COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, November 11, 1882.

TRADE in general has been active throughout the week, and our retail and wholesale dealers report considerable sales in every direction. The new season's crops of sugar is beginning to arrive, and in a few weeks there will be no lack of freight offering for the Coast. The Consuelo sailed on the 6th instant with domestic produce, valued at $48,739. The Eureka and Kitsap cleared in ballast for the lumber ports, the Iolani for Manila, and the steamer Madras pursued her voyage to Victoria (B.C.), after leaving about 700 tons of Chinese merchandise and 120 Chinese laborers.

The W. G. Irwin arrived yesterday, bringing telegraphic news of the greater part of Manila being destroyed by a typhoon, and business is reported to be entirely suspended.

From the San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* of 25th October, we learn that there had been no arrivals of sugar during the week. The consequence is that there has been a reduction of over a million and a half pounds in the stock on the market, and grades of Hawaiian are in better demand. Sales continue to be very large, not only for California, but for Oregon and Washington Territory, Arizona, Colorado, etc. The stock in the United States still continues to be much lower than it was a year ago, while in Europe and the world as a whole, it is much higher. Hawaiian choice in kegs is quoted at 8¾@9¼c. do. in bags 8¼c; fair, No. 2, 7⅞@8c; No. 3, 6⅞@—c. In Rice a weakening has been noted, owing to the large quantity of mixed and China on hand, and the indisposition on the part of jobbers to purchase Hawaiian at present. There has, however, been about 1500 bags of the latter sold for the East prior to arrival. Stocks in first hands are rather light.

The receipts of Domestic Produce during the week have been: SUGAR, 6650 pkgs; RICE, 886 pkgs.

The receipts of duties at the Custom House for the month of October, were a little over $60,000.

The salved cargo of the wrecked vessel Niagara, consisting of 280 tons of wheat, was sold for $1.23½ per 100 lbs.

The vessels on the berth are the Ella, Kalakaua, and Jane A. Falkinburg. The W. G. Irwin will also load for the Coast, after discharging her inward cargo.

The Oceanic Co's. steamer Suez, is looked for on the 17th instant.

A new table giving the stock quotations for the week, compiled by A. G. Ellis, stock broker, will be found below, and will continue to appear weekly under the careful revision of the compiler.

Stock Quotations for the Week.

PREPARED BY A. G. ELLIS, STOCK BROKER.

	Par.	Askd.	Bid.	Sold.
Honokaa Sugar Co.	$2000	$ ..	$2000	$ ..
Kilauea Sugar Co.	1000	..	..	..
Koloa Sugar Co.	1000	2000	1850	..
Makee Sugar Co.	1000	..	..	..
Onomea Sugar Co.	1000	..	..	..
Hilea Sugar Co.	500	..	..	..
Waihee Sugar Co.	1000	..	..	..
Haiku Sugar Co.	500	375	..	..
Olowalu Sugar Co.	100	..	..	85
Waianae Co.	100	..	..	138
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	100	140	135	..
Onomea Sugar Co. bonds	500	..	..	500
Kohala Sugar Co.	500	..	..	..
The Wailuku Sugar Co.	500	1000	950	..
Union Mill Co.	1000	..	..	..
Star Mill Co.	500	..	..	500
East Maui Plantation Co.	500	400	..	..
Grove Ranch Plantation Co.	250	250	..	..
Pacific Sugar Mill	500	350	800	..
Haw. Bell Telepoone Co.	10	..	..	60
Hawaiian R. R.	500	500	..	..
Kahului R. R.	500	..	500	..

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

COASTWISE.

Nov 4—Stmr C. R. Bishop, Berry, from Kauai.
4—Stmr Lehua, Lorzenzen, from circuit of Maui.
4—Stmr Kilauea Hou, Sears, from Kahului, Maui, with 180 bgs sugar
4—Schr Prince, from Kekaha, Kauai
4—Schr Jenny, from Nawiliwili, Kauai
5—Schr Ehukai, from Waialua
5—Schr Jenny, from Nawiliwili
5—Stmr Likelike, King, from Maui and Hawaii, with 454 bgs sugar
6—Schr Malolo, from Hakalau, Hawaii
6—Schr Waimalu, from Kohala, Hawaii
6—Schr Kaulkeaouli, from Honokaa, Hawaii, with 2168 bgs sugar
7—Schr Maua, from Honomu, Hawaii
7—Stmr Waimanalo, Nelson, from Waimanalo, Koolau, with 640 bgs sugar
8—Schr Kaala, from Koolau, with 50 bbls molasses, and 50 bags rice
8—Stmr James Makee, McDonald, from Kauai
8—Schr Gen'l Sigel, from Koolau, with 764 bgs rice
9—Schr Kekauluohi, from Hanalei, Kaui, with 22 bgs rice
10—Stmr Waimanalo, Nelson, from Waimanalo, with 500 bgs sugar, 25 bbls molasses
10—Stmr Lehua, Lorzenson, from Maui and Molokai
10—Stmr Kilauea Hou, Sears, from Kahului, Maui
10—Schr Caterina, from Hanalei, Kauai, with 17 bgs rice
10—Schr Pohoiki, from Pohoiki, Hawaii
10—Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, from Koolau, 900 bgs rice, 122 bgs sugar, 250 bgs rice bran
10—Schr Marion, from Kukuihaele, Hawaii

FOREIGN.

9—Am brig W G Irwin, 13½ days fm San Francisco

DEPARTURES.

COASTWISE.

Nov 4—Stmr Waimanalo, Nelson, for Waimanalo Koolau.
6—Schr Nettie Merrill, for Lahaina, Maui.
6—Stmr Iwalani, Bates, for Maui and Hawaii.
6—Stmr Lehua, Lorzensen, for Molokai and Maui
6—Stmr Kilauea Hou, Sears, for Kahului, Maui
6—Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, for Koolau
6—Schr Wailele, for Maliko, Maui
7—Stmr Likelike, King, for Maui and Hawaii
8—Schr Prince, for Kekaha, Kauai
8—Schr Waioli, for Keokea, Hawaii
8—Schr Waiehu, for Honomu, Hawaii
8—Schr Ehukai, for Waialua,
8—Schr Jenny, for Koloa and Niihau
8—Schr Kaulkeaouli, for Honokaa, Hawaii
8—Schr Halealaala, for Papeekeo, Hawaii
9—Stmr James Makee, for circuit of Kauai
9—Stmr Waimanalo, Nelson, for Waimanalo, Koolau
10—Schr Malolo, for Hilo, Hawaii
10—Schr Kekauluohi, for Hanalei, Kauai
10—Schr Maua, for Kaiwilahilahi, Hawaii

FOREIGN.

6—Am brig Consuelo, Howard, for San Francisco.
7—Br stmr Madras, Bradley, for Victoria, B C
8—Haw bk Iolani, Garrels, for Manila
8—Am bktne Kitsap, Robinson, for Port Townsend
8—Am bktne Eureka, Fenhallow, for Eureka, Humboldt Bay
10—Nor bk Imacos, Nilsen, for Valparaiso

VESSELS IN PORT.

Hawaiian brig Ninito, Cameron
Am bk Consuelo, Howard
Am bktne Jane A. Falkinburg, Forbes
Am schr Clara Spreckels, Cousins
Am sh Hope, Curtis
Haw bk Iolani, Garrels
Haw bk Kalakaua, Miller
Am bk Reverie, McIntyre
Am bk Buena Vista, Calhoun
Am bktne Ella, Brown

EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Br ship British Ambassador, from Newcastle, N S W
Nor bk Beagle, from Newcastle, N S W due
Bk F S Thompson, from Nanaimo for Kahului
Am ferm Emma Claudina, fr San Francisco, for Kahului
Brit bk Ulloch, 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

SHIPPING NOTES.

The dismasted vessel Hope is still anchored in the stream, awaiting the arrival of spars and rigging from the Coast.

The schooner Clara Spreckels is being thoroughly repaired. She will probably be hove down and recoppered before proceeding on her voyage. The shipwright's anticipate finishing the repairs to her in about one month hence.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per W G Irwin, Nov 9—1 condenser and pump, piping, machinery, corrugated iron, angle iron, chain wheels, bracket wheels, pkgs and bndls boiler felting, bxs castings, 4998 lbs bone meal, 450 sacks barley, 350 sks bran, 150 bales hay, 350 sks oats, 40 sks corn, 40 lbs wheat, furniture, beds and household goods, 150 bbls lime, 61 pkgs tobacco, 15 crates hams, 50 rolls matting, cs coffee, dried fruits, canned meats and vegetables, groceries, bbls beef and pork, 11 cs medicines, 1 cse surveyor's instruments, 12 tcs hoops and headings, 42 bndls shooks, bxs apples, 2 bxs billiard ware, cs clocks and looking glasses, cs marble, 2 pipes wine, pkgs dry goods and more.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per Consuelo, Nov 4—748,969 lbs sugar, 5948 galls molasses. Domestic value, $48,739.

PASSENGERS

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

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

For San Francisco, per Consuelo, Nov 4—Mrs Roumanie Mrs Hill and child, J T Bowen, J Lowry, W Dunsford.

From Kahului, per Kilauea Hou, Nov 4—L B Kerr, A D Marshall, Mr Marlin, Dr Enders, Mr Stoltz, Miss Ida Campbell, D L Desha, and 50 deck.

From Maui and Hawaii, per Likelike, Nov 5—H R H Princess Liliuokalani, Miss S Sheldon, Mrs C B Wilson, G Fassler, C T Smith, H P Lang, C T Akana, Capt Haley, W H Beckard, R M Overend, W Whittington, Miss E Hall, C S Bond, C L Hopkins, C E Stackpole, W A Coulter, T W Everett, J. H Andrews, C H Bishop, W H Cummings Rev A G Forbes, Capt A N Tripp, T J Hayselden, Mrs J Powell, Rev S E Bishop, Mrs J M Kapena, H A Heen, D Oxley, L Kiko, J E Ward, wife and daughter.

For Maui and Hawaii, per Iwalani, Nov 6—Wm J Sheldon and wife, L Sheldon, Miss H Sheldon, Miss Hall, C Meinecke and wife, J H Bruns, sen., L A Andrews, and about 75 deck.

For Molokai and Maui, per Lehua, Nov 6—Dr Fitch, Prof W D Alexander, M G Correa, Capt Dutton, W A Wall, G W Davidson, wife and child, Mrs W Lishman and child, C J Fishel, S W Kaai, and about 35 deck.

For Maui and Hawaii, per Likelike, Nov 7—C E Stackpole and wife, Miss Dix, Rev S E Bishop, E D Baldwin, Miss Carrie Fanning, Judge McCully, W H Rickard, Miss Rickard, M. Neisser, S Roth, A D Bolster and 3 servants, W C Akana, W Whittington, Mrs T J King and child, W B Dean, F H Redward, J Wallace, T W Everett, Capt Boyle, Capt J Ross, B Hind, Mr Fehlbehr, R M Overend, J A Magoon, W L Kaliokahiki, T Afong, Hon S G Wilder, Miss Cora Hitchcock, C L White, Dr Enders, His Ex E Preston, A Marshall, Cecil Brown, C L Beal, J W Foster.

From Kauai, per James Makee, Nov 8—W Schmidt, W Phillips, Mr Melville, and 30 deck

From San Francisco, per W G Irwin, Nov 9—W H Trogden and wife, E W Forbes, Mrs R C Spaulding and child, Miss Ramsey, D C Nagle, wife and child, M Girtelley, J W Haian, G C Eagin, L N Collins, Andrew Hanson, and 90 Chinese in steerage.

For Manila, per Iolani, Nov 7—Messrs Brownstein, Greenstein, and R S Osceana.

For Circuit of Kauai, per James Makee, Nov 9—H H Hamlin, Col R Spaulding and family, H Kellner, Father Libert, H G Treadway, C H Bishop, Alex Birgess, Geo Titcomb, Geo Risely, Jas G Hayselden, W L Wilcox, H H Wilcox, James Graves, M F Heier, E Jatho, Miss Moore, Gov P P Kanoa, L H Stoltz, H Willgeroth, and about 25 deck

From Kahului, per Kilauea Hou, Nov 11—M J McLain, R Mitchell, T Lucas, H L Tennis, J S McTosson and wife, Al Young, J H Bruns, senr, Chas T Baldwin, Capt Reynolds, Mrs Marlin and 60 deck.

BIRTH.

McKEAGUE—On November 1st, to the wife of John McKeague, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HASTIE—LAURIE—On November 7th, in Honolulu, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. WILLIAM HASTIE, of Oahala, Hawaii, to Miss MARY JANE LAURIE, of Aberdeen, Scotland. San Francisco and Edinburgh papers, please copy.

DEATHS.

TUCKER—At his Waikiki residence, 7.30 p.m. on Nov. 8th, J. G. TUCKER, of paralysis of the heart, aged 35 years 11 months.

LUCAS—In Honolulu, November 10th, John Lucas, a native of Ireland, 59 years of age. The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother George Lucas, Kukui Place, this day (Saturday), November 11th, at 3.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. San Francisco papers please copy.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 11, 1882.

IT has been put forward as a grievance that "the white population of these islands have for many years not been represented by their own elected representatives in the Legislative Assembly," and in illustration of the fact it has been stated that "there were only two white men among the representatives elected for the last session." The latter of these statements is inaccurate—three white men were elected last February, Mr. Gibson, Mr. W. H. Rice and Mr. Frank Brown. The other statement deserves some consideration with a view to ascertaining what is the reason for it. In the first place it is quite evident that, on the score of numbers, the proportion of representations that may be claimed for the white man is by no means considerable. The number of white people who owe allegiance to the Hawaiian Crown is not to be ascertained from any published statistics. In the census tables these people are mixed up with those who are actually foreigners, retaining their status as such and giving their allegiance to other governments. But we need no elaborate statistics to back up our assumption when we say that the proportion which they bear to the native race is decidedly small. When the Electoral Roll for Honolulu District was last made up it was publicly stated that out of a total of 1963 the number of qualified electors of foreign birth or parentage was more than 300. This was given in the spirit of a boast as to the largeness of the number. If we could take this as a guide the white electors would appear to be in the ratio of less than one to six. But it is known that in the country districts the proportion is quite different to this, and that the white electors form in almost all cases a quite insignificant minority. Now the Hawaiian Constitution recognizes numbers as the proper basis of representation, copying the ideas on that subject of the Great Republic, which is her political guide. "The representation of the people," says Article 60 of the Constitution, "shall be based upon the principle of equity and shall be regulated and apportioned by the Legislature according to the population." It was not intended therefore by the framers of the Constitution that a numerically small body of people, even though they be "white" people, should have a large representation in the Assembly. This is the primary cause of the fact which some people deplore so much. The white people are in the minority and naturally the white representatives in the Assembly are in a minority also. It would be just as well and a great deal more manly on their part if those who call this a grievance would say outright that they want a certain number of representatives of dollars in the Assembly as well as the representatives of adult male electors. That is what they do mean, and they are ashamed of it; well knowing that at this late period of the nineteenth century such a proposition, by whomsoever and whereseover put forward, is sure to be hooted down.

There is another reason why so few white men were elected to the Assembly. They do not take any pains about it or go the right way to work to secure the election of any of their number. We have it on the authority already quoted that the names of over 200 of them were on the electoral roll last February. Yet only 121 of them thought it worth their while, even in a time of so much excitement as that was, to go as far as the Government Buildings to record their votes. So much for the anxiety of the white electors to be represented. What about the candidates? Is any systematic effort made to secure men as candidates that have some chance of being elected? Do the few candidates who do appear take reasonable pains to obtain the native vote? If Mr. Gibson and Mr. Rice and Mr. Frank Brown could not only secure their elections but go to the head of the polls in their districts with striking majorities, why could not others do the same? In every district the native voters hold among them so large a proportion of the voting power that if they so choose no white man could get into the Assembly at any point. In this respect there is no difference between one part of the country and another. If these gentlemen could secure their elections there is no reason but one why others could not do likewise, and that is that they are too proud or too indifferent to take the necessary pains to conciliate and secure the native vote.

When we speak of the necessary pains to be taken to conciliate the native vote we do not allude to the common electioneering dodges of bribery and treating. There must be pains taken on the part of the candidate to approve himself to the men whose suffrages he seeks. A prominent planter in Haiku took every pains to cajole the natives of his district into accepting him as their representative in the Assembly. As is well known he spread bounteously the refreshments which Hawaiians love, and it was sought to arouse some enthusiasm in his favor by the common artifices of processions and banners, a band of music and a feast for all comers. Nevertheless all this ended in an ignominious failure. Another gentleman tried his best in the same way and at considerable expense at Hanalei, Kauai, and had with him the influence of several *haoles* who are held in much respect by the local native population. He met with no better fate. Now it may be very annoying to these gentlemen and to those who sympathize with them to find that money cannot do everything and to see others succeed without its aid where they are defeated. They will perhaps acquire a calmer frame of mind if they turn their eyes from the narrow arena of local politics for a while and look around and seriously ask themselves the question, "Will the intelligent republicanism of the world sympathize with their idea that money should have its representation in Parliament?" Is the world to be represented by cash? What does that great American people which we are always told to copy and to follow say on this subject? When a millionaire Stewart was nominated as Secretary of the Treasury what an outcry did our republican neighbors raise that they did not want a moneyed man in that post simply because he was a millionaire, and how promptly was the ratification of the nomination refused! No doubt a legal point, a statute disused and almost forgotten, was raked up to nullify the appointment. But this would hardly have been thought of but for the fact that a man's money had caused him to be selected for an important official position. It was not the law which bore so much against him as his wealth, which was obnoxious to the republican spirit of independence. Still more striking perhaps was a recent instance in New York State, when Astor, the grandson of the millionaire, Jacob Astor, and himself a millionaire, was signally defeated when he aspired to Legislative or Congressional honors. This defeat he owed in large measure simply to the prejudice excited by his superabundant wealth.

We may well conclude our remarks on this subject with this pointed query, Must we now see the King of this Constitutional Government told by so-called representative Americans that the moneyed classes here "*must* and *shall*" be represented in the Legislature? A pretty spectacle, truly.

A GOOD deal of flippant talk is discoursed by strangers and even by many foreign residents of long experience about the laziness of Kanakas. It is said of them that they have given up all work, will not even cultivate their own taro patches and even allow the Chinese to beat their own poi. This is spoken of as a sure sign of their utter decadence, and that the Celestial will speedily possess the Kanaka's place. Now there are a great many foreigners in this country who at one time in their lives and some on their first arrival here, handled a plane and rip saw, or laid brick and mortar, or wielded a caulking-iron, or followed a plow, or served before the mast, or stood in the galley over a ship's coppers, who will not touch, handle, or have anything to do with these things now, and why? Simply because they have made money and can get along very well without manual labor. Such is the case with the Kanaka. There was a time when a poor simple Kanaka would do a day's work for a shrewd *haole* who would give him a tenpenny nail for his pay; when a little more advanced in knowledge and means he was content with a rial, bit or twelve cent piece for a really good day's work. These are matters of history, and we foreigners of this day remember very well, not so long ago, when we could get from a stout able bodied Kanaka a good day's work, a better day's work than we could get from any man of any other nationality, for 25 cents, and he supply his own board. At that time we must also bear in mind a good fat chicken could be bought for 12 cents; and a nice turkey might be readily procured for 25 or 50 cents. Good native working horses were sold anywheres for from 5 to 10 dollars, and not unfrequently a fair working pony would be knocked down by the auctioner for barely sufficient to cover his tax which its owner either declined or was unable to pay. Good sweet potatoes, a net full, or barrel, say 150 lbs for $1.00, and poi or pounded taro, the staple food of these Islands was sold in bundles of 30 to 40 lbs weight for 25 cents each or five bundles for $1.00. This state of things has greatly changed; for the better, for the producer; for the worse, for the consumer. Now the same Kanaka who was once content to ride over the *pali* and sell a few chickens in town for 12 cents each, readily commands for the same birds $1 and $1.25 each with customers ready to wait on him and save him the trouble of delivery. His former 25 cents turkeys, are now in command at $1 50 and $2 each. The most miserable little pony he bestrides now is worth $25 to $50, and for his former $10 horse, he readily obtains $80 to $100, and his taro that was not worth ¼ cent per lb., readily brings him 2 to 3 cents per lb., without the necessity of his mudding his legs or his hands in its product. Then, why should the kanaka work any more, as he once did, when he can get the means of living so much easier? Why should he work any more than the foreigner, when he has improved his condition in life, and saved his hands from the necessity of drudgery? The kanaka is giving up work because he has not the same necessity to work; he does not give up work through sheer laziness, and go into utter vagrancy and beggary as his revilers would pretend. This view of his situation is utterly false as is proven by a glance at the analysis of the tax assessment of the Kingdom for 1881, where it is shewn that 15,769 Hawaiians contribute in the form of direct taxation upon real and personal property the sum of $124,081 43; whilst the vaunted Chinese that are said to be working him out of house and home, and who number 10,894 taxpayers, pay only $70,401 63 on real and personal property. The idle talk about the kanaka should cease, the accusation—of laziness for declining work when the means of living are increased, is just as applicable to the foreigner as to the Hawaiian. When necessity impels the native man to work, he is recognized by all fair minded foreigners on these islands, as the best plantation hand or other worker to be obtained. How would our valuable and inter-island fleet be maintained, if it were not for the hardy Hawaiian seamen? If any planters desire to obtain a first-class teamster and plowman, he obtains the services of a native Hawaiian, if possible. No men are their equals to do the rough arduous porterage and stevedore work of our ports. And those who have studied fairly the character of the races amongst us, will always give a high place to the native Hawaiian for his industry, his energy, and his hardihood. And philanthropists throughout the world would be grieved to learn that such a race must pass away, and on the other hand will rejoice to be informed that this race is not giving up all hope, is not yielding with helpless abandonment to sloth and vice, is not throwing away all its resources and means of living, and surrendering abjectly to the busy and crafty stranger, but is on the contrary substantially improving his condition, is for the first time studying the laws of health, is constructing for himself and family, improved dwelling places, and is seeking through the means of an advanced system of education, the knowledge that will enable him to provide better for his own self-preservation and to hold a more even hand with his enlightened foreign brethren.

IT IS amusing to us, and it must be annoying to the sensible patrons of the *Gazette*, to read its long-winded attack on the Premier's reply to the Planter's Committee address to the King. It clearly proves the commonly expressed opinion, that the "Astute Minister," as the planting organ calls him, completely check-mated the squad of politicians, who misrepresent the true objects of a great industry. We think that sensible and truly influential planters have had enough of the political tinkering gotten up by a band of confederates, who use this *Gazette* bungler. He trims between the American Democracy and Republicanism, and he will discredit the American spirit and American enterprise of this Archipelago.

THE decision in the water case, which we publish in to-day's issue, is deserving of careful perusal by every householder in Honolulu. The judgment of the Chief Justice is a clear exposition of the law and of common right under the circumstances; and although he sustains the action of the authorities in this instance, it appears to be mainly in consequence of a somewhat determined disregard of public interests on the part of the petitioner. Every man is entitled to, and must be protected in obtaining his money's worth for any purchased privilege, or concession, in common with others; but he should not strive for more than an equal right, or privilege. When he exceeds the bounds o a common privilege, he becomes a trespasser on public rights.

NOTES.

The *Alta* says: "The English are beginning to realize the fact that they are going ahead too fast in the steamboat business. The results show that in long voyage trades the sailing ship not only holds its own against the steamer, but pays a good profit. The removal of sailing vessels from the ocean trade is not therefore so near as steamship enthusiasts predicted. An era of large tonnage iron sailing ships is now to be expected."

THE United States revenue cruiser Corwin arrived at Sitka on the 13th October, from an extended cruise in Northern waters. On the 10th August she spoke the whaling barks George and Susan, Francis Palmer, Abraham Barker, Sea Breeze, and brig Hidalgo, all nearly empty. On the 11th she spoke barks Coral, John Howland, Helen Mars, Bounding Billow, and Fleetwing, all of which vessels had met with very poor success. The Corwin cruised 18,000 miles. The season had been an open one, and very mild.

A certain editor, who by education and early experience should be a staunch monarchist, has become, through appeals to his present interests, an annexationist. He went lately to a neighboring island to pay a visit to a hotbed of annexationists. He has been led to think that the blather of one or two men that have a little money (acquired according to common report in a doubtful way) and who reign supreme in their little district where they may be capable of dragooning public opinion, that it may be able to dragoon the opinion of the whole country. The poor man is utterly mistaken in this; after all, the strength of this Kingdom and of its Government must rest with the King and the people, recognized by the Powers of the earth, and no amount of agitation of a few money-seekers in this country will affect the position of this Kingdom.

We have pleasure in giving publicity to the following which is from a private letter received here from a gentleman now resident in America—a man eminent in the confidence of the people of this country, and of those of the one in which he now resides. Speaking of the coronation he says: "I should be most happy to attend this most interesting ceremony, and to join with the people in their loyal greetings. I certainly would, if it were in my power, visit the Islands to witness the coronation of their Majesties, who are so devoted to the prosperity of their people. It will be a gala day worth witnessing to see a whole people welcoming their Sovereign to the Crown with entire confidence that the Government will be administered with honor and for their best interests. May God long preserve their Majesties and bless them with a prosperous Government and happy people."

Our Foreign Correspondence.

PARIS, October 5.

A very few journals, or rather writers therein, continue to make a specialty of reclaiming for France, by right of treaty, the joint government of Egypt wi h England. But public opinion does not follow these casuists. I have conversed with very many Frenchmen on the Egyptian question who have the Nile on the brain, but I could never get them to distinctly formulate in what French interests in the land of Pharaoh differed from those of Italy, Greece, etc. Frenchmen cannot see—they being dazed at England's dasfling success—that in declining to uphold the authority of the Khedive they have forfeited their rights to any special privileges he conferred on them for the administration of his kingdom, either jointly or singly.

There is not a cool-headed looker on but unhesitatingly avers that if England consents to a repatching of the joint control with France, the splendid innings Sir Garnet has scored for her will be lost, and the opportunity will never again present itself for controlling her Boulevard of India. It is only under the tutelage of England that Egypt can become an Egypt for the Egyptians. Had England had the calamity to have worked India on the joint control principle with France, where would have been the splendid Empire of British India now? The nation that has redressed the native wrongs of India, and made its crooked paths straight, has still the ability to make five millions of fellaheen great, glorious and free. If France were able to point to any success on her part in colonization she might lay claim to some coign of vantage; but she has signally failed to develop her own colonies, which is not a certificate in her favor to handle the destinies of other peoples. France is now in a high fever to obtain colonial possessions, though she has no emigrants to send to them; but that is not exactly the same thing as working them. She is going in for the territory of the "Heathen Chinee;" she wants Madagascar; she intends disputing the Congo with Belgium; but progress in Algeria hangs fire, and Tunisia is anything but a model of organization.

To control the Egyptian exchequer along with England is not all that is required in Egypt; there are institutions to be developed about which France remains in the most blissful state of ignorance; her civilizing Mahommedans is hardly to be named when the work in this sense achieved by England is placed in the scales. A good native army composed of Indian Mussulmans and officered by Englishmen; civil service clerks to the manner born, directed by English *chefs;* tribunals that will not know two forms of justice; taxes levied with unflinching fairness; extirpation of Salvation Armies while according full religious liberty to all—such is the kind of work cut out for England, and to accomplish which she requires neither Turk nor Gaul to help or to advise. If she adopt this charter she will compel the French to be as mute as corpses, or as M. de Lesseps is now. In any case, no nation will go to war to restore the joint control—the day dream of France, and that she would give her eyes to have abolished in Tunisia, but where England holds her. There is nothing to prevent France going ahead in Syria, on the Congo, in Timbuctoo, in Nova Zembla, or the Lord knows where.

Strenuous efforts are being made to revive Gambettaism. Not much success has so far attended the aim. Gambetta intends taking an active part in the coming Parliamentary session; if such implies the ousting of the Cabinet, tha would be only forcing an open door. So long as the divisions reign in the Republican ranks, Republican Ministries will resemble but the duration of the snow-flake on the river. The political education of the country is backward; the blind lead the blind. Men set themselves up as teachers without having graduated as students. Jupiter's head produced but one Minerva.

Attention is being directed to Socialism, more, however, from the retrospective than from any immediate view. Indeed, as Thiers said, Socialism has emigrated from France. Louis Blanc holds that all poor are Socialists; but the spectacle to be witnessed now is the separation of the artisan or poorer classes from a band of political tramps, who are pure demagogues, avoided by the true working men, laughed at by the audiences they collect, and too insignificant to be even watched by the police. The two Congresses which have just been held at St. Etienne and Roanne prove that the age of Utopias and violence with the working man is past.

The prowess of a standing army of three men and a corporal is proverbial; but their feats sink into insignificance compared with the achievement of the naturalized Italian, De Brazza, who, in the name of France, and aided by ten grinning niggers, has taken possession of the Congo. Stanley considers the act as a *coup de Jarnac*, and scouts the idea. He represents an Anglo-Belgian company, and has no intention of being bowled out of the proprietorship of the Congo. But the matter has become complicated from the discovery that De Brazza has not been legally Frenchified, and so, being an Italian subject, his "find" becomes the property of the Italian nation. The French are getting up steam on this subject, and demand that their Goverment at once back up their new-fledged countryman. One paper pleads that the dominions of the King of Congo would be an equivalent for the Khedive's.

The opening of a Girls' College at Rouen is an experiment of no ordinary kind. It has the merit of being worked in that part of France, Normandy, reputed to have a population the shrewdest in the universe. The inhabitants occasionally walk round each other, and that's equivalent to an eighth wonder of the world. Odd, too, that the trial should come off in the region reputed also the richest in France, and where the population willfully refuses to increase and multiply. To allow her daughter out of her sight a single instant is what no French mother ever dreams of; if kept at home, she will ever sleep in a bedroom off her mother's, and this Argus-eyed surveillance is continued till the girl be married off; if sent to a convent or an ordinary young ladies' boarding school, the vigilance is also extreme. How far a Government College can equal existing plans remains to be seen. French mothers are not opponents of a higher education for their daughters, provided such will not turn their heads and that the superintendence be perfect. I know American and Russian lady students who have won high collegiate honors, and which have made them accomplished without being blue stockings, and of deep common sense without being prudes.

Paris is filling in rapidly, and the season, which is on the point of opening, promises to be brilliant. The number of rich strangers that have taken residences for the winter is markedly large. The theatres have opened with many excellent revivals, and a few trashy original plays that deserve not the honor of being named. We are waiting for the real opening of the theatrical ball, Sardou's new drama. Its representation is near at hand, as the puffs preliminary are numerous. No French author can emancipate himself from the *reclame* and the *claque*. In a recent run through the Midland counties I was happy to meet with a calm uniformity of resolution among Englishmen that England will not allow herself to be elbowed out of Egypt. *Esto perpetua.* Accompanie by a very intelligent friend, and a warm admirer of Old Paris, we drove to visit Melbourne Hall, rich in souvenirs of perhaps the only English foreign minister never foreign to his duties. It was preaching to a convert to expatiate to me on the merits of that statesman, whose shadow it may be sincerely hoped will fall on the Cabinet of the day. Melbourne is a typical English village, calm as a pastoral—a place for the weary to rest and the wounded to die. I do not intend entering into statistics of the village. I leave that to the *Times*. Suffice to say that I visited the Athenæum School, extremely orderly and clean; but why not utilize its walls with colored prints of useful knowledge, to be periodically changed, as in French primary schools? We can learn by the eyes as well as by the ears. The gardens of Melbourne Hall are extremely well kept; they are Versailles *in petto*, but then the designs of Le Notre have made the tour of the world like the tricolor. The yews and cedars have a greener green than I have ever observed elsewhere. Returning by Kegworth, another historical memento pleasingly visited was the house where Tom Moore passed his honeymoon. Not a slab, not a bust to indicate this bower of roses by Beudemeer's stream! To erect a mural slab to mark the place of birth or death of a celebrity is common; but to record a honeymoon—that comes home to every man's bosom, is rare. To recall our paling or lean and slippered, pantaloon stages is less emotional than the greatest event in a man's life. My friend, who is himself no mean poet, lamented this absence of *culte* for the distinguished. Could the house not be converted, say, into an hotel, and called "The Loves of the Angels," or "The Peri Arms?" It would be a thousand times superior to a Moira or a Donington Inn—though "Little Tommy dearly loves a lord."

In reference to the right of a traveller to open or shut a railway carriage window, on one occasion two persons were riding in a diligence; one objected to the current of air; the other replied, "I shall be suffocated in a few minutes; but you will not catch a cold before three days."

A man went into an old clo' shop at dusk—the favorite hour for timid purchasers; he selected a dark brown coat; in the morning he was horrified to find it was green-colored; on taking it back the 'Ebrew recommended him to keep it till it got *ripe*.

"What age has the Countess?" "She has two years more than my sister, three more than my cousin Jeanne, and five more than myself."

BRUSSELS, Oct. 1, 1882.

Egypt has ceased to be a seat of war and we are already looking out for new sensations. How things are to be arranged for the future in that unlucky country is of course the great topic of the day; in fact, it has been talked about till it grows tiresome, as every one has his own nostrum and no one really knows what is likely to be done. A curious revelation has been published by the London *Standard*, according to which it appears that the Sultan commissioned Dervish Pasha to offer the Governorship of the Tripolitan territory to Arabi Pasha if he would lay down arms and quit Egypt. The statement is said to be founded on documents seized by the British in Egypt. The whole conduct of the Porte during the war gives the story an appearance of likelihood.

An International Anti-Semitic Conference has been sitting in Dresden. The leaders of the movement have in their speeches described the Jews as an ethnic element of Asiatic type which cannot be assimilated with European nations, amongst which, according to these orators, they form a parasitic and dissolving element. They declare that the only remedy is to drive the Jews gradually out of Germany, not by force, but by decrees of State. Others, more moderate, only desire to deprive the Jews of certain privileges on the principle that Germany is a Christian State in which none but Christians should enjoy the full rights of citizenship. Some of the language used about the Jews sounds like an echo of that we have heard from California about another race of Asiatic origin.

The German explorer, Gerhaid Rohlfs has published an article which has caused much talk in the Tarbuland. He recommends that the Government should establish colonies in New Guinea. He points out that France and England are constantly increasing their possessions beyond the sea. "If we let another ten years pass" says this writer "we need dream no more about acquiring colonial possessions."

The Emperor William has written an autograph letter to M. Bismarck on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of his accession to his present ministerial position. He expresses the hope that the Chancellor will retain office to the end of his days, and serve his son in the same capacity after he has descended to the tomb.

From a census just taken in France it appears that the population of Paris and its suburbs has increased by 335,000 since 1867.

The King and Queen of Greece have been visiting Queen Victoria at Balmoral, and have since been *fêted* at Paris. Monarchs of all nations, seem to have been inoculated with that restlessness which the extention of railways and steamboat lines has made characteristic of the ordinary European of to-day.

The French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has just organized a very useful extension of the money-order system, under which orders for five and ten francs, payable simply to the bearer, can be purchased at all the principal offices. The charge for these orders is one per cent.

There is among the working men of the chief manufacturing towns in France a strong agitation going on for the payment of regular salaries to deputies. Similar views seem to prevail amongst the deputies themselves, whether needy or not, as both they and the members of some of the Municipal Councils have of late been voting themselves various privileges. These circumstances remind one of recent events in your city.

On the 1st of this month the attendance of children at primary schools became compulsory in France. This has rendered necessary the erection of quite a number of new schools in Paris, it having been ascertained that the existing schools would not accommodate all the children by some 8,000.

The revolutionary movement in Norway continues to gather force. In order to quell the rumors which had prevailed that Norway was to be occupied by a large detachment of the Swedish army during the period of the approaching elections, King Oscar has determined to pay a visit to the territory of his dissatisfied subjects. Before leaving Stockholm the King effected a large insurance on his life, as if he would say to the Norwegians that he had prepared himself for all events, and was not to be deterred by any risks from presenting himself amongst them. The Norwegian Constitution, as it stands, though monarchical in form, is almost republican in reality. The great point with the Radical party is to do away with the King's veto on Legislative Acts. Oscar's visit seems likely to have the desired effect, as he has already been well received in Christiana and other important towns.

In Italy a sensation has been caused by news of what is looked upon as a new encroachment of France in Tunis. An Italian subject, who committed an assault on one of the soldiers of the army of occupation, has been tried before a French tribunal instead of before an Italian Consular court. This is taken as an indication that France is ready to stretch her protectorate into sovereignty, and is not at all pleasing to Italian *amour propre*. The French Government, which seems very anxious to demonstrate its friendly feelings towards Italy, has pardoned the culprit.

Pope Leo XIII and his advisers seem disposed to abandon the policy of abstaining from all interference with politics in Italy. Active measures are being taken at the Vatican, in a quiet way, to influence the approaching elections.

There have been great floods in