BY AUTHORITY.

The following autograph letter has been received by His Majesty the King from His Austro-Hungarian Majesty, the Emperor Francis Joseph. It was delivered by E. Hoffmann, M. D., the Austro-Hungarian Consul, to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied with a translation in English.

HIGHLY RESPECTED FRIEND:—By your esteemed letter of 12th February of this year, Your Majesty has been pleased to announce to Me the decease of King Lunalilo and Your accession to the Throne of Hawaii. Requesting Your Majesty to accept the expression of My condolence at this mournful event, and at the same time My congratulations on Your accession, I still beg to add the assurance that I shall be pleased to continue with Yourself the friendly relations which have existed between Myself and Your predecessor.

Vienna, 31st May, 1874.

Your Majesty's good friend,
FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The following autograph letter has been received by His Majesty the King from the President of the Republic of Chile:

FEDERICO ERRAZURIZ, Presidente de la Republica de Chile, a Su Majestad el Rei de Hawaii.

GRANDE Y BUEN AMIGO:—Por la Carta que Vuestra Majestad se ha servido dirijirme el 16 de febrero del presente año, Me he instruido con sincero pesar del sensible fallecimiento de Vuestro real Profesor Lunalilo, ocurrido el dia 3 del mismo mes. Llamado Vuestra Majestad, de acuerdo con la Constitucion, a tejer los destinos del Reino, Me complazco en ofrecer a Vuestra Majestad la expresion de mis felicitaciones (las cuales que forma por la prosperidad del Reino i por la dicha de Vuestra Majestad. Con lo cual ruego a Dios que tenga a Vuestra Majestad en su Santa i Digna Guarda.

FEDERICO ERRAZURIZ.

Dada en Santiago, a 23 de julio de 1874.

ADOLFO IBANEZ.
Conforme, El Oficial Mayor.
D. GANA.

[TRANSLATION.]

FEDERICO ERRAZURIZ, President of the Republic of Chile, to His Majesty the King of Hawaii.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND:—By the letter which Your Majesty has been pleased to address to me of the 16th of February of the present year, I learn with sincere regret of the decease of Your Royal Professor, Lunalilo, which occurred on the 3d of the same month. Your Majesty called in accordance with the Constitution to take over the destinies of the Kingdom, I have great pleasure to offer to Your Majesty the expression of my congratulations and my best wishes for the prosperity of the Kingdom and for the happiness of Your Majesty, with which I pray God that He may preserve Your Majesty in His Holy Keeping.

FEDERICO ERRAZURIZ.

Given in Santiago on the 23d of July, 1874.

ADOLFO IBANEZ.
By the principal officer, D. GANA.

Audience at the Palace.

On Monday the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, the King gave audience to Mons. Theodore Ballien, Commissioner and Consul of the Republic of France, who was accompanied by Mons. Charles Perret, Chancellier of the French Legation, for the purpose of presenting A. Pelit de Lantree, Commandant de la Goelette Gazelle.

Commandeur de Lantree upon being presented by Mons. Ballien, addressed His Majesty as follows:

SIRE:—Je me fais d'être le premier des officiers de la Marine française qui ait l'honneur ses respects à Votre Majesté après son élection au Trône, Bien évidemment des voles propres exprimées de l'assemblée chargée de nommer le souverain légitime.

Mon séjour à Honolulu doit être de bien courte durée, et je sais heureux de l'occasion qui vous avez bien voulu me donner de vous exprimer notre loyal respect pour Votre Majesté et notre sincère pour ses sujets.

[TRANSLATION.]

SIRE:—I congratulate myself on being the first of the Officers of the French Marine who have presented their respects to Your Majesty after Your election to the throne, an election resulting from the nearly unanimous votes of the Assembly charged with naming the legitimate Sovereign.

My stay in Honolulu must be of short duration, and I am glad to take the opportunity which You have been pleased to grant me to express to You our loyal respect for Your Majesty and our friendship for Your subjects.

His Majesty was pleased to reply as follows:

It gives Me great pleasure to receive you Commander de Lantree, the first officer of the French Marine that I have had an opportunity of welcoming to Our shores since My accession to the throne.

The sentiments which you have expressed to Myself and My people are very pleasing to Me, the more so, as I regard them as indicative of the good wishes of the great people and Government under whose flag you serve. I much regret that your stay amongst us must be so brief, for I can assure you, Commander Lantree, that there are no national vessels more welcome in Our port than those of France.

Commander Lantree was accompanied by the following officers, who were presented by him to His Majesty: A. Dayrout, Enseigne de vaisseau; H. Salaun, Enseigne de vaisseau.

After which Mons. Ballien, presented Mons. A. Le Clerc, Superintendant, Inspecteur General des Colonies Françaises.

On this occasion His Majesty was attended by H. R. H. Prince Wm. P. Leleiohoku, His Ex. Wm. L. Green, Minister of Interior, and Minister of Foreign Affairs ad interim, His Ex. J. O. Dominis, Governor of Oahu, Col. W. L. Moehonua, H. M.'s Chamberlain and the Hon. John Cummins.

Audience at the Palace.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock noon, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General Major James Hay Wodehouse had an audience of His Majesty for the purpose of presenting Captain Ralph P. Cator, Commanding H. B. M.'s Corvette *Scout*, and the officers of the ship accompanying him. Also to present Captain Tupman, R. M. A. F. R. S. Chief of the Scientific party forming the Expedition, and Professor Forbes, Chief Astronomer of the same, sent out by the British Government to observe the approaching transit of Venus in December next, and other members of the Expedition associated with them in this great undertaking.

After presentation by Major Wodehouse of Captain Cator, the latter presented to the King: R. H. Oldham, Lieut.; G. Worth, Lieut.; W. F. Shakspeare, Lieut.; Edward A. Clapp, Nav. Lieut.; E. Barshaw, Surgeon; Wm. Jas. Kipp, Paymaster; Richard E. Wellings, Nav. Sub. Lieut.; Henry J. D. Lantre, Midshipman; Charles Lambert, Clerk.

After the presentation of the above named gentlemen by Captain Cator, H. B. M.'s Commissioner presented Captain Tupman and Professor Forbes. The former upon being presented addressed His Majesty as follows:

On the part of the members of the expedition sent by Her Majesty Queen Victoria to observe the approaching transit of the planet Venus across the disk of the Sun's disk. I have requested My Ministers, and through them all the officers of My Government, to grant you every facility in their power, in carrying out the very important objects which you have in your charge. I trust you will not hesitate at once to inform them of anything that you may require to facilitate your operations.

It will afford me enhanced satisfaction if My Kingdom can add in some degree towards the successful accomplishment of the most important astronomical observation of the present century, and assist, however humbly, the enlightened efforts of the earth in these nearly simultaneous to establish the basis of astronomical distances.

Captain Tupman and Gentlemen, I most cordially welcome your arrival at the Hawaiian Islands.

After the King's reply Captain Tupman presented to His Majesty: Frederic S. Saunders, Lieut. R. N.; F. T. Noble, Lieut. R. M. Artillery; H. Gianella Parmato, R. N. R. R. R. S.; John Walter Nichol, F. R. A. S.

His Majesty was attended on this occasion by H. R. H. Prince W. P. Leleiohoku, His Ex. F. Nahaolelua, Minister Finance; His Ex. W. L. Green, Minister Interior and Minister Foreign Affairs ad interim; His Ex. R. H. Stanley, Attorney General; His Ex. J. O. Dominis, Governor of Oahu; His Ex. P. Kanoa, Governor of Kauai; His Honor E. H. Allen, Chancellor and Chief Justice; His Honor Chas. C. Harris, First Associate Justice Supreme Court; Col. W. L. Moehonua, H. M.'s Chamberlain; Col. W. F. Allen; Col. Chas. H. Judd; Col. Ed. Hoffmann, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn; Hon. J. Mousnami; Hon. J. A. Cummins; Hon. J. U. Kawahoui; Major Edwin R. Boyd; Major Henry Prendergast and M. E. Mayet, Esquire, H. M.'s Private Secretary.

BY AUTHORITY.

Tenders Wanted for Painting Custom House.

Tenders will be received by the Minister of the Interior, at the Office of the Interior Department, up to 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 19th Instant, for the following Painting Work on the Custom House, Honolulu:

To prepare in a proper manner for painting every part of the external and internal wood and iron work of the Custom House, and of all the other works hereinafter directed to be painted by cleaning, pumicing, scrubbing and stopping all the nail work.

1—To paint twice, with the best metallic paint, all the iron work, namely,—all the shutters externally and internally, all the angle irons and gudgeons, and the bars underneath the arches. The ventilators on the top of the roof, or wherever they may be. To paint the rain-water pipes with the heads, as above described. To paint twice, with the best oil color, the whole of the external and internal wood work that has been painted before. The latter features to have one coat of the best No 1 coach varnish. The irons due to be greatest imitation of oak, and to have three coats of paint, and one coat of No. 1 coach varnish.

Satisfactory bonds will be required for the proper performance of the work.

The Minister of Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to Mr. LINEKAN, Superintendent of Public Works, or at the Interior Office.

W. L. GREEN, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, September 15, 1874. 466

National Museum.

MR. WM. LAFAYETTE, Chief Clerk of the Department of Foreign Affairs, is authorized to grant receipts for all objects of interest suitable for the National Museum, which it is proposed to establish for the present in the banner adjoining the Foreign Office, Allinai Hale. Articles lent to the Museum will be catalogued with the name of the lender. Donations will be gladly received, and also catalogued, with the name of the donor. Old Hawaiian implements, Dresses, Ornaments and Utensils, Hawaiian Minerals and preserved Zoological Specimens, are particularly desired.

CHAS. R. BISHOP,
President of the Board of Education.

Office of the Bureau of Public Instruction,
Honolulu, Sept. 8th, 1874.

His MAJESTY has been pleased to appoint His Excellency the Minister of the Interior, the Honorable S. G. Wilder, and the Honorable J. U. Kawahoui, to be Special Commissioners to collect, receive and forward objects, illustrative of the arts, manufactures, and products of the soil of the Hawaiian Kingdom, destined for the Universal Exhibition at Philadelphia, on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary in the year 1876.

Tax Collectors—1874.

The following persons have been commissioned as **Tax Collectors**, in accordance with the terms of Section 100 of the Civil Code:

HAWAII—Hilo.....G. W. A. Hapai
Hamakua.....S. T. Wilder
North Kohala.....J. K. Akina
South Kohala.....R. H. Kalkahi
North Kona.....D. M. Nahinu
South Kona.....H. Cooper
Kau.....W. T. Martin
Puna.....E. E. Alokoha
MAUI—Lahaina.....J. Ahuli
Wailuku.....H. Kalheiani
Makawao.....C. K. Kapule
Hana.....M. P. Poomaikelo
MOLOKAI & LANAI.....S. Kaplela
OAHU—Honolulu.....George H. Lane
Ewa & Waianae.....J. Nawahi
Waialua.....J. Armara
Koolauloa.....Puniohaia
Koolaupoko.....Wm. C. Lane
KAUAI—Hanalei.....A. S. Wilcox
Anahola.....S. Kaiu
Lihue.....S. N. Wilcox
Koloa.....Pulaula
Waimea.....J. H. Kapuniai
NIIHAU.....Kalio Kaiea

F. NAHAOLELUA,
Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, August 25th, 1874. 462 4t

WITH a view to afford every facility to parties desirous of profitably and securely investing small sums of money, Bonds of the Hawaiian Government of the several values of **$100, $200, $500, and $1,000**, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, will be issued at par to all persons applying for them at the Treasury, for terms of not less than 3, nor more than 20 years.

F. NAHAOLELUA, Minister of Finance.

Department of Finance, April 2, 1874. 434 3m

Towage.

The Rates of Towage to and out of the Harbor of Honolulu, by the Steam-tug "Pele," will hereafter be as follows, viz:

Ships and Barks under 500 tons	**$40**
Do. do. over 500 tons	**45**
Do. do. over 1000 tons	**50**
Whalemen—Foreign and Hawaiian	**40**
Brigs and Schooners over 200 tons	**35**
Do. do. under 200 tons	**30**

W. L. GREEN,
Interior Office, June 18, 1874. Minister of Interior.

Licenses Expiring in Sept., 1874.

RETAIL.

OAHU.....2—T Tannell, Fort Street, Honolulu.
4—Mrs. Warren, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.
6—Mrs. Ayau & Sons, Cor. Fort and King St. Hon
7—H. Cheong, Hotel Street, Honolulu.
7—Ah Chong, Cor. King and Nuuanu St., Hono'lu
8—M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Queen Street, Hono'lu
20—Lou C. McLean, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.
30—T. Sumner & Son, (late 97) Nuuanu St., H.
19—Reynolds & Bros., Fort Street, Honolulu.
19—Henry Bird, Cor. Richard and Merchant Sts.
19—Ah Sue, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.
21—Ah Ho, Kaumakapili, Honolulu.
MOLOKAI 8—Nalihia, Kualapu, Halawa.
HAWAII 10—Awa, Kahalu, North Kona.
2—Kilia.
22—Ah Ki, Waimea, Kau.
23—Conway & Stevens, Hilo.
26—Geo. Hardy, Honokaa, Hamakua.
KAUAI—20—S. P. Henderson, Waimea.

Retail Spirits.

20—William Hughes, Barrett Road, Honolulu.
22—G. W. Humphreys, Bar Horse, Honolulu.
24—Geo. C. Sullivan, Bank Exchange, Honolulu.

Butcher.

24—E. H. Boyd, Hotel Street, Honolulu.
24—W. H. Rose, Hotel Street.
23—Wm. McCandless, Unakaha, Honolulu.
26—J. Montrell, Unakaha, Honolulu.

Horse.

1—C. P. Ward, No. 42, 43, Honolulu.
2—Kamoeloha, No. 11, 12, Honolulu.
20—C. Seymour, No. 525.

Fire Arms.

3—Paymaster Remin, Koos, Oahu.

Victualling.

21—San Yit, Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.

Lapaan.

27—Kaihale (k), Ewa.

The Courts.

In pursuance of the 8th section of an act passed in the Legislative Assembly of 1874, to abolish the office of Circuit Judge of Oahu, and transfer the duties thereof to the Judges of the Supreme Court, one of whom is required to make the circuit of the island of Oahu at least four times a year, His Honor Justice Harris proceeded on Wednesday the 2d instant, in company with the Interpreter and Deputy Clerk, to Ewa for that purpose, where he arrived at 12 o'clock noon, and remained until 3 P. M., the hour appointed for hearing appeals. No person appearing however, the Court continued its journey to Waialua, where it remained for the night, and at 10 o'clock the following day, there being no cases for trial, proceeded to Kahuku, where the Judge examined the books of the District Judge and made several suggestions in regard to the manner of keeping his records. There being no appeals at this district, the Court remained over one day, and on Saturday continued its journey to Kaneohe, Koolaupoko, where it arrived about 5 P. M., and on Monday September 7th held a Court, when the following cases were heard:

The King vs. Pahau—Practicing medicine without license. Appeal from District Judge of Koolaupoko. Case heard and the judgment of the Court below affirmed. Costs of appeal $5.00.

Kaea (k), vs. Kaupohaka (w)—Action of crim. con. Damages laid at $100. Appeal from District Judge of Koolaupoko. After hearing the testimony the Court said there was no evidence to show that the defendant ever committed adultery with any body and dismissed the case. Costs $3.00.

John McKeague vs. S. Bolabola (k), Nawaikuli (k), Pelo (k), Keone (k), Kaleka (k), Lolia (k), and Kaoeulania (k).—Deserting labor. Appeal from District Judge of Koolaupoko. This being a very old appeal, having been certified up to Judge Kapena in December 1873, but in consequence of his resignation never having never been heard; and Mr. McKeague not wishing to press the case, the men having returned to their duty; the Court after remonstrating with the defendants and explaining to them their duties, dismissed them without costs.

There being no other cases the Court returned to town on Tuesday.

"How's business now?" inquired one Bonville merchant of another, yesterday. "Dull, fearfully dull," was the reply. "The fact is, nobody buys anything just now but paraloon and Shaksby—the first necessaries of life, as it were." And this is what old Connecticut!

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING returned from his tour to the windward Islands on Wednesday afternoon of last week, without having visited either Molokai or Lanai. He spent Sunday at Makawao, where he was the guest of Mr. Geo. Minor. He attended divine service at the Protestant Church, and at the close of the sermon preached by Rev. J. S. Green, the King addressed a few words to the audience, in which he exhorted parents to take good care of their offspring and endeavor to educate them well as the best way to make them useful and industrious. In the evening he rode over to Ulupalakua, where he was the guest of Capt. Makee. Here he remained till Tuesday afternoon, when he took passage in the Nettie Merrill, and arrived at Honolulu, as above stated.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LELEIOHOKU returned on Saturday afternoon from his ten days excursion around this Island, during which he visited the principal settlements, and was well received by the populace everywhere. He made short addresses at Kaneohe, Waikane, Hauula, Laie, and Waialua, the people having assembled in the church at each of these places to listen to him.

WE are happy to learn that His MAJESTY and His Cabinet are alive to the importance of making another effort to obtain a Reciprocity Treaty, and that Chief Justice ALLEN has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States, with full powers to negotiate a treaty. We have strong hopes that the negotiation will be successful, more especially when strengthened with the information that the King will visit Washington during the pendency of the question, as we have on several occasions recommended that he should. His Majesty has taken a lively interest in this question, and is willing to add his personal influence, if necessary to insure success, which is considered imperative. We are of opinion that a personal interview between the King and the President will remove any difficulties which may exist. President Grant is distinguished for sound common sense and good judgment, and we have a high appreciation of His Majesty's judgment and zeal in all matters pertaining to the progress of the country. A visit of the King to Washington cannot fail to leave a favorable impression there, while his personal interviews with the leading men in that capital will most certainly assist the ratification of the treaty.

In this effort, which must be looked upon as a final one to obtain a treaty, and in which His MAJESTY has shown himself ready to take the lead, and to use his personal influence, let there be no attempts to find fault because everything may not be done just as every one wants; let there be no "fire in the rear," as there was in 1867, but let there be for once "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." Let us all for once show a united front, and whoever can exert an influence is bound in honor to do it, if he has any regard for his neighbor or the country in which he lives. Those who have influence with the public men in America should also use it now in favor of this treaty. Fortunately the press is a unit on the subject, and we hope will remain so, till the treaty is ratified. It has been said that the people of the Islands can never agree upon any public measure, and that this has been the great cause of our weakness and failure heretofore. There is too much truth in the remark. We believe, however, that regarding the necessity of a reciprocity treaty, there is now no difference of opinion, and that both natives and foreigners earnestly desire to see it an accomplished fact.

THE *Advertiser* is to be pitied because of its inability to keep its promise "to treat with silent contempt" matters of more than ordinary importance in the community, involving slanders uttered by anonymous correspondents. In its attempt to screen a party from a well-grounded suspicion of being concerned in a correspondence with the San Francisco *Chronicle*, it prints the letter received from the publishers of that paper, but omits to say anything about the address on the envelope, which lay before the editor's eyes when he penned the article. The envelope addresses the letter to "Box 83," "the Honolulu Post Office. This box belongs to the "Immigration Society," and in it all the letters of its secretary are placed, or letters addressed to his care. The natural inference is that the letter was ordered to be sent to "Box 83" by some one who receives his letters through that box. When the *Advertiser* again charges another party with "falsehood" and "bearing false witness," it will be well for it to reflect whether itself is not guilty of the crime by willful suppression of facts, as it has in this case. We have not done with this matter, and we shall find out who wrote the "Occasional" letter in the *Chronicle* of Aug. 10, as well as the letter by the same correspondent in that paper of August 2.

HARDLY less malicious and untrustworthy is the statement in the *Advertiser* that "the natives are imbued with exaggerated and erroneous views in regard to the Loan Bill, Reciprocity Treaty and the general policy of His Majesty and the Government, which views they obtain from the only native paper published—the KUOKOA." We pronounce the above statement false in every respect, and without the slightest foundation, as its editor, who reads the native language, well knows. The KUOKOA, as a rule, reflects the sentiments of the GAZETTE, approves the Loan bill, since its amendment and the adoption of the specie basis, and has always supported the reciprocity measure as well as the general policy of the government. Its publisher has even incurred ill-will by suppressing communications from natives opposed to these measures. The only article, criticising the loan bill, published since its passage, is the speech of Mr. Nawahi, inserted at his special request—a request which could not well be refused to a Representative, who wished to have his remarks published. We are fully aware of the motives of the publishers and editor of the *Advertiser* in uttering these frequent false statements regarding the KUOKOA—it is to induce the Administration to assist them to publish a native paper, than which nothing could be more unwise, as long as they exhibit so little regard for the truth as they now do.

The Scientific Corps,

Sent out by the British Government to observe the transit of Venus, which occurs on the afternoon of December 8th, arrived here in the H. B. M.'s ship Scout, from Valparaiso, after a pleasant passage of thirty-six days. The commission consists of the gentlemen named in our issue of August 19, and they will arrange for three stations. The first will be in this city, and the cottage lately occupied by Capt. Long, at the foot of Punchbowl street, has been selected as the head quarters. This will be in charge of Captain G. L. Tupman, astronomer, assisted by Lieutenant Ramsden and Prof. Nichols. A more eligible site could hardly have been chosen on the seashore than this. A second station will be selected on the western side of Hawaii, either in Kohala or at Waiohinu, Kau. This will be in charge of Prof. G. Forbes, astronomer, assisted by Prof. H. G. Barnacle. A third station will be made either on Kauai, (between Waimea and Hana point,) or somewhere on Niihau. This will be in charge of Prof. R. Johnson, assisted by Lieut. E. W. J. Noble, R. M. A., both astronomers. Personal observation by the gentlemen of the commission alone can determine which are the best localities. The chief requisites in selecting the sites are accessibility for transporting the necessary instruments and furniture, a dry and not too windy atmosphere, fresh water, and a clear sunset horizon, unobstructed by cloud. The party bring a large quantity of baggage, including numerous instruments and almost everything that may be needed by them. There are no less than twenty-five chronometers, which will have to be conveyed several times from one station to another. Besides the Scout, a tender, the Boxer, daily expected, will be at the service of the party during their stay here of four months. We hardly need to bespeak for these scientific gentlemen the cooperation of both foreigners and natives residing where their stations may be located. It is not often that we have an opportunity to assist those devoted to the advancement of science, and we trust their stay here will be a pleasant one, and their work crowned with success. An atmosphere so clear that the moon and the planet Venus can be distinctly seen at midday, as they can be now, ought to be the most favorable one in the world for the objects of their scientific research.

The Navigator Islands.

We have received from Mr. George B. Reimann, of Oakland, California, a pamphlet of 43 pages, entitled "Papalangi, or Uncle Sam in Samoa," being a narrative of the cruise of the U. S. steamer Narragansett among the Samoan or Navigator Islands, with treaties, documents, &c. During the cruise of the Narragansett, Mr. Reimann was Commander Meade's clerk, and had excellent opportunities to gather information relative to the islands and its inhabitants. The account is written in a pleasant and easy style, and presents altogether a rosy picture of them, reminding us of Capt. Wakeman's and Col. Steinberger's flattering reports. Of Tutuila and the harbor of Pango-Pango he says:

"Tutuila is a most beautiful island—it is seventeen miles long, five wide and sixty in circumference and contains two hundred and forty two square miles; its population is about four thousand. The island appears to have been formed by a number of volcanoes situated in a line extending in a direction from east by north to west by south. Pango Pango harbor is one of the most singular in all the Polynesian Isles. It is the last point at which one would look for a place of shelter; the coast near it is peculiarly rugged and has no appearance of indentations, and the entrance, being narrow, is not easily observed. The Bay penetrates into the center and almost divides the Island in two parts. On the entrance to the east is the mountain "Pioa," 1470 feet high, and to the west the mountain "Matafao," 2530 feet above the level of the sea, which may be seen at a long distance and serve as sure land marks. The harbor itself is perfectly land-locked and sheltered and able to contain a large number of vessels, being quite spacious and deep."

His description of the houses in Samoa will be new to many. It applies chiefly to the larger houses called *fale-tele*, a kind of council or public house:

"Imagine a gigantic beehive, say thirty feet in diameter, nearly a hundred in circumference, and raised from the ground by posts about four feet from each other, all round, and you have a good idea of a Samoan house. The spaces between these posts, which may be called open doors or window, all round the house, are shut in at night by roughly plaited cocoanut leaf blinds. During the day the blinds are pulled up, and all the interior exposed to a free current of air. The floor is raised six or eight inches with rough stones, then an upper layer of smooth pebbles, then some cocoanut leaf mats, and then a layer of finer matting. In the centre of the house there are two or three posts or pillars, twenty feet long, sunk three feet deep into the ground and extending to and supporting the ridge pole. These are the main props of the building. The space between the rafters is filled up with what they call *reila*, viz:—the wood of the bread-fruit tree split up into small pieces and joined together so as to form a long rod the thickness of the finger running from the ridge pole down to the eaves. All are kept in their places one and a half inches apart by cross pieces made fast with cinnet. The whole of this upper, cage-like work looks compact and tidy, and at the first glance is admired by strangers as being alike novel, ingenious and neat. The wood of the bread-fruit tree, of which the greater part of the houses are built, is quite durable, and if preserved from wet will last fifty years. What strikes one the most is the fact that there is not a nail in the whole building, as everything is made fast with cinnet."

Our author was captivated with the scenery of the Island of Upolo, and his account of it is very highly colored:

"Upolo, forty miles to the west of Tutuila, stands first among the group in point of fertility, having an area of 1055 square miles, which may be divided into three districts, the west, middle and eastern, rising to about 1800 feet above the level of the sea. The western slope from the mountains to the sea is all suitable for cultivation, and three-fourths of the middle and two-thirds of the eastern are all susceptible of cultivation—the soil is of the richest kind, composed of vegetable matter, &c. Rains are frequent throughout the year, and small streams every mile or so flow from the mountains to the sea, affording a steadily supply of water at all times. Upolo is certainly the most fertile island in the Pacific, more so than the Island of Ceylon. The very rocks seem to bring forth vegetation; the eye cannot discover anything but the beautiful tropical verdure. Spices of all kinds are growing spontaneously. The valleys abound with nutmegs, coffee, ginger, sugar, curri-plant, &c. In some parts the ground is covered with pine apples, while the bread fruit, guava, vie and bias feed a perfect and delightful shade to the traveler. Upolo is like no other place on our globe, and the stranger is forced to exclaim that it was the last place created. The Creator beholding all the most beautiful things in nature, centered them on the Samoan group. Sunrise on this lovely spot is beautiful beyond conception; thousands of birds sing forth the joys of returning day; everything is filled with life and nature seems to have bestowed more than their share of beauty to the inhabitants. Entering the harbor of Apia just as the sun is rising above the sea, the eye rests on the most perfect tropical verdure, the beach skirted with palm trees, in the back ground bread-fruit, guavas and vii trees, a cascade leaping from the highest mountain on the island, lends a charm to the scene unsurpassed in any country."

Mr. Reimann's estimate of the value of the Navigator Islands is altogether too exaggerated. The soil, according to the most reliable accounts, is not suited to tillage, and we have the authority of several gentlemen who have resided at Apia for the assertion that there are not two thousand acres of land on Upolo which can be plowed. Most of it is very rocky but covered with dense foliage—trees, shrubs and grass—resembling the volcanic regions on Hawaii. Coffee and other trees can readily be cultivated there, but it ought not to be termed "the most fertile island in the Pacific."

The following is the text of the two agreements made by Capt. Meade and the Chiefs of Tutuila. A new and more comprehensive treaty was made last year by Col. Steinberger and signed over 100 of the Chiefs of Upolo and Tutuila, confirming the above, and asking for a protectorate of the group by the American Government. The latter has not yet acted on these treaties, but doubtless will during the next session of Congress.

Agreement between Mauga, Great Chief of the Bay of Pago Pago, Island of Tutuila, residing at Pago Pago, and the Government of the United States, represented by Richard W. Meade, Esq., Commander of the United States Steam Ship of War Narragansett, now lying in the harbor of Pago Pago.

Witnesseth, that I, Mauga, Great Chief of the Bay of Pango Pango, in the Island of Tutuila, being desirous for the interest and welfare of myself, my successors and my people, to have the friendship and protection of the great government of the United States of America, do, by virtue of the power vested in me, hereby freely and voluntarily grant to the United States of America, now represented by Richard W. Meade, Commanding the United States Ship of War Narragansett, at present lying in the harbor of Pango Pango, the exclusive privilege of establishing in the said harbor of Pango Pango, Island of Tutuila, a Naval Station for the use and convenience of the vessels of the U. S. Government. And I hereby further agree, that I will not grant a like privilege to any other foreign power or potentate.

Signed and sealed, this 17th day of Februar, 1872, at Pango Pango, Island of Tutuila.

(Signed,) O AN O MAUGA.
(Signed,) RICHARD W. MEADE,
Commander U. S. N., Commanding
U. S. S. Narragansett.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Mauga, Chief of Le Fagaloa, Luatu, Chief of Le Alataua, Faumuina, Chief of Le Sipoli, Solisi, Chief of Le Itoan, Of the eastern division of the land of Tutuila, Samoa, having met in council this 9th day of March, A. D. 1872, do hereby agree to form a league and confederation for our mutual welfare and protection and to unite our several districts under the flag raised at Pango Pango, on the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1872. And we hereby do solemnly bind ourselves to carry out this covenant faithfully as far as our jurisdiction extends, and to maintain peace with each other and to carry out in our several districts the commercial regulations of Pango Pango, promulgated the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1872, and recognized by Commander Richard W. Meade, U. S. Navy, Commanding United States Steam Sloop of War Narragansett, 4th rate.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 9th day of March, 1872.

(Signed,) LUFALO, his X mark.
(Signed,) RICHARD W. MEADE,
Commander U. S. N.
(Signed,) FAUMUINA, his X mark.
(Signed,) THOMAS MEREDITH,
U. S. Vice Co. Agent.
(Signed,) O AN O MAUGO.
(Signed,) O AN O MAUGO MA ITUA.

Another Letter from Junius.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

SIR:—There is no man, however indifferent to the prosperity of Hawaii nei, who will not readily admit that the situation to which the country is reduced, justifies the most serious apprehensions, and calls for the exertion of whatever wisdom may be found among us. At such a time as this no honest man will remain silent or inactive. The least considerable person among us has an interest at stake in the land of his adoption or birth, and is equally called on to make a generous effort in its behalf; whether it be in the heart to conceive, the understanding to direct, or the hand to execute. The condition of the country is far from hopeless, and may be likened to that of the invalid whose strength has been wasted by empirics, and who needs but a change of treatment to revive.

That our sovereign ascended the throne with the resolution to arrest the decrease of the people,—to discourage idleness among them,—and to place his subjects and his country in a more healthy and prosperous condition, no one can for a moment doubt. How little has thus far been accomplished, tending to sustain the hopes of his people, needs not to be stated. The best of purposes fall lifeless to the ground unless accompanied with a will to cherish, and the nerve to execute them. It was one of the virtues of Kamehameha the Great that he always found a way to accomplish his purposes. A measure, once determined on as wise and for the benefit of the nation, was resolately carried out. A little of the unyielding firmness and indomitable will of the old warrior, which rested not until the entire group was united in one peaceful kingdom, is now wanted to arrest national decay and assure a change. This is King Kalakaua's golden opportunity to render his reign illustrious—not by conquering four hundred thousand people, as did his great ancestor, but by saving the remnant that remains, and infusing into it new life.

Could the King find within his domains one man thoroughly inspired with the same benevolent purposes which he brought to the Throne, who comprehends the situation and wants of the Kingdom;—could he induce him to devote his energies to the public service, and, with the scanty materials available, inaugurate such public improvements as may be practicable with our limited revenues,—it might prove the turning point in Hawaiian prosperity. If to the assistance of such a person, a full cabinet could be installed, enlisting men of experience, knowledge and character, fitted for real service, who could act as a unit and work earnestly to place the industry of the country on a firm and prosperous basis, public confidence would at once be restored.

The first service in which such a cabinet should engage would be the negotiation of a reciprocal treaty with America—by far the most important measure that can possibly demand attention. All efforts to obtain this treaty must, however, be looked upon as hopelessly vain without a complete, an earnest and a united cabinet. If our labors in this direction fail at this time, a dark cloud must hang over our future. That the treaty is loudly, say imperatively, demanded by every interest, needs no proof, and just in proportion to its necessity should be our exertions for it. Every member of the government as well as every person in the community will cheerfully lend his influence and support to secure it. The ablest talent in America should be retained for its negotiation without regard to cost. One able lawyer, possessing influence in the legislative councils at Washington will, if his whole energy can be thrown into the work, accomplish more than a score of Hawaiian envoys. Still it will be necessary to supplement the efforts of such a negotiator with persons sent from here, qualified to advise and assist wherever their services may be called for. If the treaty is obtained, it can only be by stubborn perseverance and diplomatic skill, combined with a free expenditure of money—by far the most important ingredient of success in such undertakings. If reciprocity be worth any thing to us, it is worth whatever it shall cost to obtain it. All plans for the negotiation must be bold, liberal and complete, if the prize is won.

Hardly secondary to this foreign, commercial and free trade alliance with America, is the task of providing ways and means for aiding our languishing domestic commerce and industries. The Legislative Assembly, has wisely enacted a law authorizing a loan, and thus made provision for the consummation of what may result in material good to the nation at large. The amount authorized is small—scarcely exceeding the receipts of the last biennial period—but sufficient to make a beginning. The objects for which the loan is intended, are clearly set forth in the law, viz: for the payment of the existing national debt as it may fall due;—to assist the agricultural and other productive interests of the country;—to build warehouses for the reception of produce;—to promote steam navigation between the islands,—and to aid immigration.

The broadest latitude is given in the use of funds obtained under it, to carry out the objects named. As to details, there must be a difference of opinion, but any sound and well matured measures which government may adopt and vigorously and impartially execute, will receive the support of the people, particularly if designed to benefit all of the islands in proportion to their importance. Some think that public improvements should be made chiefly at the metropolis, as there is centered one-fourth of the entire population, there the government is located, and there a large share of the business is done—forgetting that it is merely the depot for the reception and transhipment of produce grown almost wholly on the other islands, which are the fountains from whence flow the streams of national wealth to the capital. Improve those fountains, deepen and strengthen the banks of the thousand streams that flow from them, so that the entire harvest crop of native and foreign industry may quickly and cheaply reach the metropolis—and the whole Kingdom will share in the benefit.

To perfect this rapid inter-island transit, and to bring more closely together the remote sections of the Kingdom, cementing the group socially and commercially into one community, nothing will be so sure and satisfactory as increased steam communication—not so much for freighting purposes as for rapid business thought. There is so much unanimity about this, that the government is justified in immediately making arrangements for the construction of a new steamer. Experience warrants the conclusion that a vessel of the class required can be built here on as favorable conditions and in as perfect a manner as in any country. It is the ambition of our mechanics to maintain the reputation which they already enjoy as competitors with older and wealthier communities; and in such an undertaking every personal and national motive will impel them to turn out a model craft, unsurpassed in the desirable qualities of speed, comfort and economy. Steam has revolutionized the commercial marts of Europe and America, and it cannot fail to infuse vitality into the Island World of the Pacific.

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