

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CASTLE & COOKE, Importers, General Merchants, and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, and Valises. A. C. HUFFMAN, M. D., Surgeon and Dispenser. JOHN H. PATY, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. DILLINGHAM & CO., Importers and Dealers in Hardware. ADAMS & WILDER, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants. H. HACKFELD & CO., General Commission Agents. ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers. THEODORE C. BECK, Importer and Commission Merchant. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Commission Merchants. LEWIS & DICKSON, Importers and Dealers in Lumber. JOHN S. MCGREW, M. D., Surgeon and Dispenser. ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH, Importers and Wholesale Dealers. W. E. GREEN, General Commission Agent and Broker. MCGILGAN & JOHNSON, Merchant Tailors. C. E. WILLIAMS, Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer. HUMAN BROTHERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers. WALKER & ALLEN, Importers and Commission Merchants. L. L. TORRENT, Dealer in Sticks and Every Kind of Building Material. BOLLES & CO., General Commission Merchants. EDWIN JONES, Grocer and Ship Chandler. CHUNG HOON, Commission Merchant and General Agent. W. H. RYAN, Wholesale Groceries. DENTIST, J. H. WHITNEY, D. D. S. THOS. C. THURM, Musical Piano, Copyist and Calculator.

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W. M. NEWCOMB, Dentist, Office, Cor. Fort & Hotel Streets. CHALLAMEL & CO., Importers and Dealers in Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c. A. S. CLEGGHORN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in General Merchandise. C. BREWER & CO., Commission Merchants, Honolulu, H. I. A. C. BARTOW, Auctioneer. M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers. AFONG & ACHUNG, Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise. G. W. NORTON, Cooper and Gauger. F. H. & G. SEGELKEN, Tin, Zinc and Copper Smiths, and Sheet Iron Workers. JAMES L. LEWIS, Cooper and Gauger. J. H. THOMPSON, General Blacksmith. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Licensed Shipping Agent. H. RYCROFT, House and Ship Plumber. M. BENFIELD, Wagon and Carriage Builder. PHOTOGRAPHY, Improvement is the Order of the Day. SOLE & SADDLE LEATHER, Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins. DICKSON & BOLSTER, House, Sign and Ship Painters. BARTLETT SALOON, Corner Hotel and Fort Streets. HUGHES & DENNE, Having lately received and refurnished the well-known place of entertainment. S. MACAULEY, Pianoforte Maker, Tuner and Repairer. WINDOW GLASS, Assorted Sizes, for sale.

FOREIGN NOTICES.

E. J. DORSEY, Commission Merchant and Insurance Agent. LEON R. MEYERS & CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Italian and American Marbles. WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Shipping and Commission Merchants. SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents. M'CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants. E. M. VAN REED, Commission Merchant. LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO., Wholesale Druggists. SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. THE UNDERIGNED having been appointed Agents for the San Francisco Board of Underwriters. CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERIGNED AGENTS OF THE above Company have been authorized to issue policies on Cargo, Freight and Treasure, from Honolulu to all parts of the world. CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERIGNED AGENTS OF THE above Company have been authorized to issue policies on Marine Insurance. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED A. D. 1803. CASH CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 IN GOLD. THE UNDERIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company. HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company. Insurance Notice. THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, has received instructions to reduce the rates of Insurance on Marine and Fire in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the Lowest Rates, with a special reduction on Freight per Steamer. H. H. VOSS, General Upholsterer. HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a variety of HOME-MADE FURNITURE, which he offers for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. BEST BLACK WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE. Old Furniture Re-Upholstered. MR. A. H. HAVELL, Professor of Pianoforte, Organ & Singing. BEGS TO STATE that he is prepared to receive pupils at his residence, No. 121 Nuuanu Street, near the Olympic Hall. S. MACAULEY, Pianoforte Maker, Tuner and Repairer. WINDOW GLASS, Assorted Sizes, for sale. BLACKSMITH'S COAL. FIRE CLAY & PIPE CLAY, for sale.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO AND PACIFIC SUGAR COMPANY. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE KOLOA PLANTATION, Crop of 1870, for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE EAST MAUI PLANTATION, Crop of 1870, for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE LIHU PLANTATION, Crop of 1870, for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE HOBORN PLANTATION, Crop of 1870, for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE PIONEER MILLS, Lahaina, Crop of 1870, for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE WAHAIKE PLANTATION, Crop of 1870, for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE MERIA PLANTATION, Crop of 1870, for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE METCAL PLANTATION, Crop of 1870, for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. THOMAS SPENCER PLANTATION, HILO, H. I. Sugar and Molasses, CROP NOW COMING IN, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. ONOHEA PLANTATION. SUGAR AND MOLASSES—CROP 1870 COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. PRINOVILLE PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses—CROP 1870 COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. MAKEE PLANTATION. New Crop of Sugar & Molasses NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, by C. BREWER & CO., Agents. WALUKU PLANTATION. NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, by C. BREWER & CO., Agents. SUGAR OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, and at Reasonable Prices, for sale by F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. Vacuum Pan for Sale! ONE CAST IRON Vacuum Pan, 5 feet 4 inches in diameter, with Copper-Worm, Steam Engine, double setting Air Pump, &c., complete. For sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. COASTERS. Regular Packet for Koolau, Oahu. THE CLIPPER Schooner Liliu, J. WOOD, Master. Will run regularly between Honolulu and the various ports of Koolau, Oahu. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board. For Kona and Kau, Hawaii. Schr. Active, P. MELLISH, Master. Will run as a regular packet to the above ports. For freight or passage apply to 1-3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. Regular Packet for Molokai. Schr. Pauahi, R. HALLISTON, Master. Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kaula and Piko. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or 1-3m H. PRENDERGAST, Agent. VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII. THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW open for the reception of visitors to the Volcano House, who may rely on finding comfortable rooms, a good table, and prompt attention. Experienced guides for the Crater always on hand. STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS: Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired. CHARGES REASONABLE. Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can procure immediate warrants to make the journey, by D. H. HIRSHOCK, Esq. Florida Water of the Best Quality. BROWN'S TROCHES, HAMBURG TONIC, Seltzer Powder, A Great Assortment of Essence of Oil of Rose, Oil of Bergamot, &c., &c. Syrings in variety. Breast Pumps, Nursing Bottles, Trusses, &c., Cocoa Butter, White Wax, Spermaceti, White Castile Soap, Peppermint Cure, &c., &c. For Sale at the Lowest Prices, by H. E. CHASE. C. W. GREY & CO., Hawaiian Soap Works, at Loloa—Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Soap, Beeswax, and Goat Tallow. Office, 30 Fort Street, where orders will be received and promptly attended to.

Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

We give below the Proclamation of the President of the United States, of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which will, no doubt be interesting to our readers: To the Senate and House of Representatives: In an Executive message of December 6, 1869, to Congress, the importance of taking steps to revise our declining merchant marine was urged, and a special message promised at a future day during the present session, recommending more specifically plans to secure this country against the competition of the House of Representatives. In view, however, of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, this day declared a day of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters, who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, not eligible to become so, with the assertion at the time of the Declaration of Independence, the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, and regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, that the black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect, is indeed a measure of greater importance than any other act of the kind from the foundation of our free Government to the present time. Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must mainly depend upon their intelligence, patriotism and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretofore by our laws, I would say: Withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizens. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The father of his country, in his Farewell Address, used these words: "Promote then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of the Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." In his first annual message to Congress, the same views were forcibly presented, and were again urged in his eighth message. I repeat that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution completed the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions, and increasing in a rapid ratio. I would, therefore, call upon Congress to take all means within their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire knowledge which will make their share in the government a blessing, and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment be secured. (Signed) U. S. Grant, Executive Mansion, March 30, 1870.

Decline of American Commerce.

The following is the message of the President, sent to Congress, March 23d, in relation to the decline of American commerce: To the Senate and House of Representatives: In an Executive message of December 6, 1869, to Congress, the importance of taking steps to revise our declining merchant marine was urged, and a special message promised at a future day during the present session, recommending more specifically plans to secure this country against the competition of the House of Representatives. In view, however, of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, this day declared a day of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters, who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, not eligible to become so, with the assertion at the time of the Declaration of Independence, the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, and regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, that the black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect, is indeed a measure of greater importance than any other act of the kind from the foundation of our free Government to the present time. Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must mainly depend upon their intelligence, patriotism and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretofore by our laws, I would say: Withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizens. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The father of his country, in his Farewell Address, used these words: "Promote then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of the Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." In his first annual message to Congress, the same views were forcibly presented, and were again urged in his eighth message. I repeat that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution completed the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions, and increasing in a rapid ratio. I would, therefore, call upon Congress to take all means within their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire knowledge which will make their share in the government a blessing, and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment be secured. (Signed) U. S. Grant, Executive Mansion, March 30, 1870.

THE CHINESE AMONG US.

And now we must speak in relation to our attitude toward the Chinese. The phrase, our attitude, throws the way open to discourse upon the feelings entertained and the conduct exhibited toward the Chinese by the different classes of persons, different trades and professions throughout the country and amongst our entire population. An exhaustive discussion of the subject would require that we go back and give a history of California's treatment of the Chinese, from the commencement of their immigration to this country till the present time, but the occasion affords opportunity only to say that the Chinese have been allowed to enter departments of business and labor where there was danger of their competing with others, that they have been met with opposition and persecution. When placer mining was remunerative, and the Chinese spread over the country searching for gold, other miners, of all nationalities, combined against them; legislators were besieged to enact laws to expel the heavy taxes were imposed on them, and, down to the present time, every Chinese miner pays a monthly tax to the State or country. Four dollars per month is the present tax; it has sometimes been four or five times as much. In addition, every adult Chinaman is required, in most of the counties, to pay his land tax of from two to five dollars per acre. These taxes are also distributed sometimes by arbitrary tax collectors; while robbers in the mountains prey upon their defenceless and exposed people, and they do more fearfully because the testimony of a Chinaman could not, by our State laws, be received in Court, except against people of their own nation. This condition of things has, to some extent, attracted Chinese generally against our people, and the wrongs and indignities which they have suffered throughout the country, especially the discriminating and unequal system of taxation, has put a weapon into their hands which they think they may use against those who go amongst them preaching the Gospel of peace and love. It hurts them against us, and anything is more common, when they go to talk with them about God and our duty to Him—about the soul and the way to secure its salvation—than for them to refer to the manner in which we Christians treat them; and then they very ardent intimate that, though they may not have studied our Scriptures, they nevertheless have authors of their own, who teach better manners than our people seem to have had an opportunity of learning. At Chinamen have been found servicable upon the farm, on wagon roads, and on railroads, and other public and private works, other laborers have since been sent against them, and have done all in their power to weaken hostility in the community, and to procure such organizations of the political parties that opposition to the Chinaman shall be one of the planks in the platform. The general favor which Chinamen have won with housekeepers, by their diligence, docility, and faithfulness in every department of domestic service has excited against them that large, and, in a certain sense, influential, portion of our population, viz: the Celtic women and their male kindred. In many communities, but especially in San Francisco, there are lawless boys and ruffian men, both cowardly and cruel, who delight in worrying and tormenting helpless people. From such creatures Chinamen have always suffered in this country, and the evil and outrage has been alarmingly on the increase of late. Every outrage committed upon a Chinaman is so much added to the barrier which they are only too willing to throw up between themselves and us—between their religion and ours. We were once introduced to a company of people in one of their lodging houses. They were respectful and interested. In the course of our remarks we had occasion to dwell somewhat upon the law of love—the golden rule—when, just at that juncture, a man came into the room with blood streaming copiously from an ugly wound in his forehead. He had started from the house with the pannels swung to the pole which was poised upon his shoulders, and was met at the door by a gang of ruffian boys, who pelted him with a volley of stones. When he came back, bleeding and groaning with pain, our congregation turned to their preacher and said, "Ah, yes, we understand it now; that is what your book means when it says, 'you shall love your neighbor as yourself.' Just so; we understand it." As may be supposed, the remainder of the discourse was not listened to with entire good feeling. The various strikes of tradesmen and laborers, and their exorbitant demands for an increase of wages, and for a diminution of the time of labor, are, in many cases, liable to result unfavorably to those making these demands, and favorably to Chinamen; and employers have been forced to find such laborers would enable the manufacturer to live, as well as the operative to get an easy support; consequently the Chinaman has been introduced into some branches of mechanical business and skilled labor which otherwise would have been reserved for Americans and Europeans. This very enlargement of the field of Chinese labor, however, has also increased the number of the Chinese in cities, although at the same time it has called forth a powerful influence in its defense. Employers who have been tyrannized over by unreasonable journeymen; capitalists, friends of public works, manufacturers, farmers, fruit-raisers—all who are interested in the question of successful labor at reasonable rates, have been more or less interested in the question of Chinese immigration, and have had their sympathies turned toward this people, and seem to evince an increasing desire to procure for them a more just and humane treatment at the hands of our people and of the courts. There have always been those who have defended and befriended the Chinese; newspaper articles and pamphlets have been written in their favor, and all in all; but the war against them is still carried on. The "Chinese question" is a very convenient chord for demagogues to harp upon, and they will continue to invent falsehoods and to exaggerate the truth about this people so long as political capital can be made of it. California people, however, are not peculiar in this regard; there are demagogues in the East, the West, and the South, and national distinctions have been known to prevail there.—Occident.

More About The Australian Line.

Our telegrams, a few days since, announced that Governor Cook had introduced a bill for the purpose of providing for a mail line to Australia, and that this step had not been taken one moment too soon. A private letter has been received in this city from a highly influential and thoroughly reliable quarter, from which we are permitted to make the following extract: "I have to thank you for the papers relating to a mail steam line from San Francisco, calling at Puna and to the colonies. Another project is just on the eve of being set going here, to be called the Atlantic and Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Captain Vise Hill is connected with it, and their prospectus will be issued next week. I await it with much interest. The company propose to make their headquarters at Melbourne, thence to Portland, thence by Pacific to San Francisco, and so on through the Pacific to our glorious Australian colonies. They intend buying the old Panama and New Zealand vessels, which they can get at half price, and as they are well tried vessels I have no doubt they will succeed. It will thus be seen that a tangible project is on foot elsewhere. But this line is an essentially our own that it will indeed be fully if we allow it to slip out of our hands. There is not the slightest reason why we should lose it. If Congress takes anything like immediate action on Senator Gold's bill, we can have the Australian line, calling at Puna and to the colonies. From the extract above given, it is apparent that the proposed company has yet to be organized, then the negotiations for the purchase of the steamers have to be completed, and when all that is accomplished, the first vessel has to make the lengthy voyage round the Horn in order to reach Melbourne, and then to commence operations. This will necessarily take some time from this date at least. One month ought to suffice to pass the matter through Congress, and it is known that there are two steamers lying at Bonifia—the Nebraska and the Nevada—which are admirably adapted for the proposed trade. These vessels belong to Mr. W. H. Fish of New York, and might be got ready to go with this a fortnight, instructions being telegraphed here. Then in six weeks, if the greatest possible speed be used the first steamer may be on her way. To accomplish this no time must be lost. Everything has now probably been done here that can be, to forward the matter. The Chamber of Commerce have unanimously passed resolutions in favor of the line, and they have been forwarded to our Senators and Representatives at Washington. Both Houses of our State Legislature on Saturday, passed unanimously urgent resolutions pressing upon Congress the desired subject. Every possible incentive to exertion is presented in this case; and it will be the height of folly if any unnecessary delay occurs. The following are the resolutions which have already been telegraphed by Governor Haight to Washington: CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Relative to granting a Subsidy to establish a mail route between San Francisco and Melbourne, etc. Whereas, Action is about to be taken by the British Government to place the Australian Colonies to place upon the Pacific Ocean a line of steamships, to ply monthly between Melbourne, Australia, and San Francisco, California. The most superficial observer will readily perceive that such a line of steamers will go largely towards placing the Pacific Ocean under the control of the Government under whose flag they may sail, and that it is a matter of the highest importance to our country, that we should have a line of our own, which would prove most disastrous to the United States. The shipyards and machine shops for the construction and repairs of these vessels and their machinery would be located, and the United States control the line, in San Francisco, giving employment to thousands of mechanics and laborers, and adding largely to the business and wealth of the city and State; and Whereas, In these times of mechanical, agricultural and commercial depression, it becomes the duty of the Government to retain within its borders, encourage and aid for the benefit of its citizens, all of the avenues of trade over which it is possible for it to obtain control; therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use such influence as shall be in their power to secure the grant of a subsidy, commensurate with the importance of the project, for a term of years, to any responsible company who will contract to perform a monthly mail route, in vessels of not less than two thousand tons burden, between San Francisco and Melbourne. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of this resolution, and such a resolution to our Senators and Representatives at Washington, without delay.—Atlas April 26th.