HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.

MR. G. VON GOSSNITZ 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, MARCH 10, 1869.

BY AUTHORITY.

Official notice has been received at this department that J. C. Pfluger, Esq., has resumed his official functions as Consul of H. M. the King of Sweden and Norway.

[Signed] S. H. PHILLIPS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, *ad interim.*

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Board of Education having decided to establish in Honolulu, a Day-School, for the benefit of the English-speaking portion of the community, and having, for that object, engaged the services of Mr. M. B. Beckwith and Miss Atherton, hereby give notice, that such a school will be opened, on Monday, the 8th of March next ensuing, in the basement rooms of Fort Street Church, where it will be carried on, by permission of the Church Trustees, until a permanent and more suitable building shall be erected or provided by the Board of Education.

In addition to the ordinary English Branches, History, Algebra, Philosophy, Physiology, and Vocal Music will be taught, whenever the advancement of the pupils shall warrant the same. And in order that the advantages of the School may be brought within the reach of all classes, the very low rate of Five Dollars per term will be charged for tuition.

School hours, from 9 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., of each School day.

By order of the Board of Education.
W. JAS. SMITH, Sec'y.
Education Office, March 2, 1869.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The well-known premises at Makiki, for several years occupied by Miss Ogden for a boarding-school, are now offered for sale by the Board of Education, *on very liberal terms.*

For particulars, apply to
W. JAS. SMITH,
Secretary of the Board of Education.
Education Office, Feb. 23, 1869.

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. Kamakau to be President of the Board of Education.
Iolani Palace, Feb. 8, 1869.

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, 293 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 293. 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.

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

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOL has peculiar claims upon this community. It is not to be looked upon, solely, as an institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders, but especial notice should be taken of the words of the caption of the act authorizing its establishment. It (the caption) reads "An act authorizing the Board of Education to establish an INDUSTRIAL and Reformatory School, for the care of HELPLESS and NEGLECTED children, as also for the reformation of juvenile offenders."

At the time of its commencement, in April 1865, there seemed to be a most vigorous effort made to depreciate its usefulness, and to throw obstacles in its way, from quarters whence one, who looks to the theories and professions of men, would have most naturally expected countenance and assistance. But, fortunately, like all other attempts to do good, this one has conquered, for the most part, opposition, and is in a fair way to do more good in the future than it has in the past—and yet it has done no little good in the past. It is the only place that has as yet been furnished, by the State, at which those whom Providence has left to its sole guidance and care, by depriving them of their parents, and leaving them in poverty, may be taken in, fed, clothed and educated, and finally apprenticed to honest callings, and put in a way to earn their living—surely, nothing ought to appeal to the human heart more forcibly,—and one would think that it would meet with the immediate and unvarying support and countenance of all good men. If the sacrum odium theologicum can give way anywhere, and veil its face, certainly it should do so here. The school is, by necessity, in the nature of a family school, and no one can expect that the individual or individuals, who preside over it, should be able to reflect the varying shades of opinion of every man in the community; whilst they must, and ought to inculcate the principles, and set an example of the practice of the Christian religion. The school is not only for helpless, but neglected children. Those who, if unguided, are liable to fall into bad ways. Thus those whose parents are very poor, or vicious, or careless, perhaps, in the manner of bringing up children, are proper subjects for care in this establishment, as well as those children, who, from any cause, may not be under the effective and beneficial control of their parents or guardians. Nor should the fact, that it is likewise intended for juvenile offenders, be any drawback to the school. It makes one sick at heart, sometimes, to see the disgust with which the Pharisee turns away from a little scape grace, who may have been picked up, round the wharf, for stealing a bolt of copper, and thanks God that he is not like that little sinner, and takes the flattering unction to his soul that the well fed, morally taught little offspring of his virtuous self and of his virtuous spouse, never can have a wrong thought or do a mischievous act. No, friend, the little wayward truant, whom a vigilant policeman, and discriminating magistrate may have sent to Kapalama to keep him out of harms way, and place him within the reach of good influences, is no worse than you were when you stayed away from school, and got into your neighbor's orchard. The main difference is that he has no home to go to, or if he has, that its influences for good to him, are not as positive. We seek to put him within the reach of good home influences and good family discipline; and when we have done so, we do not doubt, that in nine cases out of ten, he will turn out as worthy a citizen as any one. No just minded man or woman will look upon it as a discredit, that a boy or girl has come from the Kapalama school. But on the contrary, a wise person will reflect, that for so many years the child has been under strict discipline, has been taught habits of cleanliness and order, and of implicit unquestioning obedience; that he or she is free from disease, has a good constitution, and being endowed with some education, is ready to begin the race of life with no disadvantage, except that poverty may be so, and it is very doubtful whether it is or not. Some of our mechanics are sensible to these facts, and eagerly seek for the scholars of the school as apprentices.

The premises on which the school is established, embraces six acres within the fence, and there are attached to these six more acres outside, which, however, are under lease for a short time only. The buildings which have been erected on the land, are commodious, though the Board has felt the necessity of very great economy in their construction.

Since the school commenced, in April, 1865, as has been said above, there have been 76 scholars there, of whom 32 remain at the present time. During this time, there has not only been no death, but there has been no sickness. Indeed, there has only been occasion for the visits of a medical gentleman, nine times during the last two years; and in only one case was more than one visit thought necessary. If it be borne in mind, that those in charge are directed to call medical assistance, promptly, whenever the matron may have the least distrust that it may be necessary, it will be conceded that very little more can be desired on the score of health.

Any one, desirous of doing good, who will go out to make a visit, will not only give the institution his countenance in securing for it a proper public support, but will, thereafter, take all means to give those, who are fit objects for its benefits, the advantage of them.

The last Legislature did not see fit to make an appropriation, which was deemed sufficient to keep up the girl's school, which is situated on the ground, and accordingly it was discontinued; but, nevertheless, the Misses Parker are intending to reestablish it, immediately. These ladies will work strenuously for the benefit of these pupils, and it is sincerely hoped, and confidently expected, that other charitable ladies will give them the benefit of their countenance, support and encouragement, and surely the good which they will thus do, will be repaid to the community, and most propably themselves, individually, even beyond the satisfaction which a good action naturally brings to the doer of it.

IN going round the City of Honolulu, one must be impressed with the desirableness, if not the necessity, of opening up new streets. Some of the localities in town are getting thronged with small wooden buildings, which would seem to increase greatly the chances of fire, and of disease. Of course, mechanics, clerks and others, who are bound to time, and whose hours of labor are governed by the imperative exigencies of their business, and can not afford to keep horses to bring them to their labor will, naturally, try to get as near to it as possible. Hence lots are occupied by numerous small cottages.

But the question always presents itself: How shall these streets be opened? Proprietors do not seem to think that any duty, in this matter, rests upon them. They seem to expect that streets should be opened through their property, which would tend, greatly, to increase the value thereof, and then that extreme, even speculative, prices should be paid by the public, for the land thus taken. The usual course, in such cases, is to assess the value of the land, taken for opening or widening public streets, to those whose property abuts upon the same, and is thereby improved in value.

In other communities, enterprising property holders devote their own land to streets, and then seek to induce the community to adopt them. This was done in Kukui Street, and likewise in Emma Street. The holders of lots on each side of those streets, would hardly like to sell them now, even if the buildings should be all removed, for the price which was paid for them immediately after the streets were opened—still less for the price at which the land could have been bought before.

The Legislature has granted $2,000 wherewith to open a continuation of School Street. This was certainly most liberal. Now, if everyone is to be as persistent as possible in obtaining extreme road damages, how are the expenses of making the street, and building the bridge, which is necessary there, to be met? Or is the public treasury to bear the entire expense of making the rear lots accessible, and then to pay excessive land damages for going through them, and the entire expense of grading the street besides? Of what interest is this to the man who lives in Hamakua or Kau? It is to be hoped that a little better, more reasonable and enterprising feeling will prevail in this respect.

Ritualistic Ceremonials condemned, with Costs.

Many of our readers will take interest in the following summary of the case of Martin vs. Mackonochie, which is copied from the *London Mail*, of Dec. 25th. The church, in which the ceremonials which form the subject of the judgment, took place, was St. Albans, Holborn, one of the most advanced "Ritualistic" churches.

Let it be remembered that the Church of England is a Church "by law established;" consequently, all the observances, within the Church, are subject to the revision of certain competent legal tribunals. This case was commenced before the Bishop of London, and by him sent to the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by virtue of the "Clergy Discipline Act," and having been fully heard before the Judge of the Court of Arches, a decree was rendered on the 28th of March, 1868,—from which decree an appeal was taken to the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council, the Court of final appeal, in such matters. The case was most elaborately argued, and the judgment, given by Lord Cairns, is very full; and the whole matter, though too voluminous for the general reader, will well repay perusal to those who are curious on the subject.

It would seem to have set at rest the whole matter, regarding the observances complained of, so far as they ought to be practiced in the Church of England.

The case of "Martin v. Mackonochie," in which some most characteristic practices at St. Albans, Holborn, were challenged, was on Wednesday decided, and the result is that Mr. Mackonochie is condemned upon every one of the points raised, and is required to pay the costs both of the original suit and of the present appeal. This decision is as important as it will be satisfactory to the public. The case has brought to the test of law some of the most prominent innovations of the Ritualists. They were innovations closely connected with their most characteristic doctrines—those, namely, which relate to the Holy Communion. To indicate their peculiar belief respecting the Sacrament they introduced a variety of novel gestures, ceremonies, and ornaments. Though, in the aggregate, these produced a change so conspicuous as utterly to alter the character of the service, it was, as usual, very difficult to describe them with sufficient accuracy for a legal test. At length, however, after the ingenuity of numerous lawyers has been exerted on both sides, the question has been brought to a distinct issue, and on that issue Mr. Mackonochie has been, without exception, condemned. Ritualism, in short, has been fairly challenged in the highest Court of Law, and has been completely defeated. The issue, though limited, is of material significance, and the condemnation pronounced is sufficient to prove that the position of the Ritualists is wholly untenable.

The case may be very simply explained. Mr. Mackonochie was originally charged—first, with elevating the elements during the Prayer of Consecration; secondly, with kneeling before them during the same prayer; thirdly with using lighted candles on the Communion Table during the celebration of the Holy Communion, when they were not required for the purpose of giving light; fourthly, with using incense in the same service: and, fifthly, with mixing water with the wine. The elevation Mr. Mackonochie discontinued before the suit commenced, and was admonished not to resume it. The judgement of the Court of Arches condemned the use of incense and water. It admitted, however, the lawfulness of lighted candles, and considered the kneeling a minor point of order, which, if raised at all, should be referred to the discretion of the Bishop. The Judical Committee have now ruled that kneeling during the Prayer of Consecration is contrary to the Rubric, and that lighted candles are not admissable. There remains, therefore, not a single point on which the defendant has sustained his case. What is still more remarkable, there is scarcely an argument on which the counsel for the Ritualists relied which has not been rejected by the Court; and this may involve more important consequences than the judgement itself. With respect to the kneeling, the Court observe that the posture of the officiating minister is prescribed by various ways throughout the Communion service. He is directed when to stand and when to change his posture for that of kneeling. But it is expressly ordered that the Prayer of Consecration is to be said by the Priest "standing before the table," and there is no indication that he is intended to change his posture during the prayer. In reply, after one or two formal objections, it was contended that this was one of those minute details which the Rubric could not be held to cover. To this the Court make the important answer that it is not for any minister of the Church, or even for themselves, to assume that any departure from or violation of the Rubric is trivial. The present case, indeed, is a conspicuous proof that violations which in themselves might seem very trivial may practically involve most material consequences. It is as notorious historically as it is evident from the minute directions of the Prayer Book that variations of gesture and posture during the Communion were connected at the Reformation with important points of doctrine; and those who put this plea upon the record, knew perfectly well that the gesture which they described as trivial implied on their own part equally important opinions. This consideration has a further bearing upon the equally questionable plea that there was no evidence to show that adoration was intended by kneeling. The Court would, in any case, find it very difficult to judge of intentions and sentiments and consequently it is all the more necessary that it should judge strictly of "outward movements." On this point, in short, Mr. Mackonochie has violated a distinct Rubric, and the question could not therefore be referred to the discretion of the Bishop.

The use of lighted candles raised a question of even greater significance and importance. They had been treated either as a ceremony or as an ornament, and on either alternative they had been justified by an argument which has been extensively used by the Ritualists, and on which, in fact, they base their whole system of innovation. They have alleged that they are justified in adopting any practice which the Prayer Book does not explicitly condemn—in other words, that whatever is not expressly abolished is retained as lawful. In this instance they appeal to certain Injunctions issued in the first year of Edward VI., and their counsel even went so far as to quote a Constitution made by a Council held under the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1322. The Court, we rejoice to say, dismissed those antiquarian references as utterly irrelevant. They lay it down, in direct opposition to the principle of the Ritualists, that all ceremonies are abolished whichare not expressly retained in the Prayer Book. This is plainly implied in the Preface, but it is placed beyond doubt by Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity, now applicable to the present Prayer Book, which prohibits any rite, ceremony, order, or form which is not mentioned in the Prayer Book, and declares void all prior usages and ordinances. The opening Rubric, again, orders that "such ornaments of the Church and of the Ministers thereof shall be retained, and be in use, as were in this Church of England by authority of Parliament, in the second year of the reign of King Edward VI." The Ritualists have argued from this that whatever was lawful in the designated year of Edward VI. is lawful now; and through this loophole, as the reader has already seen, they have introduced into the controversy not only the shifting usages of that confused period, but the endless and antiquated canons of mediæval ecclesiastics. Anything, of course, might be built on such a foundation. The Court, however, have now distinctly explained that those things only possess the authority of Parliament which are expressly named in the Prayer Book refered to. It is nothing to the point that the candles were lawful at the time when the Prayer Book was issued. They are not prescribed in it, and they are, therefore, abolished. The Rubric, they observe, might have said that such ornaments should be retained as were then lawful, or such as were then in use; but in fact it says such only as were in use by authority of Parliament, and this is now decided to mean such as are expressly prescribed in the first Prayer Book, or as are consistent with and subsidiary to them. As a matter of fact, the use of lighted candles was almost universally discontinued after the Reformation, which affords a strong confirmation of the view thus taken of the law.

THE Ritualists, in England, seem to be "getting it" pretty strongly of late. The *Guardian*, of Dec. 2nd, contains the last Charge of Archbishop Longley,—which comes, it may be said, as a posthumous paper. It had not, indeed, been finished. The Right Reverend Prelate remarks:

"The bitterness of the controversy which has now unhappily existed for several years in connection with the Rubric, respecting the ornaments of the church and the ministers thereof, is very deeply to be deplored, and can not fail to be a subject of great anxiety to those who desire to maintain due order and discipline in our Church. * * *

"There is an amount of moral and circumstantial evidence against them [clergymen who affirm the legality of the disputed ornaments,] which they would have done well to ponder. In the first place, there is the invariable usage of our Church for three centuries, during which 700 of her Bishops have, without exception, acquiesced in an interpretation of the Rubric adverse to their views, and sanctioned the use by the parochial clergy of the surplice and hood alone at all times of their ministrations. And not only is there this acquiescence, but (which is of still greater weight in the scale,) the contemporaneous interpretation of the legislators themselves is directly adverse to these innovations. It seems impossible to conceive that the distinguished divines who acted in framing the Rubric as it now stands, and who must therefore have known its real meaning, should have proceeded to contradict their own convictions, and publicly assert that to be its real meaning which in their hearts they knew was not such." * *

"It is constantly pleaded in behalf of those who have adopted a very advanced ritual, that they are self-denying and devoted men, who sacrifice everything for their Lord's sake and for the temporal and eternal welfare of their flocks—who devote their best energies to relieve the sufferings and soothe the sorrows of the poor and destitute. Such characters, in whatever communion they may be found, are worthy of all honor and respect. But these meritorious exertions can not undo the great mischief which their conduct and proceedings have caused, can not atone for every extravagance they may please to adopt, which startles and estranges those whom it ought rather to be their aim to conciliate. There may be zeal without knowledge, and zeal without charity; that charity which refrains from things which are not expedient, even though they be lawful, for the welfare of the Church in general.

"It is now more than a quarter of a century since, in the course of my administration of the Diocese of Ripon, I came into collision with a movement in Leeds somewhat similar to that on which I am now animadverting. The clergy of a church there had adopted practices which appeared to me inconsistent with the principles of the English Church, that of auricular confession being the most offensive. I felt myself bound to revoke the license of the curate who had thus, as I considered, transgressed the limits of his office; he appealed to the Archbishop of the province, who confirmed my decision. The course which I adopted was resented by the rest of the clergy of that church, and a secession to the Church of Rome was the consequence. Those who thus abandoned the Church of their baptism at any rate showed themselves in their true colors, and behaved honestly in openly avowing their true principles at the sacrifice of worldly advantage.

"Now, it is far from my intention to impute to all those who have taken this ill-advised step of adopting the sacrificial vestments, any sympathy with Roman error; but I am constrained to avow that there are plain indications in some of the publications which have been issued as manifestations of the opinions of that section of our Church, that some of its professed members—yea, even of her ministers—think themselves at liberty to hold the doctrines of the Church of Rome in relation to the Sacrifice of the Mass, and yet retain their position within the pale of the Anglican Church, with the avowed purpose of eliminating from its formularies every trace of the Reformation, as regards its protest against Romish error. The language they hold with respect to it is entirely incompatible with loyalty to the Church to which they profess to belong. They call it 'a Communion deeply tainted with Protestant heresy;' 'our duty,' they say, 'is the expulsion of the evil, not flight from it.' It is no want of charity, therefore, to declare that they remain with us in order that they may substitute the Mass for the Communion; the obvious aim of our Reformers having been to substitute the Communion for the Mass."

The Press and the Public.

To the Editor of The Nation—Sir:

"In your article on the "Provincialism of Southerners," and your paragraph on M. de Cassagnac's billingsgate in your last number, you seem to me to take ground, with regard to the press of this country, which can hardly be sustained. Of course I condemn assassination, but the state of public opinion at the South with regard to the Pollard murder does not, to my mind, warrant the conclusions you draw from it as to the condition of Southern morality or education. Pollard's paper, as he conducted it, was an intolerable nuisance—a real evil to which no civilized community could be expected to submit, and for the removal of which no remedy was provided either by law or society. The man himself, who went constantly armed, was doubtless a practiced shot; so that if he blackened the character of your wife or daughter, and made your home wretched, and you attacked him on equal terms, in accordance with what is called "the code," the probability is he would have killed you in addition to libelling you. If, on the other hand, you prosecuted him, what with new trials and appeals and disagreements of juries, the result would have been that your name would have been kept before the public for two or three years besmirched with the Pollard filth, the fellow himself enjoying the notoriety the affair had brought him and his paper, and chuckling over your misery and mortification, and you would have at last retired from the contest worsted and out of pocket. If, therefore, it can ever be allowed to take the life of a fellow-creature, I hold that in such a case as this it is allowable; and if allowable at all, it is ridiculous to ask the injured man to risk his own life in doing it. The crowd in Richmond who cheered Grant felt all this.

I am not so sure either that the Northern press is above the Cassagnac level. There is no doubt that the editorial columns of the Northern newspapers have greatly improved within twenty years. The editors themselves have made great advances, socially and every other way. From being "paragraphists" and collectors of "items," attached to job-printing offices, they have risen into the rank of great merchants and great public instructors. They take their stand in the money market beside the most successful brokers, and they have fairly ousted the clergymen and lawyers as leaders in politics. Therefore, having a social position to uphold the chiefs, with one or two exceptions, rarely allow dirty gossip and scurrility to appear in their editorial articles. But they manage, nevertheless, to pander to the tastes of those who like such things just as effectually as ever, by their system of "correspondence." They have in their pay a parcel of scamps in various cities, signing themselves "Rhadamanthus," or "Cerberus," or "Quintius Curtius," or some such name, who compose letters in which they heap abuse on decent men, throw out odious insinuations against them, tell disgraceful stories of them with the utmost *abandon*, and these the editor prints in any quantity. If one of these creatures make you his victim, and you call at the editorial rooms to remonstrate, the editor receives your complaint as if he had never heard of "Rhadamanthus" before, or, if he had heard of him, as if he was a person for whose performances he was no more responsible than for those of Leotard or the Hanlon Brothers. When you point out the libel, he expresses regret and sympathy, but with much the same air as if what had happened you was a wetting from the rain, or a sunstroke, or some other visitation of Providence, which, as a fellow-man, he was bound to deplore, but for which you could hardly be so ridiculous as to hold him accountable, and he probably offers to print "a reply from your pen"—that is, to make the attack on you more public than ever, widen and deepen the raw on your moral hide, and delight "Rhadamanthus" by showing him that he made a decent man wince. You may make it clear as the sun at noon that the correspondent is an unscrupulous scoundrel whose statements cannot be depended on, and that as a man nobody respects him or heeds him, and you may imagine that as soon as the editor hears of it he will dismiss him. Bless your innocent heart! he will probably raise the beast's pay the minute your back is turned, on finding how "spicy" he is; and he will meet you that very evening, serene and smiling and respectable, although he has actually been paying "Rhadamanthus" for blackguarding you and lying about you, has borne the expense of printing his slanders, and has made money by selling them.

You have alluded to this matter once or twice in your paper, but it has not been properly ventilated. The increased purity of the editorial columns of the Northern press is a mere cleaning of the outside of the platter, as long as the theory prevails that the editor is not responsible, morally, for what appears in the department of correspondence. That such a theory should prevail may seem monstrous, but it does, nevertheless, and there are only a few of the great daily papers in the country which are not conducted on it.

Let me add that I do not look on the public indifference to these libels, or perhaps I should rather say the enjoyment of them by all who are not affected by them, with the complacency with which you have once or twice professed to regard it. I think that at the bottom of all such callousness and such sport, there is a spice of the devilish spirit which once made the combats of men and beasts in the amphitheatre delightful, and I think, too, that morality cannot be in a very sound condition in any community in which few care anything about either their own reputation or other people's.

Yours respectfully, TERTULLIAN.
Baltimore, Dec. 3, 1868.

From the Nation, Dec. 10, 1868.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. Ela, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution in reference to the stationery contract of the Interior Department with Dempsey and O'Toole. It directs the Secretary to withhold payment for a large quantity of stationery, etc., on various grounds. During the discussion, Mr. Laffin said the Committee would soon report a bill placing the supply of stationery under the same regulations as the supply of public printing. The resolution finally passed.

Mr. Ela also reported a bill providing that each of the executive and judicial departments shall make quarterly estimates at each successive session of the amount of stationery required for the year—the same to be supplied by the Congressional Printer, under contract. The bill passed.

Mr. Poland introduced a bill providing for a uniform system of naturalization. Referred. The bill admits aliens after a continuous residence of four years and six months to naturalization. The proceedings are restricted to the United States Circuit and District Courts, and Courts of the highest jurisdiction in each State and Territory which hold stated sessions in each county.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Several cattle recently died from some unknown disease, on Braight's farm, at Fishkill. Much excitement prevails among farmers.

A severe storm commenced last night, which extends over the whole country, from Maine to Texas.

The strike of the printers has ended by the employers paying the terms demanded. The sailors' strike is evidently a failure; several strikers shipped to-day at the old rates.

General Grant to-day took emphatic ground in favor of the principle of impartial suffrage, and expressed the hope that Congress would pass the Constitutional Amendment now pending.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A Washington special says the public debt statement will show an increase of $11,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. Garfield denounced the Indian Bureau as thoroughly corrupt.

Mr. Windom defended the Bureau, and several members participated in the debate.

Mr. Holbrook, Delegate from Idaho, in the course of his remarks, used the words: "The gentlemen in charge of this bill saw fit to silence the Delegate here by raising points of order, and making assertions he knew at the time to be unqualifiedly false."

The speaker called him to order, and the offensive words were taken down.

Mr. Holbrook attempted to repeat the words, when the speaker again interrupted him, and said it would be improper for him to repeat the objectionable words. They having been taken down by the reporter, were read by the Clerk, and the Speaker, in severe terms, said: "The chair rules these words out of order as being unparliamentary and indecorous. When a gentlemen declares that a member has stated on the floor what he knew to be unqualifiedly false, he uses the most insulting language that can be uttered on the floor of a parliamentary body."

Mr. Holbrook was about to make some remarks when Mr. Benjamin interrupted him and said he objected to the Delegate proceeding until he retracted what he had said.

Mr. Holbrook—"I do not propose to retract one word of what I have said."

Speaker—"The Delegate from Idaho refuses to retract his words."

Mr. Holbrook—"What does the chair rule?"

Speaker—"The Chair has ruled that the remarks of the gentleman are not only unparliamentary but were as insulting as could be made on the floor of a parliamentary body."

Mr. Holbrook—"I desire to ask a question."

Speaker—"The Chair can yield to no debate with the gentleman."

Mr. Chandler appealed from the decision of the Chair as being contrary to previous decisions.

Speaker—"The Chair can hold no controversy with the gentleman from New York, or any other gentleman, in relation to other decisions. Every decision stands by itself on the words used, subject to appeal at the time."

Mr. Chandler withdrew the appeal, and Mr. Schenck offered a resolution that Mr. Holbrook, Delegate from the Territory of Idaho, having uttered the following language (quoting it) distinctly and in presence of the House, and refusing to retract the same, be immediately brought to the bar of the House and severely censured by the Speaker.

The resolution was adopted without a division, and the Speaker administered the censure of the House.

Mr. Holbrook then retired, and the discussion was continued at some length. Finally the bill passed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A Pinto Park Bank robber was yesterday sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

There are now twelve murderers, two of whom are women, confined in the Tombs. Most of these have been arrested during the past month. The police report shows over 68,000 arrests during the past year, nearly 22,000 of whom were females. Of these arrests, 78 were for murder.

It is stated that additional facts clearly establish that Maher, now under arrest, was the murderer of Rogers.

Gen. Comstock, of Gen. Grant's staff, was married at Washington last night, to Elizabeth, daughter of Montgomery Blair.

No action is likely to be taken this session of Congress on the report favoring aid to the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—Lewis Davis was hanged today in the Cuyahoga County Jail for the murder of D. P. Stanner, last September.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—While a concert and ball was in progress at St. Patrick's Hall last night, at which 2,000 persons were present, a cry was raised that the roof was giving way. All rushed for the street, and while they were getting out, the roof fell with a crash. Several persons were injured, but it is hoped none were killed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It is understood that a project for a Convention between the United States and the North German Union, for the better protection of emigrants to the United States, is under consideration by Baron Gerolt and certain parties in New York and Washington. The plan for a treaty has already been prepared, both at the Treasury and State Departments, that from the latter office modifying several provisions. No definite action taken yet with respect to either.

TORONTO, Feb. 6.—A gang of desperadoes, among whom are two penitentiary convicts, were discovered to-day in a hut on a little island. They threatened to shoot the detectives who went to arrest them. While the detectives sent for assistance, the thieves escaped in boats. On entering the hut a large quantity of stolen goods were found.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Bremen bark *America* reached quarantine this afternoon, when it was ascertained that she had nine passengers from the steamship *Hibernia*. She fell in with the British bark *Cuthbert*, Dec. 23th, and took off the crew of the *Hibernia*, which the *Cuthbert* took off. She landed some of the rescued men at the Azores. All hopes of the safety of the missing boat and passengers of the *Hibernia* are crushed.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Jos. De Armas, Peace Commissioner to the Insurgents, has returned unsuccessful. The insurgents demand that guarantees be given that the Spanish Government will comply with the promises made. In view of their return to arms, and of the demands made by the insurgents, the war is certain to continue. The fate of the island can only be decided by arms, as the Government cannot grant the demands of the insurrectionists. The war in the eastern department continues. Santiago and its immediate surroundings are free of revolutionists. The aqueduct has been repaired. The most conflicting stories are in circulation regarding the killing of many prominent insurgents who presented themselves to accept the amnesty. The report that the insurgent Agustara has been captured is doubtful.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The insurgents have burned eighteen large plantations in the eastern department.

Cholera of a very violent type is prevalent in the insurrectionary district. The insurgents, Spanish troops and citizens are falling victims.

Another attempt of the Cubans to fire the powder magazine at Puerto Principe was frustrated.

Some Cuban prisoners at Para and Anna were killed while attempting to escape from prison. Letters deny that they were attempting to escape.

Cespedes, late commander of the insurgents, sailed to-day for America. He says he is disgusted with the state of affairs. Influential and wealthy Cuban families, who are sympathizers with the revolution, continue to emigrate to New York and New Orleans.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—A band of insurgents, number unknown, made their appearance on the line of the railroad between Cienfuegos and Villa Clara. A detachment of troops has marched against them. A panic prevailed at Cienfuegos, and many families have fled from the town, fearing that the insurrection will spread to that district, and have already arrived in this city. Fort Cabanas, which guards the place, is garrisoned only by a battalion of volunteers, and a force of regulars have been despatched to reinforce them.

Strangers continue to arrive at various points on the coast, it is supposed, with the intention of joining the revolutionists. A great many have been arrested on suspicion.

The Government has chartered several steamers, and is preparing some men-of-war and light draught steam launches to run among the Keyes and prevent the disembarkation of the expedition from Nassau. When that is accomplished, a flotilla will proceed to attack the earthworks which the insurgents have lately created at Yaguajay. The rebels recently assembled at Manuna, to the number of three hundred, were attacked by troops, and, according to official reports, defeated, losing all their arms and ammunition, and eleven prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Sherman presented a petition for the recognition in the Constitution of Almighty God as the source of all civil authority.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The *Herald* argues that the policy of intervention in the affairs of Cuba is imperatively forced upon the incoming administration. From events transpiring, Spain should be impressed with the conviction that she shall not be permitted to destroy an American community because it refuses to be governed by her antiquated notions of public policy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Williams urged the necessity of excluding Chinamen from citizenship lest they overrun the entire Pacific coast.

Mr. Corbett's amendment, excluding Chinamen and Indians not taxed, was rejected, and after much further discussion, Mr. Wilson's amendment was adopted by 31 to 27. The resolution was read a third time and passed, as follows:

"No discrimination shall be made by the United States among citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, or color, property, nativity, education or creed."

The amendment now goes to the House for concurrence. The Senate adjourned.

NEWSPAPERS IN CALIFORNIA.—There are 79 periodical publications issued in San Francisco, as we learn from Langley's Year Book of Facts: namely, 14 daily papers; 33 weeklies; 8 daily and weekly; 4 daily, weekly and steamer; 10 monthly; 3 semi-monthly; 3 tri-weekly, and 2 semi-weekly. Two of these are published in the German language, 4 in French, 2 in Spanish, 2 in Italian, 1 in Russian and English, 1 Chinese and English, and 2 Hebrew and English. In the State, outside of San Francisco, there are 94 newspapers, 18 of which are daily and 76 weekly, making a total of 164 publications in California. There are in Oregon 20 papers, 10 in Nevada, and 8 in Washinton Territory; making on the Pacific Coast 202 periodicals. The San Francisco *Times* says that in all England there are only 293 publications, and adds:

"Considering that the difference in population is some seventeen and a half millions in favor of England, we think California is doing pretty well in the matter of newspapers and periodicals generally."

HORACE GREELEY proposes to write during the year 1869, an elementary Work on Political Economy, wherein the policy of Protection to Home Industry will be explained and vindicated. This work will first be given to the public through successive issues of The *New York Tribune*, and will appear in all its editions. Daily, $10; Semi Weekly, $4; Weekly, $2 per annum.

MOTTO FOR HAIRDRESSERS.—"Cut and comb again."—*London Punch.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN S. McGREW, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office in H. L. Chase's Building, Fort Street. Office hours, from Eight to Ten A. M., and from Three to Five P. M. Residence on Chaplain Street, between Nuuanu and Fort Streets. 8-3m

REVERE HOUSE,
King Street, Near Fort.

THIS FAVORITE and well-known Establishment is now open for Boarders and Transient Visitors. Board, per week, $6.00 up stairs, $4.00 down stairs.

The Best the Market affords,

of every variety, will always be provided, with good attendance.
8-3m AH HON, Proprietor.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between W. F. ALLEN and W. F. CONWAY, doing business at Kawaihae, Hawaii, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

All the liabilities of the said firm will be paid by, and all debts due the late firm will be collected by Messrs. ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH.

Kawaihae, March 1st, 1869.

Notice of Copartnership.

Mr. Samuel F. Chillingworth having purchased the interest of Mr. W. F. CONWAY, in the business of ALLEN & CONWAY, at Kawaihae, has formed a partnership with Mr. W. F. ALLEN, under the name and title of ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH.

Messrs. A. & C. will continue the business at Kawaihae, and will be prepared to supply all comers with the VERY BEST KAWAIHAE POTATOES.

Kawaihae, March 3d, 1869.—8-4t

ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH,
KAWAIHAE, HAWAII,

Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping business at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such other Produce as are required by whalemen, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Firewood always on hand.—8-1y

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who have STOCK of any kind running on my Lands, are requested to remove the same, on or before the first day of May, 1869.

And I hereby forbid any person or persons from going on my Lands for the purpose of hunting Horses, Cattle, Hogs, or for any other purpose, after the first day of May, 1869, without a written permit from me.

JOHN P. PARKER.
Mana, Hamakua, Hawaii, 1869.—8-1m

Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the Will of Andrew Fogo, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of Andrew Fogo, to present the same, and all those indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MANUEL PAIKO.
Honolulu, March 6th, 1869.—8-3t

PACKET LINES.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE.

For San Francisco.

THE FINE CLIPPER BARK

CAMBRIDGE,

MILLER, ... Master,

Having part of her cargo, and a large number of passengers engaged, WILL HAVE DISPATCH for the above port.

For freight and passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to

WALKER & ALLEN,
7 Agents.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

San Francisco and Honolulu Line.

The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship

IDAHO,

WILL