COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, November 4, 1882.

A MODERATE amount of business has been transacted during the past week, in suppling domestic demands. The near approach of the holiday season is indicated by the arrival of large invoices of goods suitable to the season, and the preparations being made by dealers to exhibit the same.

In the Auction room, the usual sales have been made; to-day, at 11 o'clock, will be sold the small lot of wheat saved from the *Niagara*.

The Onomea Sugar Co., and Paukaa Sugar Co., have organized as corporate bodies, both under substantially the same office management.

The receipts of Domestic produce during the week have been: SUGAR, 3,518 pkgs. RICE, 1,135 pkgs. PADDY, 2,638 pkgs. MOLASSES, 46 bbls. WOOL, 161 pkgs. This does not include the cargo of the *Iwalani* that arrived yesterday morning.

From an official statement made, we note that the following quantities of Island produce were admitted duty free at the Port of San Franciso during the seven months ending July 31, 1882.

	Quantities.	Values.
Sugar, lbs	81,718,814	$5,359,266
Rice, lbs	5,787,438	288,406
Molasses, gals	43,487	7,231
Tallow, lbs	19,031	1,209
Total value		$5,656,112

During the corresponding period in 1881, the value of duty free articles from these islands was $4,992,782 including 59,874,840 lbs of sugar, and 2,722,406 lbs of Rice.

During the quarter ending September 30, there was received at the same port 28,138,027 lbs of sugar, valued at $1,842,582; and 2,970,426 lbs of rice valued at $148,520.

Following is Messrs. Williams, Dimond and Co.'s latest circular:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct, 21, 1882.

Dear Sir,—Our last advices were dated 25th ult., per stmr. Australia, since which time we have had unusual rains.

SUGAR.—The Refinery has made no change in prices for two months. Cubas in New York have been down to 8 1-16 cents for 96, but are now advancing, and may be quoted at 8 3-16 to ¼ to-day. The Manila market has advanced, and the basis is now $6.81.

RICE.—The receipts to date are 91,231 bags. The eastern market is now fully supplied with the large crop of South Carolina and Louisiana. We quote best 4¾ to ⅞ on 30 or 60 days.

MOLASSES.—No change.

FLOUR.—Golden Gate extra, $5.25; El Dorado, $4.

OATS.—Feed, $1.65 to $1.85.

BRAN.—$19 to $19.50.

BARLEY.—Feed, $1.37½.

HAY.—Compressed, $17.50 to $18.

WOOL.—Market continues steady. We quote Southern and San Joaquin, 15 to 20 cents; Northern, 26 to 26 cents.

CHARTERS.—English advices have improved within two weeks past, and with tonnage firmly held an advance has been established. We quote iron, 47s. 6d. to 48s. 3d. Cork U. K. and wooden, ; 45s. Cork U. K. and Continent.

Rainfall to date nearly three inches, an unusual occurrence.

EXCHANGE.—60 days on London, 49⅝d. to 49¾d.; New York, sight, 1-5 to ¼.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

COASTWISE.

Oct 27—Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, from Circuit of Oahu, with 1000 bags rice.
27—Stmr Lehua, Lorzenson, from Maui and Molokai
27—Stmr Waimanalo, Nelson, from Waimanalo, Koolau, with 550 bgs sugar, and 6 bbls molasses
28—Stmr C R Bishop, Berry, from Kauai, with 120 bgs rice, 39 bgs paddy, and 455 bgs sugar
28—Stmr Kilauea Hou, Sears, from Kahului, Maui, with 947 bgs sugar
29—Stmr Likelike, King, from Maui and Hawaii with 676 bgs sugar
30—Schr Paushi, from Ookala, Hawaii.
30—Schr Waiehu, from Paukea, Hawaii, with 650 bags sugar.
30—Schr Mary Foster, from Honuapo, Hawaii.
31—Stmr Waimanalo, from Waimanalo.
31—Schr Manuokawai, from Nawiliwili.
31—Schr Manuokawai, from Koloa, Kauai.
31—Schr Mee Foo, from Koolau, with 789 bags paddy and 15 bags rice.
31—Schr Kaala, from Waialua and Waianae, with 49 bbls molasses.
Nov 1—Schr Waioli, from Paauhau, Hawaii.
1—Schr Mile Morris, from Molokai.
1—Stmr James Makee, McDonald, from Kauai, with 166 bags sugar, 280 bags paddy, and 161 bales wool.
2—Schr Nettie Merrill, from Lahaina, Maui.
3—Stmr Iwalani, Bates, from Maui and Hawaii, with 2500 bags sugar.
3—Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, for Koolau, with 950 bags rice, and 700 bags sugar.
3—Schr Waikele, from Maliko, Maui, with 658 bags sugar.
2—Stmr Waimanalo, Nelson, from Waimanalo, Koolau.
4—Stmr C. R. Bishop, Berry, from Kauai.
4—Stmr Lehua, Lorzenzen, from circuit of Maui.

FOREIGN.

Oct 30—Haw schr Jennie Walker, Underwood, from Fanning's Island.
30—Am bktne Eureka, Penhallow, 13 days 12 hours from San Francisco.
31—Am bk Revere, McIntyre, from Puget Sound.
31—Haw bk Kalakaua, Miller, 12 days from San Francisco.
Nov 1—Am bk Buena Vista, Calhoun, 28 days from Port Gamble.
1—Br stmr Madras, Bradley, 25 days from Hongkong, en route for Victoria, B C.
2—Am bktne Ella, Brown, 14 days 12 hours from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

COASTWISE.

Oct 30—Schr Marion, for Kukuihaele, Hawaii.
30—Schr Uliana, for Waianae.
30—Stmr C R Bishop, Berry, for Kauai.
30—Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, for Kolau
30—Stmr Lehua, Lorzensen, for Molokai and Maui.
30—Stmr Kilauea Hou, Sears, for Kahului, Maui
31—Stmr Likelike, King, for Maui and Hawaii.
31—Schr Catherine, for Hanalei
31—Schr Ehukai, for Waialua
31—Schr Ka Moi, for Kaiolihalani, Hawaii
31—Schr Kekauluohi, for Hanalei, Kauai
Nov 1—Schr Mary Foster, for Kona, Kau, Hawaii.
1—Schr Luka, for Kohala, Hawaii.
2—Stmr James Makee, McDonald, for Kauai
2—Schr Paushi, for Ookala, Hawaii.
2—Schr Mee Foo, for Koolau.
2—Schr Leahi, for Kaholalele, Hawaii.
2—Schr Manuokawai, for Kekaha, Kauai.
2—Schr Kaala, for Koolau.
2—Schr Emma, for Waianae and Wailua.
3—Schr Mile Morris, for Molokai.

FOREIGN.

Oct 27—Schr Rosario, for San Francisco, from Kahului
30—Stmr City of New York, Cobb, for Sydney
31—Am bk Caibarien, Hubbard, for San Francisco.
Nov 2—U S sloop-of-war Alaska, Belknap, for a cruise.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Hawaiian brig Ninito, Cameron
Am bk Consuelo, Howard
Am bktne Kitsap, Robinson
Am bktne Jane A. Falkenburg, Forbes
Am schr Ogne Speckels, Cousins
Am sh Hope, Curtis
Haw bk Iolani, Garrels
Nor bk Imanoa, Nilsen
Br stmr Madras, Bradley
Am bktne Eureka, Penhallow
Haw bk Kalakaua, Miller
Am bk Revere, McIntyre
Am bk Buena Vista, Calhoun
Am bktne Ella, Brown

EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Br ship British Ambassador, from Newcastle, N S W
Nic bk Benito, from Newcastle, N S W due
Bk F S Thompson, from Nanaimo for Kahului
Am tern Emma Claudina, fr San Francisco, for Kahului
Brit bk Ulock, from Liverpool
Am bk Forest Queen, from Port Gamble
Am schr Ruby, A Cousins, from San Francisco
P M S S City of Sydney, from Sydney
Br stmr Suez, from San Francisco, Nov 19
Ger bk Livingston, from Hongkong
Am bk Amy Turner, from Boston
Am bktne Discovery, from San Francisco
Br ship Ambassador, from Newcastle

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per Eureka, Oct 31—315 bls hay, 780 sks grain, 10 tks gasoline, 15 tks naphtha, 925 sks flour, 239 sks bone meal, groceries, hardware, furniture, carriage fittings, stoves, iron piping cement, lime, 406 pcs redwood, and sundries.

From San Francisco, per City of New York, Oct 29—448 pcks sundry mdse. Value, $4078.

From Fanning's Island, per Jennie Walker, Oct 30—1005 bags copra, 9000 cocoanuts, 100 gils cocoanut oil, 4 bags cocoanuts, and 46 pckgs sundries.

From San Francisco, per Kalakaua, Nov 1—393 bls hay, 660 scks barley, 25 scks wheat, 50 scks meal, 1500 qr-scks 50 bbls flour, 50,000 bricks, 7 pkgs sodawater bottles, 10 bdls wheels, 82 pkgs furniture, 30 bls bags, 180 pkgs hardware, 13 cs tobacco, 172 grate bars, 6 grates, 70 pcs R wood, 7 pkgs buggies, and fixtures, 13 bdls iron, 378 pkgs provisions, 8 safes, 7 cs dry goods, 123 bgs oats, 2 kegs liquors, 125 pkgs canned goods, 1 cse notions, 11 horses, 100 bbls lime, 25,000 shingles, 300 bgs bran, 1 bbls cranberries, 1 trunk.

From Hongkong, per stmr Madras, Nov 2—974 pkgs wines and liquors and 6267 pkgs Chinese mdse.

From San Francisco, per Ella, Nov 2—1411 bags bone dust, 27,000 hard bricks, 1307 red wood posts, 1 whale, 1 boat, 31 mules, 2 cows, 2 bulls, 3 horses, 1 stallion, 60 bgs apples, 175 bls hay, 1374 bags horse feed, and 1309 pkgs sundry mdse.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco per Caibarien, Oct 30—Sugar—156,142 lbs, F A Schaefer and Co; 88,950 lbs, E I Hoffschlager and Co; 362,000 lbs, Castle and Cooke; 49,838 lbs, M S Grinbaum and Co. Molasses—812 gals, J S Walker. Rice—457,800 lbs, 20 cs household effects, 1 cs wood carvings. Value, foreign, $40; domestic, $59,639.12; transhipped, $1500.

MEMORANDA.

Report of P M S S City of New York, Cobb, Commander—Sailed from San Francisco, October 22, at 3.40 p.m. For the first two or three days pleasant weather and light baffling winds, remainder of passage strong southerly winds. Arrived at Honolulu, October 29th, at 3.50 p.m., 7 days, 3 hours, 10 minutes, from San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

From Maui and Hawaii, per Likelike, Oct 29th—H R H Princess Liliuokalani, Gov J O Dominis, Capt Belknap, R M Daggett, Hon S G Wilder, Mrs Geo C Beckley and child, Miss H Kanian, Miss S Sheldon, D Kealoha, J Dickson, E Kekua, F Wilhalm, J R McKenzie, J J Redington, Mrs J T Paty, Mrs L Shaw, Miss A Shaw, W A Wall, J G Rothwell, Mrs Kinney, F H Hayselden, wife and 4 children.

From Kauai, per C R Bishop, Oct 28—S M Whitman, J B Smith, J H Thomas, S Taylor and wife, G Irvine, Jas Hayselden, G Kisby, J Ross, R W D Purvis, Miss B Purvis, Mr Gartland, Gov P P Kanoa, H L Stoltz, Capt C Dutton, J L Blaisdell, jr, and 3 others.

From Kahului, per Kilauea Kou, Oct 29—G Wharner, G Williams Mrs. Forbes and child, 2 Chinamen.

From San Francisco, per City of New York, October 29—H Berger and daughter, Mrs P J King and two children, J N Wright and nephew, Dr C E Webb, A Moore, C Wilder, W P Toler and son, S Spencer, J Marshall, wife and children, Dr A B Dunford, wife and daughter, Wm Dunford, Capt H Marshall, wife and 3 daughters, Geo F Holmes, W H Osburn, Capt E K Boyle, S W Brundage, Miss Lula I. Moore, D Center, T H Davies, wife and 6 children, and 3 servants, Miss Lamb, Mr B Lansing and infant, Miss Gulliison, and 37 in the steerage.

For San Francisco, per Rosario, from Kahului, Oct 27—S B Stoddard, H H Genet, W O Butterfield

From San Francisco, per Eureka, Oct 30—Mrs J F Judge and child, G B Kelly, and T Chamberlain.

For Auckland, per City of New York, Oct 30—N Foldi, Mrs C Hodgson, Miss Fleming, and W McLeod.

From Fanning's Island, per Jennie Walker, Oct 30—W Greg, wife, 5 children, and servant, George Becknell and wife, James Becknell, and J C Marchant.

For San Francisco, per Caibarien, Oct 30—Norman McKinnon and John McClellan.

For Kahului, per Kilauea Hou, Oct 30—E Perry, E Oakley, H Torbert, Mrs Saml Harrison, H A Luscombe, C N Chapell, S E Ford, B J Taylor, and about 47 deck.

For Molokai and Maui, per Lehua, Oct 30—Mrs D McGorriston, Mrs Chas Dwight, and about 25 deck.

For Kauai, per C R Bishop, Oct 30—T Ledward, L Ahuna, Judge Kauai, E C Damon, S M Whitman, N A Boyle, Jas Thomas, and about 35 deck.

For Maui and Hawaii, per Likelike, Oct 31—H R H Liliuokalani, Governor Dominis, Mrs S Parker, Mrs J Wood, Mrs T W Everett, Mrs J E Bush, Mrs J M Kapena, Mrs C B Wilson, Miss Sheldon, M Crisp, Senhor Canavarro, F P Hastings, Rev J Rickwell, E Kekua, E D Adams, D Crowningburg and wife, L H Stoltz, S L Blaisdell, Miss Hoffmann, J F Colman, John Sheldon, N Neal, J C Kirkwood, T D Young, W J Sheldon, W Redington, Rev A O Forbes, A Moore, E Kuster, D Center, Hon G W Pilipo, E C Winston, G F Holmes, Mr Wood, G Trask, G D Freeth, and 70 deck.

From San Francisco, per Kalakaua—Mrs C E Stackpole, Master George E Stackpole, Miss Nellie H Dix, W P Crooks, W W Coons, George B Eldred, Jas T Shipley, Jas Cummings, W Chas Maston, E F S Siegfried, R T Redstob, Antone Hermann, J C Jenkins, C G Brown, John Hopkins, John Cramer.

From San Francisco, per Ella, Nov 2—P J Littlehale George Wilhoit, Max Rohn, Mrs J B Brown, J W Goldsmith, Miss A C Pock, Robert Cirmin, Alfred Ward, Andrew Ohlsen, wife and daughter, Miss C Joison, J Foster, George Williams, and Vincent Suku.

From San Francisco, per Kalakaua, Nov 1—Mrs C E Stackpole, Master George, C Stackpole, Miss Nellie H Dix, W P Crooks, W W Coons, George B Eldred, J T Shipley, Jas H Cummings, W C Maston, E F S Siegfried, R T Redstob, Antone Herman, J C Jenkins, C G Brown, John Hopkins, John Cramer.

For Kauai, per James Makee, Nov 2—C Maston, J Cummings, J McCann, J K McKenzie, R W T Purvis, G Irvine, F Schmidt, and about 25 deck.

From Kauai, per C. R. Bishop, Nov 4—H. H. Wilcox H. Kellner, Thos. Leadwich, L. Titcomb, M. Willgeroth, Miss. de Courz, Miss. Hormony, Mrs. P. P. Costa and 2 children and 50 on deck.

From Maui and Molokai per Lehua Nov 4—E.P. Adams S. W. Kaai, and 37 deck.

From Hawaii and Maui, per Iwalani, Nov 3—J A Magoon, J. C Kalstead, C Meinecke and wife, Jas McDolan and 68 deck.

BIRTH.

TESTA.—On the 30th October, to the wife of F. J. Testa, a daughter.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY ..... NOVEMBER 4, 1882.

THE *Gazette* still finds no subject on which it can be fluent, except that dreadful Ministry and the wicked King that keeps Ministers in power after the *G zette* has intimated its wish that His Majesty should dismiss them. It has nothing new to say, and no new view of its old complaints to present. Its policy is evidently to go on reiterating its slanders and invective in the hope that in the end the one will be believed, and the other become a political war cry. In an article which appeared last Wednesday, the *Gazette* reviews the situation. It tells us in the first place that the "Ministry now hold office under protest." This is not at all what the writer means to say as Ministers have made no protest that we are aware of about anything connected with the tenure of their offices. We may guess, however, that the meaning intended to be conveyed is, that His Majesty has not thought fit to dismiss his Ministers notwithstanding the protest of certain parties conveyed to him in an obscurely worded document which has been dignified with the loud sounding, but by no means accurate title of "the Planters' memorial." Then the *Gazette* goes on to say that this protest was called forth by "the tendency which has, for some time, seemed to be manifest to encourage an arbitrary, irresponsible and unconstitutional course on the part of the King." Now, a manly and honest opposition and criticism deserves respect, even though it be levelled against the Throne. But this calling of names, this insinuation of misconduct where no misconduct can be proved, is a despicable course, which commands respect from no quarter. It is conduct which no gentleman would be guilty of towards the meanest of mankind, and its ostentatious vulgarity stands out all the more conspicuous when it is indulged in towards the chief personage of the realm, for whom any form of retort or retaliation is impossible. We challenge and defy the *Gazette* to name one single act of King Kalakaua's to which the epithets here hurled at His Majesty can be justly affixed. Let this writer cease from such discreditable declamation and apply himself to the task of producing facts as to which men may judge for themselves and say whether this King is an "arbitrary, irresponsible and unconstitutional" monarch. We repeat that we *defy* the *Gazette* to produce evidence of a single act in the King's career which justifies these scandalous epithets.

THE *Gazette* says, "since the presentation to his Majesty" of a memorial, and report of planters, "time has passed by to enable thoughtful men to weigh well" the consideration of the matter. It was well weighed and understood at the start. It did not require any time to pass by for any better understanding. The enumeration of a large array of names of parties attached to a document, several of whom gave assurances, that they took no part in the political manœuvres of their associates, afforded ample evidence that the report was a mere partisan document, and improperly attached to the Memorial presented to His Majesty. The alleged unanimity of planters against Ministers is an untruthful statement as we well know. Were the report disposed of by ballot, it would be condemned by a majority of sensible planters of these islands. Of what value is a show of hands in a conclave where a majority of the assistants are affected by obligations, which bind their allegiance to one or two *influential parties* present.

The same sheet indulges in the following lot of bosh. "Now, when the native party comes forward, they burrow behind the Legislature like a set of frightened rabbits.'

This refers to the so-called "native meeting" at Kawaiahao church. The secret service fund of the political lawyer-planters, had been employed to hire a supposed popular big native gun, Hon. G. W. Pilipo, to leave his home in Kona, and come to town to rouse the "native massess." Big pink posters announcing the orator, and a grand indignation get up, were spread over town, and it was expected that the old stone church that can seat over two-thousand would be crammed. By careful count of several witnesses, there were 248 persons present, of whom about fifty were women and girls, and about thirty-five foreigners; reducing the mass meeting of native electors of the city, to about 180. And a feeling of the majority of these 180 was in opposition to the object of the call, and to the discussion of the orator of the occasion, as was proven by the fact of a large majority of the meeting, dispersing before any action was taken in answer to the views of the callers of the meeting. According to another careful count, there were not over seventy persons present, after the withdrawal of those in opposition to the call of the meeting: and of these seventy, many were women, and some foreigners; so that not more than fifty natives were present when certain resolutions were read, and without any proper call for an expression of affirmative and negative opinion, were declared passed by a majority of a meeting. A committee was appointed, three of whom, foreigners, being impressed with the bogus character of the proceedings, would not serve on the committee, and afterwards, three others stepped in to make a committee to represent a meeting that was not a quorum of an original assemblage, and these parties were permitted to call on the King, and present a series of resolutions that represented no general native sentiment whatever, and not by any means the majority sentiment of the meeting, called by Pilipo and his backers.

The Premier has properly characterized the presentation of the resolutions "under the circumstances, as an intrusion upon the attention of the Sovereign."

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.

(*From the Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser.*)

THE case Lazarus vs. Trousseau, which was twice heard during the past term of the Supreme Court without a verdict being obtained, has excited no little discussion in this community. It has caused two widely different questions to become the prominent topics of the hour. These are our currency laws, and the value of trial by jury. The strictures passed upon the two juries which have tried this case have been very severe. A very simple point was put to them by the Chief Justice, thus: "If you find from all the circumstances that enough was said to make Schaefer and Co.'s cashier believe that Lazarus wanted his legal percentage of U. S. gold for this draft and that it was refused him, then you must find a verdict for the plaintiff." The evidence on this point, as reported for this journal, appears to be clear enough. The defendant did not indeed deny that matters had proceeded precisely in the manner which, according to the charge of the Chief Justice, entitled plaintiff to a verdict. People may well ask what is the use of submitting matters to the arbitrament of a jury if in such circumstances as these twice twelve men trying the case in succession could not agree on a verdict. We have no right to impute motives or give expression here to guesses at what may have led the jurors to present no verdict. Nevertheless, we may say without hesitation, that the reason of this failure of justice is pretty well understood; and being so, it makes the disposition to be incredulous about the value of jury trial all the stronger. This is matter for regret. Some people talk quite glibly about the jury system as antiquated, and a relic of semi-barbarous days. If they could be involved in the meshes of a law suit in some country where a jury was denied them, they would quickly change their tune. Suitors here can, if they like (both agreeing thereto), waive the right to a jury, and the records of our courts show how seldom men are prepared to accept the judgment of one man on their disputes instead of twelve. It is unfortunate that anything should occur to shake this faith in the time-honored institution which has been copied by so many nations.

THE subject of our currency laws, as raised by the late trial, Lazarus vs. Trousseau, has been discussed with a good deal of vehemence by business men and politicians, and the provisions of the Act of 1876 seem to be generally condemned, and any attempt to enforce them is exclaimed against as tyrannous. To our minds the strangest part of the whole matter is that the practise of business men has been to disregard the rights conferred on them by the law in regard to payments in gold. It is only half a dozen years since the law was solemnly made after an immense amount of discussion on the currency question both in the Assembly and among business men. The mercantile community were satisfied with it at the time. The editor of the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER of that day greeted its enactment in the following words:—"With the main idea, that of making United States gold coin the standard, we believe that no one will be found to differ." There has always, we believe, been enough of such gold coin in the country to suffice for a circulating medium if the law had been fully operative. Large transactions within the Kingdom seldom involve the actual transfer of coin; payments are made by orders or cheques, which generally result rather in the transfer of figures in a ledger than in that of actual money, be the standard what it may. Had the law been systematically carried out by business men, it would have caused no one any inconvenience. If United States gold is worth more than our silver currency, that would always be taken into account in making a bargain. Moreover, it is always open to make a contract on a silver basis, just as, now, the Treasury issues silver notes in return for the deposits of that metal, or of English or French gold coins. Nevertheless, no one seems to have given the law a thought since its enactment, except our local bankers, who are very particular to add the words, "in silver," to their receipts for deposits. This is the more strange because for a considerable period American gold coins were rated at a premium varying up to as high as 15 per cent, as compared with the silver currency. How business men with the law before them (often republished, too, in the almanacs and directories which have appeared in the meantime, and enacted so short a time ago) could ignore a provision of so much importance in all their transactions we cannot pretend to understand. It is stated that the payment of United States gold for duties and taxes has long since ceased to be enforced. Cheques are given for duties purporting to call for United States gold, but the Treasury has been content to take the less valuable form of currency. The Treasury might just as well have winked at short payments of taxes and duties as do this. The consternation of our business men, and the heated way in which they have discussed this matter since the suit we are commenting on was instituted is certainly not altogether creditable. It is good proof that the law has really been a dead letter, but why shrewd business men should have let it be so, and why they have apparently forgotten that the law gives rights to every payee which might at any moment be enforced, are things that remain unexplained, and are, we fancy, inexpliable.

MR. ATKINSON says that Mr. Gibson lately tried to squirm out of a false statement which he had published in his paper, saying that "a conversation held in a bank parlor was mere talk, and was unsupported by any documentary evidence."

Atkinson a while ago, as every one of our readers and his readers too, will remember, said that the Government ordered a certain lot of lumber and of piping, and were balked about certain letters of credit for Japan and elsewhere.

These statements we declared to be unqualified falsehoods.

Atkinson blowed in his usual illogical bumptious way, and could not produce a particle of proof in support of any one of four distinct false statements. But at last Atkinson gets a letter from Mr. Pary, that a certain conversation about credits was in a bank parlor, and not on the street, as we had supposed, inasmuch as it was not authorized; and Atkinson jumps up exclaiming: "We have caught you, it was not street talk, but parlor talk."

But what bearing had the locality of this talk on the main question and points at issue? none at all—Atkinson made his false statements—stuck to them through thick and thin, and now they stick to him as he cannot disengage them from his shoulders by a particle of proof.

A nice fellow to talk of squirming, whose whole action of life is a shuffle.

THE Princess Liliuokalani and His Excellency Gov. Dominis, accompanied by Miss Sheldon, left town for Lahaina per Likelike last Tuesday, afternoon. Her Royal Highness and the Governor return to Lahaina in order to make some preparation to entertain His Excellency Mr. Daggett, U. S. Minister and Captain Belknap, and officers of the U. S. S. Alaska, who left port per Alaska on Thursday, to proceed to Lahaina. We are pleased to learn that our distinguished visitors were so much gratified with the call at Lahaina on Saturday last, that they return to make a more extended vis-it. The Alaska is expected to stay four days in the roadstead of Lahaina, and will proceed thence to windward on a short cruise.

OUR next-door neighbor has gone into American politics. The *Gazette* believes in "a foregone conclusion that the next Congress will have in both Houses a Democratic majority." And then he complacently adds: "The effect on our Reciprocity Treaty of a party (Democratic) going into power which is traditionally in favor of free trade can hardly be other than beneficial." Now what benefit do planters hope from "free trade" in sugar? And what will be thought in Washington at this time of the organ of the Sandwich Islands planters' party going over to the Democracy? The organ evidently chuckles over the probable defeat of the Republican Neumann on the Coast.

Planters send copies of these hopes in regard to the success of the Democracy to President Arthur, to Governor Boutwell, to Senators Edmunds, Hoar, and other good Republicans friendly to the Islands and to the Treaty.

Visit of a Distinguished Party to Maui.

This day week, Her Royal Highness Princess Liliuokalani and Governor Dominis, accompanied by His Excellency R. M. Daggett, United States Minister Resident, and Captain Belknap of the U. S. S. Alaska, embarked on board the steamer Likelike, for the purpose of making a flying tour around the island of Maui. After a pleasant run of nine hours the steamer arrived at Lahaina. Here the party were greeted with a floral tribute from the shore. Mrs. Turton and Mrs. Fred. Hayselden sent off a boat with a number of beautiful bouquets and leis for the Princess and each other member of the party. Three hours later everyone was astir again to make ready for landing at Maalaea bay. A grand view of the brilliant comet was the reward of all who got up before four o'clock that Wednesday morning. A landing was effected without any difficulty, and to their agreeable surprise they found horses in waiting for them, their expectant host, Judge Kuihelani, having left nothing undone in the matter of providing for the comfort of his guests. After breakfasting they started on their journey to Wailuku. Whilst there they inspected several of the surrounding plantations and spent the evening at Mr. Kuihelani's. The following day a special train was courteously placed at the disposal of the party by Mr. Rowell, Capt. Hobron's manager. This they gladly availed themselves of in order to facilitate the journey to Kahului and Spreckelsville. After a lengthy examination of the mills and their wonderful machinery, they rode on to Paia and back again to Kahului. There they were shown the working of the steam plow by the courteous manager, and afterwards they returned to Wailuku where they passed the night. The next day Friday, the party rode over to Waihee and were the guests of P. N. Makee, Esq., who did the honors of host in his accustomed liberal manner. On Saturday they visited Waikapu. They called on Sheriff Everett, and subsequently lunched with W. H. Cornwell, Esq. The stay in this charming locality was curtailed by the approach of the steamer that was to convey them back to Honolulu. Accompanied by their host and several friends, they rode to the beach where they bid adieu to their hospitable entertainers with a feeling of regret at having to return so soon. Lahaina was reached at seven o'clock that evening where every preparation had been made in anticipation of a visit by the Royal Princess and her party. The Governor's residence was profusely decorated with leis, flowers and lanterns, in addition to which a sumptuous luau had been prepared for them. The shore was lined with torch bearers, and the sight from the deck of the Likelike was very beautiful. The good people of Lahaina who had prepared this display were, however, doomed to partial disappointment, as the gentlemen only landed, the Princess being of opinion that time would not permit of her availing herself of the loyal reception that had been prepared for her. The Governor, Mr. Daggett and Captain Belknap, paid a flying visit. They were received by Mr. Turton on the wharf, from where they rode to his house.

Mrs. Turton had made ample preparations for her distinguished guests, in hopes of their making a more lengthened stay at Lahaina. Universal regret was expressed that the Princess did not land, if even only for an hour. At nine p.m. a start was made homewards, and after experiencing fine calm weather across the channel, the Likelike arrived at 5 a.m. on Sunday, just in time to permit of the party to reach their homes before the storm burst over the city.

Our Foreign Correspondence.

LETTER No. 92.—LONDON, October 1st, 1882.

(*Continued*)

PORTUGUESE EMIGRATION.

From late files of Honolulu papers it appears that the Hawaiian authorities have obtained what professes to be an account of the cost of the Monarch expedition and have founded a conclusion on this imperfect statement that the profits on the business have been inordinate and excessive, and an investigation has been demanded. Being acquainted with the details of this case and occupying an independent position outside of both parties, I may be allowed to offer some remarks on the subject. It must be obvious to any impartial business man that it is a singular proceeding to enter into a contract for the performance of a difficult and hazardous enterprise, at a price agreed upon beforehand to be paid if successful—the whole risk of loss to fall upon the contractor if he fails—and then when he has been fortunate enough by dint of much labor and expenditure of time and money to carry out the undertaking—that an enquiry should be set up as to the extent of his gains. When four years ago this business was placed in the hands of the Hawaiian Commissioner of Emigration in this city, it was for the single reason that nobody else could be found who would undertake to do it as cheaply and under the same conditions of risk. It is well-known that whilst Mr. Hoffnung was sending emigrants by sailing vessels at a uniform charge of $90 for every adult passenger embarked under contract, another firm in Honolulu was supplying Germans at $120 and Norwegians at $130 and as a matter of fact, no laborers have ever been delivered at Honolulu as cheaply as the Portuguese forwarded by Mr. Hoffnung. At the same time I believe, nobody will attempt to deny that the business was done well, that no expense, labor, or thought in conducting it in the most creditable manner was spared, which cannot be less agreeable to the Hawaiian Government and people than to the agents. They have never sent an inferior ship, have never served out inferior food, have always taken the most ample care and precaution to secure the health and comfort of the emigrants, the consequence of which has been that they have carried over 4,000 passengers from the Azores to Honolulu without one serious mishap or complaint, and have acquired thereby the confidence and good will of the people and officials at St. Michaels. It is hardly necessary to refer to the great risk of sending a valuable steamer to a Portuguese port where the authorities are notoriously capricious and unreliable and make serious trouble when least expected. Had the Monarch been treated as the Hansa was served at Lisbon, the agents would have sustained a loss of $50,000. Had the Lisbon officials succeeded in carrying out their intention of seizing the Hansa, not only all of the expenses of provisions, fittings and charter money would have been lost, but the agents would have been responsible for the value of the vessel and cargo, which, in her case amounted to about a quarter of a million of dollars.

F. B.

THE KAWAIAHAO MEETING.

THE RESOLUTIONS AND THE REPLY.

We give below a translation of the resolutions passed at the meeting at Kawaiahao Church on 23rd ult., and of the letter of the committee then appointed to transmit them to His Majesty; also a translation of the Premier's reply to the same:—

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Sire,—At a meeting of your subjects at the Kawaiahao Church, on the night of Monday last, some resolutions were adopted, and we were appointed a committee to lay bfore Your Majesty these resolutions with respect. W. R. Castle (except what pertains to Crown lands).

Jas. Keau	S. B Dole
D. W. Aiwohi	A. L. Smith
B. W. Kawainui	B. F. Dillingham
D. Waiwaiole	N. B. Emerson.

G. W. Pilipo

WHEREAS, His Majesty's present Ministers have by their extravagant uses of public money, incompetency in the administration of Government affairs, the giving away of the Crown land of Wailuku, forcing the country into debt, taking away the appointing power of District Justices from the Supreme Court, and appointing their favorites in office, have lost the respect and confidence of all classes of His Majesty's subjects, and left the Government on the verge of trouble and danger of foreign interference, and the King to unfavorable criticism. Therefore, be it

Resolved,—That the continuance of these men in the work of Government is opposed to the prosperity of the country, and the independence of the Kingdom.

Resolved,—That His Majesty the King be hereby requested to dismiss the present Ministry.

Resolved,—That a certified copy of these resolutions be presented to His Majesty the King by a proper committee.

Resolved,—That the secretary be instructed to furnish the local newspapers with the proceedings of this meeting.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

To HON. G. W. PILIPO, HON. J. KEAU, W. R. CASTLE, ESQ., AND OTHERS.

Gentlemen:—By command of the King, I have the honor to address you.

You, as a Committee have presented to His Majesty a copy of resolutions censuring the Ministers of the Crown, which were adopted at an alleged meeting of electors on the 23rd of October at Kawaiahao Church.

Speaking for my colleagues, as well as myself, I have the honor to express our appreciation of an exercise of public vigilance in respect to acts of public administration. It is by such scrutiny and discussion of executive action, that a healthy political condition of the State is maintained.

But it is necessary to such result, that this political surveillance be judiciously exercised; and not to charge executive officers with the results of legislative action. In the resolutions which you endorse, His Majesty's Ministers are censured for a loan act, for the transfer of certain crown lands, and for a change in the appointment of District Justices. It is true that Ministers as members of the Legislative Assembly, took part in the enactment of these measures; yet to the Assembly as a body, of which two of your number were members, you should address your animadversion.

One member of Your Committee, an ex-Attorney-General, has appended to his signature a withdrawal of censure, from the act of transfer of certain crown lands. By his knowledge of law, he was satisfied of the propriety and legality of the measure; and it is to be regretted that this gentleman's knowledge of law, and his experience as a former member of the Legislature had not convinced him of the groundlessness of all the objections embraced in the resolutions and the impropriety of attaching his name to this ministerial accusation.

In addition to the censure of the executive on account of legislative action, there is a charge on account of official favoritism; and this is brought forward by a Committee, whose Chairman, the leader of the alleged meeting of electors, Hon. G. W. Pilipo, is the incumbent of an office, the Assessorship of Kohala, which he willingly accepted at the hands of this so-called Ministry of favoritism.

Gentlemen, the allegations you present do not apply to the administrative action of His Majesty's Ministers. They are not fitting subjects for ministerial censure. They are proper for discussion in a future legislative Assembly; and under the circumstances, they are an intrusion upon the attention of the Sovereign.

I have the honor to be,
Your most humble servant,
WALTER M. GIBSON,
Premier.

NOTES.

No merchandise for Chinese merchants per Kalakaua. An uncommon circumstance.

The American bark Edward May arrived at Hongkong, on the 27th September.

Some gentlemen interested in cane planting on Kauai left in the James Makee on Thursday, to select a suitable site for the erection of a new mill at Waimea.

We are glad to learn that very satisfactory news has been received from Japan, leading to the hope that our mission to that country will meet with a very favorable acception there, and that they will be successful in the object of their visit.

In another column will be found the concluding portion of an article on the Museum, from the pen of a gentleman recently arrived, who, though not a naturalist himself, has had experience in the details of museum management that entitles his suggestions to consideration.

Mr. Yung Wing, a Chinaman who is not altogether unknown on these Islands, and who for several years past, held the post of Charge d'Affaires at Washington, has received his appointment as Taotai or Chief Magistrate of the city of Shanghai. Mr. Yung Wing is a professed Christian which makes the appointment the more remarkable on account of it being the first of the kind. He speaks the English language fluently, and is generally well educated.

The *Friend*, in commenting on the recent visit of the Rev. Joseph Cook, and regretting that many could not gain admittance to Fort Street Church, says: "One of the needs of Honolulu is a large audience room where, on such an occasion as this Sunday evening, all may find place." Surely the writer of these lines overlooked or ignored the existence of the Music Hall, which could easily be made to accommodate twice as many as Fort Street Church and whither many would go who do not care to patronise the sacred edifice.

The hull of the Niagara is now observed to move about by the force of the slight swell, showing that she has been relieved of the mass of wheat that kept her steady. According to a widely-accepted medical opinion, there could be nothing more deleterious than decaying grain, and had not been for the effective measures resorted to, that mass of over 1,000 tons would be lying in the Niagara's hold this day. It is owing to the effective work of the torpedoes after all, that we owe deliverance from a mass of decaying matter calculated to promote malaria. They broke in holes in the bow and stern about the size of an ordinary doorway, which enabled the flowing tide to clear the wreck of its disease-spreading damaged cargo. The wreck may be expected to break up at any moment.

The *Planters' Monthly* for July has been reviewed by the Hongkong *Daily Press*. The article on population was selected as one of special importance. The *Daily Press* observes with some truth, in reference to the Chinese, that "the tide of immigration is setting in so strongly that there seems to be ground to believe that in a few years they will become the dominant race." On the other hand, in referring to the fear that has been expressed in some quarters, that there is a possibility of the conversion of this Kingdom into a Chinese dependency, owing to the large number of Chinese that arrived last year, they say: "We do not think there is