P. M. S. S. Co.'s Time Table for 1882.

For San Francisco.		For Sydney and Auckland.	
OR ON ABOUT		OR ON ABOUT	
City of Sydney	April 10	Zealandia	April 16
Australia	May 8	City of Sydney	May 14
City of New York	June 5	Australia	June 11
Zealandia	July 3	City of New York	July 9
City of Sydney	July 31	Zealandia	Aug 6
Australia	Aug 28	City of Sydney	Sept 3
City of New York	Sept 25	Australia	Oct 1
Zealandia	Oct 23	City of New York	Oct 29
City of Sydney	Nov 20	Zealandia	Nov 26
Australia	Dec 18	City of Sydney	Dec 24

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1882.

SINCE last writing we have to record a fair amount of business having been done by the retail trade in nearly all lines of goods, the presence of a large number of passengers, per City of Sydney, from the Colonies, and the excursion steamer Ceylon, from Yokohama, and adding by their purchases, to reduce the stocks of ornamental and useful articles kept in store by merchants generally, have given quite a spurt to local trade. Commercially, business has also improved and the importations, per City of Sydney, from Sydney and Australia, consisting principally of potatoes, and the Lady Lampson from the Coast, a general cargo, have come to a market ready to receive them and the disposition of which will be quickly accomplished.

SUGAR—The receipts of sugar during the week past have been very light and amount to about 1,745,280 lbs. The shipments have also been light, the amounts exported by the City of Sydney and Compeer to San Francisco, footing up but 1,452,793 lbs.

RICE—But one shipment, that sent by the City of Sydney to San Francisco, has been forwarded, amounting to 165,300 lbs.

BANANAS—A large amount of bananas was shipped to the Coast per mail steamer, and this with the lot taken by the Compeer make a total for the week of 1386 bunches forwarded.

The imports for the week past comprise the cargoes brought by the City of Sydney from Australia and the Lady Lampson from the Coast, and amount in valuation to $40,000. Those figures do not include $25,000 specie brought also by the City of Sydney.

The exports consist of the domestic produce shipped Coastwards per City of Sydney and Compeer and amount in valuation to $107,037 34.

The P.M.S.S. Zealandia will be due at this port from San Francisco on the 16th inst., and will most probably arrive on time. The H. W. Almy and Consuelo are also due here on that date. The next vessel for the Coast from here will probably be the Earl Dalhousie sailing on or about the 16th inst.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

COASTWISE.

April 8—Stmr C R Bishop, from Kauai
8—Stmr Kilauea Hou, from Kahului
8—Schr Gen'l Siegel, from Waialua
8—Schr Liholiho, from Hanamanula
8—Schr Kaala, from Waianae
8—Schr Kekauluohi, from Hanalei
9—Schr Catarina, from Hanalei
9—Schr Waioli, from Paauhau
9—Schr Uilama, from Hanalei
9—Schr Waiehu, from Onomea
13—Schr Millie Morris, from Molokai
13—Schr Manuokawai, from Hanamanula
13—Schr Wailele, from Halifax
14—Stmr James Makee, from Kauai
14—Stmr Waimanalo, from Waimanalo
14—Stmr Mokolii, from Koolau

FOREIGN.

April 9—Br Stmr Ceylon, Lenham, Yokohama
10—P M S S City of Sydney, Dearborn, Sydney
11—Br bk Lady Lampson, Marston, San Francisco
12—Am whlg bk Young Phoenix, Mitchell, cruise

DEPARTURES.

COASTWISE.

Apl 10—Stmr James Makee, for Kauai
10—Stmr Lehua, for Molokai and Maui
10—Stmr Kilauea Hou, for Kahului
10—Stmr Mokolii, for Koolau
10—Stmr Iwalani, for Kona and Kau
10—Schr Kekauluohi, for Hanalei
10—Schr Waimalo, for Keokea
11—Stmr Likelike, for Hilo
11—Stmr C R Bishop, for Kauai
11—Stmr Waimanalo, for Waimanalo
11—Schr Kaluna, for Makaha
11—Schr Liholiho, for Kahului
11—Schr Waioli, for Paauhau
11—Schr Waiehu, for Honomu
12—Schr Uilama, for Kahului
12—Schr Catarina, for Hanalei

FOREIGN.

Apl 10—P M S S City of Sydney, Dearborn, San Francisco
12—Am tern Compeer, Birkholm, San Francisco
12—Br stmr Ceylon, Lenham, San Francisco, via Hilo
13—Am whlg bk Arnolds, Jones, cruise
13—Am bk Buena Vista, Calhoun, Puget Sound
14—Am tern W L Beebee, Curtis, Port Townsend

FOREIGN VESSELS IN PORT.

Am bk Amy Turner, Newell
Am schr Ida Schmatz, Spencer
Missionary bg Morning Star, Bray
Br bk Earl Dalhousie, Jarvis
Br bk Lizzie Bell, Molgnagle
Ger bk Atalanta, Mohrmann
Am bk Forest Queen, Winding
Am bk Camden, Gatter
Br bk Lady Lampson, Marston

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports

Bk Ceylon, Royan, France, due.
Bktn Discovery, San Francisco, April, Hackfeld & Co
Bk H W Almy, San Francisco, April
Bktne Amelia, Port Blakely, April, Allen & Robinson
Bk Leward May, Liverpool, April, G W Macfarlane & Co
Br Furness Abbey, Boston, April, to Brewer & Co.
H B M S Triumph, Chile, dbtrl
Am gunboat Iroquois, s F, dbtrl
Br Stella, New York, April, Castle & Cooke
Br Adolph, Bremen, June, H Hackfeld & Co
Br Paradox, Bremen, June, H Hackfeld & Co
Br ship Fiona, Newcastle, N S W, April, G W Macfarlane & Co
Br bk Priscilla, Newcastle, N S W, May, Wilder & Co
Am whlg bk Europa, cruise, doubtful
Am whlg bk Hunter, cruise
Am whlg bk Josephine, cruise
Am whlg bk Susan, cruise
Am whlg bk Sea Ranger, cruise
Am whlg bk Stambouli, cruise
P M S S Zealandia, San Francisco, Apl 15, Hackfeld & Co
Bktne Consuelo, San Francisco, April, Irwin & Co
Tern Emma Claudina, San Francisco to Hilo, April

ALONG THE WHARVES.

The lantern for the lighthouse on Barber's Point is useleasly stored in the Custom House.

The W L Beebee and Buena Vista have sailed in ballast for the Sound.

The Camden is rapidly discharging and will sail the first of the coming week for Port Townsend.

The Amy Turner is in the stream nearly loaded and will probably sail for New York during the coming week.

The Earl Dalhousie is at the P M S S wharf loading She will sail for San Francisco about the 16th inst.

The Atalanta has been chartered by Messrs Schefer & Co, and will have quick dispatch to San Francisco.

The Forest Queen is at the old Custom House wharf, loading; she will leave for the Coast about the 20th inst.

The Morning Star is in the stream and preparations are slowly being made toward getting her in sea-going order by June 1st.

The Lizzie Bell is at the Esplanade, opposite the Custom House, slowly discharging. She will not leave port for ten days to come.

Passengers by the steamer Iwalani, will now be in charge of the urbane Capt Bates, formerly of the James Makee. Capt Cameron succeeds Capt Bates on the Makee.

The Lady Lampson is at Nuuanu street wharf discharged. She will have quick return dispatch to the Coast, sailing thither the latter end of next week.

The Ida Schmatz is at Sorenson's wharf, and the repairs are nearly completed. Capt Joe Spencer has been assigned to the command of the vessel and hopes to leave for the Coast sugar laden by the end of the month.

MARINE NOTES.

The Rosario has arrived at Kahului.

The Anjer Head sailed for Hong Kong at 6 a.m. on the 9th inst.

The Claus Spreckels was fully loaded and sailed from Kahului on the 10th inst for San Francisco.

The F S Thompson sailed from Kahului for San Francisco on the 6th inst with a cargo of domestic produce.

The whaling barque Hope On, was spoken in latitude 38 S, longitude 45 W, bound south.

The Br ot Lady Lampson, arrived in port on the 11th inst, 16 days from San Francisco, she brings no later news nor dates.

The Inter-Oceanic Yachting Co's steamer Ceylon, arrived here on the 8th inst, 14 days from Yokohama, and en route to Hilo and San Francisco. The Ceylon is engaged in a "round the world trip" and has already touched at the ports of Bordeaux, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malaga, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Malta, Piræus, Constantinople, Smyrna, Rhodes, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Bombay, Colombo, Port De Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Manila, Hong Kong, Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Yokohama. She sailed from here again for Hilo on the 12th inst, and goes from thence to San Francisco, Mazatlan, Panama, Guayaquil, Callao, Valparaiso, Falkland Islands, Montevideo, Rio, Bahia, Cape De Verde, Canaries, Madeira and Southampton. The Ceylon will complete the cruise via the Straits of Magellan and is due at Southampton about the middle of July.

The following notices to mariners have been promulgated by the Melbourne Harbor Department:—

"SAVIGNIERS OF THE WEST CHANNEL.

"Melbourne, Feb 9, 1882—Pilots, masters of vessels and others are informed that a shoal has again formed in the vicinity of the Lightship at the Swan Spit. It bears NE ½ N (magnetic) from the Lightship, from which it is distant 1½ cables' length. This knoll is a cable's length to the westward of that reported in a Notice to Mariners, dated 18th February, 1874.

"The shallowest water now found on this knoll is 14 feet 4 inches at low-water springs. Owing to its being found directly in the fairway, and great inconvenience to steamers having previously been experienced from the screws fouling the moorings, it is not intended to mark its position with a chequered buoy as heretofore.

"Point Napean well open to the eastward of the Swan Spit Lightship will lead clear of the shoal, but during the night vessels should not approach the lightship nearer than two (2) cables length in passing.

"Melbourne, Feb 18, 1882—Pilots, masters of vessels, and others are hereby informed that another ridge, with only 12 feet of water, has been discovered, running east and west 200 feet SSW ½ W of the chequered buoy, and nearly three cables S ¾ W from the lightship.

At the chequered buoy there is now 19½ feet of water, and it will be moved and placed over the 12-foot patch now reported, as early as possible.

CHARLES B. PAYNE,
Officer in charge of Harbor Department.

MEMORANDA.

Report of bk Lady Lampson, Capt Marston—Sailed from San Francisco, March 26, at 9 a.m.; had fresh northerly winds for first two days, then baffling airs and kept them to port. Took trades in lat 25-45, lon 126 W, and kept them to port. Arrived off Diamond Head, April 11th at 7 a.m., 16 days passage.

PASSENGERS.

For Windward Ports, per Likelike, April 11—His Ex Gov Dominis, Hon S G Wilder, His Grace Bishop of Olba, H Cornwell, G Hoffman, Parker N Makee, E Davis, W Lidgate, Capt Bray, D Crowningborg, E C Rowe and about 10 deck.

From Windward Ports, per Likelike, April 9—S G Wilder, Mr and Mrs Henry Cornwell, D Crowninberg, H F Wood, J W Gay, L Severance, R N Overend and wife, W Lidgate, Misses L Wilfong, E Rickard, M Rickard, Lahilahi and Mrs Wight.

For Hong Kong, per Anjer Head, April 8—18 men, 2 women, 3 children, Chinese.

For San Francisco, per City of Sydney, April 10—M Love & son, B F Farrar, J H Ross, W Courtney, F De Pendia, J C Silveria, J Pimental, M Reays, M Carollo, J Dorward, J S Cabina, P Gehrett, A Machado, E D Ten Eyck, J McKenzie, H W McChesney, A Healey, S M Whitman, Capt Halliday, J Norton, T Clotworthy, S Chamberlain, F Campers, F Meyer, F Hobart, S Farrow, T G Farrow, W Wilbur & son, J Gertz, J J Toale, H F Tottle, F A Wickersham, Dr R Spalding, T G Thrum & wife, Mrs Capt Keon & child, Mrs Capt Mullard, W H McLean & wife, Misses A L Gray and Lecount, G M Alexander, Mrs Capt Smith, J Hyman & wife, J Newbegging, S W Wilcox & wife, W Turner, S Nott, N P Baker, Miss E Henzel, C H Crane, Fred Botts, T Dowsley & wife, J W Pflinger wife 2 children & servant.

From Sydney, per City of Sydney, April 10—R W Fowler, G Sheppard, M Dunne, 1 in cabin and 116 steerage in transit to San Francisco.

For San Francisco, per Ceylon, April 12—His Ex M S Nagasaki, G Wade, S R Ishikawa, F K Howard, Geo E Smithies, Mons and Madame L Ratard, T May, wife, 2 children and servant.

For San Francisco, per Compeer, April 12—John Ashworth, D W Tuttle, H Robertson, G W Lewis, B Cliff, John Lund.

For Port Townsend, per W L Beebee, April 13—P Anderson, A McDonald, S S Cooper.

From Yokohama, per Ceylon, April 11—John Bowler.

From San Francisco, per Lady Lampson, April 12—E H Naunton, T Keed, Sam Kochler, B Auert, Chas Carlson, John Matson.

IMPORTS.

From Sydney and Auckland, per City of Sydney, April 10—30 cases gin, 3 rolls matting, 528 sks potatoes, 8 pkgs misc mdse and 1 case specie.

From San Francisco, per Lady Lampson, April 12—Carriages and carriage material, 127 pkgs hardware, 1500 sks seed grain, 1462 sks bone meal, 265 pkgs potatoes, 16 cases onions, 10 bales oakum, large lot canned goods, 227 sks salt, 1145 sks flour, lot Chinese groceries, 109 cases spirits, 13 stoves, 116 cases boots and shoes, 100 boxes candles, 50 pkgs tobacco, lot drugs, do dry goods, 4 bales printing paper, 100 cast iron pipes, 441 bales hay, 1 cow, 2 rams, 15 mules, 4931 feet lumber, 80 commercial m bricks, 101 m shingles, small lot misc mdse.

EXPORTS.

For Hong Kong, per Anjer Head, April 8—Lot misc mdse in transit from San Francisco.

For San Francisco, per City of Sydney, April 10—2012 pkgs sugar, 1531 bgs rice, 1266 bnchs bananas, 3 pkgs sugarcane, 17 cs betel leaves, 3 cs whiskey. Domestic value, $36,037 75; foreign value, $12.

For San Francisco, per Compeer, April 12—401,84 pkgs sugar, 120 bnchs bananas, 2 cs misc. Domestic value, $80,999 59; foreign value, $65 75.

For Cruise, per Arnolds, April 12—2 cs guns. Foreign value, $41.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser

SATURDAY ..... APRIL 15, 1882.

Court News.

On Saturday last His Majesty the King was again the guest of Mr. Nagasaki, the chief of the mission from the Empire of Japan. The entertainment was given at the residence of the Envoy at Kapalama. Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Liliuokalani and the Princess Likelike, His Excellency the Governor of Oahu, and Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, were also the guests of Mr. Nagasaki on this occasion.

His Majesty was present on board the steam yacht *Ceylon*, on Wednesday afternoon to bid adieu to Mr. Nagasaki and the other members of the Japanese Mission who at the request of the Government were accorded a passage to San Francisco on that vessel. On the departure of the *Ceylon*, a salute was fired in honor of the Envoy.

Japanese Immigration.

We think that a great majority of the employers of labor in these Islands, are now as in years past, desirous of promoting Japanese immigration. And in view of the docility and industry, and pleasant assimilative character of the Japanese people, who have come to these Islands, we feel assured that there are no people of Asia better adapted; or perhaps so well, as the Japanese to unite with the Hawaiian people, and form along with them a satisfactory Hawaiian population. Hence we have regarded with great satisfaction the recent arrival in this Kingdom of a Special Envoy to His Majesty the King, sent by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan,—and this satisfaction has been heightened by finding in the person of this Envoy, Mr. Nagasaki, a cultivated gentleman, of enlarged views, and full of sympathy for the welfare of this little Kingdom. We were happy to hear him express enlightened, humane views in regard to the reciprocal beneficial relations that might exist between Japan and Hawaii; and in this connection we take pleasure in laying before our readers the report of an important interview between representatives of the Planter's Labor and Supply Company and His Excellency.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SPECIAL ENVOY OF JAPAN.

Wm. G. Irwin Esq., Vice President of the Planter's Labor and Supply Company, and A. S. Hartwell Esq., as Trustees of the Company, called at Palama, on Saturday, the 8th inst., on Michinori S. Nagasaki, Esq., the Special Envoy of Japan, with a letter of introduction from His Excellency W. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

These gentlemen laid before His Excellency of Japan, the subject of immigration from Japan and desired to know what he thought of the chances of procuring some laborers for Hawaii from his country.

Mr. Nagasaki manifested much interest in the subject, and stated that he had met all the Japanese now residing on the Island of Oahu, and taken notes of their experience in their new homes; and he said, they had all, without a single dissent, spoken well of their treatment in this country, in which they had all found opportunities for improving their condition; and all the information that he had obtained was well calculated, when known in his country, to favor a farther migration from Japan to Hawaii. He said he would be pleased to lay before his Government any documents or propositions which the Planter's Labor and Supply Company had to make on the subject.

It was fully discussed and understood in the conversation between the Envoy and his visitors, that any action taken by the Company would always be in accordance with the law, and with sanction of the Government.

Messrs. Irwin and Hartwell, subsequently addressed an official letter to the Special Envoy, accompanied with copies of labor laws, labor contracts, copy of charter and by-laws of the Planter's Labor and Supply Company; and other papers of interest.

Before the departure of the Special Envoy per Ceylon, His Excellency addressed a letter to Messrs. Irwin and Hartwell, stating that the documents received would be laid before His Imperial Majesty, in Council, on his return to the Court of Tokio.

It is proper to state, that whilst His Excellency the Special Envoy gave no assurances whatever; yet he left an impression upon the minds of his interviewers that the subject of emigration to Hawaii might receive a favorable consideration in Japan.

Lies about Hawaii in New Orleans.

We copy from the *Times-Democrat* of New Orleans, some remarkable mis-statements about these islands, said to have been furnished by Dr. Eshleman, a former resident in the kingdom. There could be no object in their publication here except to afford amusement; and it would be absurd to offer any refutation to our readers of such obvious misrepresentations. But we wish to communicate a little information to some brethren of the press in the Southern States of America. The Honolulu PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER exchanges with many esteemed contemporaries in those States, the proprietor and editor of this journal hails from South Carolina, and we make a few corrections and comments which we trust our Southern brethren of the press, and especially our eminent contemporary of the *Times-Democrat*, of the beautiful crescent city, will kindly accept and communicate to their readers.

We beg to say that His Majesty, King Kalakaua, has not the slightest interest in any hotel in this kingdom, except to make an occasional courteous visit on the occasion of a distinguished arrival to our Hawaiian Hotel, which vies in style with the elegant St. Charles, of pleasant memories of Southern travel. His Majesty never sold to Mr. Claus Spreckels, or any other gentleman, ten thousand acres of land for one dollar, or one million, or ever did anything of the kind. There are not three hundred and twenty thousand acres of sugar land on the island of Maui—that being about the area of the whole island, which is partly occupied by a lofty mountain 11,000 feet high, the top of which is a vast extinct crater, named Haleakala, about 27 miles in circumference. This great mountain and other ranges, along with rugged declivities and broad stretches of sandy shore, take up about four-fifths of the area of the island—so that there are not more than thirty thousand acres of land that could possibly be cultivated for sugar cane;—and of this surface, only eleven thousand is now under cultivation, and it is not likely that more than fifteen thousand acres will be cultivated for many years to come, even with the most liberal application of capital. In regard to the so-called "Spreckels ring," they would, no doubt, be most happy to be assured that they had made already "$100,000,000" out of sugar enterprise in the Islands, and were pocketing an annual "$3,000,000." The fact is, that Mr. Claus Spreckels, a gentleman of remarkable business enterprise and administrative ability, has purchased and leased large tracts of lands that were once arid and utterly unprofitable deserts, worth less than a dollar an acre before his investment. He has brought water, that was running to waste into the sea, from long distances, through aqueducts and pipes, at a cost of over one million of dollars, upon those arid but fertile plains, and by his enterprise and skill has put over 3,000 acres under cultivation in cane, and will probably harvest a crop of 12,500 tons of sugar this year, as a most deserved reward of honorable and beneficent enterprise.

Of course, we and our readers must smile when we read such statements as: "The Parliament consists almost exclusively of Americans;" "and would, if it paid, tomorrow join the Union;" that there are "6,000 lepers living on an island to themselves;" "about 20,000 white persons on the islands;" "that the islands cannot ship sugar to any other portion of the globe, they are too far removed from sugar-consuming countries for this, and their existence depends on sugar and this treaty."

Let us inform our Southern friends that in a Hawaiian Parliament about to sit, of 47 members, 31 were born in the islands; that there are about 700 lepers in the island of Molokai; about 2,500 white persons on the islands, and that the islands can ship sugar to other portions of the globe besides the coast of the Pacific States of America, as they have shipped, and might ship again to the British Colonies of Australia and New Zealand, and it is absurd to speak of our being "too far removed from any sugar-consuming countries, and that our existence depends on a treaty;" in view of the fact that the Phillipine Islands and the Island of Mauritius, that are situated many thousand miles further away than ourselves from the market of San Francisco, find there a satisfactory market without the help of a treaty.

Brother editor of the *Times-Democrat* of New Orleans, you publish an admirable and an interesting paper. In the issue from which we quote, we find an instructive account of your city's carnival, in which you discourse most charmingly and learnedly about the illustrations in your pageants of the marvellous Indian poem of the Ramayana and you discuss with such full erudition the history and legends of far India and all of mighty Asia, that it appears as a blot upon your bright pages of valuable and interesting information, the gross misstatements about our Polynesian Islands on the outskirts of the Asiatic world. Seek better information; con our columns from time to time, and write as truthfully and beautifully about our little Hawaii as you do about great India and other lands.

[Extract from article in *Times Democrat*, New Orleans, March 8th.]

"Dr. J. S. Eshleman, now of Philadelphia, but formerly a resident, for some years, of San Francisco, is at present on a visit here to his brother, Col. B. F. Eshleman. The Dr. while residing on the Pacific slope, made several visits to the Hawaiian Islands and was able to examine and to fully understand the workings of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii, and its effects on the sugar interests of this country. The matter is now one of universal interest to our people, in view of the movement being made, both here and in New York, to secure the abrogation of this treaty, and any information on the subject must, therefore, prove interesting.

The King, who is a well educated young fellow, runs a hotel, keeps a club-house, and has numerous royal pleasures that are rather expensive, and he cannot, therefore, live inside of the very high salary—the same as our President's—that is allowed him. Spreckels won him over at once, and secured from him 10,000 acres of crown lands at the nominal sum of $1. The people became indignant at this, and insisted that the ministry should refuse to ratify the sale. This the ministry did, but, by the advice of Claus Spreckels, who became Sir Claus, at the time, having been knighted by the King, the recalcitrant ministry was discharged by a *coup d'etat* and a new one appointed, which ratified the sale at once.

Possible production of the islands. The amount of sugar land in the islands is illimitable. On Maui alone, one of the smaller islands, Dr. Eshleman estimates that there are on the leeward side 320,000 acres fit for cane, and which will produce 3,600,000 hogsheads with ease, enough to furnish the whole United States. There is a steady and constant increase in the cultivation of sugar, as is shown in our increased importation from the islands. The prospects point, in a few years, to the probability of Hawaii shipping sugar to the far East, unless the treaty is abrogated.

As for the Hawaiian planters, the majority of whom are Americans, they are no more benefitted than the Californians by the treaty. The price of sugar in the islands is just what it was when the treaty was first adopted; it has not advanced a cent. This is easily explained by the fact that Spreckels and his ring—which includes the King himself—have control of much of the land and labor of the islands, of all the modes of conveyance to market, and all the refineries at San Francisco. The planters are completely in the hands of the ring, and do not care two cents whether the treaty is abrogated or not—it will not hurt them.

As for Claus Spreckels and his ring, they will fight any abrogation of the treaty of course, but they chuckle over the fact that they are already worth $100,000,000, and are making $3,000,000 a year more, directly under the treaty; and that they have obtained possession of most of the best land in Hawaii. They call attention to the fact that the treaty has already two years more to run, and, that in this time, they will be able to add considerably to their earnings. It requires a year's notice from the United States to abrogate the treaty, and they hope that the year will be allowed to slip by without anything being done, which will give them another year's lease of power.

The islands, Dr. Eshleman declares, strike the visitors from the United States as a portion of this country. Americans hold all the positions and offices of importance and transact all the business in the kingdom. The Parliament consists almost exclusively of Americans, and if it paid, the islands would tomorrow join the Union. The natives are thoroughly corrupted in blood and will soon be extinct. They have decreased from 400,000 to 40,000 in a century. Of the latter number 6,000 are lepers, living on an island to themselves. There are now about 20,000 white persons on the islands, who constitute the wealth and intelligence of their petty kingdom."

* * * * * * * * *

"The islands cannot ship sugar to any other portion of the globe; they are too far removed from sugar-consuming countries for this, and their existence depends on sugar and this treaty. Before it was adopted they were going to rapid decay. The population was on the decrease, the planters nearly all discouraged, and Hawaii had no future ahead of her. Should any other power take possession of Hawaii without a reciprocity treaty, it would be to occupy half a dozen islands with a thin population of lessees. Moreover, the United States is very little interested in the proprietorship of an island further removed from it than Great Britain."

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the *Planters' Monthly*, the periodical which has been originated by the Planters' Labor & Supply Company and issued under its auspices. The major portion of the present number is naturally taken up with an account of the late meetings of our planters and of the Committee reports which were then under consideration. That portion of the report which relates the proceedings of the Company after the dissolution of the Planters' Association is taken from the ADVERTISER; and those who would have liked to have had, in this more permanent form, a good and complete report of the previous meetings will regret that the same course was not followed in regard to them instead of their being copied from the meagre reports of the *Gazette*. Three pages of editorial notes precede the reports. These contain some suggestions for, and appeals to, our planters which are worthy of their careful attention. It is, we think, to be regretted that some whim of rigid economy should have induced this wealthy company to allow a periodical, issued under its auspices and devoted to the interests of so important a section of this community to be printed on such miserable paper. We cordially wish our new contemporary a long and successful career of usefulness.

Mr. Gibson at Manoa.

In accordance with previous invitation and appointment, Hon. Walter M. Gibson met the residents of Manoa in their new church, on Wednesday last, at 3 o'clock p. m., to deliver an address on public questions. Manoa is a charming valley about three miles distant from the town. It is surrounded by wooded and grassy mountain ridges, now radiant with the silver-leaved candlenut and the crimson - blossomed mountain apple, and beautifully fringed with the dainty fronds of ferns.

The workers of the valley were engaged at their toils as the Honorable member arrived, there having been some mistake about the hour appointed, but soon as a clear-toned bell pealed forth its resounding tones throughout the echoing valley, the mud toilers left their taro patches; the grass cutters and the potato cultivators dropped their implements and trooped towards their little church to listen to a discourse on public affairs. The Hawaiian has decided political aptitudes, and among the recreations he has acquired as a civilized man, there is none dearer than a political discussion; a talk *pili Aupuni*; about Government affairs.

Mr. Gibson had prepared some notes for the occasion and the following is a full translation of the discourse in the Hawaiian language:—

Friends, and fellow citizens of Manoa:

It is customary and proper for representatives elect of the Hawaiian people to submit to electors, prior to the sitting of the Legislature, their views upon questions of public interest. I cheerfully comply with this practice in coming before you electors of Manoa, not so much as a duty, as in grateful recognition of your hearty support of my candidacy during the late election.

I represent no class, patronage or interest, but the whole people, rich and poor alike, and I take pleasure in standing up before you now, and hope erelong to stand up as a Representative for you, the peaceful dwellers and humble workers in this sweet valley. There are no emoluments or honors in your hands; nothing to prompt an interested motive, but the suffrages and rights to which your manhood entitles you, and I can unhesitatingly come to meet you and join with you in an expression of mutual citizenship and fellowship.

We have a common country—we, who have been adopted, and you, native-born; and we mutually desire its permanence and prosperity. You natives of the soil have the traditions of a vigorous race of chiefs and warriors whose manly Hawaiian character culminated in the eminent achievements of Kamehameha the Conqueror; and we foreigners, now adopted sons of the isles, having found prosperity and peace here, owing to the fraternal and assimilative spirit of you and your fathers, are bound in honor, as well as interest, to stand faithfully and patriotically with you in the maintenance of Hawaiian independence and prosperity.

Our State so small, so helpless and insignificant in contrast with any of the recognized states of the world, even of the lowest rate, is yet most deserving of our patriotic attachment. Its position is admirable, and it has reason to entertain great hopes. It is thus far qualified and favored to warrant its claiming and maintaining a pre-eminent position in this great ocean, but all the promise of our future depends upon our public virtue; our national rectitude.

Hawaii the little, enjoys a political status and privilege which Imperial China and Japan both covet; our complete autonomy and control of jurisdiction on every foot of our own soil and within our own waters. And why is she so privileged? Because faithful and capable men, devoted to Hawaiian welfare, proved to European and American statesmanship, that righteous laws were faithfully administered in the Islands of the Kamehamehas, and this assurance undoubtedly helped to secure our unqualified recognition of independence.

We must continue the enactment of righteous laws and strive to promote their faithful execution. Perhaps we are losing ground a little; suffering some loss of good name on account of deficient execution of law. A missionary father, Hitchcock, said in a letter to Minister Wyllie, many years ago: "The people are suffering from mal-administration from one end of the Islands to the other." And we continue to suffer in this respect more and more.

Here we should pause and enquire. I would be willing to stop law-making for a while in order to prompt the patriotism and energy of the country to a more effective execution of what law we have.

Think you there would be much discussion of the evils of intemperance and of the need of new prohibitory restrictions in regard to the importation and sale of spirituous liquors, if there had been such vigilance and faithful police administration, that it had not been possible for any Chinese, or other foreign illicit trafficker, to have sold to you Hawaiian people a single bottle of contraband liquor? There is no question in the minds of those who are investigating these matters, that you Hawaiians who have, through your Representatives, imposed upon yourselves an interdict in the use of alcoholic drinks, consume more contrary to law, than what is consumed by other people according to law.

Then let us repeal laws that are a mockery and a misfortune, or make the administration of laws more efficient. It is folly to have laws that find no concurrence in the ideas, tastes or intelligence of a people. But you have the intelligence to appreciate that money spent for strong drink is a hurtful waste of means, and that drunkenness is a sad misfortune and a woful degradation. And you surely can appreciate and be willing to sustain laws that would save you from misfortune and degradation.

But your race pride is hurt by a discrimination of law, which, however, brought about by an influential few, was never acquiesced in by the mass of the people! That is the difficulty, is it not? The cause why a forbidden indulgence becomes such a coveted temptation? Then let it be that we of all races shall be all taboo alike, or all privileged alike.

Alas, for the privilege of reeling like a senseless beast along the King's highway! For the privilege of swallowing a draught that causes you to spend the theft of your dearly earned wages, and to go home unreasonably angry and quarrelsome; to beat your wife; to kick her soft, shrinking body; to tear out locks of hair from her scalp; to bruise her face and make piteous and hideous blood flow from cheeks and lips, where God has intended sweet smiles to be wreathed as loving offerings for your kindness and nourishing care. I know and have seen with my eyes these things here a little while ago.

Alas! for the privilege of doing so much evil and destroying so much good. I want no such privilege, and wish all foreigners to join with Hawaiians in imposing upon ourselves a common restriction in regard to spirituous drinks. But we Legislators must not undertake to do violence to public sentiment. If people will persistently and unwisely continue to drink to their hurt, we must not attempt to stop their mouths with law, which they would endeavor by a thousand ways to evade. There must be a majority of sentiment in the community for good in order to support the action for public welfare of a majority of your Legislators. Our action must be based upon what you appreciate and what you properly require, or our action is in vain. And in any way it is vain if there be imperfect or corrupt administration of law.

Here again I will quote from a missionary father, the venerable Coan, from a letter written thirty-four years ago:

"I have but little hopes in the efficacy of highly stringent laws, while there is so much laxness in the public sentiment. A healthy standard of public moral feeling is necessary to the due execution of the laws relating to moral conduct, as well as a good example on the part of the rulers of a nation. I should therefore, while approving of a more strict execution of the existing laws, question the expediency of such rigid enactments which the public opinion would not sustain."

I will not undertake to discuss now, any short-comings of individuals in any executive branch of the Government; but will say, that in exercising the duty of a representative of the people, I shall deem it my duty to scrutinize the official action of every public servant alike; whether a policeman on his beat; or a Minister in the Cabinet of the King.

This is a constitutional monarchy, one of the best forms of government; and we, citizens and subjects of this Hawaiian Kingdom shall best subserve our common welfare, by a faithful adherence to constitutional principles in all our public actions. The several co-ordinate branches of government must not trench upon each other's privilege and duty. We must not favor any class privilege, or monopoly, or have any class legislation. There are great interests in the country, to be considered:—the planting interest, the commercial interest, the grazing interest, the railroad interest, the telegraph and telephone interest, the liquor interest, and even the newspaper interest; but I hold no interest, nor all combined, greater than the human interest, which you poor dwellers and workers in this valley represent. I am for you, who have no interest but your rights of manhood, and your wives and little ones, equally with those who represent millions of treasure and enterprise. I chiefly appreciate enterprise that shall bring health and gladness to the poorest homes. I want health more than money. I know and appreciate also that health is to be obtained by the help of money. 'Tis money will bring skill, and provide food and comfortable appliances. We need money for health;—a generous share of public money for the promotion of health. And when it is provided again, as it has been provided from time to time, out of the public treasury, I trust that it will be insisted upon that national treasure shall be judiciously and faithfully expended in promoting national sanitary welfare.

I believe the Hawaiian race can be so far healed that increase rather than decrease shall become the law of its existence. And I am happy again to quote from the missionary father Hitchcock, the following words uttered in 1848, as most pertinent and deserving of consideration at this time:

"It is hardly worth the trouble to seek for the best means of preserving a people, when it is a given point that all means for the purpose will be unavailing. If it be possible to preserve the race, the first means in order thereto, is for the present able officers of the government to make such preservation *the* object of their pursuit. To take hold of that as the work to be done. I have long thought that Saxon skill, enterprise, perseverance and philanthropy was competent to save the nation, notwithstanding all the unfavorable circumstances known to exist. It would be hard I think to show that disease and death are more constitutional in the Hawaiian than in any other race, or that if the peculiar causes, or accidental causes of premature death were removed, this people would not propagate and prosper as well as any other. Doubtless it would take much time and patience, and expense to carry the nation to the point, where the moral and physical influence of their acquaintance with wicked foreigners, and of their own heathen habits would cease to operate. But that Christian philanthropy could attain that point, were it to undertake it, I have little doubt; and when once attained, the work of preserving the nation would have been accomplished."

What noble and hopeful words, and I am happy to repeat them again and again. "That Christian philanthropy could attain that point, (Hawaiian race preservation) were it to undertake it, I have little doubt!" Surely; if there be a preeminent, glorious enterprise for "able officers of government" to undertake it is this; and to make such enterprise "the object of their pursuit." Herein is the noblest opportunity for the promotion of the King's honor and glory: to take part in measures to help stay the decline of his people, and [illegible] promote their health and increase. Ancient Imperial Rome crowned a man who had saved a fellow citizen's life. How many crowns; or how glorious and resplendent should be the crown of a sovereign, who should be recognised as the active savior of the lives of his people? Another wise and good Christian teacher, and father of the people, who is yet with you, the venerable Bishop Maigret, said in a public document in 1847—"That a sovereign cannot be rich if his people are poor." And can he feel well if the people are sick and dying? No! And I doubt not, your King's heart is with you; as he announced in the beginning of his reign, that the increase of the people, was his watchword; and the promotion of their health and welfare, his chief principle of action. Then I trust that legislators will second the royal word and action with wise enactment and appropriation,—that Ministers and all executive officers will carry out the royal purpose and the legislative prescription with fidelity,—and that you people will co-operate with your Sovereign Chief and his Government, in all obedience for the promotion of your own welfare.

Mr. Gibson at Moanalua.

In accordance also with previous invitation and appointment, Mr. Gibson delivered an address in the Church of Moanalua on Thursday last, at 1 P. M. Moanalua is a pleasant picturesque suburb of Honolulu, a little more than three miles from town, on the road to Ewa. The residents are taro and rice cultivators, and there is an appearance of much thrift and industry at this point. There is a well attended school, a neat new church building, and many evidences of a well ordered state of things.

Mr. Gibson's remarks on this occasion were entirely impromptu. He presented some of the views which he had before discussed with the people of Padoa and Manoa, and which we have published; and also brought forward additional points.

The electors of Moanalua through a Committee had desired to have the Honorable member's views upon certain konohiki and tenant rights and privileges; upon a ten million loan; and a bridge and improved highway for Moanalua.

Mr. Gibson replying to these queries, spoke substantially as follows: It will seem surprising that you should be restive in regard to certain Konohiki, or Landlord claims; certain privileges of forestry and fishery, when your fathers had not the slightest right or interest in land or sea. But that was an unrighteous and tyrannous monopoly of the supremest aristocracy that probably ever existed, and makes all the more remarkable, the surrender of feudal absolutism made by the good Chief Kauikeaouli (Kamehameha III) and his nobles. But whilst there were remarkable surrenders, there were reservations. These reservations are sustained by the sanction of law; and you Hawaiians who have acquired such an excellent name as law abiders, should not seek to unsettle vested rights, that may become your rights; for a tenant of to-day might become a landlord to-morrow. I wish for my part that your fishing grounds, along your beautiful shores, were entirely free to every toiler of the deep. I have never sought to make a dollar out of the very large konohiki fishing rights of Lanai; but I must not