P. M. S. S. Co.'s Time Table for 1881.

For San Francisco.		For Sydney and Auckland	
City of Sydney	Jan 17	Zealandia	Jan 22
Australia	Feb 14	City of Sydney	Feb 19
City of New York	March 14	Australia	March 19
Zealandia	April 11	City of New York	April 16
City of Sydney	May 9	Zealandia	May 14
Australia	June 6	City of Sydney	June 11
City of New York	July 4	Australia	July 9
Zealandia	Aug 1	City of New York	Aug 6
City of Sydney	Aug 29	Zealandia	Sept 5
Australia	Sept 26	City of Sydney	Oct 3
City of New York	Oct 24	Australia	Oct 29
Zealandia	Nov 21	City of New York	Nov 26
City of Sydney	Dec 19	Zealandia	Dec 24

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1881.

Business, which showed some slight indications of slacking up at the last writing, was revived again on the first of the week by the arrival of two more deep-water ships, whose cargoes, or a portion, although coming to a market already well stocked with the lines of goods usually brought from abroad, yet demanded the time and attention of our commercial men in the proper disposition. The inter-island trade also was somewhat brisk, orders coming forward quite freely, and the cargoes taken by the steamers and schooners were not small in quantity nor value.

Sugar is now arriving in very small quantities, although there is yet enough to come forward during the month, to load the tonnage expected, including about 400 tons to go by the "Australia," on Monday.

Rice is arriving freely, although shipments are not by any means as free as would be expected.

The imports for the week consist of a cargo of lumber by the Martha Rideout, a general cargo by the Glengaber from Liverpool, and a cargo of railroad material, machinery, and sundries, by the Iolani from Bremen; the total valuation of all the imports being in the neighborhood of $170,000.

The exports to the Coast have been small in quantity, and consist of the cargoes taken by the W. H. Meyer and Claus Spreckels, and include 1,044,762 lbs. sugar, 115,400 lbs. Rice, which with other domestic produce exported by the same vessels, make a total valuation of $76,791.58.

The R. M. S. S. Australia is due from the Colonies, en route to San Francisco, on the 26th inst., but the addition of a new propeller may assist in her earlier arrival, so that business men should be careful with regard to delaying their correspondence to the eleventh hour.

In looking over the *Grocer and Country Merchant* of the 12th of August, we notice that after quoting from the ADVERTISER, attention was drawn to the increase in the receipt of our sugars at the Coast, in the following words:

"Since the so called treaty of reciprocity with the Islands was made, the increase in sugar receipts has averaged about 33⅓ per cent. per annum, and for the current year the increase promises to be considerably greater. When these facts are placed side by side with the statistics furnished by our reciprocal trade, they furnish matter for serious consideration of both political economists and statesmen.

If our Coast contemporary intends to imply that the Hawaiian Islands *alone* have been benefitted by the enactment of the Reciprocity Treaty we desire to present for its consideration and "the serious consideration of both political economists and statesmen" the following views of the *N. F. Alta* and more in accordance with equity. The *Alta* says:

"The exports from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands in July were valued $209,422, not including goods in bond. During the same month last year the total was $248,341. The exports rose in valuation from $620,385 for the first seven months of 1878, to $1,060,098 for the same period in 1879, to $1,245,608 in 1880, and to $1,246,422 in 1881. This impetus given by the Reciprocity Treaty to agricultural and other developments in the Islands is well illustrated by the increase of exports from here in return for the increased receipts of Hawaiian products. With the increased facilities created by capital drawn from here, (to interpolate we may say, and on which the Hawaiian planters pay a good interest,) sugar production has made remarkable strides, and this now being the paramount interest in the Islands, other industries have been beneficially affected, as they are more or less dependent thereon."

And we add, that American political economists and statesmen, especially upon the Pacific Coast, will readily perceive that the advancement of Hawaiian interests confer a reactionary benefit upon the merchants and manufacturers of the United States, and especially upon that portion with which we have a community of interests, and which they should endeavor to strengthen and preserve.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

COASTWISE.

Sept 17—Stmr Kilauea Hou, from Kahului
17—Schr Lehua, from Maui and Molokai
17—Schr Kamoi, from Kahului
18—Stmr Likelike, from Hawaii
18—Stmr C. R. Bishop, from Kauai
18—Schr Liholiho, from Honuapo
18—Schr Kaulkeauli, from Honokaa
18—Schr Jennie, from Nawiliwili
19—Stmr Iwalani, from Kona and Kau
19—Schr Nettie Merrill, from Lahaina
19—Schr Gen'l Seigel, from Waialua
19—Stmr Jas. Makee, from Kauai
20—Schr Leahi, from Honolpu
20—Schr Manuokawai, from Nawiliwili
20—Schr Luka, from Kohala
21—Schr Kekauluohi, from Hanalei

FOREIGN.

Sept 17—Am bk Martha Rideout, Wickberg, — days from Port Blakely
18—Br bk Glengaber, McGee, 130 days fm Liverpool
20—Haw bk Iolani, Garrells, 122 days from Bremen

DEPARTURES.

COASTWISE.

Sept 17—Stmr James Makee, for Kauai
17—Schr Kaala, for Waianae
18—Schr Julia, for Hilo
19—Stmr Kilauea Hou, for Kahului
19—Stmr Lehua, for Maui and Molokai
19—Stmr Mokolii, for Koolau
20—Stmr Likelike, for Hawaii
20—Stmr C. R. Bishop, for Kauai
20—Schr Hauanui, for Honuapo
20—Schr Ullamia, for Haputu
20—Schr Luka, for Kohala
20—Schr Mana, for Keokea
20—Schr Malolo, for Hakalau
20—Schr Ka Moi, for Kahului
21—Schr Waiehu, for Hapuu
21—Schr Kaala, for Olowalu
21—Schr Nettie Merrill, for Lahaina
22—Schr Jennie, for Nawiliwili

FOREIGN.

Sept 18—Am bgtne W. G. Irwin, Turner, San Francisco
19—Haw schr Jennie Walker, Knacke, for Fanning's Island
20—Am schr W. H. Meyer, Howe, for San Francisco
22—Am schr Claus Spreckels, Cousins, San Francisco

FOREIGN VESSELS IN PORT.

Br bgtne Surprise, ——.
Br bk Suffolk, Byford.
Br ship City of Bombay, Stowell.
Am bktne J A Falkinburg, Hubbard.
Br bk Birch Grove, Francis.
Brit bk Oberon, Harvey.
Am bk Martha Rideout, Wickberg.
Br bk Glengaber, M'Gee.
Haw bk Iolani, Garrells.

Vessels for Honolulu from Foreign Ports.

Vessel.	Rig.	Captain.	From.	Due.
Jenny Pitts	Am bk	Wickburg	Pt Gamble	due
Triumph	st B M S	Stirling	S America	dbtfl.
D of Edinburgh	Ben cyttle		Gibralter	Sept
Isabella	Br cyttle	Hope	London	dbtfl
Wanderer	Br yht		Chili	dbtfl
F S Thompson	Am bk	Potter	New York	Oct
Eva	Am sch	Paul	Dep By	Sept
Caliphornian	Am bk	Hopkins	N Y	Oct
Adonis	Am bk		Bremen	Nov
Emerald	Am bk	Lord	Puget Sd	Sept
Ceylon	Am bk	Hallett	Boston	Oct
Sadie F Caller	Am schr	Larsen	S F	Sept
Kalakaua	Haw bk	Jenks	S F	Sept
Reverse	Am bk	M'Intyre	Depte Bay	due
Lizzie Rowe	Am schr	Higgins	S F, via Rockport	due
Australia	B M S	Cargill	Sydney	Sept 26

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Gannet was at Hilo at last accounts.

The Monifor sailed from Mahukona, Sept. 10th, for Humboldt Bay.

The Pomare arrived at Kahului on the 15th inst., 11½ days passage from San Francisco.

The Birch Grove sails for the Sound to-day, and will load lumber there for Sydney.

The Sadie F. Caller should be along ere this, "always provided" she sailed on the 8th inst.

The Daisy Rowe for here from San Francisco via Rockport, has not yet arrived, although daily expected.

The Martha Riedout is at the Esplanade, discharging. She will return to the Sound the latter end of next week.

The Oberon will sail either this afternoon or in the morning, for Portland, Oregon, from the P. M. S. S. wharf.

The Falkinburg is at the Old Custom House Wharf, loading slowly. Will probably sail about the 28th inst. for the Coast.

The Suffolk sails to-day in ballast for San Francisco. We hope Capt. Byford will obtain a good wheat charter when he arrives.

The Iolani is at the Esplanade opposite the Custom House, discharging. She brings considerable railroad material for the Mahukona project.

The Glengaber is at Nuuanu Street wharf, discharging. As will be seen in the report of his voyage, Capt. Richards had a pretty rough time of it around the Horn.

The Pele, our old tug, presents quite a rejuvenated appearance since Capt. Hempstead's advent. "Turn out and clean bright work" being one of the standing orders.

It is a pleasure to record the promptness shown by the harbor authorities in noticing the ADVERTISER's remarks on the buoy marks in the Passage. The old piles have been replaced by new ones, and they have been whitened; the buoys have also been painted and all present a creditable appearance.

MEMORANDA.

Report of barque Glengaber, Capt. Wm. Richards—Sailed from Liverpool, May 12th; from that date experienced continuous heavy westerly gales. From 44° 40' N. 7° 20' W. to 23° N. had light N. W. winds and fine weather. Took N. E. "trades" in 22° N. and they carried us to 13° N. from thence had light, variable winds. Crossed the equator June 15th, 34 days out, in longitude 31° W. Same date spoke the British bk. Millsgate, 23 days out from Cardiff, bound for San Francisco. July 8th in 36° 32' S. 58° 6' W, experienced a heavy pampero, barometer falling to 29° 10, terrific wind and heavy sea, vessel taking water over fore and aft; compelled, from the force of the storm to reduce sail to lower main-top-sail. July 12th in 42° 8' S. 58° 20' W. spoke the Cape St. Vincent, 54 days out from Dundee, bound for San Francisco. July 17th in latitude 47° 50' S. sighted the Patagonian coast near Port Desire; on the next day sighted 10 ships at various distances all bound S. To latitude 53° S. had variable winds; entered the Straits of Le Maire at 8 P. M. on July 22nd and during our passage through experienced heavy snow storms. Then had heavy westerly gales which drove us to 60° 59' S. 79° W, thermometer below zero, ice making in the rigging and on deck so fast as seas broke over vessel, greatly hindering the proper working of the ropes. July 29th we encountered the first of a strong gale from the South and which lasted until the 2nd of August. During the prevalence of this gale from evening of the 29th of July until the morning of August 2nd, we logged 1000 miles and although the seas were mountainous and the weather unpleasant we were very sorry to lose the company of this very acceptable wind. On August 3d wind hauled to the Westward then to the N. W. and blowing a hurricane accompanied with furious snow squalls and mountainous sea; the ship was labouring heavily, and taking in water both fore and aft. In latitude 38° 28' S., longitude 86° 19' spoke American ship Carrollton, from Liverpool for San Francisco, 88 days out; August 19th in latitude 36° S. longitude 87° W. still in company with the Carrollton, wind fresh from N. W. with heavy Northerly swell, ship laboring heavily and shipping large quantities of water, compelling sail to be shortened. Notwithstanding the precautions taken we shipped two seas in quick succession, completely filling the decks fore and aft, starting 3 planks forward; filling fore peak and cabin; took possession of the galley, washing the cook and his utensils out and bruising the man and also knocked down the second officer, Mr. Lacey, and with such force as to injure his leg, incapacitating him for duty. Next day wind and sea moderating; finally made sail again on the 15th Aug. While tacking ship, ship being in stays, the fore tack carried away and the foresail struck the chief officer, Mr. McNeill, knocking him overboard, but he was rescued. Aug. 31st in 4° 5' S. 126° 30' W., spoke British ship Clecomete, 27 days out from San Francisco, bound to Queenstown. Crossed the equator in the Pacific, Sept. 3d, in 130° 30' W. To 12° N. had light and variable winds with heavy rains, squalls and from thence to the island of Kauai had fresh N. E. "trades." Sighted Kauai Sept. 17th and arrived in Honolulu harbor on the 19th; 136 days passage.

Report of bk. Iolani, Capt. Garrels.—Sailed from Bremen May 21st, wind westerly, weather pleasant, and so continued to the Cape de Verde's. Sighted San Antonio June 11th. Crossed the Equator June 20th, in longitude 30° W. In latitude 30° S. longitude 42° W. encountered heavy gales from the W. with high and strong sea; gales continued with us to July 22nd in 50° S. From thence had light northerly winds to Staten Land which we sighted on July 25th. Off the Cape encountered heavy rain and snow squalls accompanied with terrific sea. Crossed latitude 50° S. in the Pacific on the 2nd of Aug. having made the distance from 50° S. in the Atlantic, in the extraordinary good time of 11 days. Aug. 4th, in 48° S. longitude 78° W. encountered heavy gale from the W. heavy sea breaking over vessel carrying away head-gear, stove in starboard bulwarks and carried away top-gallant mast. Crossed the Equator in the Pacific, Sept. 6th, in longitude 127° W. From thence to 5° N. had southerly winds with heavy rain storms, afterwards S. W. winds to 11° N.; then took N. E. "trades" which we kept to port. Sighted Maui, Sept. 19th at 4 A. M. and arrived in port Sept. 20; 122 days passage.

IMPORTS.

From Port Blakely, per Martha Rideout, September 17—559,745 ft rough lumber, 61,976 ft boards, 175,500 shingles.

From Liverpool, per Glengaber, Sept 19—90 bales bags and bagging, 300 cases beer, 600 pkgs liquor, 1226 boxes soap, 157 pgs dry goods, 792 pkgs hardware, 8 cables, 22 anchors, 47 pkgs wooden ware, 581 bundles iron, 12 pkgs agricultural implements, 71 pkgs drugs and chemicals, 135 pkgs crockery and glassware, 33 cases saddles, 118 pkgs paints and oil, 1st oilmen's stores and provisions, 400 bbls iron wire, 48 cases shot, 215 bags salt, 40 pkgs gunpowder, 49 tons coal; 105 pcs machinery, small lot misc merchandise. In transitu: 3528 pkgs and 25 tons pig iron for Portland, Oregon.

From Bremen, per Iolani, Sept 20—4133 pkgs liquors, 341 pkgs beer, 59 pkgs perfumery, 53 pkgs dry goods, 28 pkgs paper, 6 pkgs drugs, 2 pkgs cigars, 24 pkgs uniforms, 340 pkgs hardware, 1199 pkgs provisions and groceries, 10 pkgs musical instruments, 315 pkgs paints and oils, 10 bales corks, 65 pkgs powder, 69 bdls pipes, 564 fish plates, 10,671 rails, 40 bdls switches, 113 bales bags and bagging, 5 cases saddles, 60 bbls tar, 399 demijohns vinegar, 283 empty barrels, 1000 demijohns, 40 tins, small lot misc.

EXPORTS.

For Fanning's Island, per Jennie Walker, Sept 19—2 bales bags, 9 pkgs dry goods, 8 pkgs hardware, 5 cases glassware. Foreign value, $298 47.

For San Francisco, per W. H. Meyer, Sept 20—5640 pkgs sugar, 1154 bgs rice, 150 bunches bananas, 13 bales goatskins, 1245 pcs dry hides. Domestic value, $48,913 16.

For San Francisco, per Claus Spreckels, Sept 22—3516 pkgs sugar. Domestic value, $27,878 42.

PASSENGERS.

For Windward Ports, per Likelike, Sept 20—Hon Abram Fornander, Hon S G Wilder, Capt E Morse, Thos Campbell, Henry Baldwin, Mrs Turton, Miss Kate Robinson, Albert Leibenstein, and about 75 on deck.

Per Fanning's Island, per Jennie Walker, Sept 19—R M'Lean.

For San Francisco, per W. H. Meyer, Sept 20—George J Ross, H Ridgeway.

For San Francisco, per Claus Spreckels, Sept 22—Mrs J Wilcock.

From Bremen, per Iolani, Sept 20—Wilhelmina Bornemann, Johanna Knocke, Hein Kuhlmann.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

Court News.

The Princess Regent, accompanied by Miss Sheldon and Hon. J. M. Kapena, took her departure on Thursday last at 5 P.M., per steamer James Makee, to proceed to Kauai, to make the tour of the island. H. R. H. the Princess Likelike will leave town per C. R. Bishop on Monday next, to join the Princess Regent on Kauai.

THE Princess Regent by conferring an honorary decoration upon the venerable Bishop Maigret, in recognition of long years of self sacrificing devotion to the welfare of the Hawaiian people honors both donor and donee by the gift; and adds to the distinction and merit of the order. The declining prelate looks for consolation in a Divine Redeemer; but it must be comforting to the good old priest, that after a stormy entry into the islands, nearly half a century ago, when opposed by a Kaahumanu; he receives now honor and praise from the hands of another, and a nobler Kaahumanu.

THE visit of the Princess Regent to the Leper Settlement on Molokai was a profoundly impressive incident; and the most notable in her tour of the islands. There are about eight hundred doomed incurables confined at the Settlement. These unhappy creatures, banished as it may be said from home and country, had prepared for their native Princess an ovation, that would do honor to the happiest and most prosperous portion of the Kingdom. The poor lepers contrived a temporary wharf, at the rough landing of Kalaupapa, they constructed a spacious booth, or place of reception on the beach, and strewed the pathway to it, with ferns and flowers; they erected a series of arches with loyal and loving inscriptions; and then they came before their chiefess and mother, and kneeling down with their sorrowing hearts wept with the deep woe of a united family lamentation; for they all personally knew the Princess; and she knew them all. The good chiefess mingled her tears with those of her hapless people:—there was not a dry eye in all that multitude of unfortunates and visitors:—and there was presented as pitiful a spectacle, as this world has ever to show. And yet though the scene at Kalaupapa is the dark and woeful page in the history of the country, how it is illumined by the royal affection of a suffering, hopeless, yet uncomplaining people; and it should be especially brightened by the assiduous and enlightened care of a government, that should hold no interest of the country as paramount to the duty of not only providing for, but of ever striving for the cure and welfare of the poor lepers.

AND the dark leprous page of Hawaiian history is especially illumined by the devotion and sacrifice of a good man. The young priest Damien, who has given his life for the lepers ennobles our Hawaii. He revives the holy heroism of the ancient bloody arena;—nay he does more; for it would be a gracious mercy to be torn to death by a wild beast, rather than to be doomed to live on in the baleful atmosphere of leprosy. And Damien—the faithful Christian soldier Damien—has lived on these many years among the doomed of Molokai; he has lived only with creatures set apart as unclean, whom the well do not wish to approach or to touch;—and he has ministered unto them;—binding up their sores, pointing to the hope in a Saviour, and a better world, and assisting with his own hands to lay them in their last resting place. Such love to fellow man can only be inspired by Divine Love, and can only find its adequate reward in Divine consolation. Yet an earthly ruler may honor itself and the country by its recognition; as has been so happily and appropriately done by Her Royal Highness the Princes Regent in bestowing the decoration of the Order of Kalakaua upon the good priest Damien. Honor to the noble hearted Princess Regent for this wise and appropriate bestowal of royal recognition and honor.

EUROPEAN patriots often smile at the assertive character of American patriotism;—and criticise its excessive discussion of national power and development; and excessive display under all and circumstances of national insignia. But the European patriot of a homogenous race inherits traditions of nationality from long ages; whilst the American, who is the composite of nations, has found it necessary to make it a pre-eminent feature of national life, to be discussing and asserting his nationality. And little Hawaii needs a similar political spirit. Her indigenous race has lost the binding influence of its ancient feudality; her foreign born people are mostly transient; and there is no decided Hawaiian nationality. But this should not be;—having a patriotic ruler, and a loyal, law abiding native people. All having interests in this kingdom, and having reason to be grateful for the peace and order that surround them, should unite;—the native and the foreign together, in developing and educating a decided Hawaiian national sentiment. Let it be constantly proclaimed that the Hawaiian Kingdom must and shall be preserved. And Great Powers will ever be ready to help, maintain a nationality and self government in this Archipelago, that is earnestly desired by its people.

LEGISLATORS are special objects of satire in all countries with representative Governments. The disparaging jokes about the Congressman, or member of Parliament, are as rife as those about the priest, the lawyer, and the physician. They are pleasing to the *amour propre* of the lay multitude. In Hawaii the legislator must expect a share of criticisms and satire;—and must not be surprised if they are sometimes as unjust here as they are elsewhere.

However, occasionally the sneer and jeer, by a certain class of foreigners, about our legislation, is excessive, and liable to be injurious if unnoticed. They will descant upon the farce of our legislative discussion, and speak of our legislators as affecting the stability of their country by the absurdity of their proceedings. Such talk is sheer, unmitigated slander, as there is nothing in the history of Hawaiian legislative proceedings to warrant such wholesale assertions;—and furthermore, it can be clearly demonstrated that the deportment of the Hawaiian legislators will compare most favorably with the most enlightened representative bodies in the world.

Glance at a recent scene on the floor of the American national representative Chamber. A representative, Mr. Hooker, was maudlin drunk. "He made ridiculous speeches, and was wholly beyond expostulation and ridicule. For a while members were amused. Then they gathered around him, like heedless boys about a drunken man in the streets, and laughed. Such a sight in the streets is sickening to most people. On the floor of Congress, as in this instance, it was doubly disgusting."—(*Philadelphia Times.*) Such a scene, thus participated in by the sober as well as the drunk, was never witnessed in a Hawaiian Legislative Assembly. If it should ever take place, then the knell of departing Hawaiian liberties might be croaked over; for the weak must not sin like the great; as we know that what is but "a choleric word of the captain, is rank blasphemy in the private."

The decorum in Hawaiian legislative proceedings may be observed with profit by any body of deputies in the world. But it is contended that the Hawaiian legislative session of 1880 was the assemblage that has especially sinned against decorum and the political interests of the country; so that it is urged that the Assembly of 1882 shall be chosen with a view to "redeem the character of its predecessor." This is mere partizan assertion, without any foundation in truth. The Hawaiian Assembly of 1880 was a patriotic and working body, and it has no reason to be ashamed of its record. It discussed about 130 bills,—about eighty were passed; but barely one-half the number were approved by the royal signature. It provided amply for sanitary measures, for the highways of the country, and to promote its independence. The bill providing for a capitation-tax of twenty-five dollars on a certain excess of male immigrants; one for a more equitable tax-assessment; another for the refunding of the passenger hospital tax in behalf of sick indigent strangers; and many others equally wise and judicious were enacted by this Legislature—but failed to become laws. The Legislature of 1880 performed its public duties reasonably well; and needs no apologist to redeem the character of the country, in consequence of its action, with the "guarantee powers."

But the slur on our Hawaiian legislative character comes from the same source, that says the King "must set his people an example of the social virtues." What a dastardly disloyal and untruthful insinuation. King Kalakaua is an eminent illustration of the social virtues, as all who have the honor to observe anything of the happy relations between our King and his Consort can amply testify. Then why these sneers of certain critics;—intimating that the country is in danger owing to certain legislative and royal action of the past? They are sneers at the native government on the part of those who want to agitate for change merely for the sake of the advancement of their private interest. But they will be disappointed.

THE several organizations of denominational religious societies established in these islands, all prove by their works of charity and instruction, that they are animated by faith in a Divine Redeemer, who died for mankind. But one of the societies of Christians, has recently been roused up to a more intensely assertive expression of the absolute need of faith in a Divine Soviour. There are many earnest minds, who will only have confidence in a Christian spirit, that is the result of Christian training; and who deprecate any enthusiastic awakening, and consecration. But let all who are hoping for good, and for the advancement of their fellow man, rejoice in every influence that arouses the heart, under any circumstances, to impressions of goodness, and loving kindness. The beginnings of Christianity in apostolic days, were unquestionably accompanied with exaggerations and enthusiasms. It is good to rouse up once in a while, from the dead level of routine. This community needs such arousing. Let its charity—the true charity of the heart be quickened. Let the soul forget its selfish round for a while; and let the fire of a mighty love that has no stain of earth, quicken it with a spirit, that may seek expression in outburst and an outcry.

We rejoice that Mr. Hallenbeck is here. We delight to honor the men of all creeds; and we believe he will be one

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PREACHING Christianity in Japanese theatres is one of the highly interesting phases of Japanese development. Rev. W. W. Curtis gives a very interesting account in the *Missionary Herald* of August of "Ten Hours in a Japanese Theatre." "It was a Christian meeting (of over three thousand people) in the heart of the sacred city (Kioto) of old Japan." The audience took their lunch with them to stay all day. The galleries were set apart for ladies. On the carpeted platform stood a little stand with a Bible upon it; and there were spoken by foreign and native Christians a series of discourses upon "The Nature of God, "The Life of Christ," "The Fruit of Christianity," and similar topics, interspersed with Christian songs, which delighted and awakened a Japanese audience, chiefly composed of Shintoos and Buddhists.

And this religious event in Kioto offers a profitable consideration for religious people in Honolulu. The population of this little city has a very large proportion of people who are as indifferent to the Christian religion as Shintoos or Buddhists, and who cannot be induced to go to a church;—because it seems to them that an air of exclusivism pervades its atmosphere—who weary of long prayers, and who do not care to listen to a vain parade of doctrinal exposition, but who would gladly assemble on Sundays with their comrades, and everybody else, upon some common ground,—say, for instance, in the tasteful and airy Music Hall of this city, to listen to sweet Christian songs, sung by sweet Christian voices; and also to some words of personal religious experience.

It is no use objecting to irreverences and trivialities that may have been enacted in the building. Is not a house of folly the proper place for wisdom to give instruction? And a den of vice the right scene for the prayers of a saint? And shall virtue not walk the streets because vice has stalked before? The exclusive club spirit of Churches hinders religion. There is a multitude of honest, generous-hearted people, ever inclined to truth and goodness, and who believe in a Savior who died on the Cross for mankind, yet keep away from sanctuaries of religion, as not offering to them a congenial liberty of association. There is no doubt an exclusive style of respectability about many religionists that checks the advance of many inquiring natures.

But there would be no check upon a common public ground,—claimed by no society, clique, or religious club. There all natures, whatever their spiritual culture, would be delighted to listen to the sweet songs of faith, hope, and love, the singing of which, it must be said, have been a main inducement for a large portion of the attendance at the late Fort-street Church meetings. Let such soul-touching songs be sung by the sweet, clear, well-articulating voices of such Christian ladies as Mrs. Cruzan, Mrs Hanaford, Mrs. Pierce, and many others in this city; and let their delightful quiring of heavenly song be accompanied by a few earnest words of love and faith, in our Musical Hall on Sunday afternoons or evenings; and the result would be a constant crowd of grateful, thankful listeners, whose souls would be drawn towards Christ and Heaven, and who would gladly join in swelling a chorus that would vibrate the scenery of the temple of art, singing:

"Oh, what must it be, to be there."

There is no reflection upon the appropriateness of all denominations of believers having their reserved and consecrated temples; but at the same time, let there be a common ground for the reunion of not only all classes of religious minds, but of the indifferent and unbelieving, who do not want to go to a church.

[Communicated]

STREET TALK.

By Don.

POLICE REFORM.

Revered Editor,—I met the King-street man, the other morning, in quite a stew about police reform. He had stumbled over a trap contrived for mischief in a public street, and when he complained at police quarters, was told to use his eyes, and look out for himself.

The King-street man chews tobacco, and he champed away quick and nervous as he ground the weed between his fore teeth—flipping out bits of stem with his tongue, as he spoke with high-toned indignation.

"I say, Don, the value of our laws depend upon their proper administration. An efficient police is better than a capable Legislature. Faithful execution is more important than wise enactment. And a good policeman can be of more service to the State that a smart Congressman."

I nodded approvingly to all these points, so sententiously put; and felt clearly, from his didactic style of discourse, that the King-street man was a candidate for the next Legislature.

"Yes, Don," he continued, "an efficient M. P. (member of police) should rank superior to an M. L. (member of the Legislature); and if a legislator be ever entitled to decoration for wise legislation, a police officer should be entitled to superior decorative honor for his faithful execution of laws, and guardianship of the public peace."

"Why! old fellow!" I exclaimed, 'you seem to forget that our police force are all decorated with the Order of the Twinkling Star:

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star;
Now I wonder what you are,
Shining brightly all the day,
Seated on the King's highway."

"Yes!" growled the King-street man, with a savage look, and giving a roll of his quid with his tongue to the larboard side of his jaw. "Yes; and as grades of officers in certain services are known by the number of stars, our Chief of Police should be decorated with a Three-star (brandy) brand—to be presented by grateful Chinese traders for facilities afforded by a somnolent police supervision throughout the group. The insignia of the Three-star Order should represent a deputy-sheriff buying watermelons, paraded on top of a case of gin, in a Chinese caboose on one side; and on the obverse a policeman asleep at the door of a coffee shop, whilst a kanaka is walking out with a gin-bottle in the slack of his wool shirt."

But, said I, the police are on the *qui vive*;—see how they are fortifying the flooring of the Station-house in town, in order to secure breakers of the law.

"Yes, Don!" snorted the King-street man, as he dropped a part of his quid upon a group of three stars he had been limning with his boottoe on the gravel side-walk. "Bully for the hostler, who hangs the stable-door when the nag 's run away. The clearing out of that Norwegian held for deserting service takes me. When he was nabbed, he's put into a chamber that had been under police surveillance for a quarter of a century and more. Its every plank should have been familiar to police vigilance. He finds a rotten floor, just suited to his hand, which he rips up, makes an opening, and vamoses the ranch; and, by and by, the vigilant police come with a lantern in hand to look into the Norwegian's rat-hole.

"Now, Don, there was a good deal of interest awakened lately by the discovery of a fossil,—of a bit of cocoanut wood that had been overlaid by centuries of time and dirt. Said: "Do official fossil or two that [illegible] in and get a cold What do you think of [illegible] church service begins?" office is not advoc[illegible] succession [illegible] pay cash down?" asked the his official [illegible]ch; I am going to make Fritz has been [illegible] the slate with the rest." "In the [illegible] we are doing a good deed. Fritz will never get his money, and that will be a lesson to the Dutchman. It will teach him that it is wrong to sell beer on the Lord's day.—*Texas Siftings.*

HOME INFLUENCES.—Do not forget that children are far more sensitive and observant than they have the means to evince. They feel a slight more keenly, a realization of wrong more acutely, and a glowing sense of gratitude more ardently, than grown people ever do. The scenes of childhood are the memories of future years.

Thinks I, when a man's on the reform tag, he's after a billet, and wants to rotate into somebody's place. So said I: "Old fell, you'd make a pretty good Marshal. You can read and write, and you belong to a secret society or two."

"No, Don," said King-street, straightening-up, and giving an adjusting lunge into the seat of his pants: "I won't knuckle to the crowd now in for the best billet they've got—for they've got about as much as they can do to hold on to their own; and they won't do that long when the people's people talk; they won't face them—and I'm willing to lend a hand if the people want me."

You're the very man, said I, as I grasped his hand,—to represent the great interests of the country, and to redeem past imbecility and profligacy."

King-street spat another quid of Solace upon a fresh three-star figure he had scraped with his boot-toe on the side-walk, gave a gentle clearing little cough, put on an air of composure and indifference, and said: "Don, I thank you for your endorsement. I shall always be ready to do my duty when wanted."

I said I would never doubt it; and as a candidate should consider it a privilege to back his friends, I begged to know if he had not an L in his pocket, as I was very short.

King-street grinned; but he fumbled for the certificate, and handed it out, saying: "I'll do it for you, Don; but you must work the old man's types for me, when the time comes, and understand,—that my trump card is police reform."

☞ The pipes required for watermains and connections in order that a proper supply may be delivered in Liliha street and Kapalama, and on the plains, have arrived in the City of Bombay. The first of the lot were landed yesterday and were placed on the ground on Liliha street during the day. To those who want water from these new mains, a notice from the Superintendent to be found in our present issue will prove interesting.

New Advertisements.

A VOICE FROM KALAWAO.

I, the undersigned, being an unfortunate sick inmate at the Leper Settlement, express hereby my most sincere thanks to the unknown charitable person who has furnish me with a few articles of food, so very acceptable to a foreigner in this place.

Kalawao, Sept. 14th, 1881. D. OSTROM
se24 1t.

LOST.

A PASS BOOK OF HENRY KAHANU'S account. All parties are hereby notified that payment on this account has been stopped.

ROBT. HOAPILI BAKER,
J. THOS. BAKER,
Administrators.
se24 1t

A LECTURE

Will be Delivered at the

LYCEUM,

On SUNDAY, SEPT. 25th, 1881, at 3:30 P. M., by the

REV. W. J. SMITH.

SUBJECT:

"THE YOUNG MAN'S MISSION."

All Persons are Cordially Invited to Attend.
sep24 1t

DOCTOR KRAFT.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

— FROM —

Kristiania University, Norway,

No. 12 Kukui street, opposite the Lyceum.

OFFICE HOURS:

FROM 9 TO 12 A. M., AND FROM 6 TO 8 P. M., EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

☞ NIGHT BELL. ☜
se24 3m

Removal Notice!

HOPP & MARSHALL

(Successors to the late L. W. Hopp,)

DESIRE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS and the public generally that they have removed their

FURNITURE BUSINESS

From the old stand on King street to the

NEW & SPACIOUS WAREROOMS

No. Fort street, Campbell's Block.

The MATTRESS MANUFACTORY

No. 74 King st., where Orders may be left as usual.

☞ Island Customers will please take notice. se24 1m

NOTICE.

All Persons Wishing to Have

WATER LAID ON

— FROM —

Government Pipes in Liliha Street

— AND THE —

KULAOKAHUA PLAINS.

WILL PLEASE APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

HONOLULU WATER WORKS

— FOR —

Their Privileges

As soon as possible, as the Pipes are to be laid at once and oblige.

C. D. FREETH,
se24 2t Supt. Water Works.

NOTICE.

MR. CHUNG LUNG HAS THIS DAY RETIRED from the firm of F. T. LENEHAN & CO.

[Signed] F. F. LENEHAN & CO.

Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1881.

MR. J. G. TUCKER has this day been admitted as a partner in our firm, the new firm assuming the responsibilities of and collecting all the debts due to the late firm.

[Signed] F. T. LENEHAN & CO.

Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1881. se17

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Reception of His Majesty!

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE WILL commence to collect subscriptions early next week to meet the expense of

Decorating the City

— IN —

Honor of His Majesty's Arrival!

Which may be expected towards the end of next month. The Committee hope that liberality will be shown by our citizens to enable them to tender to His Majesty a reception worthy of the occasion. All residents on the other islands who wish to forward subscriptions will please address His Excellency, the Minister of Interior, or any of the Finance Committee, whose names are here appended.

B. W. KAWAINUI,
W. P. WOOD,
J. E. WISEMAN.
se17 tf

P. A. DIAS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

WINES AND SPIRITS.

No. 78 KING STREET, nearly opposite Bethel St.

HONOLULU, H. I.

On Hand and in Quantities to Suit,

WHISKIES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
AND LIQUORS

Mattresses, Pillows, &c.

LAUNDRY REQUISITES,

SUCH AS

Washing Machines, Mangles, Wringing Machines, Washing Coppers.

STABLE AND GARDEN TOOLS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Hall Tables, Bronzed Iron Hat and Coat Stands, Garden tables and VERANDAH CHAIRS from a GUINEA UPWARDS.

Saddles and Bridles of English make.

☞ WRITE FOR LISTS. ☜

F. LASSETTER & Co., (limited),
Ap. 16. 6m. Sydney, Australia.

New Advertisements.

ROOMS TO RENT.

TO LET—NEAT FURNISHED ROOMS at 47 Punchbowl Street. aug27,tf

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE THOMAS LACK will be continued as heretofore at his old stand, No. 79 Fort Street. sep10,3t

TO LET.

A HOUSE ON PUNCHBOWL STREET, between Beretania Street and Palace Walk, to a Good Tenant. None other need apply. Enquire of

DR. McGREW, Hotel Street.
july23 tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MISS CARRIE D. CASTLE WILL GIVE Piano Lessons at the house of S. N. Castle, to a few scholars. Hours of Instruction to be arranged with the pupils, on application at Mr. Castle's residence. Classes of two or four can be formed if desired. *sep1,4t
Sept. 2, 1881.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL POWERS OF ATTORNEY GIVEN by the undersigned heretofore, are hereby revoked, excepting that of S. R. Dole, Esq., which shall be lawful.

R. BRIGGS.

Honolulu, Sept. 7, 1881. sep10,3t

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT HAVING RETURNED to the Kingdom, to personally superintend my business, I hereby revoke all Powers of Attorney existing up to this date.

GILBERT WALLER.

Honolulu, Sept. 2, 1881. sep3tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

MR. H. P. WOOD HAS BEEN APPOINTED Agent at MAHUKONA & KOHALA for the S. F. & Honolulu Transfer Co. Office at Dr. White's store.

Baggage landed from the steamer and delivered as per address.

24 tf S. F. & HONOLULU TRANSFER CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS Against the Estate of the late KUIHEWA, *alias* KIHEWA, *alias* HOOHULA, (w) of Honolulu, Oahu, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned within six months from date, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the Estate will make immediate payment to