection which is afforded by the existing good will and reciprocal commercial relations between the American people and government and our own—is not at all likely to arise.

CHINESE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

By recent intelligence from Tahiti, we learn that there is a steady increase of Chinamen going on, not only at the Society Islands, but at the various groups elsewhere. The irrepressible John has already taken foothold on the Marquesas, and has been the cause of serious trouble. During March last at one of the Marquesas group the natives, who have taken a great dislike to the Chinese,—and doubtless with reason,—raised the cry "The Chinese must go!" and proceeded to drive off a lot employed on a cotton plantation. The result was an armed fight, in which the planter, an American, shot and instantly killed the chief who led the natives. We cannot, of course, justify the natives in their violence, but the affair simply illustrates the mischief that everywhere must sooner or later result from the importation of the male Chinese, unaccompanied by women. Says a late Tahiti letter writer:

"A few Celestial pioneers have gone to the Four Kingdoms, and others have departed for Roratonga to spy out the land. Where one Chinaman goes another is sure to follow, and finally they become numerous enough to create alarm. This place has a large colony, and opium dens are in full blast. The natives are getting into the debasing habit of opium smoking, and they now prefer this terrible intoxication to that arising from liquors. Most of our Chinamen come from San Francisco, and the minority from the Sandwich Islands, where they were coolies on the sugar plantations. The Samoan Islands and other groups south and west of us get their Chinamen from Australia. Wherever they go they have a demoralizing influence on the natives, and invariably teach both men and women to indulge in the debashing opium habit, and other vile practices which cannot be mentioned."

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

If the decisions arrived at by International Conferences could be made binding upon the Powers participating, there would be no better way of arranging national misunderstandings. It would, certainly, be an improvement to hold these conferences for the settlement of conflicting interests before the sword is drawn, and thus spare mankind the sad spectacle of vast and desolating wars, with their consequent burden of national debt; to which must be added the aggregate load of human misery which always follows great and "glorious" appeals to the sword as a means of settling a national dispute.

Conferences for the settlement of questions of an international character are as numerous and important in European history as are the wars themselves. At the Conference of Vienna, in 1815, the principle of legitimacy was in general adopted as the basis for the restoration of the political system. We quote from a recent American paper:

"The congress of Laybach in 1821, admitted into the international code of Europe the right of interfering in the internal affairs of other nations, a principle that was applied in the case of Turkey and Greece. The French revolution of 1830 again disturbed the European system, and at a later date a Bonapartist so firmly established himself on the French throne as to make his influence felt in shaping new treaties, and particularly that formulated by the congress at Paris in 1856. From the date of the congress at Vienna, Russian influence was felt in European politics. Much the same spirit that united the allies against France in 1815 united the western powers against Russia in 1856. Under the pretense of maintaining the balance of power, they put every possible humiliation upon her."

"In 1736 Austria was called upon to mediate between Russia and Turkey, but instead of acting as mediator she went over to the side of Russia and declared war against the porte. In the war of Russia with Turkey, from 1768 to 1774, Austrian and Prussian ministers appeared at the conference, but they were not recognised. The conference amounted to nothing, and a year after the Turkish grand vizier, cut off from Adrianople, accepted the Russian conditions of peace, signing the treaty in the Russian camp. In 1791 a conference was preparing to mediate between Turkey and Russia, when the grand vizier and the Russian commander put their heads together at Galatz and settled the whole question themselves. In 1812 Russia, threatened by French invasion, accepted the mediation of England and Sweden in settling difficulties with Turkey. After the congress of Vienna she was less exclusive in her war settlements, although in 1829 she dictated her own terms. In 1856 she was dictated to by France and England, and accepted their terms, Austria and Prussia entering the conference and signing the treaty by invitation. In 1870 England, Austria and Germany joined with her in modifying the treaty of 1856. In 1876 the czar invited the powers to mediate between Russia and Turkey, and they agreed with her as to the terms that should be submitted to Turkey."

The conclusions of conferences and congresses, it will be observed, are not absolute nor final.

IN THE Sydney *Morning Herald* of September 12, in an account of the proceedings of the Legislative Council on the preceding day, we read that—"Mr. Marks laid on the table papers relating to the commercial treaty with the Sandwich Islands." We are considerably at a loss to understand this announcement. In the first place, as we are informed, members of this government are not aware of any commercial treaty with New South Wales; and moreover, if we are not mistaken, the Colonies could not make a treaty of that description without the permission of the home government.

Calendar for the October Term—Commencing on the 7thctober, 1878.

HAWAIIAN JURY—IMINAL CASES.

His Excellency Edward Hoon, Attorney General for the Crown.

The King vs. Kelly—*Larceny*—Appeal from the Police Justice of Honolulu J. M. Davidson for defendant.

The King vs. Kawai George (k) and Kulamiki (w)—*Adultery*—Appeal from the Police Justice of Honolulu. J. M. Davidson for defendants.

The King vs. Peha (—*Selling Awa*—Appeal from Circuit Court 4th Judicial Circuit. A. S. Hartwell for defendant.

The King vs. Kawai George—*Larceny of a Watch*—Appeal from Police Justice of Honolulu. J. M. Davidson for defendant.

HAWAIIAN JURY—CIVIL CAUSES.

Kalaukahule et al. vs Alealelli et al.—*Ejectment.* J. M. Davidson for plaintiff.

Kahula (k) vs. Kuai et al.—*Ejectment.* E. Preston and C. Brown for plaintiff. J. M. Davidson and Castle & Hatch for defendant.

Makea (k) vs. Nalu (k) et al.—*Ejectment.* Castle & Hatch for plaintiff.

Kamanao vs. Akoni d Kailimai—*Ejectment.* J. M. Davidson for plaintiff.

Napahulua (k) vs. Awaii—*Trespass on the Case.* Castle & Hatch for plaintiff.

MIXED JURY.

Antone vs. Ah Kong—*Action of Delinue*—Appeal from Intermediary Court Oahu. A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff appellant, J. M. Davidson for defendant.

Kaholo (k) vs. Joaquin Itro—*Assumpsit.* J. M. Davidson for plaintiff.

C. R. Bishop vs. Peko (k)—*Ejectment.* E. Preston and C. Brown for plaintiff.

FOREIGN JURY—CRIMINAL CASES.

The King vs. Ah Won (Chinese)—*Selling Opium.* J. M. Davidson for defendant.

The King vs. Ah Nee—*Larceny of Watermelons.* Castle & Hatch for defendant.

The King vs. L. C. Pilsbry alias Lewiston—*Forgery and Uttering.* J. I. Davidson for defendant.

The King vs. Apu and Apa, (Chinese)—*Assault upon a public officer* in discharge of his duty.

CIVIL CAUSES.

Chas. Long vs. E. J. Crane—*Assumpsit.* W. C. Jones for plaintiff, E Prestonfor defendant.

H. A. Widemann vs James Makee—*Assumpsit.* E. Preston for plaintiff. J. M. Davidson for defendant.

H. A. Widemann v James Makee—*Ejectment.* E. Preston for plaint, J. M. Davidson for defendant.

Catharine Warren vs George Galbraith—*Assumpsit.* J. M. Davidson for plaintiff, E. Preston and C. Brown for defendant.

Luis Paloma & others vs. H. L. Sheldon—*Ejectment.* W. C. Jones for plaintiffs, E. Preston for defendant.

Narcise Perry vs. Ah Tee—*Ejectment.* J. M. Davidson for plaintiff.

SITTING IN BANCO.

Kapo (w) and Paelek) her husband vs. Mahoe—Petition to quiet *Land Title.* Hearing before Mr. Justice Judd, 10th day of October. W. C. Jones for plaintiffs.

A. J. Agnew vs. B. F Dillingham—Appeal from the decision of Chief Juice Harris sitting as Chancellor. J. M. Davidson for complainant, Castle & Hatch and Hartwell for defendant appellant.

21 divorce suits, at 15 motions for decrees absolute.

MR. EDITOR:—Do you not think we have had sufficient of the Dr. Roders Hospital farce? We have been bored with for many months past. We have taken it quiey and uncomplainingly and have allowed the fat-finding Doctor to say unchallenged, whatever he thought proper; but really, his tale has now become stale, flat, and altogether unprofitable. I must consume much of his valuable time. It take up space in your paper that might be profitably devoted to other matters. At the commencement the was a certain dash that made his onslaughton the doctor of the Queen's Hospital and his old demand for office somewhat amusing; but that is all past. His pertinacity in seeking to oust the present incumbent from the position in order that he himself may be installed in the vacancy to be created is now, to use the mildest expression, simply tiresome. Nor does he improve by it, either his prospects or reputation.

At the best, his mode of proceeding, to say nothing of the selfishness that dicktated it, was uncourteous, not only to the gentleman he was endeavoring to supplant but to the profession generally. Why did not he, new comer, and stranger as he was to the community, call a meeting of his professional brethren, and endeavor to get their countenance and sanction to his propositions? He ought to have known beforehand that his neglect to do so would certainly not insure their co-operation, because being sensible men, they could see that he was working for himself alone, and they would not be partners in his schemes, while at the same time, his communication to the Trustees of the Hospital was not of a nature to inspire them with confidence in him.

Those gentlemen have now three times deliberately declined to entertain the Doctor's propositions, and not being privileged, like the ladies, to change their mind, it is to be supposed they will adhere to their determination. It is to be hoped therefore the Doctor posesses sufficient penetration to understand that he cannot induce them to accept his views, and that he will no longer torment either them or the public with his grievance, which in reality is no grievance at all. When the Doctor has been longer among us, has proven that he knows something of his profession, and has done something for the institution in which he wishes to be employed, by contributing to its funds, then it will be more readily admitted than at present that he has some right to agitate for amendments to the charter of the Hospital and changes in the management, but until that time arrives, he will do well, and consult only his own interest, by bearing his recent failure and disappointment with the patience of a philosopher, if still with the hope of future success.

NON-PROFESSIONAL.

A Letter from a Leper.

The following extracts from a letter written to a friend in Honolulu by a young Hawaiian at Kalaupapa, will be read with interest. He writes very passable English, requring but little correction:

"KALAUPAPA, SEPT. 28, 1878.

"DEAR SIR: I heard from Father Damien that he saw in one of the newspapers some extracts of a letter in English from one of the lepers; that inquiry was made of him as to who wrote it. He thought it was mine, and so it was. I am glad to hear that the public are desirous to know how the lepers are treated up here. As for my part, I can say I have nothing to grumble at. The Board of Health have done everything correct—the lepers are well supplied.

"In going over this part of Molokai it looks as though it had been thikly inhabited a good while ago. You may see numerous places where the land was formerly cultivated, and old foundations for houses. There is a deep salt water pond east from Kalaupapa and west fom Kalawao. A native of the place told me that it was the burial ground in ancient times. No botton they say can be found by sounding, and they call it the bottomless pit. The lake is in the form of a square, and I guess the area is about five square chains. The same man told me a doubtful story about the water in this lake changing color, at different times being black, green, blue or crystal by turns. There is however one curious fact that I saw myself—at one corner of the lake the water is quite fresh although it is separated from the salt water of the main lake by only a line of a few stones.

"We have had occasional showers here, but the land is very dry and drinking water is very scarce. There is a pipe laid from a small pond to the hospital, but those at Kalaupapa have to go with paint oil cans to Kalawao or Wahanau for drinking water, and for cooking use the brackish water at the sea beach. A great many of the lepers prefer to stay at Kalaupapa, because it is much warmer than Kalawao, where they have the sea-breeze all the time.

"I think the Board of Health did a wise thing in allowing the *kokuas* (helpers, who are not lepers) to remain here. Yesterday when the *Mokolii* arrived here with lumber, &c., the *kokuas* worked all day in discharging her. The lepers could not have done this, poor toeless or fingerless, or otherwise disabled people! Some are very painfully affected by the water. I have tried several times to wash my own clothes, but I cannot do it, for as soon as I put my hands in the water it chilled me dreadfully, and I had to go and wrap myself up in blankets to get warm. Those who have *kokuas* to help them are all right; but the destitute ones with no fingers—it is pitiful to see them trying to wash their own clothes. All they can do is let them soak over night and in the morning let them dry, without any scrubbing.

"I must close this epistle, as I have been on the stage long enough, and the crowd is getting tired of me. Yours in loneliness,

JNO. W. NAKUINO."

CONSISTENCY is a jewel that it is sad to think is much neglected when the greed of money making gets a hold on the individual. The merchants of the city of Boston,—the Athens of America, once the seat of the Puritans,—were in old times deeply engaged in the African slave trade, and large fortunes were made in it. And now we read the following in the *American Exporter* for August:

"The opening of new markets in Africa, consequent upon the discoveries of Stanley and Cameron, is receiving considerable attention in Europe. The French Government has voted a credit of 100,000f. for a Central Africa expedition, and nearly an equal amount has been collected from private sources in Belgium for an International expedition. In October the English expedition will start from a point just south of Zanzibar, to the northern end of Lake Nyassa, thence over the supposed caravan route to Lake Tanganyika. If this route is practicable, small steamers will be placed upon both lakes, and trade in rum, muskets, cotton cloths and beads will be commenced with the countless hordes occupying that fertile region. Boston now does a trade of nearly $250,000 in rum with the British possessions in Africa, and this will undoubtedly increase as the country is opened to manufactures of which civilized men send to savages."

☞ A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD every Sunday Evening in the Vestry of the Fort Street Church, at a quarter of seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. o3 3m

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER KILAUEA HOU will leave Honolulu at 4 p m on Tuesday, Oct. 8th for Kaunakakai, Kahului, Hana, and Kipahulu, returning to Honolulu on Sunday morning Oct. 13th. 1t

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