HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.

Mr. C. von Gosseren having taken charge of the Government Press during the absence of Dr. J. Mott Smith, all business communications are thereby requested to be sent to him.

HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1869.

BY AUTHORITY.

It has pleased His Majesty, the King, to appoint Frederick S. Lyman, Esq., a Circuit Judge for the Island of Hawaii.
Iolani Palace, Feb. 8, 1869.

It has pleased His Majesty, the King, to appoint Hon. William P. Kanakau to be President of the Board of Education.
Iolani Palace, Feb. 8, 1869.

By Order of the Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 24, 1868, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to request by Circular letter, and advertisements in the *Hawaiian Gazette* and *Ka Ea Oiwi*, all managers of plantations, ministers of religion, and others having authority and influence, to cause a general vaccination to take place, each in his own neighborhood, the Board assisting by all means in their power.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The attention of every householder, keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or master of a vessel is called to the following Section of the Civil Code:

SECTION 282. It shall be the duty of every householder, keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or master of a vessel, to report immediately to the Board of Health, or its nearest agent, any person in or about their house, or vessel, whom they shall have reason to believe to be sick, or to have died of, the small pox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, under a penalty of not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each offense.

By order of the Board.

EM. FERRARI,
Honolulu, Jan. 5, 1869. Secretary.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

AND RULES ADOPTED BY THE HAWAIIAN BOARD OF HEALTH AT THEIR MEETING ON JANUARY 8TH, 1869.

1. On the arrival of any vessel at any port of this Kingdom, from a port known to be infected with the small pox, though no case of small pox may have occurred on board during the voyage, neither passengers nor crew shall be allowed to land, unless a period of fifteen days shall have elapsed from the time of her sailing.

2. On the arrival of any vessel at any port of this Kingdom, having had or still having any person sick of small pox on board, the vessel shall be detained in quarantine; the sick shall be sent to the quarantine hospital, and the crew and passengers shall be submitted to a quarantine of fifteen days.

3. No person shall leave or visit any quarantined vessel, or any house or enclosure that shall have been set apart for quarantine purposes by the Board of Health, unless by written permission of the Board.

4. Under no circumstances provided for as above, shall clothing or personal baggage be allowed to be put on shore, before having undergone such disinfecting process as may be ordered by the Board of Health.

5. When any vessel shall arrive, having had on board during the passage, a person diseased with small pox, the whole, or such parts of the ship as may be ordered by the Board of Health to be disinfected, shall be fumigated, or otherwise disinfected, in such manner as may be ordered by the Board, and not until this has been done shall any cargo be discharged from the ship.

6. No "mail" shall be landed from any vessel having small pox on board or having had small pox on board during the passage, except by written permission of the President of the Board of Health.

N. B.—Sections 284, 285, 286 and 294 of the Civil Code of this Kingdom read as follows:

SECTION 284. Notice shall be given by the Board of Health of all regulations made by it, by publishing the same in some newspaper of the district, or where there is no such newspaper, by causing them to be posted in three public places of the town or district; and such notice of said regulations shall be deemed legal notice to all persons.

SECTION 285. Every person who shall violate any regulation of the Board of Health, after the same shall have been published, as provided in the last preceding section, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECTION 286. The quarantine regulations so established shall extend to all persons, and all goods and effects arriving in such vessels, and to all persons who may visit or go on board of the same.

SECTION 294. Notice shall be given of such quarantine regulations, by publication in the manner provided in section 284; and after such notice shall have been given, any person who shall violate any such quarantine regulations, shall be fined a sum not less than five, nor more than five hundred dollars.

FRED. W. HUTCHISON,
President of the Board of Health.

THE bark *Momolee* sailed, on Monday, for the Southern Islands of the Pacific Ocean, in obedience to the following order of the Legislature, passed the 23d day of June, 1868: "The Board of Immigration are hereby authorized, and directed, to take prompt and efficient measures, for the introduction of Polynesians of both sexes, from other Islands of the Pacific Ocean, and to provide, by contract, for their support and employment, for a term of years. But all such contracts shall provide, as far as may be, that the employers shall receive as many women as men, and that suitable provision shall be made for the support of these women." This law was passed by a majority of nearly four to one; and it will be observed that the effect of the enactment is to command that "prompt and efficient measures should be taken" to effect the object which the Legislature, with so great unanimity, regarded as advantageous and important.

These measures have been taken as promptly as circumstances would permit; and as efficiently as the friends of the measure—who have always been consulted—have desired.

The object is to invite to this country immigrants to occupy and till our lands, and, in that view, to secure to them, beforehand, labor and adequate remuneration. It will be seen by the form of contract, as well as by the instructions given to Capt. English, which are subjoined, that all efforts have been made, to give effect to the will of the Legislature; and all provisions have been made, which could, possibly, be required by the most fastidious, in the matter of the equality of man before the law, and the demand of "Humanity."

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Feb. 13, 1869.

To HENRY ENGLISH, Esq., *Master of the Hawaiian bark Morning Star, and Agent of the Board of Immigration:*

SIR—I herewith hand you a commission, from the Bureau of Immigration and Agriculture of this Government, as their Agent, for the purpose of proceeding, in the Hawaiian bark *Morning Star*, on a voyage to the South Pacific Ocean, for the purpose of making contracts with such of the inhabitants as may be desirous of emigrating, of their own free will and desire, to the shores of this Kingdom, for such term of years as may be agreed on between yourself and them, on condition of a free passage and such compensation per month as may appear reasonable. It would be desirable that the wages should be paid, part in money, and part in food and lodging, but this is left to your discretion, as the Board are not in receipt of sufficient information, as to the disposition of those islanders, to enable them to lay down positive rules on this subject. The Board desires especially, to call your attention to the working of the Act of the Legislature, passed June 23, 1868, entitled "An Act to promote Immigration," which reads as follows: "The Board of Immigration are hereby authorized and directed, to take prompt and efficient measures for the introduction of Polynesians, of both sexes, from other islands of the Pacific Ocean, and to provide, by contract, for their support and employment, for a term of years. But all contracts shall provide, as far as may be, that the employer shall receive as many women as men, and that suitable provision shall be made for the support of such women." You will therefore perceive, that the Legislature contemplated the introduction of female immigrants into the country, and it is highly desirable for you to carry out their views, as far as possible. The Board is very desirous, that at least, as many women as men, should be brought in, and inasmuch as it has been reported to them, that, owing to the large emigration of the men from some of these islands, an excess of females is to be found there, it is to be hoped that you may find no difficulty on that point. You are at liberty, also, to make engagements with heads of families, should they desire to come here, and give their families free passage on board your ship.

You will take especial care, that neither pressure nor force, on the part of the chiefs or those in authority on the different islands, is used to induce any one to make engagements with you—that every one be left to his or her own free will, in making engagements with you. It is desirable that the male and female passengers be separated, as far as possible, especially at night. You have on board sufficient lumber to build a partition in the hold of the ship; the women should be made to sleep in the after, and the men in the forward part of the vessel, and a lamp ought to be kept constantly burning in each compartment, from sunset to sunrise.

The number of passengers which you will take on board, must be left, very much, to your own discretion, but you must take especial care not to take on board so many as to endanger the health, either of them or your crew.

It is much to be desired, that you establish the best relations possible, with any Missionaries laboring on any islands you may visit. To that end, you are authorized to take on board whatever articles they may wish to send here, and should any wish to make a visit here, allow them a free passage, and give them all the attention possible, on board your ship.

The Board is of opinion, that you should avoid, if possible, making contracts to return emigrants, but if they insist upon it, you may indorse upon the back of the contract, a stipulation in these words: "And the undersigned hereby agrees, on behalf of the Board of Immigration, that the within mentioned—[*here write the name*]—shall have a free passage to this island, at the termination of the term of years within mentioned, should he at that time desire it."

Charging you to be as expeditious as the interest placed in your charge will permit, and wishing you a pleasant voyage, good health and successful results for the enterprise, and more especially charging you, once more, to remember, that your own reputation, and that of the country which you are serving, will require the utmost circumspection, so that no accusation of wrong may rest upon your transactions.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. W. HUTCHISON,
President Board of Immigration.

THIS MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT, entered into this —day of ——, in the Year of Our Lord 186—, by and between HENRY ENGLISH, acting as Agent for the Board of Immigration, a Bureau of the Government of the Kingdom of Hawaii, of the first part, and —, a native of the Island of ——, of the second part,

WITNESSETH: That whereas, the said party of the second part, is desirous of emigrating to the Hawaiian Islands, there to be employed under the direction of the said Board of Immigration, now therefore, in consideration of a passage to the Hawaiian Islands, on board the ship or vessel called the ——, and a further undertaking, by the party of the first part, that the said Board of Immigration will pay, or cause to be paid, to the party of the second part, wages at the rate of —— for each and every month, during the existence of this agreement, such wages to be paid at the end of each calendar month, reckoning from the date of landing at Honolulu; and in consideration of a further undertaking, on the part of the party of the first part, to secure and defend the party of the second part, in all the rights of citizenship under the Hawaiian law, as fully as the same are enjoyed by the native born subjects of the Kingdom, and likewise in case of sickness, that he shall be supplied with proper medical attendance, and that all —children shall be properly instructed in the public schools. The said party of the second part, will duly and faithfully perform such lawful and proper labor as he may be directed to perform, under the auspices of the Board of Immigration, for and during the space of —— years, next succeeding the date of landing in the Hawaiian Kingdom—it being always understood, that he shall not be compelled to labor on Sunday, or any holiday recognized by the Government.

And the party of the first part, in consideration of the agreement hereinbefore expressed, as being entered into by the party of the second part, hereby agrees to the same, and undertakes that the said Board of Immigration will pay, or cause to be paid, the wages hereinbefore set forth, and will keep and perform, or cause to be kept and performed, all the other stipulations hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, on the day and year first above mentioned, at ——.

—— ——.
—— ——.

Signed in the presence of

——

It is not always a mark of frankness to possess an open countenance. An alligator is a doubtful creature, and yet he presents an open countenance when he is in the very act of taking you in.

Our neighbor, in his last issue, furnishes the following item as news, to his patrons:

SHIPPED FOR WHAT PORT?—One or two Strong's Island natives, who have been for some time in Honolulu, have shipped as seamen on the bark *Morning Lea*, with the understanding, on their part, that they were returning in this way to their own home. Are we to be expected to endorse a scheme of which this is one feature in its very beginning?

Mr. Dowsett, the owner of the bark, was much surprised, on reading this, having himself superintended the engagement of the men, for his vessel. He repaired to the office of the Manager of the paper, and assured him of its entire want of truth—characterizing it in language unmistakable, even by those who understand the English language but imperfectly. The Manager referred to Mr. Curtis J. Lyons, who was standing near, as his authority. Mr. Lyons, in his turn, remarked that Dr. Gulick was his authority. Where Dr. Gulick got it from was not stated. But it is calculated to remind one of a story of a child, who inquired of his father where people got the fashions from. The father replied from New York. "But where do the New York people get them?" Ans. "From Paris." "But where do the Paris people get them from?" The impatient parent replies: "Don't ask any more questions, my boy. From the devil, I suppose." Inasmuch as the devil is said to be the father of all such inventions, it is fairly to be presumed that the doctor directly obtained this from that source. It is probable that currency was given to this 'Root-buck,' on the idea, that the Board of Immigration had something to do with shipping the hands, and that it was a fair and legitimate business, to state anything about the government, without any reference to its truth or falsity. Its authors had a sublime ignorance of the usual course of business, and a thorough contempt for hearing anything about it. Nor could they, in their zeal to find fault with, and slander their neighbor, stop to reflect that seamen were plenty, and that a Strong Island man was no better, and probably not so good as a Hawaiian.

Several gentlemen, having had their attention drawn to this squib, went down to the barque, and the men, being questioned, stated that they were going to sea for twenty dollars per month—that they knew that the ship was not going to Strong Island, and, if she did, that, though they would like to go on shore, they did not wish to stop—that they had shipped for the voyage, and desired to go—that no one, connected with the expedition, had ever told them that they were going to Strong Island, nor, at the time of their shipping, did they so understand it, nor had they the smallest desire to return to that place, as their home.

This, as well as the letter of Miss Corney, published in our issue of to-day, is another instance, to make us sympathize with our neighbor in his difficulties, which he so feelingly and appropriately portrays, in his issue of January 30th, in these words: "We would remark that editors are very much like other individuals; that we have friends who do what they can to assist us in conducting our paper; that a certain sympathy exists between us, which makes it unpleasant to hear them styled 'damned liars,' or their information a 'damned lie.'" And it really appears hard, that the "friends" should subject him to the unpleasantness so often, and so glaringly. They should bear in mind the adage "not to drive a free horse to death," and if they find any one willing to publish all their inventions, be a little thoughtful and forbearing towards him. Nor should they take too much advantage of the fact, that no editor can personally verify everything, and not abuse the confidence which he reposes in them. But yet again, when the friends so often mislead, and subject one to the unpleasantness referred to, it tends to lessen the sympathy of bystanders, and provoke the thought, that they know to what market to bring their wares.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read in the last week's number of the *Commercial Advertiser*, a communication in which I am charged with having broken the school law, and subjected myself to merited punishment, by refusing to grant "a ticket of release" to a girl whose parents desired to place her in the Kawaiahao Female Seminary.

It would have been difficult for me to have ever guessed who was unmanly enough to endeavor, by anonymous accusations, to injure a woman laboring for a living, had not a like article appeared editorially, both in native and English, in the *Nupepa Kuokoa* last week. The whole story is an entire falsehood, and I regret to believe that the author knew it to be so, when he published it. I have never, in any instance, refused to give a certificate of release to any applying for it, to go to Kawaiahao school, the teachers of which have had, and do have, my cordial sympathy.

On the 4th day of January, Lucy Bright's mother brought me a note from the Secretary of the Board of Education, requesting that a certificate of release should be given to her daughter, for the purpose of going to the above mentioned school. I not only, unhesitatingly, gave the desired certificate, but volunteered to add to it a testimonial of good conduct. The certificate is, word for word, as follows:

Dismissed from further attendance at the Miliani school, Lucy Bright, a good scholar, studious and well-behaved.

S. F. CORNEY, Principal.

January 4th, 1869.

It appears that the parents of the girl not desiring to use the certificate, thought it of no value, and destroyed it; but they have given a statement of the fact in the native language, of which the following is a literal translation:

There was given to me, on the 4th day of January, a paper of dismissal from the Principal of the Miliani [school].

Signed. KAANA NAAI.

Your obedient servant,
SARAH FRANCES CORNEY.

MR. EDITOR.—The under quoted item, from your neighbor's last issue, has suggested to me the following thoughts, which I beg to put at your disposal:

"MY DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I hope that the following short transcript from a novel, may be taken by its readers as emanating from a feeling 'more in sorrow than in anger,' and trust it may prove profitable to our churchgoers generally to study, or at least to 'read, mark and learn' from:

'There were only two subjects on which she could not be shaken. One of this was religion. This with Margaret was no mere sentiment, inspired by a fine organ, and an impressive preacher, and the stained glass of a handsome church,—and about as valuable and as likely to exercise influence on one's life as the sensation one derives from the last scene of 'Robert the Devil.' It was a religion in the heart and not in the senses.'"

Undoubtedly that religion is worthless, which has no deeper foundation than the senses. But it is not putting a very low value on these said senses, if we hold that they are to be ignored while we worship? The admirable faculties of physical perception, with which we are endowed, just as much as our powers of mental perception are, the creation of one wise hand, and equally given for a noble purpose. Then surely it is proper to permit our senses to assist our heart and mind, upon which they are direct agents.

Certainly, an undue appeal to the senses does not so assist, and is very damaging in its effects upon true worship. But then, our capabilities are various; and what would distract and confuse the mind of one man, will only serve to fill that of another with thoughts far above earthly; especially is this the case with music, which, we are told, will be an element in the joy of a future world, and which can be made a powerful means of attaining the mind to the calm spirit of devotion.

It is proper to receive good advice from any sources whatsoever, but it is not improper to balance the respective claims of such sources upon our regard. The book, which has highest authority, urges most forcibly that worship must be in "spirit"; but, at the same time, it gives us many precedents for using music, and other fine arts, as the servants of true worship. Moreover, the source of the advice in question, appears rather a doubtful one whence to extract right practical ideas as to the mutual relations of "sense" and "heart" in religious matters, and "mind" is forgotten. Doubtless "il diavolo" himself, could have given good counsel hereupon, if asked, but who would ask him!

Let all church-goers act upon the precepts divinely appointed for their guidance, applying them conscientiously. They have their authority, superior even to that of a good novel.

Whilst endeavoring to suit individual taste, in forms of worship, it undoubtedly behooves every one to avoid causes of offense to those who, through weakness, are in the habit of stumbling. But one would think, that now-a-days, there is quite enough variety in such forms to enable the most precise to find some method after his own heart.

Preaching, most certainly, must be impressive if it is to do any good. Where were there ever more impressive sermons than that great one by the sea of Galilee; than those of St. Peter and St. Paul, or than those of Chrysostom, "the golden mouthed"? "Sensation" is quite another thing from impressiveness, and this is to be avoided as appealing to anything but the intelligence.

We read that the Rev. George Herbert, a truly pious clergyman of the seventeenth century, used to betake himself frequently from his village parsonage to the neighboring cathedral choir for worship, where the beautiful service would refresh him for renewed labor, in his own simpler church. And John Milton, honest puritan that he was, near the close of his sweetest minor poems, describes the soul-uplifting effects of sacred music, and tells how the pealing organ and the clear voiced choir,

"Dissolve me into ecstacies,
And bring all heaven before my eyes!"

DILETTANTE.

CASTLE OF INDOLENCE,
Honolulu, Feb. 14, 1869.

Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette—Dear Sir:

I am getting old now, it seems, and my eyes are growing dim. Whenever I have mislaid my spectacles I am sorely puzzled to spell out my little reading matter. The worst of it is, that unlike others, I have nobody to do it for me; no loving wife, no obliging friends that call on me with their carriages, and kindly offer to take me to the places where the fun is going on, and the meetings are taking place. The few friends which I have made here, do not possess any carriages at all, and what is still more unfortunate, they maltreat the Queen's English most horribly. Their "Th," makes my ears sore, and I am never able to distinguish whether they mean to say "D" instead of "T," or "B" instead of "P." Now sir, but a few days ago, I was informed, by one of these pedestrian friends of mine, that the Government paper was called upon to give an explanation concerning a certain individual, the name of whom, I thought, he pronounced "Pyron," the same having been denounced, by your paper, as having had a correspondence with a certain philosopher called Voltaire, and "said" to have died in the year 1778. Now sir, although my eyes may be a little weakened, my memory is not, as yet, and recollecting perfectly well, to have seen somewhere, in an obscure corner, a tombstone, which covered the mortal remains of that immortal satirical poet, (in the cemetery of *Père la Chaise*, in Paris—if I am not mistaken) bearing the famous epitaph, written by himself:

"Ci, gît Pyron, qui ne fit rien,
Pas même Académicien!"
January 23rd, 1778.

I say, having seen it myself, with my own eyes, (which were a little brighter at that time) and having read, besides, when I was a boy, the famous comedy, entitled, "*Il faut dîner*," by this same Alexis Pyron, (or *Piron*) I thought I might be able to give, at least, part of the desired information, regarding the bygone individual in question. But lo! there comes a doubt upon me: does my pedestrian friend and countryman, in his sovereign disregard of pronunciation and spelling, give the *right sound* to the first letter of that name? or, did the Government paper, spelling the name with a B, (instead of a P), commit the ridiculous anachronism to refer to that eccentric English Lord, who never went to Church, believed a little in Spiritualism, wrote that terrible "Childe Harrold," and is said to have died somewhere about the year 1824? Dear me, dear me! I surely must go at once and get somebody to find my spectacles. Yours, truly,

QUIDTUDO.

The Volcanic Phenomena at Hawaii.

Amongst the many exaggerated reports concerning our beautiful Islands, which are continually making the rounds of foreign papers, we are happy to find now and then a more scientific and more reliable comment on the phenomena for which our group is so famous. The following article, clipped from the London *Daily News*, belongs to the latter class, and will be found of interest to our readers:

Fuller accounts received from Honolulu show that no doubt can exist respecting the subsidence of Hawaii; but, so far as present appearances can be judged, we learn little that seems to justify the opinion entertained by the inhabitants of Hawaii and the neighboring islands, that the island is slowly settling into the sea. "We are congratulating ourselves," says the Honolulu correspondent of a New York paper, "that we do not live upon Hawaii. That island, so long occupied with earthquakes, eruptions, volcanic waves, and avalanches of mud that have desolated her valleys, has within the last few days, taken on a new freak. Like Falstaff, Hawaii is now proving herself to 'have an alacrity in sinking.'" Let us consider the evidence we have on this point.

Our readers will doubtless not need to be reminded that the summits of the Hawaiian mountain region rival the highest peaks of Europe in altitude. No one who has read the narrative of Capt. Cook's three celebrated voyages can fail to remember those last few pages of the Captain's journal in which he describes with pride and enthusiasm the discovery of the place where he was to meet his death. "On the evening of November 30th, 1778, we discovered," says he, "another island to windward, which the natives called Owhyhee. On the 1st of December, at 8 o'clock in the morning, finding that we could fetch Owhyhee, I stood for it; and our visitors from another island called Mowee (Maui), not choosing to accompany us, embarked in their canoe and went ashore. Next morning, we were surprised to see the summits of the mountains on Owhyhee covered with snow." He proceeds to describe the manners of the natives, who exhibited "a behaviour free from reserve and suspicion;" and the last lines he penned in his journal-book express his pleasure that he should have been enabled to enrich his voyage "with a discovery which, though the last, seemed to be in many respects the most important that had hitherto been made by Europeans throughout the extent of the Pacific Ocean." A few weeks later he was slain by the savage inhabitants, whose daring he had mistaken for friendly confidence.

The snows which covered the mountains seen by Capt. Cook were not the snows of winter. The lofty peaks of the range reach high above the limits of perpetual snow. The island itself has an extent of of at least 4,000 square miles. It will be understood, therefore, that if Hawaii were really to subside beneath the level of the ocean, the phenomena would be one of the most astounding that has ever been presented to the contemplation of geologists. As it is, the fact that an island of such considerable extent, and bearing on its surface mountains of such importance, should exhibit such unmistakable symptoms of subsidence, affords one of the most interesting evidences of the enormous power of the earth's subterranean heavings that we have ever had presented to us. But it may be asked whether the mean level of an ocean like the Pacific can possibly be determined so exactly as to enable us to appreciate a variation of level, which certainly does not exceed a few feet in one part of Hawaii, while in another it has been estimated at but a few inches. It must be remembered, however, that the tides of the Pacific are very different from those which we are accustomed to in our narrower seas. The Pacific tides are very little understood, but the phenomena they present are characterized by a singular uniformity. A missionary, describing the features of the tides near the Society Islands, remarks that "the rise is seldom more than eighteen inches or two feet above low water mark." "The undeviating regularity of the tide," he adds, "is so well understood by the natives, that they distinguish the hours of the day by terms descriptive of its state, such as the following: 'Where is the tide?' instead of, as we should say, 'What o'clock is it?'" The same peculiarities, he says, mark the tides around the Sandwich Islands, of which Hawaii is the largest. It is, therefore, obvious that a very slight alteration in the level of the island would be recognizable. Indeed, the account we have from Honolulu states that although the eastern and northern shores of the island have sunk but a few inches, yet this has been enough to cause the sea to cover the old tide marks, and to overflow the vegetation of the more level beaches.

The subsidence of the island having been placed beyond a doubt, it remains to inquire whether the phenomenon is to be looked on as part of a process which will one day lead to the total disappearance of the island beneath the waves of the ocean. In contemplating the geologic history of our globe, we meet with various forms of subsidence. First of all, there have been cases in which a district of considerable extent has sunk bodily beneath the waves during a violent earthquake. In such cases, although the disappearance of the land may be complete, the actual depth of subsidence has always been limited to a few yards. Then there have been instances in which a long range of shore has been lowered by successive shocks, occurring at intervals of several years. In such cases as this, the subsidence at each shock has always been small. Lastly, we have distinct evidence that whole continents have subsided beneath the ocean, without any shock, in long-past ages. In our own day, too, we recognize distinct evidence of processes of subsidence taking place over widely extended areas. Greenland, for instance, is slowly sinking, while the shores of Nova Scotia, on one side of Greenland, and those of Norway and Sweden on the other, are as slowly rising. But it is clear that a subsidence such as that which the inhabitants of Hawaii are disposed to dread belongs to none of the forms here considered. We believe we may safely say that there is no instance in the whole range of geologic experience which would lead us to accept the possibility of a subsidence at once so limited in area, and so enormous in vertical extent, as would be indicated by the disappearance of Hawaii beneath the ocean, or even by the submersion of the lowlands.

It appears to us that if the phenomena connected with the great outburst of April last be rightly considered, it will be seen that the subsidence of the shores of Hawaii has not been necessarily or even probably accompanied by any diminution in actual amount of solid matter which lies above the sea level. It will be remembered that the explosion was characterized by a very remarkable outflow of molten matter and mud. If the amount of matter thus vomited forth be roughly estimated according to the evidence afforded by the narrative of the explosion, it will not, we think, appear improbable that, had the matter been distributed uniformly over the whole surface of the island, it would have had a depth of a foot or two at the least. The subsidence of the island—taking the mean between a few feet (perhaps three or four) at one end, and a few inches at the other—corresponds pretty closely to such an outflow. It would seem, therefore, as if the island had nearly sunk to an extent corresponding to the eruption of matter from beneath. Thus there was an interchange of matter between land and sea, not a real gain on either side.

We are struck with the accuracy of observation displayed by those who have recorded the passage of the great waves sent across the Pacific by the recent earthquake. These observers noted the increase in the magnitude of these waves in proportion to their proximity to the seat of disturbance. We find the Rev. Titus Coan boldly propounding the theory that a great South American earthquake was the true cause of these waves. "The line of increasing wave-force, if continued, would infringe," says the narrative, "on the South American coast, and we are inclined to look in that direction, according to the suggestion of Mr. Coan, for the disturbing force that rolled in these mighty waves." We have a particular reason for dwelling with pleasure on the evident care and acuteness of observers in these regions. According to the present calculations of astronomers, it seems likely that the November shooting stars will this year, if seen at all, be visible only from the North Pacific Islands; and it is satisfactory to know that there are observers competent to record with accuracy the phenomena which the shower may present to them.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—The wonders of the magnetic telegraph were evidently foreshadowed, many centuries ago, in the following singular fable: Strader gives an account of a chimerical correspondence between two friends, by the help of a common loadstone, which had such virtues in it that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, though at ever so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. He tells us that the two friends, being each of them possessed of one of these needles, made a kind of dial-plate, inscribing it with the four-and-twenty letters, in the same manner that the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate. They then fixed one of the needles on each of these plates in such a manner that it could move round without impediment, so as to touch any of the 24 letters. Upon their separating from one another into distant countries, they agreed to withdraw themselves punctually into their closets at a certain hour of the day, and to converse with each other by means of this their invention. Accordingly, when they were some hundred miles asunder, each of them shut himself up in his closet, at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon his dial-plate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words, which he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence, to avoid confusion. The friend, in the meanwhile, saw his own sympathetic needle moving of itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at. By this means, they talked together across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant, over cities or mountains, seas or deserts.

HOME BARBARISM.—When a mob of Chinese, in their own country, molest some English or American sojourner, or go to the extreme of driving him from their midst, they are regarded as barbarians, a gunboat or two is sent to demand reparation at the mouth of shotted guns, and if reparation is refused, the town which shelters the offenders is destroyed without more ado. We are bound by treaty, as well as by our pretense of superior civilization and humanity, to accord the Chinese in the United States the same protection and toleration which we exact for our own people when abroad. But we oftener repudiate than heed the obligation, and the Chinese Government is unable to retort the tactics of summary coercion which the superior race is so ready to practice. Its citizens are daily assaulted without provocation in our streets, and the ruffians are seldom arrested. Lately, at Unionville, Nevada, an illegal association has driven from that place all the Chinese residing there, without regard to their rights of property or domicil. It is cowardly and disgraceful to permit such treatment of a race from whom we are asking and expecting so much for ourselves. Were this treatment retaliated upon Americans in China, the whole power of our Government would be employed to resent it and prevent its repetition. The worst barbarians are those who cloak their violations of the rights of the despised and helpless under the name of Christian civilization. It is high time that the authorities use the power they possess to punish such wretches, who are a reproach to the American name.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

UNDER the license system, the number of liquor shops in Boston has increased from 1,500 to 2,500, and in other parts of the State the traffic exhibits a corresponding firmness. The advocates of prohibition have a majority in the present legislature, and the license law will be repealed. Meanwhile the Boston police authorities are bestirring themselves in order to be able to make to the legislature a good exhibit of the workings of license.

A MAN in Indiana, died lately from the effects of a bath. He had not been washed for seventeen years, and when the air struck his clean skin, perspiration was checked too suddenly. It is not safe to go more than ten years without taking a bath.

A LADY, describing an ill-tempered man, says, "He never smiles but he feels ashamed of it."

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