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 57.7 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 21.9 P M	

CAPT. DANIEL SMITH, Harbor Master.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1878.

Abundance of rain has fallen in Honolulu and vicinity the past week, which we hope has been general throughout the group.

The sugar crop of Mauritius (Isle of France) for the present year is estimated at 150,000 tons.—more than nine times the production of these Islands, with their great advantage of a market close at hand. This great disparity we think is mainly attributable to the more favorable terms on which money can be obtained in the Port Louis Market. High rates of interest here have hitherto prevented, and will continue to prevent, the full development of the greatnatural resources of this Kingdom, and the sooner the capitalists recognize the fact, the sooner they will consult their own interests by acting upon it.

Reports have been published at Havana, Sept. 10, said to be of the most reliable character, to the effect that this year's sugar crop for Cuba amounted to 525,485 tons, four-fifths of which was exported, mostly to the United States. The total exports from the Island, from January 1 to July 1, amounted to 365,117 tons. The total production of molasses was 108,500 tons, the greater part of which was exported to the United States and British Provinces.

The following communication from a gentleman of San Francisco appears in the *Weekly Alta* of Sept. 21, and seems to us to state the matter correctly. The difficulty is to induce the Custom House authorities of that port to take the same view.

In answer to your question: "What is refined sugar?" I beg to state all sugar which has been filtered through animal charcoal is refined sugar and no other, no matter of what color or grain. By putting the darkest sugar into centrifugals, any shade of color might be produced from brown to snow white. The patent cube sugar fri is not refined sugar in the true sense of the word, although you find it on the table of all hotels and 99 out of 100 would take it for real refined sugar. It is for this reason not surprising that the Custom House authorities in San Francisco should have their own opinion on this matter, moreover considering the conflicting condition of the English language in this country. To illustrate this I might mention the curious interpretation which the Revenue authorities give to the word rectifying. They call "rectifying" the process to reduce spirits from, say 188° to 100°, or to proof, by means of adding Spring Valley liquor to it. Now nothing could be more incorrect. Rectifying is about the same operation with regard to spirits as refining is with regard to sugar. The spirit is either filtered through charcoal, or put once more into the still, with a view to clear it from fusil oil. It is evident that the Custom House authorities are as much mistaken with reference to the meaning of the word refining, as the Revenue with regard to the word rectifying. Yours, truly, SUGAR PLANTER.

Mr Bartow holds a Credit Sale at his rooms on Thursday and Friday next, Oct. 24, and 25, for and on account of Messrs. Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co. A large and desirable assortment of goods will be offered.

Schr Jos Wooley, from Guano Islands, Oct 15, reports at Baker's Island, Aug 9, wh bk Horatio, with 600 bbls of sperm. She is on her first voyage, and has thus made a good beginning.

The following comprise the foreign arrivals for the week: Oct 12—Ship Pegasus, from Bombay; bk D C Murray, from San Francisco; 14—Schr Vivid, from Fanning's Island; 15—Schr Jos Wooley, from Howland's Island; 16—bktne Eureka, from Humboldt Bay.

The departure were as follows: Oct 11—Bk California, for Victoria, B C; 12—Sh Pegasus, for Fanning's Island.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 12—Stmr Likelike, Reynolds, from Windward Ports.
13—Stmr Kilauea Hou, Marchant, from Kahului.
13—Stmr Mokolii, Bates, from Maalaea.
13—Schr Vivid, Sweet, 9 days from Fanning's Is.
14—Schr Waiehu, Kilia, from Molokai.
12—Schr Kamalie, Palmerton, fm Kona & Kau, Hawaii.
13—Schr Manuokawai, Naiwi, from Kapaa.
15—Schr Joseph Wooley, Comstock, from Guano Is.
16—Am Bktne Eureka, Nordberg, 17 days frm Humboldt.
17—Stmr Mokolii, Bates, from Kualoa.
18—Stmr Kilauea Hou, Marchant, from Kahului.
18—Schr Ka Moi, Sears, from Kahului, Maui.
18—Schr Kekauluohi, Malalhi, from Hanalei.
18—Schr Waioli, Twomy, from Hana, Maui
18—Schr Wailele, from Kohala.
18—Schr Pauahi, Mann, from Kohala.
18—Schr Jenny, Pake, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
19—Schr Uliama, Punahiwa, from Honokaa, Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12—French bk Pierre, Legarse, for Portland.
12—Schr Jenny, Pake, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
14—Schr Prince, Simerson, for Kona and Kau.
14—Brt ship Pegasus, Powell, for Fanning's Is.
14—Am bk California, Foster, Victoria, B C.
15—Stmr Likelike, Shepherd, for Maui & Hawaii
15—Stmr Kilauea-hou, Marchant, for Maui.
15—Schr Manuokawai, Naiwi, for Kapaa, Kauai.
15—Schr Marion, Kibling, for Koloa & Waimea, Kauai.
17—Schr Haunani, Nika, for Kona & Kau.
17—Schr Mary Ellen, for Onomea, Hawaii.
17—Schr Kamalie, Palmerton, for Kona and Kau.
18—Stmr Kilauea-hou, Marchant, for Maui.
18—Schr Waiehu, Kilia, for Maliko.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MERCHANTMEN.

Ger bk Priscilla, Ahrens.
Am bktne Eureka, Nordberg.
Am bktne Grace Roberts, Ohlsen.
Am schr Eustace, Mathur.
Am bk D C Murray, Frost.
Am bk H W Almy, Freeman.
Am bktne J A Falkinburg, Hubbard.
Hawaiian brig Pomare, Chave.

WHALEMEN AND TRADERS.

Am schr Lolita, Dexter.
Am schr G M Ward, Whitney.
Am schr Gen Harney, Tripps
Haw schr Giovanni Apiani Long, Weeks.

Vessels for Honolulu from Foreign Ports.

Brit bk Eskbank, Glasgow, sailed May 23.
Am bk Alice Reed, New York, sailed June 30.
Brit bk Thalia, Glasgow, sailed Aug 28.
Haw bk R C Wyllie, Bremen, sailed June 26.
Am bk H Buck, Burrard's Inlet, due.
Am bktne Eureka, Humboldt, sailed Sept 29.
Am bktne Cath. Sudden, Port Gamble, loading Sept 12.
Haw brig Elise, San Francisco, loading Sept 30.
Am brig Timandra, San Francisco, loading Sept 30.
Fr bk Madelaine, Hongkong, loading Aug 24.
Haw schr Nettie Merrill, San Francisco, loading Oct 2.
Am schr Bonanza, San Francisco, sailed Oct 6 for Hilo.
Brit stmr Zealandia, Sydney, due Oct 28.
Am stmr City of New York, San Francisco, due Nov 4.
Ger bk Alster, at Liverpool Sept 5.
Haw brgtn Shorwhird, South Sea Islands, due Nov 5.
Bel stmr Peruvia, Callao, due Nov 18.
Am bktne Jos Perkins, Port Gamble, due Oct 24.

IMPORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, Oct 12—25 m bricks, 900 posts, 55 pkgs lamps and glassware, 31 pkgs hardware, 4 cs scales, 26 kegs nails, 15 pkgs white lead, 30 cs bbls, 2 tanks gasoline, 57 pkgs tobacco, 306 pkgs crackers, 45 cs bread, 1005 pkgs groceries and provisions, 4 cs drugs, 500 cs coal oil, 50 cs salmon, 50½ and 100 bbls sugar, 4 bbls and 10 kegs syrup, 1210½ sacks flour, 80 cs fruit, 28 bgs potatoes, 130 bls hay, 1 tombstone, 3 cords match wood, 81 pkgs paint, 20 bbls rum, 15 cs dry goods, 200 bbls lime, 7 bbls coco nut oil, 665 bdls shingles, 1 horse, 1 buggy, 1 wagon, 21 pkgs machinery and 69 pkgs general merchandise.

FROM FANNING'S ISLAND—Per Vivid, Oct 14—104 Scapers, 54 galvanized hooks, 35 plain iron hooks, 259 lbs old brass, and 7 empty barrels.

FROM HOWLAND'S ISLAND—Per Jos Wooley, Oct 15—6 bxs coral and shells, 1 cooking stove and 50 empty bbls.

FROM HUMBOLT BAY—Per Eureka, Oct 16—93790 feet surfaced R W., 108,493 feet rough R W, 10920 feet rustic R W, 21730 feet siding R W, 25004 feet tongue and grooved R W, 6000 pickets, 7477 feet rough clear, 5021 m shingles, 3617 split posts.

PASSENGERS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, Oct 12—J W Wiley, R M Overend, Henry Harland, Wm Hamilton, Mary E Abbott, Mrs Smith, Mrs Dillingham and two children, Wm Butler, Wm Phillips, and 22 Chinese.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Likelike, Oct 13—T Campbell, Akina, W R Castle, C Asine, A Bretteville, Ahana, Mrs Coleman, Mrs C C Coleman and child, Mrs Castle and two children, Mrs W Maxwell and daughter, H Webb, D Morrefuot, L Turner, J Kauhane, C E Kalaionhover, Mrs Capt Smith, J Siemson and wife, J D Mills, W H Page, J Evans, Mrs Ladd, Miss A Makee, Miss K Makee, Miss R Makee, J Brown, wife and two children, J C Bailey, O G Ross, Hon A S Cleghorn, Father Leonor, P Milton, D Kamaiopili, Kis Nahaolelua, M Sylva, T C Forsyth, F Herbert, J K Smith, and 138 deck.

FROM MAUI—Per Kilauea-hou, Oct 16—J W Widdefield, B Z Bolles, jr, J Burns, W H Bailey and wife, W O Smith, M Dickson, C H Dickey, C H Alexander, J H Hare, Miss Mary Miner, A Kanalilili, A Ki, B F Kertz, J Houghston, J Wickeroff, J Gracia, A Enos, Mrs J Markle, J K Stoaz, E Caturn, and 25 deck.

FROM HOWLAND'S ISLAND—Per Joseph Wooley, Oct 15—Capt Jos R Spencer, wife and three children, E Wheeler, Chas Hines, John MacWiggins, Gabriel Holmes, and 34 native laborers.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Likelike, Oct 15—Their Majesties the King and Queen, H H Kapoolokuo, Hon J Moanauli, Miss Haaleleu, J H Black, J W Pane, E Delemar, Kamakaeiolo, A Dreir and wife, Mrs M Titcomb, W L Green, C H Alexander, T S Escana and wife, F Z Staltz, E Wadsworth, J Siemson and wife, Mr Tenny and wife, Miss Tenny, J H Blain, Dr J Wright and wife, A de Fare, wife and three children, J Costa, Jas C Bailey, T C Kutz, Kis Nahaolelua, D Kamaiopili, A Vernon, H Brodrich, J Fisher, S Staines, J Lewis, Mr Wells, T Campbell, W H Page, R G Irwin, 10 others, and 125 deck.

FOR KAHULUI—Per Kilauea Hou, Oct 15—J W Widdefield, J Hare, W H Bailey, W O Smith, Miss Kate Gray, Miss Newell, J Gracia, A Kanalilili, J Freeier, wife and three children, J Kaulahea and wife, J H Meekapu, A Blake, and 75 deck.

FROM HUMBOLDT BAY—Per Eureka, Oct 16—M Steffenson.

FROM KAHULUI—Per Kilauea-hou, Oct 18—A Kanalilili, S Kapuhi, W G Irwin, Chas G Aimey, and 10 deck.

FOR KAHULUI—Per Kilauea-hou, Oct. 18—R Catton & wife, J Houghton. His Ex S G Wilder, Akanalilili, 1 other and about 25 deck.

MARRIED.

BUCKLEY—BOLSTER.—In this city on the 16th instant, by the Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. Peter Buckley to Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. A. S. Bolster, all of Honolulu.

DIED.

FREEMAN—In Santa Monica, Cal., September 7, 1878, MRS. ELIZABETH FREEMAN, wife of Mr. John Freeman, formerly of this city, aged 67 years.

The deceased was a most estimable woman, whose relations as wife, mother and friend were so sustained as to endear her to all. She leaves a husband, and children consisting of Mrs. M. E. McLaine of Stockton, Mrs. D. Kelly of San Francisco, Mrs. E. F. Eaton of Santa Monica, Ed. T. McGinnis of Los Angeles, and a large circle of friends, to mourn her loss. The remains were carried to Los Angeles, where, after services in the church, they were deposited in the Catholic Cemetery.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19.

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.

THEIR MAJESTIES, the King and Queen, left town last Tuesday evening by the Steamer *Likelike*, for a short excursion on Hawaii. They will probably return by the steamer of to-morrow week (Oct. 27).

—H. R. H. THE PRINCESS Liliuokalani and Gov. Dominis, it is expected, will return to town by the steamer *Likelike* due this evening.

IN VIEW of the fact that every arrival from San Francisco brings a new accession to our population of MALE Chinese, we feel it our duty, as public journalists, and as supporters of Hawaiian nationality and independence, to repeat with every issue our solemn protest against this crying evil. The Hawaiians, it had been said for years, were a doomed race, gradually but surely going to extinction, after the manner of the Tasmanians. But recently, greatly to the encouragement of the friends of the race, it was ascertained by reliable statistics that the former rapid decrease was stayed, and that in most of the Islands the births were about equal to the deaths. Thus, it was thought, and with reason, that in the battle between civilization and barbarism—between the two doctors—the patient had a chance for life on the side of the former. Very unfortunately, however, just at this critical moment the MALE Chinese element comes in, whereby the chances of the aboriginal Hawaiian to much longer exist on his own soil are infinitesimally reduced.

The troubles that must sooner or later result to all concerned—the native Hawaiians and the foreign residents, including the planters themselves—from the immigration of male heathen Mongolians from California, is a subject which we intend to keep before the people so long as we have the ear of the public through the press; or until His Majesty in Privy Council shall decree the necessary measures to put a stop to the impending public disaster—which action would be clearly authorized under the Constitution.

Aside from the humbug of Kearney—with which everybody East and West is now pretty well disgusted—there is a deep-seated feeling with all classes in California against the further immigration of Chinese, and President Hayes has decidedly expressed himself in favor of a modification of the Burlingame Treaty, in order to stop the influx of barbarians. From Tahiti we learn that the French Commandant has issued an order that no Chinamen will be permitted to land there without written consent, obtained through the French Consulate in San Francisco. If any Chinaman lands without a permit he will be sent away, and if unable to pay his passage, will be compelled to earn his fare in the Government works before leaving.

And in this connection we find that conservative John Bull (Colonial) is fully awake to the importance of self-protection, as witness the following, which we copy from a late issue of the San Francisco *Chronicle:*

The Province of British Columbia has led off in the enforcement of measures for staying the inundation of the Pacific Coast with barbarism and servile labor, of a very decisive and rigorous character. The anti-Chinese law, adopted by the last Provincial Legislature, went into effect on Monday, and the authorities acted promptly in enforcing its operation to the letter. Under its provisions, merchandise and property of whatever description is liable to seizure and sale for taxes, without regard to ownership. Heretofore the Chinese have almost completely escaped taxation in the Province through perjury. There is also a head tax of $60 a year, and this has to be paid and a certificate obtained by every Chinaman before he can engage in any business or pursue any industry for himself or employer. Any person employing a Chinaman without a certificate is liable to a heavy penalty, and Chinamen delinquent in their taxes are liable to be gobbled up and compelled to work out the amount on the public roads, at forty cents a day, with deduction for board. This law is certainly as stringent as the most earnest opponent of Chinese immigration could wish for; and in consequence of its severity there is a possibility that it may fail to receive the sanction of the General Government of the Dominion, which is still pending. In the mean time, however, the experiment is being tried with a vengeance. In Victoria there has been a general seizure of Chinese goods for taxes; the shoe factories have been closed, laundries suspended, and a general discharge of Chinese help in every capacity has ensued. A wide field for white industry has been opened, and the unemployed are urged to stand in promptly and fill the breach. The revolution, of course, will occasion much inconvenience at first to the outcast, and no little embarrassment to business; but if the white workingmen come to the relief and are reasonable in their demands for wages, there is no reason why it should not prove a success, provided the Dominion Government is not moved by ultra-humane considerations to frustrate the struggle of the people of British Columbia to free themselves from the Chinese incubus. If this measure in British Columbia is maintained, the result will be to drive the Chinese over the line, and California may expect to receive an accession of 50,000 or 60,000 from the exodus.

LEPROSY is an unpleasant thing to write or talk about, and has been, ever since the day when Naaman, who was "a great man, and honorable, also a mighty man in valour; *but he was a leper*"—went to Elisha, the prophet of Israel to be cured. Our readers are doubtless familiar with the interesting and instructive story. But we have to do with the leprosy in Hawaii nei, of a peculiar type, and it is idle to ignore it or attempt to cover it up. This journal and its conductors have been blamed and berated in the past, by some of its best friends, for even alluding to the fact that the disease exists in these sunny Islands of the sea. We, however, have always believed that an ulcer is farthest from being cured when hidden, and have never hesitated in giving publicity to whatever facts came to our knowledge respecting this very singular disease. Singular it is, and doctors disagree about its being infectious or contagious, and so forth. The old saying that "when doctors disagree there's hope for the patient," does not, in this case hold true, for the patient seems to go to Molokai, *nolens volens*. So says the Hon. W. O. Smith in a letter which we published last week, but which came in too late to allow of comment in that issue.

We honestly believe that when twenty more years have gone over Mr. Smith's head, he will not be disposed to write such another letter in tone and temper as the one we published last week, and to which he, with an openness that is perhaps praiseworthy, put his own signature. Appearances to a certain extent might have been against the Minister of the Interior and Doctor McKibbin, but a little inquiry in the right quarter would certainly have mitigated the rough strictures of the letter in question, and indeed might have caused the omission of the suggestion, which comes with questionable taste from a legislator, that mob violence would result from any more removal of lepers.

In one particular we agree with Mr. Smith, and that is, that supposed lepers should not be removed from their homes and families without a previous careful examination by *three* thoroughly posted medical men; we mean medical men like Drs. Hoffmann and McKibbin, who have made Hawaiian leprosy a study, and who have had charge of the business in the past. The carefully arrived at conclusion of such men satisfies the patient, and is generally found to be correct. On the other hand we have known of some instances where people have been sent to Molokai on a cursory examination, and who have been afterwards returned to their homes as non-lepers. The Board of Health cannot be too careful in this respect. We learn however, that all the unfortunates who were taken to Molokai on the occasion referred to by our correspondent, were unmistakably lepers of a pronounced type. And we know of one or two instances where leprous mothers with little ones were sent back to their homes to wean the baby, after which the mother would be taken away. Was that "outrageous, cruel and impolitic?" We are also informed that the lepers themselves had notice of the intended action of the Board, which statement would seem to be borne out by the fact that the one hundred lepers had in the aggregate about twenty tons of personal baggage to land at Molokai. It may be added that not one word of complaint came from the lepers themselves or their friends—many of whom accompanied the party to Molokai—as to the action of the Board in the matter.

In conclusion we take the opportunity to say, with all due deference to the opinions of medical men, that we don't believe the so-called Hawaiian leprosy to be contagious in the ordinary sense of the word, and we prophecy that twenty years hence scientific observers will be of the same opinion.

PRISON REFORM.

The time was, and not so very long ago in even nominally Christian countries, when over the doors of state prisons was practically inscribed the words "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here." But since the time of Howard, who became a martyr to his philanthropy in prison reform, public opinion in Europe and America has been frequently directed to the condition of the prisons, and the idea has become more generally entertained that humanity, even at its worst stage, is susceptible of reform, and that the object of penal laws should be, not vengeance, but restraint and amendment. This view of the matter of course includes the question of capital punishment for the crime of murder, and we here hazard the opinion that the civilized world is fast approaching the belief that "the worst use you can put a man to is to hang him."

Of late years there have been held "International Penitentiary Congresses," notably one at London in 1872, and in August of the present year at Stockholm, in Sweden. We reprint herewith the official report of the latter,—for which, together with the address of the honorary President of the Congress, Dr. E. C. Wines,—we are indebted to the courtesy of General Comly, U. S. Minister Resident at Honolulu. We regret that our space will not permit of our copying extensively from the very interesting address, which succinctly reviews the penal systems of all Europe and America. The Hawaiian Islands are mentioned,—Marshal Parke having sent a carefully prepared report to the Congress. The writer is however decidedly in error in speaking of the Hawaiians, even when he was yet a boy, as "savages of the lowest type." They had noble traits of character when first visited by Captain Cook, and were far in advance of the inhabitants of New Holland or even of the islands of numerous other groups in the Pacific. Dr. Wines says: "The Hawaiian Islands, whose people when I was a young man in college, were still savages of the lowest type, now form a Christian nation, whose government has sent a valuable report to this Congress, showing a remarkable progress in the arts of civilized life generally, but especially in that department of civilization which embraces the theory and practice of prison discipline."

THE INTERNATIONAL PENITENTIARY CONGRESS.

The thought has become fact, and the congress of Stockholm has passed into history. It is too soon to judge it; posterity must do that; but at least a rough appreciation may be ventured.

The number of members in attendance was 296, of whom 60 were official — 45 delegated by supreme governments, and 15 by governments without sovereign powers. The rest were chiefly persons connected with the administration of the penal, reformatory and preventive institutions of their respective countries; but there was also present a considerable number of specialists, invited because of their eminence in penitentiary science. Three-fourths of the prisons of Europe are in the hands or under the control of the members of the congress of Stockholm; a great fact, and full of hope for the future of prison reform. No ecumenical ecclesiastical council was ever drawn from regions more broad or points more distant than this ecumenical penitentiary council of Stockholm. Iceland and Nova Scotia were its limits on the north; cape Horn and the cape of Good Hope on the south; Japan and New Zealand on the east; and the Sandwich Islands on the west.

The congress was, preeminently, a working body. In a life of three score years and ten, I have never before seen so much good work done in so short a time.

The signal ability of its members appeared in all the debates, but particularly in the remarkable readiness and skill, shown by the gentlemen appointed to report to the general assembly of the congress on the questions discussed by the sections. The clearness and force with which each epitomized the discussion, elucidated its points, and formulated the conclusions, was something marvelous.

The good fellowship of the congress was one of its marked features. No doubt differences of opinion were developed, and each orator maintained his own views with earnestness, often with warmth; but no ripple of ill feeling, no intemperance of speech, no personal irritations disturbed, for a moment, the tranquil current of the proceedings.

About fifty reports were sent to the congress by governments in reply to questions addressed to them by the permanent commission. The information so communicated, is large in extent, and of a most interesting character.

Papers were addressed to the congress on all the phases of the penitentiary question, which were excellent in spirit, and valuable for the breadth of their view and the force of their arguments.

The works contributed deserve special mention both for their number and their ability. The titles alone would fill many sheets, and the books themselves would form a respectable library of penological literature.

But the conclusions adopted by the congress form the gravamen of its work. By them it must stand or fall. It is precisely here that the congress is strong. The ring of true metal is heard in them. The more important points touched by them were: International penitentiary statistics; the professional education of prison officers; the organization and management of reformatory and preventive institutions as related to juveniles; international police; the special agencies to be employed with a view to prevent relapse; the disciplinary punishment fit to be employed in prison; the patronage of liberated prisoners, etc., etc.

Sweden's interest in the congress was warm and earnest. The prime minister of the country was its president. The governor of Stockholm was assiduous in his attentions. The governor of the province of Uplands planned and executed an excursion for to the congress the old and renowned capital of Upsala. His Majesty the King came from his other capital in NorWay, hundreds of miles, expressly to do honor to it. He attended one of its sessions. He eloquently expressed his sympathy for its objects. He entertained it with a magnificent banquet. In short, he showed himself not simply the Monarch and the Statesman, but also the Gentleman, the Savant, and the Philanthropist.

All the foreign ambassadors and ministers, accredited to the court of Sweden, honored and gave dignity to the congress by their presence; some of them not once only, but several times.

The hospitality of Stockholm knew no limits, except the duration of the congress. It has already been mentioned that the King gave a right royal banquet to it. The municipality of Stockholm give another; and the Swedish delegates two. Mr. Almquist, director general of the penitentiary administration, gave a dinner and a soiree. Indeed, banqueting was made by our generous and princely hosts the order of the night, as work was, by the will of the congress, of the day.

If the congress of Stockholm is weighed by the diligence, zeal, and energy, with which it worked, it must be pronounced the peer of any that ever assembled; if by the dignity of proceedings and the eminent ability of its debates and papers, it may claim to have stood squarely abreast of any senate in the world.

E. C. WINES.
Honorary President of the Congress.
Stockholm, August 30, 1878.

CUT THE WIRES!—That is what an invading force proceeds to do at once in an enemy's country, and that is what the California Chinamen attempted to do during the scrimmage at Hamakua-poko, elsewhere reported in to-day's paper. Lahaina, Wailuku and Haiku are connected by electric telegraph.

TRADE DOLLARS.—Although one of our reliable cotemporaries attempted to make it appear that the assertion of the *Dispatch* a few days since that our bankers were beginning to refuse to accept the trade dollar except at 90 cents, was untrue, it is a fact to-day that very few bankers will take them at their face value, even from their customers.

Worse than that, the Postoffice now declines to receive them. Postmaster Anderson Monday evening sent us the following:

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER,
PITTSBURG, PA., September 2, 1878.

I shall be obliged to refuse trade dollars at par, as the depository has notified me it will only accept them at 90c.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, Postmaster.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mrs. Brassey's New Book.

"AROUND THE WORLD IN THE YACHT 'SUNBEAM;' OUR HOME ON THE OCEAN FOR ELEVEN MONTHS. By Mrs. Brassey. With Illustrations. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1878."

The present day is prolific in new books upon almost every conceivable subject, of which those of voyages and travels are not the least interesting. The work of Mrs. Brassey ranks high in this class of literature, for its merits and principal charm lie somewhat out of the beaten track and style of writers to which we have been accustomed.

This book is written in the form of a journal, giving the transactions and events of the voyage as they occurred, and the language, plain and simple—nothing stilted or grandiloquent—is just what we should look for in the diary of an educated lady, written for the perusal and edification of her personal friends. And in this pleasant, chatty style consists the charm of which we have spoken. A sentence from the Preface is the keynote to the volume: "The practised skill of a professional writer cannot reasonably be expected in these simple pages, but their object will have been attained if they are the means of enabling more home-keeping friends to share in the keen enjoyment of the scenes and adventures they describe."

We would like to quote largely from this book, but, resisting the temptation, will give only a few extracts to show the style in which the work is written.

The *Sunbeam* had arrived at Tahiti, and on the first Sunday Mrs. Brassey attended service at the native church. After the usual service there were two christenings, which she thus describes:

The babies were held at the font by the men, who looked extremely sheepish. One baby was grandly attired in a book-muslin dress, with flounces, a tail at least six feet long dragging on the ground, and a lace cap with cherry-colored bows; the other was nearly as smart, in a white-worked long frock and cap, trimmed with blue bows. The christenings over, there was a hymn, somewhat monotonous as to time and tune, but sung with much fervor, followed by the administration of the sacrament, in which cocoanut milk took the place of wine, and bread-fruit that of bread. The proper elements were originally used, but experience proved that, although the bread went round pretty well, the cup was almost invariably emptied by the first two or three communicants, sometimes with unfortunate results.

Where can we find a better description of the mango than that given on page 218?

The mango is certainly the king of fruit. Its flavor is a combination of apricot and pineapple, with the slightest possible suspicion of turpentine thrown in, to give a piquancy to the whole. I dare say it sounds a strange mixture, but I can only say that the result is delicious. To enjoy mangoes thoroughly you ought not to eat them in company, but leaning over the side of the ship, in the early morning, with your sleeves tucked up to your elbows, using no knife and fork, but tearing off the skin with your teeth, and sucking the abundant juice.

Mrs. Brassey does not tell us what Mr. Brassey, the owner, ("Tom," as he is familiarly called throughout the book) or Captain Leckey thought when, in answer to the signal for a pilot off the entrance of Hilo Bay, a man put off in a boat, who informed them that he knew the entrance to the harbor, but that the proper pilot had gone to Honolulu on a pleasure trip.

Having arranged matters for a trip to the volcano, the party went for a stroll "among neat houses and pretty gardens, to the suspension-bridge—

"Over the river, followed by a crowd of girls, all decorated with wreaths and garlands, and wearing almost the same dress that we had seen at Tahiti—a colored long-sleeved loose gown reaching to the feet. The natives here appear to affect duller colors than those we have lately been accustomed to, lilac, drab, brown, and other dark prints being the favorite tints. Whenever I stopped to look at a view, one of the girls would come behind me and throw a lei of flowers over my head, fasten it round my neck, and then run away laughing, to a distance, to judge of effect. The consequence was that, before the end of our walk, I had about a dozen wreaths, of various colors and lengths, hanging round me, till I felt almost as if I had a fur tippet on, they made me so hot; and yet I did not take them off for fear of hurting the poor girls' feelings."

The fair authoress' relation of her experience in visiting the market at the early hour of 5 o'clock in the morning, will awaken a sympathizing smile in the mind of the reader.

The twelve pages which Mrs. Brassey devotes to the account of her visit to the volcano and return, give a graphic and most interesting description of the crater of Kilauea; the more acceptable because she does not indulge in the wild rhapsody of so many visitors who have preceded her. She truthfully declares that "no words could adequately describe such a scene."

One point of her experience of the visit we cannot refrain from giving. The party had retired a little way from the brink of the crater to breathe the fresh air, when at times great pieces of the crags would break off and tumble "with a crash into the burning lake, only to be remelted and thrown up anew. I had for some time been feeling very hot and uncomfortable, and on looking around the cause was at once apparent. Not two inches beneath the surface, the gray lava on which we were standing and sitting was red-hot. A stick thrust through it caught fire, and a piece of paper was immediately destroyed." "Hot and uncomfortable!" We should think so.

Eighteen pages are devoted to Honolulu, in which the authoress touches upon matters that most interest strangers on their first visit to our metropolis. Mrs. Brassey speaks of seeing what she had often heard about—a team of twenty oxen towing a ship into the harbor, to which she appends a note in which it is stated that the staunch little craft, the *Pele*, was about being hauled up for the purpose of repairs, and, inadvertently, we presume, wrongly credits it to the *Hawaiian Gazette* instead of the ADVERTISER.

The efforts of the party to get a late dinner at the Hotel were rewarded with success, after a little difficulty with the Chinese waiters, who had begun to shut up the room and put out the lights before they had half done. The party was a large one, and an indignant protest and threatened appeal to the landlord brought the Chinamen to their senses, and induced them to grant the diners "half an hour's law."

The forty-one pages in which Mrs. Brassey gives her impressions of the Islands, their scenery and people, will be found to be of great interest to our residents generally, and we do not know where they can gain a more pleasant evening's enjoyment than is to be found in the pages of this beautiful book.

One singular error (and the book is not entirely free of them) seems to have escaped the authoress as well as the proof-reader. Mrs. Brassey says, pp. 282-3, that "Thursday, January 11, had no existence for us, as, in crossing the 180th parallel of latitude, we have lost a day."

On sale at Whitney & Robertson's.

REMINISCENCES.—In the San Francisco *Weekly Post*, Edward McGowan, who was a Judge of that city in the early times—'49 and '50—is publishing some interesting reminiscences of men and doings. Some of our readers may remember the McDuffie mentioned in the following extract, who lies buried in the Nuuanu Cemetery. He was the first Captain of the "First Hawaiian Guard," which Richard Coady afterwards commanded, and of which F. W. Thompson was Quartermaster. Who will undertake to write Hawaiian Reminiscences?

The second duel in San Francisco was a bloodless affair between Alexander Wells and A. Jackson McDuffie, a lieutenant in Stevenson's regiment. An account of this duel I have never seen in print, except a short notice at the time of the occurrence in the early part of 1850. They fought with pistols at ten paces, on a Sunday morning, near the city. After an exchange of shots—nobody hurt—the matter was arranged. A short time after McDuffie went to the Sandwich Islands, and never returned to California. Wells remained here, and was a prominent actor in many stirring scenes and incidents in the olden time; and was twice on the supreme Bench—once to fill a vacancy, and afterwards elected for a full term. He died in San Jose in 1855, while on the bench, and was buried at night—a solemn scene—by moonlight and torches, in a graveyard in San Jose. He was a man of warm attachments, had many friends, and equally bitter enemies. The cause which led to the duel came about in this way. The pioneers who came to California in 1849 found a kind of an aristocracy already established in San Francisco. It was composed of officers who came out in Stevenson's regiment and the earlier sellers, from 1839 to 1847. Wm. D. M. Howard, H. F. Teschemacher, E. C. Kemble, Sam. Brannan, Edward Gilbert, Myron Norton, Samuel Height, George Frank Lemon, General John B. Frisbie, General Henry M. Naglee, General W. T. Sherman, General Stoneman, Richard Sinton, Talbot H. Green, A. Jackson McDuffie, and many others. They were influential and prominent gentlemen, only they regarded themselves as a peg higher than those who did not find their way into the country till after the discovery of the gold. My impressions were, at the time, that if there was any "upper tendom" in the country at that early period, the '49-ers were entitled to it—who paid a large sum to reach the country, while most of the others came out as officers of the army and Government employees, and had their passages and mess bills footed by Uncle Sam. This is, however, the opinion of only one man, and I give it for what it is worth. Many of these gentlemen were warm friends of mine. McDuffie hailed from Philadelphia, and I do not find his name among the list of the Society of California Pioneers. As to his record and his high-sounding name, I can only trace him from his regiment to the duel—to the sergeant-at-arms the crowd who hanged Jenkins on the Plaza, and his going to the Sandwich Islands. He died there. Historically I can follow him no further. Be that as it may, he associated and hobnobbed with "all the blood of all the Howards," and belonged to the "First California Guard," organized in July, 1849.

☞ 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. o5 3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN appointed on the 12th instant Administrator of the Estate of His Excellency W. L. Moehonua, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present the same to him properly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons who are indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to him.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Administrator estate of His Ex. W. L. Moehonua, deceased.
Honolulu, Oct. 18th, 1878. o19 4t

NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Waikuku Sugar Company, held on the 15th inst, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.....H. A. P. Carter,
Treasurer.....P. C. Jones, Jr.,
Secretary.....A. S. Hartwell,
Auditor.....J. P. Cooke.
Honolulu, Oct. 16th, 1878. o19 3t

NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Princeville Plantation Co., held on the 9th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.....W. F. Allen,
Secretary and Treasurer.....P. C. Jones, Jr.,
Auditor.....F. A. Schaefer.
Honolulu, Oct. 16th, 1878. o19 3t

SITUATION WANTED,

BY A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST, TO take charge of machinery on a Sugar Plantation, or as Engineer. Best of references given. Address all communications to J. M. T., THIS OFFICE. o12 2t

WANTED, THREE GIRLS!

WHO UNDERSTAND DRESS-MAKING. Inquire at the Dress and Cloak-making Establishment of MRS. A. MELLIS, o12 4t Hotel Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a co-partnership to carry on a General Merchandising business in Honolulu, under the name and style of Mellis & Wilkinson.

A. MELLIS,
o12 3t W. H. WILKINSON.

TO LET!

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, THE PREMISES of Captain Clark, at Palama, near the Reformatory School. Inquire of
o12 3t H. W. SCHMIDT.

TO LET.

THOSE DESIRABLE PREMISES NO. 150 Nuuanu Avenue. Apply to J. H. WOOD, Nuuanu, or E. A. WILLIAMS, 54 Fort St. [n3 tf]

TO LET.

THE MAKAI STORE AND ROOM OVER