HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1868.

BY AUTHORITY.

The Annual Examination of the Gov't English Day Schools in this district will take place at the Militant Girls' School, King Street, and at the Royal School, Kaahumanu, on Monday and Tuesday, the 15th and 16th prox. respectively, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. The public are invited to attend.

By order of the Board.

W. JAS. SMITH,
Education Office, May 26, 1868. Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The attention of the public of Honolulu is directed to the following sections of the Civil Code, which will be strictly enforced from and after this date:

SEC. 338. It shall be the duty of the Fire Wardens, twice in every year, and as much oftener as they may think proper, to examine the dwelling-houses and other buildings in their respective districts, for the purpose of ascertaining any violations of this law, and also to examine the fire-places, hearths, chimneys, stoves and stove-pipes in their respective districts, and upon finding any of them defective they, or either of them, shall direct the owner or occupant, by written notice, to alter, repair, [illegible] neglect or refusal so to do, the party offending shall forfeit and pay twenty-five dollars, for the benefit of the Fire Department, and for every day of the time allotted for such alteration, removal or amendment, the party offending shall forfeit and pay the further sum of ten dollars, and the Fire Warden may make such alteration, removal or amendment at the expense of the said owner or occupant.

SEC. 339. It shall be the duty of each and every Fire Warden to prosecute all persons guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this law, before the Police Court of Honolulu, and they shall pay over all fines collected to the Treasurer of the Fire Department, deducting twenty per cent of such fines for their respective services.

SEC. 347. No person shall, unless by permission of the Chief Engineer, kindle any fire, or furnish the materials for any fire, nor in any way authorize any fire to be made in any street, road, lane, market-place or other highway, or on any pier or wharf in the city, (except for the purpose of boiling tar, which fire shall not be more than ten feet from the end of the pier or wharf,) under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 348. Every building occupied as a dwelling-house in Honolulu, or as a store-house, or regular place of business, shall be furnished with at least two fire-buckets, which shall be kept in a conspicuous place, and upon which the name of the owner shall be painted; and all occupants of buildings not so furnished shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars.

C. E. WILLIAMS,
Chief Engineer H. F. Dep't.

Honolulu, April 15th, 1868.

WE regret that the use of a vituperative term—*hoopilimeani*—by the *Advertiser* and *Kuokoa*, applied to the members of the Legislative Assembly, is persisted in, notwithstanding the experiences of the past.

It is not worth while, in extenuation, to argue upon the precise definition of the word, or explain, as the *Advertiser* has done on several occasions when using the word, that it will bear a modified and less offensive meaning: it is enough to know that, to the Hawaiian mind, it conveys an offensive insult, and does not fail to excite anger, and appeal to personal prowess for redress—as some English words—which are universally conceded to call for action, and not argument, from the person to whom they are applied.

The term can not be applied inoffensively, and the journals in question intend it offensively, as applied to the Assembly, and therefore openly court personal responsibility by its continued reiteration. An excitement has already commenced over its use again last Saturday, which we are sure will result in no good to the public welfare, and may lead the Assembly, as at the session of 1866, to a decided assertion of its personal dignity, and away from that legislative work which, so far, they have prosecuted with commendable diligence.

It was no pleasant thing in that session to see a reverend gentleman place himself in a false position, and measure himself needlessly with the highest tribunal in the Kingdom, on a point of privilege, and we believe that that excitement was the instigating cause of other unpleasant and needless disturbances in the Assembly, culminating in a hubbub which only those who wish to break down representative legislation in Hawaii nei, can wish to see occur again.

It is a weakness, both of argument and character, to abandon reasonable discussion, and toss abusive epithets at an opponent. Better, far, to lower the standard and accept defeat, either real or feigned, than use personal abuse, or insist upon the last word, or be provoked to retaliation in kind, to an adversary who stoops to such modes of attack.

The members of the Assembly may not be called *venal*, without offense; neither will it advance the aims of parties either in or out of that body, to depreciate or malign the personal honor of any or all its members. It is the misfortune of all who serve the Government to catch flings of this kind, and it may, or may not, be meritorious for them to bear it patiently, and avoid open infraction of the laws, but the man who sacrifices his time and means to do the legislative work, may be excused if he grows intemperate in his efforts to repel attacks on his honor. Not they who break the laws, but the instigators on such occasions, are the parties who are morally responsible.

In 1866, members were *hoopilimeani* who opposed the reduction of the horse-tax,—a momentous issue, truly, on which to accuse men of selling their honor; this session, apparently, it is those who believe in granting a subsidy to the ocean steamers. According to one public journal, it is those members who believe in the Government at all, or that it can or will advance a single proposition beneficial to the public welfare, or who dare to vote for any of its measures.

We could not have much confidence in legislative bodies if we believed that either here or elsewhere, members were bound to "follow my leader," in the style claimed by our independent journals, that their free judgment should not be open to the legitimate influences of sound argument and logical discussion. Certainly, in this Kingdom, the member so tied, even to the so-called people's party, would be a worse enemy to the public welfare than any man yet who has fumed under the abusive term of *hoopilimeani*.

The present Assembly equals in personal honor, integrity and intellect, any that have preceded it, and we may rightfully expect that they will truly and faithfully discharge the high trust imposed on them by the electors, and we are sure that they will not allow, among themselves, insulting epithets, nor suffer heated politicians outside, to insult the dignity of the Assembly in the person of any of their number.

The Assembly were occupied yesterday, in debating the reconsideration of the resolution of Hon. C. Kalu, on the *P. C. Advertiser*. The reconsideration was carried, ayes 22, nays 18; and debate upon the resolution will come up to-day.

The Assembly decided last session that the word *hoopilimeani*, was abusive and its application to themselves punishable, they do not seem in the debate of yesterday to have receded from that opinion—and we hope hereafter it may be discarded from journalism.

The Attorney General, in commenting upon the remarks in the *Advertiser* of last Saturday, on the decoration of Admiral Thatcher, declared that in his opinion they were grossly libelous, and would so be held by every court of law. His strictures upon the article were very severe.

In the debate, as reported, we are made to assume the responsibility of the arguments and assertions of certain broadsides which have been printed as jobs in this office, on the subsidy question. We have issued no extras of our papers on this question, except the translation of the letter of A. Z., which appeared in the *Gazette*.

JAPAN.

The opening of Hiogo and Osaca on the inland sea, on the first of January last, has brought to open war the two great parties in Japan. The treaties of 1858 were made with the Shogoon, or Military head of the Empire, whose capital, Yeddo, was the place sought by the foreign diplomatists as the centre of authority, and until the murder of Mr. Richardson in 1862, it was not discovered that the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor, is regarded by the Japanese as the Supreme Ruler. It was for the purpose of getting access to this personage, and having communication with his capital, Kioto, that the treaty powers sought to have Osaca made an open port.

So long as the Mikado remained secluded and the foreign relations of the Empire were managed by the Shogoon, his authority could not be gainsayed or withstood by the other Daimios. But this foreign policy having been shaped to benefit the Shogoonate and exclude princes who naturally desired to share in the trade, and the divisions of opinion naturally arising in such a momentous change, as the opening of the Empire to foreign intercourse after centuries of isolation, caused a confederation of those Daimios who differed from the Shogoon and his party, and a contest commenced, as to which should gain possession of the Mikado, or in other words, appropriate the insignia and power of this Spiritual Emperor. From being a cypher in the Empire, this Emperor now becomes the real, as he always has been, the hereditary head of the nation.

Stotsbashi, the Shogoon, has been considered the head of the party favoring the opening of the country to foreign intercourse—the party of progress—but some believe that while openly professing the utmost friendship to foreigners and desire for trade, he is jealous of their too rapid progress, and inclined to be unfriendly at heart, and unfavorable to all those concessions for trade and commerce desired by the foreign powers. Naturally he might be jealous of their too near approach to, and influence upon the Mikado and his court, to whom as Daimio, he owes fealty and allegiance in common with the other princes, and desired that the whole foreign policy might be conducted through himself. With the Mikado on his side, the Shogoon is omnipotent, against him, he is shorn of his strength, and only able by force of arms and civil war to retain his own office and authority.

When therefore, the Foreign Ministers removed to Osaca, a council of the great Daimios was called to meet at Kioto, to determine upon the future foreign policy, and thither the Shogoon went, but the Southern Daimios refused, asserting that they would not meet in council under the guns of the large foreign fleet which had assembled in the waters of the inland sea. Satsuma, Choisu, Tosa and others of those southern chiefs hostile to the foreign policy of the Shogoon, and jealous of his authority, entered into a confederation and determined to seize the person of the Mikado and assume the sovereignty through him.

Instead therefore of coming peacably to the grand council at Kioto, they came surrounded by their armed retainers, and the Shogoon was forced for safety, to retire to his castle at Osaca and await reinforcements. The confederate Daimios in possession of Kioto, while nominally obedient to the Mikado (a boy of nine or ten years) virtually held him a prisoner and assumed the direction of affairs.

On the 27th of January, the Shogoon, without waiting for all his forces to come up, and without usual military precaution, marched from Osaca to Kioto, and after four days fighting, was defeated and fled. His army was scattered without any line of retreat being open, and with his officers only, he escaped by flight to a foreign vessel of war lying at Hiogo, and thence by his own vessel to Yeddo.

The prinie cause of this route, was the appearance on the field of the banner of the Mikado, artfully displayed by the confederates at the head of their troops on the third day of the combat. The sight of this flag caused the defection of a powerful Prince and his division on the field, and the development of the fact, that even the Shogoon would not contend against the sacred banner of the Mikado, no matter by what means it came to be at the head of an army.

It is evident that the position of the Mikado and his functions in the Japanese polity, have never been fully appreciated by foreigners. He seems to hold the place of a god as well as that of Sovereign in the eyes of the Japanese. He is seated on the throne of the religious sentiment of the Empire, and disobedience is not only rebellion, but impiety. Instances in history are not wanting to match this subjection of the temporal to the spiritual power.

Although it is certain that the Mikado is under restraint, that his decrees are but the decrees of Satsuma and Choisu, who issue in his name whatever suits their own political purposes, yet this is not argued by any of the northern Daimios as an excuse for opposing him.

This reverence is a wonderful revelation of Japanese character. The shadow of a name wields the substance of an invincible power, and Stotsbashi the Shogoon flies from the field, gives up his regal power, divests himself of his authority, rather than fight against a standard around which clusters the superstition of ages.

With the Mikado's flag, Satsuma carries seven-eighths of all the power in the country, and those who fight against it are deemed atheists, and are posted outlaws.

The result of the civil war so far is, that the confederate Daimios have possession of Kioto and all the Southern provinces. On the 5th of Feb., an envoy from His Imperial Majesty the Mikado was received by the Foreign Ministers at Hiogo, who announced that a new system of government had been established, by which the office of Shogoon was abolished; the Mikado himself henceforth takes direct and entire charge of the Empire. Satsuma and Choisu have been ordered to take charge of the foreign settlements, and the strictest orders have been given to avoid giving offence to the foreigners. The Custom House officers of the Mikado have replaced those of the Shogoon in the southern ports, and will do so in Yokohama and the northern ones when the civil war is over.

The new government professes the utmost friendship to foreigners, and will assume all the treaty obligations entered into by the Shogoon. But whether the Shogoon will yield his office without further effort remains yet to be seen.

His troops are being concentrated about Yeddo, and with the arrival of the *Stonewall*, he will have a vessel which may defy the utmost power of his enemies. It is thought by the Japanese newspapers that the notifications issued by the Ministers, forbidding the sale of arms to either party or to either government, means that Gen. Van Valkenburg will not deliver over the *Stonewall* to Stotsbashi. But as we understand the position of the vessel, she was delivered over to the Shogoon's officers in the United States, and when she was in Honolulu she was under the Japanese flag, and her officers and crew, except the Captain, were in the Japanese service. Her delivery, therefore, is an accomplished fact, and not dependent on the state of affairs in Japan.

The intention of the Shogoon is not yet clear. His ability to reverse his disasters and reinstate his authority, are still within his power, but his disposition is pacific, and his policy averse to bloodshed. His acceptance of the Shogoonate, which was forced upon him, was with the avowed purpose of conciliating the opposing parties, which were rending the Empire with their dissensions, and with the hope to adapt the public policy and soften prejudices of the Japanese to the new order of things consequent upon opening the country to foreign intercourse.

He must keenly feel the desertion of the foreign powers with which he entered into treaty relations, in this day of his trouble. These have all gone to Osaca, to court the rising sun of the Mikado.

Our Consul at Yokohama believes that the Shogoon, if he chooses to fight it out, would conquer the southern Daimios, but that he is averse to shedding blood, and has already caused many of his officers to commit harakiri to prove their attachment to him. Should Stotsbashi yet win the day and procure the release of the Mikado from the clutches of the southern Daimios, there is no doubt but that his government would become powerful, and foreign interest be fostered and protected. But Stotsbashi is ahead of his time—he is too much of a statesman for his slow people.

ECONOMY.

MR. EDITOR: A government should be administered with strict economy of expenditure. Measures of internal improvement and general benefit to the people should be liberally sustained, but not one dollar should be expended where it can not show its value received in a corresponding benefit, in good accomplished. Money so expended in the improvement of harbors, roads, and bridges, so far as they are needed to meet the wants of agriculture and commerce, is well expended. Money expended to promote an enlightened and efficient system of schools, and to promote intelligence, generally, could not be better disposed of.

Salaries of public officers should be fair but moderate, and full employment should be provided for every officer. For example: it is better to have one Circuit Judge on Hawaii—an able and upright man, and pay him a fair salary—than to have three, as now. Where the duties of one office are not sufficient to give full employment, some others, not incompatible in the nature of things, should be added; and where this is impracticable, then the officer should be allowed to combine some private and honorable business to add to his means of living, and his salary as an officer should be only proportioned to its duties and responsibilities. And no officer having the duties of several departments confided to him should feel that he receives no compensation for some one of them. If the Post-master is sheriff or collector, the duties of the one are just as obligatory and imperative as those of the other. So, also, if the Minister is required to sit as a legislator. No one, in such circumstances, can say, "I do this, or that, without pay," for he is expressly paid for doing this very thing, as well as the other. Competency, efficiency, and integrity should be sought in every department. No favoritism, no imposition of taxes for useless expenses. Something is to be allowed for the dignity of the King, but no military appropriation should exceed $20,000 per year. A good police for protection of persons and property; good laws, and an upright and impartial administration of them, and good schools are a blessing to any land, and will prove no less so to this than others. It is all important to the true prosperity of any nation that real administration in any department should be followed by prompt removal and punishment. Let it be so here, and a blessing will be upon the country.

As respects salaries, the tendency is constantly upward, and so with nearly all government expenses. observe the secretary and translator of the Assembly have each $10 per day; messenger, $3; and janitor, $1.50. Pay is usual accorded by the dignity and responsibility of the position and its duties. According to the usual length of the session, the errand boy will now earn twice as much as the legislator, and the one who sweeps the room as much as the law maker. Ability and labor are both requisite for the proper discharge of the duties of clerk and translator, yet but a few years have passed since the highest compensation for these services was $5 per day, ably and faithfully performed. Ministers also commenced with $1,500 per year; then $3,000; then $4,000; then $5,000. The first sum was certainly too little; perhaps the latter is not too much, but no post should be a sinecure. When full pay is awarded, all of the time should be devoted to the service.

STEAM AND TELEGRAPH.—The annihilation of time and space by the modern appliances of steam and telegraph, was forcibly illustrated by the news brought by the *Wm. Wilcox*, on the 16th inst. On the same day, we received intelligence of important events from distant and widely separated portions of the earth, showing that only those nations may be said to be out of the world whose country lays off the great routes of trade and travel.

From Sydney, via London, we heard of the attempted murder of Prince Alfred on the 12th of March, news only 64 days old. It traveled over a long route: by steamer to Port du Galle, Aden and Alexandria, thence on by telegraph to London and San Francisco, and by mail here. It traveled over more than half the circumference of the globe, yet reached us in less time than a sailing vessel can come direct from Sydney.

The superior dispatch of the telegraph appears in that this news was flashed from Alexandria to San Francisco, after its long circuit by sea, and reached us 16 days in advance of Australian papers, brought by steamers, via Vellington and Panama.

By the same mail, we heard of the progress of events in Abyssinia—the closing victory of the war in that region, distant from us in another direction. This news was only 37 days old, and with it hurrying along on the same great electric current, reached us news of the Cabinet crisis in England, and the progress of the Impeachment in Washington—both items only 14 days in their journey here, or the time used by the vessel to make the passage down from San Francisco. So, too, we had news from Japan and China, which had made, via Europe, a circuit of three-fourths of the earth, and arrived here only a few days behind that which came on the direct route across this ocean.

No more can it be said where civilized men dwell, that there are dark corners of the earth, or that old and obsolete ideas can maintain their supremacy. Rapid communication makes a common brotherhood of mankind, and inspires all with emulation in the path of progress.

Fortunately, we are on the line of the world's commerce and travel, and we may yet become really in the centre of the world, as years since we were deemed to be out of it. Hardly twenty years ago,—when news from the East found its toilsome way around Cape Horn once a year, or made an infrequent run across Mexico to reach us with dispatch in six months—it would have been an incredible assertion that the most distant point on the globe would be within 30 to 60 days' communication with us. Yet with a small degree of the spirit of progress, we can now connect ourselves by steam more closely and regularly with the world. Hawaii was formerly, to the great centres of civilization, almost a *terra incognita*. It is so no longer, thanks to steam, and telegraph, and newspapers.

Subsidy.

MR. EDITOR:—A. Z., in his remarks in the *Advertiser* of Saturday last, says that the consumers who ultimately pay the duties will hence really pay the subsidy in the end. As a *principle*, his remarks is correct, or at least approximates correctness, but he probably misunderstood the remarks or meaning of parties before the committee on this point.

I understood that the *property holders* would ultimately bear the chief burden of the payment. As there would be no increase of *personal taxes*, and none of duties, and not more than two-fifths of the natives pay a property tax, the larger portion of the tax will fall upon planters, wool-growers, graziers and merchants.

If the steamers should stimulate business as is claimed, *then* increasing *property* in the hands of the people would subject them to a portion of the payment, but in such case they would have the means of paying. L.

Hoopilimeani.

MR. EDITOR:—The last *Advertiser* has classified the Legislature—attaching the above term to what it chooses to call the Ministerial members. It cannot be that the *Advertiser* understands the vulgar and opprobrious character of the epithet as understood by the natives, or it would not be so used. To them it signifies much more than its literal translation indicates, and is more like the vulgar and opprobrious epithet "tick-spittle" in English. Is it any wonder then that the Hawaiians, to whom this term was applied, should be very much offended? It is very offensive to the person to whom it is applied, and degrading to him who uses it, and believing that the editor could not knowingly use such an opprobrious epithet, I hope for his own sake, he will withdraw it in his next issue. People do and will differ about measures, but discussed as earnestly as possible, if done with dignity and courtesy, as they ought to be, it can be no just cause of offence.

The only measure thus far in the session which has brought out any very earnest difference in the House, is the subsidy question, and the division upon this is of no partisan character, but simply as to the expediency of the measure, and both its advocates and opponents have *appeared* in their discussions only to seek the public good, and this is as it should be. The Ministry on this question may count Mr. Whitney, Mr. Austin, Mr. Green and many others, among the supporters of the measure, and many equally respectable, as opposed to it, but its advocates or opponents deserves no offensive epithet for their honest and openly expressed convictions in this matter, or indeed in any other. A.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—1868.

THIRTIETH DAY, FRIDAY, May 22.

Assembly met at 10 A. M., H. H. M. Kekuanaoa in the chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

PETITIONS.—Mr. Wilder presented a petition from the Molokai Leper establishment. Referred to Sanitary Committee.

Mr. Mahelona presented a petition from Ewa and Waianae, praying for $1,000 to build a scow at Puuloa. Tabled.

RESOLUTIONS.—M. C. H. Judd offered a resolution that $500 be appropriated to build a bridge at Waikane, Koolaupoko, Oahu. Tabled.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to suspend the rules of the House, and defer the consideration of the Appropriation Bill until after the consideration of the Subsidy.

Mr. Bishop gave notice of a bill to extend the powers of the Bureau of Immigration.

His Ex. F. W. Hutchison gave notice of a bill to amend Section 788 of the Civil Code.

Mr. Hopu introduced a bill for the taxation of cattle, sheep and goats. Cattle; 10 cents per head; sheep, 2 cents per head, and goats 1½ cents per head. Rejected.

Mr. Hitchcock moved the Order of the Day. Passed.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—An Act to amend Section 788 of the Civil Code, was read. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

An Act to amend Section 577 of the Civil Code was read.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to indefinitely postpone. Lost.

Mr. Kuihelani moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the whole. Carried.

Mr. Kalu called to the chair. Bill read, which was to make Kahului, Maui, a port of entry.

Mr. Nahaku opposed the bill. He thought that the harbor of Kahului was not a safe one, and that even if it was opened, very few ships would go there.

Mr. Nakila was of opinion that if that Bay was made a port of entry, it would augment the already prosperous condition of the country.

Mr. Upa opposed the measure. It was a precedent that should not be established.

Mr. Mahelona supported the bill. He thought that the opening of Kahului would benefit the general Government, bring in more taxes, and make the people richer.

Committee rose, and the report approved.

Mr. Bishop moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Carried.

A bill to regulate the taking of acknowledgments was read, and ordered to engrossment.

A bill to re-open the office of the Commission to quiet Land Titles was read and referred to Judiciary Committee.

A bill to prohibit bathing in the Nuuanu stream was in order, and report of the Committee to indefinitely postpone approved.

A bill to amend Section 2, Chapter 7, of the Civil Code, in relation to the sale of awa, was read.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to indefinitely postpone.

His Ex. the Minister of Interior seconded, and said that he was aware that there was a great deal of wrong connected with the sale of awa, as at present conducted, and if he thought that he could carry a bill to prohibit its sale altogether, he would introduce it. The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.

The House went into Committee for its consideration, Mr. Keakaku called to the chair.

Mr. Hitchcock described some of the baleful effects of the use of awa, and the destructiveness which it caused among the people who made a free use of it.

Mr. Kalu supported the bill on the ground that the use of awa was not only beneficial to individuals, but to the nation as a whole. Besides that, the Government derived a large revenue from the sale of licenses. In ancient times, when there were 100,000 people on the Islands, awa was freely used; and that fact did away with the argument, often used, that it destroyed the people. What carried them off was the diseases introduced from other lands.

Mr. Nahaku said the object of the bill was not to increase the use of awa, but to allow the inhabitants of that district the rights that others had. Some learned men had said that awa was beneficial, and he believed that it was so.

Committee rose, report approved, and the House adjourned.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, May 23.

Assembly met at 10 A. M., H. H. M. Kekuanaoa in the chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

PETITIONS.—Mr. Martin presented a petition from South Kona, contesting the election of Mr. A. F. Judd. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. C. H. Judd presented a petition from the merchants of Honolulu, asking for an increase of Pilot fees.

Mr. Pilipo presented a petition from Kona, protesting against their Road Supervisors. To change the pay of school teachers. To tax animals according to their value. That the government furnish medicines to the people free. Referred to Select Committee on petitions.

Mr. Martin presented a petition from Kau, asking for an appropriation for a new road. Referred to Committee on Petitions.

Also, a petition to free stallions from tax. Tabled.

Mr. Halemanu presented a petition for two thousand dollars for the harbor of Kaholoiele. That people unable to pay their debts, work out the same. That Assessors who make mistakes in their books be punished. Tabled.

RESOLUTIONS.—His Ex. S. H. Phillips introduced a bill to promote Ocean Steam Navigation.

Mr. Wilder offered a resolution that the Minister of Foreign Affairs exhibit all the expenses connected with the Reciprocity Treaty, if it would not be prejudicial to His Majesty's Government.

Mr. A. F. Judd gave notice of a bill to amend section 27 of the Civil Code.

His Ex. F. W. Hutchison introduced a bill regarding the qualifications of electors. Also, a bill to amend section 788 of the Civil Code. Bill ordered to be printed.

Mr. Koakanu moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms furnish to each member 100 postage stamps. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Phillips, the order of the day was taken up.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—A bill in regard to the licences for awa was in order. Mr. C. H. Judd moved to indefinitely postpone action. Passed.

A bill to provide for a permanent settlement on Her Majesty Queen Kalama, was read.

Mr. Kanaina amended to $6,000 a year.

Mr. Kalakaua moved to postpone consideration until Monday. Carried.

A bill respecting the qualifications of electors was read. (Mr. Keanehunahala's bill.)

Mr. Hitchcock moved to table.

Mr. Nahaku amended to table until the bill introduced by His Ex. F. W. Hutchison came up for discussion.

Mr. Hitchcock's motion was carried.

House adjourned.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY, MONDAY, May 25.

Assembly met at 10 A. M., H. H. M. Kekuanaoa in the chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

Mr. Kaukaha moved to reconsider the question on the awa bill. Ayes, 20; noes, 14.

PETITIONS.—M. Kumahoa presented a petition from Puna, Hawaii, praying that trees on konohiki lands be free to the people; that the dog tax be $2 per head; that prisoners work out their time in the district where arrested.

Mr. Martin presented a petition from Kau, praying that the road between Waiohinu and Pualaa be repaired by the prisoners.

Mr. Halemanu presented a petition from Hamakua, praying that stallions be exempt from taxation; that Government lands be sold to Hawaiians only; and asking for appropriations for a jail, court-house and roads.

Mr. Rhodes presented a petition from the stockholders of the *Kilauea*, asking for a just consideration of their claims for a subsidy, and an increase of the same put in the Appropriation Bill to $10,000 a year. Tabled.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.—Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of Haalou, the Oahu Mail Carrier, reported in favor of paying the rest of the appropriation, $148.

On motion of His Ex. F. W. Hutchison, the consideration of the report was indefinitely postponed.

RESOLUTIONS.—His Highness W. C. Lunalilo offered a resolution that $20,000 be appropriated for a legislative hall.

His Ex. S. H. Phillips gave notice of a bill in regard to life insurance, and in regard to barratry.

Mr. Kuihelani gave notice of a bill to amend section 780 of the Civil Code.

Mr. Kalu offered a resolution:

"*Whereas*, Henry M. Whitney, editor of the newspaper called the *P. C. Advertiser*, has for an indefinite time, steadily sought to bring our Islands, our King, our Government, our Judiciary and our People into disrepute and contempt before the world; and *whereas*, since the session of the present Legislature began, not a number of this paper has been issued that does not contain attacks more or less false and malicious on its honor and integrity; *therefore*,

Resolved, that the Attorney General be instructed to examine the different papers that have been issued from the press of the said H. M. Whitney, since the beginning of the present year, and to ascertain and report to this Assembly whether the attacks are, in the opinion of the Attorney General, sufficient to sustain him in criminal prosecution of the said Henry M. Whitney."

His Highness W. C. Lunalilo moved to table. Ayes, 22. Nays, 11.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—A bill to provide for a permanent settlement for Her Majesty Queen Dowager Kalama was in order, and considered by the House. Mr. Wilder called to the chair. Bill read.

Mr. Keawehunahala amended to $4,000 a year.

H. H. W. C. Lunalilo amended to $6,000 a year.

Committee rose and report approved.

A bill in regard to sale of wines, liquors, etc., was read.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to refer to a select committee.

Committee—His Ex. S. H. Phillips.

House adjourned.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The *Tribune's* special says the Georgia Convention is ratified by 9,000 majority. The Republicans have elected the Governor by 7,000 majority, and secured a working majority in the Legislature.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Herald* says a Hongkong letter of February 26th states that Prussia is negotiating for the cession of the island of Chuchan to Germany and thus place the interests of the German Confederacy in command of the great highway to China and Japan. American interests, commercial and religious, are advancing rapidly. The coal mines are worked near Peking. Admiral Bell's body is to be shipped to the United States.

CHICAGO, April 30th.—An Omaha special says the Indians yesterday killed four men near Plum Creek station. Another band killed and scalped two men near the Sidney station.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The President to day sent a message to Congress inclosing a communication from Secretary Seward, covering the letter from Minister Bancroft relative to the treaty recently negotiated with North Germany, which, on the authority of speeches made in the North German Federal Council by Mr. Konig and Count Bismarck, no unauthorized emigration [arrest?] can take place, even if the emigrant shall have ceased to be an American citizen, and German American citizens emigrating to North Germany cannot be held to discharging old military duty.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of Thomas Ewing, to be Secretary of War, by sending to the Senate the name of General J. M. Schofield to be Secretary of War in place of E. M. Stanton, removed. A special says Gen. Schofield has written a letter to the President declining to accept the nomination for Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Reconstruction Committee to-day considered the question of the restoration of South Carolina and Arkansas. Both State Constitutions are the only ones sent in, and were discussed, and it was finally decided to postpone the whole matter until the Constitutions of the other Southern States arrived. The Committee intend to have them all, as nearly as possible, uniform on the subjects of suffrage and education.

LONDON, May 4—*Midnight*.—There was a very full house at the opening session of the House of Commons to-night.

After some unimportant business, Mr. Disraeli arose, and was greeted with cheers from the Ministerial benches. He reviewed the course of the Tory administration, which at its outset was without a majority of its supporters in the House, and spoke of its uniform success, so entire, indeed, that even his opponents acknowledged it; and on two occasions, when Lord Derby expressed a wish to resign, they urged him to remain in office. Financially its record was as faultless. In Foreign affairs Lord Stanley has raised the prestige of the nation vastly, preserving peace with the Continent, with the Great Republic in the West, and in Ireland. The Ministry has triumphed at every point, and at the same time has conciliated the people; while in Abyssinia the great deed of arms for humanity had done credit not only to the officers and soldiers engaged but also to the Ministry who planned it.

On Thursday last on a vote upon the first of a series of resolutions, the Ministry encountered a new question, which threatened confusion to Ireland and ultimately the overthrow of the English Church, the effect of which would be the absorption of all by the Church of Rome. To this measure he could not assent, and had asked the House for time to advise with the Queen on the new attitude of affairs. Her Majesty has heard his statement, and not only declined his resignation, but urged him not to dissolve the Parliament under the present anomalous circumstances until an appeal could be made to the new constituents; this he hoped to do with the aid of the House. He deprecated the urgency with which Mr. Gladstone has pressed his resolves, and hoped that the suspension of the orders of the day would not be pressed now; he was ready to give way to some other administration.

Mr. Gladstone said the right to carry on discussions of debate there must be upheld. The Premier's praise of Tories was not only in bad taste, but untrue, especially that portion relating to the finances. Lord Derby, he remarked, was not asked to stay in office in 1859.

Mr. Gladstone doubted whether the eulogium passed by the Premier was a challenge to the opposition or a sop to the Tories to persuade them to maintain them in office. He laughed at the cry of danger to the established church, and at that of the Church of Rome absorbing all other sects. It was unprecedented that a Ministry which had been beaten by 65 majority should talk of dissolving Parliament; it might be right to elect a new Parliament to settle the Irish Church question, but its first duty would be to select a Ministry itself. The Premier's course was unconstitutional; the House was hostile to the Ministry, and yet he wanted to govern the country until the fall. In the meantime the fate of Ireland and other great questions would remain in suspense. The duty of the Liberals was clearly to follow up the resolves with a Suspensory Bill, thus clearing the way for the new Parliament. They must go on; they had no bargains to make. The Premier had said nothing would change the purposes of the Ministry; he (Mr. Gladstone) would, therefore, urge the suspension order to-night, or if the Ministry would not allow it, then at the earliest possible day for the consideration of resolves. If they passed the House, a bill should follow, suspending appointments in the Irish Church.

Robert Low said after the Ministers had nullified the will of the House, they had better ask for the control, for months to come, of the Government. Such a course was unconstitutional, and was absurd, where the Executive and Legislative Departments distrust each other, to maintain a show of amity until next year.

John Bright said the Premier's statement would amaze the country; he asked the House to set aside usage and the Constitution that he might keep office by arts not the most worthy, and hold it by adopting dogmas which he had bitterly denounced. Mr. Bright showed the inconsistency of the Tories, and the various differences of opinions among the members of the Cabinet, and said that an adverse suit was no disgrace to the Ministry, but to hold office after such a vote was. There was no reason why the Constitutional practice should be dispensed with in favor of Disraeli, who knew well enough that no Irish or Scotch Reform bill, not of a nature to suit the Irish or Scotch Liberals, could pass the House.

Mr. Disraeli fixed the 7th of May for a debate on the Irish Church.

The House, in Committee, then took up the Budget, and considered the resolution to make the income tax sixpence in the pound sterling.

PACKET LINES.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

San Francisco and Honolulu Line.

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship

IDAHO,

F. CONNOR, Commander,

Will run between Honolulu and San Francisco by the following Time Table:

DEPARTURE FROM		ARRIVAL AT	
Honolulu	May 9	San Francisco	May 22
San Francisco	May 28	Honolulu	June 9
Honolulu	June 15	San Francisco	June 28
San Francisco	July 4	Honolulu	July 16
Honolulu	July 22	San Francisco	Aug 3
San Francisco	Aug 10	Honolulu	Aug 22
Honolulu	Aug 28	San Francisco	Sept 10

RATES OF PASSAGE HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO

Cabin, $50 | Steerage, $20

Through freight to Portland and Victoria will be taken at reasonable rates, and

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer.

Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by return of Steamer. H. HACKFELD & CO.,
11-3m Agents.

THE STEAMER

KILAUEA,

Will run during the next quarter as follows

LEAVING HONOLULU	
Monday, March 30	Monday, April 20
Monday, April 6	Monday, April 27
Monday, April 13	Monday, May 4

Laying up the Week commencing Monday, May 11th.

Monday, May 18	Monday, June 8
Monday, May 25	Monday, June 15
Monday, June 1	

At 4½ P. M., precisely, touching at

Lahaina, Kalepolepo, Kealakekua, Kailua, Kawaihae, and Mahukona.

—AND LEAVING—

Kealakekua, Wednesday, about noon,
Kailua, Wednesday evenings,
Kawaihae & Mahukona, Thursday evenings,
Arriving back at Honolulu Saturday mornings.
Passengers will be landed at Makee's Landing.

On Thursday, June 25th,

She will leave for

Koloa and Waimea, Kauai,

At 4½ P. M.,
Arriving back on Saturday, the 27th.

11- WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER

MARY,

OF HILO.

48 14-95 tons register, copper and copper-fastened, now running between this Port and Hilo, having just been put in a thorough state of repair and furnished with a complete sett of New Sails, Gear, Ground Tackle, etc., is now offered for sale. For particulars, apply to
L. L. TORBERT, Honolulu, or
17-tf J. H. Coney, Hilo.

FOR NAWILIWILI.

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER

HATTIE,

CAPTAIN NIKA,

Carrying the Hawaiian Mail without Subsidy!

Will Leave Honolulu Every Saturday,

at Four o'clock P. M., Returning, will leave Nawiliwili every Tuesday afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
17-tf D. FOSTER & CO.

Regular Packet For Lahaina and Makee's Landing.

The fine staunch clipper schooner

'KATE LEE'

CRANE, Master,

Will run regularly and punctually on above route. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to
C. BREWER & Co.
March 31, 1866. 11-3m

For HILO, PAUKAA and KAIWIKI.

The schooner

'MARY,'

HAMLIN, Master,

Will run regularly for the above ports. For freight or passage apply to
L. L. TORBERT, Honolulu,
11-3m Or J. H. CONEY, Hilo.

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii.

Sch. Annie,

Will run as a regular packet to the above ports. For freight or passage apply to
11-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

REGULAR PACKET FOR HILO.

THE SCHOONER

ODD FELLOW

IS REGULARLY LAID ON as a packet between Honolulu and Hilo. For freight or passage, apply to
CHUNG HOON & CO., Agents.
Honolulu, August 28, 1866. 11-3m

For Hilo and Kaupakuea, Hawaii.

Sch. Active,

Will run as a regular packet to the above ports, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or passage apply to
WALKER & ALLEN,
11-3m Agents.

For Molokai.

The Schooner

KAMAILE,

Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kaunakakai and Pukoo. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or
11-3m H. PRENDERGAST, Agent.

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