BY AUTHORITY.

FRIDAY NEXT, the 29th day of March, commonly called Good Friday, being the Commemoration of the Crucifixion of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the Public Offices will be closed throughout the day.

W. L. MOOREHOUSE,
Interior Office, March 23, 1875. Minister of Interior.

Pound Notice.—Notice is hereby given to the public that the enclosure at Kapaa, on the North side of the Government road, is set apart as the Pound for the impounding of all estrays for the district of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii. W. L. MOOREHOUSE,
Interior Office, March 22, 1875. Minister of Interior.

Notice.—Mr J. W. KAHALEWAI has this day been appointed Government Pound Master for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii. S. KING,
Governor of Hawaii.
Governor's Office, Hilo, Hawaii, March 17th, 1875.

MR. ALBERT S. WILCOX has been this day appointed an Agent of the Registry Office for the Island of Kauai for the taking of acknowledgements to instruments.

THOS. BROWN,
Registrar of Conveyances.
Registry Office, Feb. 20th, 1875.

Approved:
W. L. MOOREHOUSE, Minister of Interior.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. R. W. MC ISAAC has this day been appointed Postmaster for the District of South Kohala, Island of Hawaii. S. KING,
Governor of Hawaii.
Governor's Office, Hilo, Hawaii, Feb. 16, 1875. 325 3t

MR. LUTHER SEVERANCE has been appointed by the Board of Education School Agent for the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

By order of the Board of Education,
W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary.
Honolulu, Feb'y 16, 1875. 327 1t

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of employing apprentices to learn Blacksmith Trades, may do so by applying to the Board of Education, who has under its control, at the Industrial and Reformatory School at Kawailoa, Kapalama, boys of ages ranging from 12 years upwards, eligible for that purpose. CHAS. R. BISHOP,
President of the Board of Education.
Education Office, October 5, 1874. 309

Licenses Expiring in March, 1875.

RETAIL.

OAHU.....1—W L Green, corporator, Queen St, Honolulu.
24—Ira Richardson, Merchant St, Honolulu.
18—C Brewer & Co, Queen St, Honolulu.
28—G West, King St, Honolulu.
29—Greenwell & Stubbs, Nuuanu St, Honolulu.
29—Fischer & Roth, Fort St, Honolulu.
23—Ana, Nuuanu St, Honolulu.
23—Foley, Nuuanu St, Honolulu.
20—A S Powers, Queen St, Honolulu.
21—Antone Manuel, King St, Honolulu.
MAUI.....18—E H Bailey, Kahului.
21—Miss Chock, Paiahoa, Hana.
HAWAII. 7—G W C Jones, Kaahumanu.
4—W H Daniels, Waimea.
19—Clifton & Co, Kailua, Hilo.
19—G J Parker, Kohala.
KAUAI...17—Lihue Plantation, Lihue.
17—Anwar & Oaks, Hanalei.

Wholesale.

21—C Brewer & Co, Queen St, Honolulu.

Retail Spirits.

5—A Herbert, Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu.

Victualing.

5—A Herbert, Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu.
1—Abu, Lahaina, Maui.
15—Ahu, Lahaina, Maui.

Billiards.

5—A Herbert, Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu.
18—J W Girvin, Lahaina, Maui.

Boat.

5—Dick Williams, No 5, Honolulu.
5—O D Spencer, Lahaina.
9—Sumner, No 8, Honolulu.

Auction.

5—O D Spencer, Kaua, Hawaii.

Horse.

7—Nahaiwaiku, No 6, Honolulu.

Fire Arms.

9—Joe Kaone, Koloa, Oahu.

Public Show.

22, 23, 24—Wm Hoskins, Royal Hawaiian Theatre

Shipping.

21—Henry Hart, Honolulu.

Butcher.

2—J Lovell, Hanalei, Kauai.
21—F Morales, Wailuku, Maui.

American Centennial Commission.

The undersigned, Special Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to collect, receive and forward objects illustrative of the arts, manufactures and products of the Hawaiian Kingdom, destined for the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary in the year 1876, beg herewith to give notice that they are prepared to receive from contributors all articles or objects so destined, at the office of the Hon. S. G. Wilder, Honolulu. As all articles to be exhibited must be in Philadelphia before March 4th, 1876, the contributions from these Islands must be completed and ready for being forwarded at or before the end of the year 1875.

We beg herewith to append a list of some objects, the natural product, and of the manufactures, arts, industries and resources of these Islands, that it is suggested may be sent to the Exhibition:

Specimens of Woods—plain, polished, and in sections of trees.
Furniture made from Island woods.
Prepared specimens of birds and fishes, &c.
Samples of vegetables and fruits; dried, preserved, and green or growing.
Farina, Cereals, Cosmaretta.
Salt—from natural deposits, or sun-evaporated.
Shells; corals of all qualities and shades.
Geological specimens.
Fibrous plants, of all kinds, natural or prepared.
Aquatic plants.
Coffee in bags.
Pulu in bales.
Sugar from each large plantation; samples of different qualities in bags.
Wool; samples from each Island, in the fleece or carded.
Cotton; in bolls and ginned.
Rice in bags; cleaned and uncleaned.
Awa in roots.
Tallow in casks.
Arrow-root in bags.
Manufactures; feather cloaks; mats; tapas; calabasher; twine from native fibrous materials; ancient stone adzes; fish hooks; models of canoes; house utensils; models of houses, of former and present times; leather of all kinds; needle-work; shoes, hats, etc.
Photographs of Hawaiian objects and scenery.
Large map of the Archipelago, as a specimen of native knowledge and skill.
Model of the Islands, made to a scale showing the physical geography and topography of the same; the mountains, valleys, roads, forests, deserts, arable and grazing lands, villages, rivers, volcanoes, harbors, and population of each Island.
Books in the Hawaiian language.
Newspapers in English and Hawaiian.
Statistical information of the educational and religious condition of the Hawaiian people, of whatever religious faith, creed or sect.

HIS EX. THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR,
SAMUEL G. WILDER,
J. U. KAWANUI, Commissioners.

Supreme Court.

IN EQUITY.

S. B. Dole, guardian of the minor heirs of F. R. C. Kruger, deceased, and Margaret Roth and Samuel Roth vs. F. W. Hutchison and Annie Hutchison—Before Justice Judd. Petition for foreclosure of mortgage. Decree ordered for the sum of $4022.38, and order to the Marshal to sell sufficient of the mortgaged property to cover that amount.

Paakuku vs. J. Komukekeaka—Petition that a certain deed be declared null and void. Continued until 23d instant at 10 A. M.

IN PROBATE.

March 18—Estate of John H. Thompson. Before Justice Judd, at Chambers. Petition for settlement of accounts. Continued until 25th inst.

Proof of will of E. H. Sawyer, deceased—Petition of Charles T. Gulick for probate of will. Continued until 25th inst.

March 19—Estate of F. Molinos, deceased.—Petition of W. C. Parke, guardian, &c., for the settlement of his annual account. The accounts having been referred to the Master, whose report was before the Court, the same was approved and the accounts passed.

Estate of Thomas King, deceased—Petition of W. C. Parke, guardian, &c., for the settlement of his annual account. The Court having ordered them referred to a Master, the report was approved and the accounts allowed.

March 22—Estate of Ai, deceased—Petition for the settlement of the accounts. Case discontinued.

Estate of J. B. Saunders, deceased—Settlement of administrator's final account. The accounts having been referred to a Master, his report was approved and the accounts allowed.

Mr. Schuyler, United States Charge at St. Petersburg, has made disagreeable remarks about the Russian Government in a report that has been printed, and that Government is "indignant."

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

HIS MAJESTY entertained at dinner on Tuesday last H. B. M.'s Commissioner, Major Wodehouse; the British Vice Consul, T. H. Davies, Esq., Captain Tupman, the head of the Transit of Venus party; Captains Assin and Vander Meulen of the Royal Navy; Lieut. Emor, R. N.; His Ex. W. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Hon. Messrs. Bishop and Cleghorn, and the members of his staff. Capt. Tupman took passage in the Reindeer on Saturday last for San Francisco, having completed his labors in connection with the Transit of Venus. He will proceed to London, where the results of the various astronomical observations will be collected and published with the numerous illustrations and photographs taken by the various corps.

His Majesty also entertained at breakfast the next morning, the officers of the Reindeer.

WE insert to-day the first protest of the San Francisco refiners against the proposed Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, which has not before been printed here. It is singularly absurd in its reasonings. The treaty does not ask for the free entry of refined sugars, as is assumed in the protest, and therefore the refining business can in no way be transferred to these islands, as the protest intimates it will be. It asks only for the free admission of such grades of unrefined sugar as are now manufactured here. Under the new tariff, which increases the sugar-duty twenty-five per cent., we should think that the refiners might find it for their interest to work for the treaty, instead of against it, inasmuch as they may secure under the proposed contracts a large share of the island sugar crop on the terms which they themselves have proposed.

THAT portion of the refinery protest which refers to danger from "the most favored nation" clause, is sufficiently answered by an article, republished from the GAZETTE of Aug. 28, 1867, in which the opinion of the Attorney General of England settles the question as far as that country is concerned, and establishes the principle that no demand can be made unless some equivalent is conceded, which is a rational view of the case. Practically, the same principle is conceded by the French treaty.

A WRITER in the *Advertiser* (evidently not its Editor,) attributes to us the authorship of the assertion made by the San Francisco refiners that these islands can produce one hundred and fifty millions of pounds of sugar. No such assertion has been made by us. The authority for the statement can be traced to a pamphlet issued in July 1872, *from the office of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, purporting to be a report of the Secretary of the Hawaiian Immigration society, page 8, but which that society had nothing whatever to do in issuing, and which, as palmed off, was a fraud, that ought to have been denounced at the time. That there are at least 100,000 acres of land here adapted to cane is well known. But it is an equally authenticated fact, that after thirty years efforts, only 12,220 acres of cane have been planted, and that no greater area can be cultivated with the limited capital and labor now obtainable. Under no combination of the most favorable circumstances can the product of sugar during the next seven years be more than double what it now is, nor can it possibly, under such circumstances, during that period, exceed one half the consumption of the Pacific states, which is steadily progressing. These facts sufficiently show the misrepresentations of the San Francisco refiners and their ally, the Honolulu *Advertiser*, to be what we termed them "a grossly exaggerated statement."

PURSUING the same strain, the writer alluded to above seeks to excite alarm in the event of a defeat of the treaty. It says, "If we obtain the treaty, we may be enabled to go on; if we do not succeed in the treaty negotiation, we must succumb." These words, in connection with the rest of the paragraph from which they are taken, can only be construed as intended to create a feeling of despondency if not a panic and distrust among our business men, and more particularly among planters and others engaged in agriculture. There are croakers in every community who delight in predicting disaster, as if the wish were father to the thought—who look on the dark side and forebode only evil, perhaps a panic. If any adversity comes, their comment is "we told you it was coming." If these alarmists fail in their predictions, they may be heard to say "Don't crow before you are out of the woods." Now this is all wrong—disheartening to individuals and injurious to the public interests. If, after the well directed efforts of our commissioners, the treaty should fail, we have only to manfully pursue our occupations, studying economy and endeavoring to retrieve disasters by increased thrift and energy. Things cannot be much worse than they have been, where bed-rock has been touched in every branch of industry. We must do as they do elsewhere, work hard and be satisfied with small gains till the good time comes around, as it is sure to come, sooner or later, when honest labor will receive its merited reward, and prosperity will again bless the land.

THOSE who think that the condition of things here at the islands is worse than elsewhere, do not know what it is abroad. In our exchanges from every part of the United States, especially the Western States, we find the same report of hard times and great distress, increased by the inclemency of the weather. It is stated that there are over seventy thousand laborers in New York city unable to find employment, and in the most needy circumstances. A letter from Boston which now lies before us, dated February 22, says: "Business of all kinds is extremely dull, and the buoyant feeling which some have entertained, has given place to one of despondency and gloom. Trade is conducted without profit in the effort to force sales; and the shrinkage in the value of stocks of goods and securities and the depression in real estate, though marked and general, is insufficient to attract buyers. Retrenchment is the order of the day throughout all classes of society. Many hitherto responsible houses would gladly terminate their leases and give up business, could they do so with honor. Thousands of book-keepers, clerks and skilled workmen are without employment in this city, while the increasing number of deserving poor is a severe tax on the crippled resources of the rich. No one, who has not actually witnessed the scene, can have any idea of the destitution and suffering that exists here."

A VERY broad platform is that of the dominant party in England, which acts on the principle that the British Empire can never be too large, and that strength increases as its boundaries expand. We are not sure but the party platform is a sound one, as it certainly is a most popular one. Here it is, as stated by the London *Standard*: "For a country like England, whom nature has debarred any extension of territory at home, whose genius is for foreign adventure and enterprise, whose power is chiefly built up on the basis of its commerce, whose teeming population is compelled by an irresistible instinct to seek for development in lands beyond the sea, it is absolutely indispensable that she should pursue her colonizing mission. She cannot, if she would, draw back from her destiny. She cannot say 'thus far I shall go, and no farther.' Nothing can be more prejudicial either to her character or to her interest than to attempt to limit her extensions of dominion by any hard or fast line. We must be even content to be what Providence has made us, the mother of nations, the restorer and the civilizer of the waste places of the earth."

THE American Congress has evidently made a great mistake in the passage of the Tax and Tariff Bill during the last few days of the session—a mistake which may cost the Republican party its supremacy after the present presidential term expires, and give the administration to the Democratic party. It was a hazardous move to make, but having once made it there is now no remedy but to await the result. The St. Louis *Times* (independent in politics) says of this tax and tariff law: "It will be seen that the most important feature of the revenue bill, was not disclosed by the Washington dispatches. Besides raising the tax on distilled spirits from seventy cents to a dollar; advancing the tax on tobacco from twenty to twenty-four cents per pound, and repealing the ten per cent. reduction of duties on certain manufactures and imports, the bill adds twenty-five per cent. to the existing duty on all sugar and molasses. This last is the part of the measure that will be most widely and immediately felt, although the increased duty laid upon manufactures will obscurely produce just as burdensome results in proportion to the revenue actually realized to the government. The present duties on sugars, which are based on the standard of color, range from one and three-fourths cents to four cents per pound, and yield a revenue of thirty-three millions per annum. Raising the duty twenty-five per cent. will add possibly eight millions to the revenue; but it will also add, without doubt, not less than one cent per pound to the retail price of all sugar consumed in the United States, not only that which is imported, but that which is produced in this country, so that the people will pay from *fifteen to twenty millions of dollars extra* every year, to enable the government to receive *eight* millions. This is a sample of Republican economy. For every cent of revenue on these articles, the people pay *three cents tax.*"

From the Hawaiian Gazette, Aug. 28, 1867.

The Parity Clause.

The treaty with France, of the 29th of October, 1858, contains the following clause:

ART. XXI. In everything that concerns the police of the port, the landing and discharging of vessels, the safety of merchandise, property and goods, the subjects of the two countries shall be respectively subject to the laws and statutes of the territory. Nevertheless, the respective Consuls shall be exclusively charged with the internal order on board of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall alone take cognizance of all the crimes, misdemeanors and other matters of difference, in relation to said internal order, which may supervene between the master, the officers and the crew, provided the contending parties be exclusively French or Hawaiian subjects, and the local authorities shall not be allowed therein to interfere, unless by the approval or consent of the Consuls, or in cases where the public peace and tranquility are disturbed and endangered.

This article is well understood by diplomatists to express a principle of international law which the French have always been ready to concede, but which other powerful nations, like the United States and Great Britain, have always disputed so far as it applied to their own ports. Neither of these nations, under any circumstances, would admit that there could be any limit to their jurisdiction over offences committed within their waters on board of vessels of foreign nations, other than armed vessels of war. In France, on the other hand, this principle is fully recognized; and thus when a sailor poisoned a captain on board a Swedish vessel in the harbor of Marseilles, the French Government waived jurisdiction in favor of that of Sweden, considering the authority over such cases a *droit de police*, and not a *droit de jurisdiction*. In this confusion, a question arose whether, under the parity clauses in the British and American treaties, the Consuls of those nations acquired the rights conceded to French Consuls by the article cited from the French treaty. The Minister Resident of the United States and the British Commissioner were informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of this kingdom, that the Hawaiian Government did not consider that any nation but the French acquired the right therein conceded. The British Commissioner reported the matter to his Government, and received the following reply, which we are authorized to publish, fully recognizing the position assumed by the Government of this kingdom:

[COPY—No. 7.]
FOREIGN OFFICE,
June 11th, 1867.

SIR: Lord Stanley has had under his consideration, and has consulted the proper law officer of the Crown upon your despatch No. 6 of the 7th of March, regarding the question as to the right of foreign consuls, other than the Consul of France at Honolulu, to claim under the most favored nation clause, the same privileges with respect to jurisdiction over offences committed on board vessels of their respective nations in Hawaiian ports, as were granted to French Consuls by the Treaty between France and Hawaii, of the 29th of October, 1857.

I am to state to you in reply, that I am advised that the Hawaiian Foreign Minister has taken a correct view of the construction of the French and English Treaties, and that Her Majesty's Government are not entitled to claim under the most favored nation clause of the Treaty with Hawaii of the 20th of July, 1851, the peculiar privilege granted to the French Consul by the 21st Article of the French Treaty.

This article is one of reciprocity, and unless Her Majesty's Government were able and ready to concede to the Hawaiian Consuls the same exclusive jurisdiction over the subjects of their State on board Hawaiian vessels in British ports, they cannot claim for Her Majesty's Consul such a jurisdiction over British subjects on board British vessels in Hawaiian ports. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.
To Major J. H. WODEHOUSE, &c., Honolulu.

This opinion of the learned law officer of the British Crown is most explicit. If parity clauses give no rights to other nations, except upon principles of reciprocity, then clearly no nation will acquire rights to force any of their products or manufactures into this kingdom free of duty, until they shall have made a treaty of reciprocity.

Petition for Reciprocity.

The following is a petition forwarded by telegraph on the day of its date:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3d, 1875.

To A. A. Sargent and Newton Booth, United States Senators:—The undersigned merchants of San Francisco respectfully request you to support the Reciprocity Treaty with the Hawaiian Government.

The benefits of releasing the duties on sugar and other island products, will be shared by consumers here with the Hawaiian planters, and will enable the latter, who are mostly Americans, to continue their trade with this coast, which otherwise might be diverted to the English Colonies. No important increase in the production of sugar can be reasonably expected for years, as the native population is decreasing, and the abatement of duties will only render the present plantations moderately profitable. The refineries of San Francisco who have addressed you upon this subject, while advocating protection for Eastern interests and consumers, are endeavoring to make contracts with the Hawaiian planters, with a view of defeating this Treaty and establishing a monopoly to crush out Eastern competition and advance prices here. The Treaty, if ratified, will give the United States Government a foothold, which will prevent any other nation from obtaining control of the Islands.

The Hawaiian Islands strategically command the trade of this coast with the rest of the world, and, if in possession of an unfriendly nation, would afford a refuge and basis of operations for our enemies to destroy our commerce in time of war. Yours respectfully,

Williams, Stanchard & Co.,	J. C. Merrill & Co.,
Janes & Co.,	Irvine, Harker & Co.,
Rust & Bailey,	P. J. White,
F. Tassel & Co.,	Fordham & Jennings,
Wellman, Peck & Co.,	Thomas Talbitzer,
Lehmann, Cahill & Rosenfeld,	Geo. O. McNutt & Co.,
S. L. Jones & Co.,	Phillips, Taber & Co.,
Wilson & Brother,	Britton, Holbrook & Co.,
Carolan, Rooker & Coey,	E. R. Howes & Co.,
F. B. Taylor & Co.,	Macon C. Hawley & Co.,
J. C. Johnson & Co.,	Whitney, Fuller & Co.,
Baker & Hamilton, pr Freeman,	Linforth, Kellogg & Co.,
Horace Davis & Co.,	Hemenway, Hopkins & Co.,
Gerhard & Co., Prop'rs	Pacific Iron Works,
Huddington, Hostetter & Co.	Alex. C. Johnson & Co.,
Holting & Simson,	Cushing & Co.,
Welch & Co.,	Egerton, Allen & Co.,
Cal. Furniture Company,	N. W. Rosenstock & Co.,
Murphy, Grant & Co.,	Leet Stearns & Co.,
John G. Hodge & Co.,	Rooke, Robbins & Co.,
Wooster, Shattuck & Co.,	Smith, Sweeney & Co.,
Spreckels, Stanley & Co.,	Standard Soap Company, per
Newton Bros. & Co.,	E. R. Thomas,
Klute & Co.,	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.,
	M. G Kittle, Pac. P. Works.

Orange Culture and the Hawaiian Islands.

The proposition to admit Hawaiian fruits into the United States free of duty has created considerable alarm among the orange culturists of Southern California. The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles has formally memorialized Congress against entering into any treaty which may contemplate any such result, alleging that it would be a death blow to one of the most important industries in that section of the State—orange culture. There is really no cause for alarm on any such score. It may be interesting to the orange culturists of California to learn that the Hawaiian Islands have not been exporters of oranges for many years, and they have ceased to produce more than enough for their own consumption. If we are correctly informed, the orange-groves of Hawaii have long ago been almost annihilated by the very same pest which is now threatening the orange-groves of southern California with destruction—the obnoxious scale-bug or orange coccus. The orange-culturists of Southern California have much more cause for alarm in the growing depredations of this insect than they have from any probable competition with the Hawaiian Islands. The disagreeable stain with which the rind of Los Angeles oranges is covered has been so marked, during late years, that a good deal of the fruit is no longer presentable in the condition in which it is shipped to market. If the evil is one which cannot be remedied then it is a misfortune much to be deplored, but if it is owing to a want of care and to insufficient culture, the sooner orange culturists set about correcting it the better. We would call attention to another thing in this connection. During the last two seasons the native orange crops have been large, but there has been a corresponding decrease in the size of the fruit. Complaints are thick on this account, especially from consumers in the remote sections of the interior. The diminutiveness of Los Angeles oranges this year is such as to materially impair the market value, and, instead of commanding the top price at which this description of semi-tropical fruit is now selling here, it is difficult to dispose of it at second or third rate prices. The remedy is in the hands of the growers themselves. Instead of allowing the trees to carry more fruit than they can nourish, thinning out will have to be resorted to, so that what is left on the trees may attain full growth. There is perhaps as much danger to the orange culturist's business from this cause as there is from the ravages of the scale-bug, and more more than there possibly can be from the competition of a country that is now almost a non-producer of oranges.

We thank the San Francisco *Bulletin*, from which we clip the above, for its correct and forcible statement of the case, and its assurance to the people of Southern California that they have nothing to fear from a removal of the duties on tropical fruits. The cultivation of these products here barely supplies the local wants, as we stated in our annual review, published a few weeks since; and there can not be any material increase in the amount produced, until we find a larger supply of laborers and some effectual remedies against the orange blight. Nor can there be any material change in this state of things during the seven years of the proposed reciprocity treaty. Hence the objections of the Los Angeles merchants to the treaty on the grounds named amount to nothing. The commissioners doubtless inserted tropical fruits, with the idea that the broader the scope of the treaty the greater will be the inducements for immigration to this group, which may ultimately result in increasing the product; but not probably during the continuance of the treaty.

(Washington Correspondence of the S. F. Bulletin.)

Protest of the San Francisco Refiners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1875.

The following is a full copy of the argumentative protest of the San Francisco refiners against the Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty. It is addressed to the entire California delegation, but only one copy is known to have been received here:

The undersigned sugar refiners of the Pacific Coast respectfully represent: That the question of reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands has been invested with renewed and increased interest by the visit of King David Kalakaua. Preceded by several selected members of his ministry and attended by some of his ablest counselors, he has come with the avowed purpose of exerting every effort for the accomplishment of that cherished object. The facility with which the public mind may be led by sophistical statements and fallacious arguments imposes upon our sugar refiners, whose interests are vitally involved, the necessity of combatting false impressions by the production of facts and figures which cannot be denied or disproved.

STATISTICS OF SUGAR IMPORTATION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The annual consumption of sugar on this coast is 60,000,000 pounds; but, with the rapid growth of population and the gradual extension of our markets in the direction of Washington Territory, Oregon, Utah, Arizona and other interior points, our requirements must proportionately be increased. The imports of sugar into San Francisco for the fiscal years 1872-3-4 were as follows:

	1872—lbs.	1873—lbs.	1874—lbs.
Manila	22,998,948	23,297,734	23,217,851
Hawaiian	11,108,235	10,698,929	13,943,320
Peruvian	6,190,571	612,131	1,397,742
Batavian	14,347,352	10,613,197	9,244,180
Central American	4,277,496	2,879,879	1,028,751
China	22,870,100	15,987,800	18,495,341
Mexican	993,139	1,112	6,737
Tahitian	37,264	400	———
Totals	83,806,078	63,690,821	72,713,417

WOULD THE BUSINESS OF REFINING BE TRANSFERRED TO THE ISLANDS?

The foregoing statistics show that the Hawaiian Islands furnish less than one-fifth of our present annual consumption; but, in the event of reciprocity that one-fifth would work destruction to our sugar refiners without benefit to consumers, for it is quite evident that if Hawaiian sugars were introduced into our markets free of duty, the business of refining would be prosecuted there instead of here, and manifestly to our detriment, as it would not only remove great industries from our midst, which employ in their various departments nearly three thousand people, but would place an embargo upon our importations from Manila, China, Peru, Batavia and other foreign sugar-producing countries upon which we are dependent for supplies. Our refineries being driven from the field, their surplus in the Sandwich Islands would have it all to themselves, with no check upon their tariff of prices, and with a consequently increased cost to all consumers on this coast.

THE "MOST FAVORED NATION" CLAUSE IN OTHER TREATIES.

It is not easy to comprehend how our Government can consistently endorse a reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Kingdom without an absolute violation of existing treaty relations between this country and those which stand upon the footing of the "most favored nations." Spain, Peru, China and all sugar producing countries occupying that position would have the undoubted right to demur against any such proceeding, and adopt discriminating measures of a retaliative character against our commerce. The subject is one for grave and serious consideration, as it may very possibly involve and complicate our commercial relations with all other countries.

PACIFIC COAST CONSUMERS OUGHT NOT TO BE FAVORED OVER EASTERN BUYERS.

But, admitting for the sake of illustration, that reciprocity would cheapen the price of sugar to the consumers of the Pacific coast, why should they be favored more than those of the Atlantic and all other portions of the Union? Why should the citizen of San Francisco be permitted to lay in his stock of refined sugar at ten cents a pound, while the resident of New York must be compelled to pay fifteen? These queries are asked only to present the subject from another point of view; for, as has been already shown, the result would be quite the reverse if reciprocity should be adopted, and the Sandwich Islands be made the centre of production for refined sugars. In that case, the people of this coast would be obliged to pay more than those of the Atlantic, and that would be an unreasonable stretch of generosity toward the planters of Hawaii at the expense of our consumers and refiners.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF COMPETITION.

Early in 1874 there were four large refineries in active operation in San Francisco, but the competition between them became so sharp that the San Francisco and Pacific Refinery and the Golden Gate Refinery were compelled to close, leaving the business to the Bay Refinery and the California Refinery, which have a joint capacity to supply the wants of the whole coast. It follows that, if two of our local establishments were obliged to abandon the field, what would be the condition of the two that remain, if the planters of Hawaii were granted the right to compete and enter their products into our markets free of duty?

SELF-EXPATRIATED AMERICANS NOT TO BE FEASTED WITH OUR CITIZENS' FATTED CALF—THE PARABLE OUTDONE.

Another very salient feature of reciprocity is the previous averment that, because a majority of the sugar planters in the Sandwich Islands are Americans, and have lavishly expended their means, time and ability to improve their possessions and further their interests, this Government should render them the coveted assistance that would insure from free trade between the two countries. To this specious reasoning it may be objected that we are Americans as well as they, and that, instead of expending our substance and exerting our enterprise to build up the material interests and manufacturing industries of a foreign people, we have used them to promote those of our own. Many of them, and notably those to whom has been entrusted the charge of effecting a reciprocity treaty, are self-expatriated Americans, who have renounced allegiance to this country and have made homes for themselves elsewhere, while we have remained constant to our allegiance and steadfast in the pursuit of avocations which have rendered essential service to the entire Pacific Coast. Why our real citizens should be mercilessly slaughtered, and the work of their hands, brains and enterprise given over as a possession to the stranger and self-expatriated American, must be left for solution by those who deal in the mysteries of metaphysics and inverse logical propositions. It reminds one strongly of the parable of the Prodigal Son. It is scarcely possible that our Government will kill the fatted calf in honor of those who have expended their substance abroad and disowned their nationality, and refuse a kid to those who have zealously endeavored to cultivate and improve the paternal farm. Much loss is it possible that the feast will be given at the expense of all those who have been true to the interest of that farm. It would, indeed, be so wide a departure from the principles of political economy, and a solecism of such glaring impropriety, to impoverish our friends and members of our immediate family, for the sake of enriching with their possessions those who have no claim whatever beyond the fact that such aid would be received with gratitude, that the possibility of its execution is entirely inadmissible.

We respectfully ask at your hands a thorough investigation of this reciprocity scheme, and we feel confident that you will arrive at the same conclusion with ourselves, not only for the reasons herein given, but for many others of equal magnitude, that reciprocity with the Hawaiian Government would be ruinous to large established industries on this coast, and excessively onerous to the great body of consumers.

We are gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,

San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Company, by N. LUNING, President.
California Sugar Refinery, by CLAUS SPRECKLES, President.
Golden Gate Sugar Refinery, by M. EHRMAN, Manager.
California Beet Sugar Company, by C. J. HUTCHINSON, President.
Bay Sugar Refinery, by HERMANN MEISE, President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

HAVE

JUST RECEIVED

PER

Bark Ka Moi, from Bremen!

And Offer for Sale

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

IN

Latest Styles

AND

FASHIONS!

1m

Auction Sale at Hilo, Haw.

May 8th, 1875.

ONE ENGINE LATHE AND TOOLS,
One Horse-power,
One Molasses Pump,
Six pieces Big Shafting,
Six 12-inch Iron Pulleys,
Two second-hand Centrifugal Machines,
A Lot of Foundry Material,
Two Horses,
Two Mules,
One Wagon,
One Watch,
One DWELLING HOUSE and LEASE OF LAND.

The above will be sold at Auction on the 8th of May next, in the town of Hilo. WM. LIDGATE, Administrator of the Estate of H. McCubbin.

Hilo, March 19th, 1875. 331 7t

Late Foreign News.

By the schooners Fanny and Peerless, from San Francisco, we have received files of papers to March 8, for which we are indebted to the Secretary of the Merchant's Exchange.

Congress closed its session at 12 o'clock on the 4th of March, and the extra session of the Senate opened on the 5th. After organizing, it adjourned till the 8th, when all the new members were expected to be in their places.

The principal business before the Senate was the confirmation of executive appointments and the Hawaiian Treaty.

In France, the executive was still without a cabinet, its reorganization having been delayed by party jealousies. It is thought that M. Buffet will be the head of the new administration.

The management of the Pacific Mail Company has passed into the hands of the Central Pacific and Union Railroads, with Jay Gould at its head. Under this arrangement it will serve as a feeder of these railroads, and not as a competitor.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that the palace of the Catholic Archbishop in that city has been sacked and the houses of the Jesuits set on fire.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has reduced its fares between Chicago and Baltimore and Washington from $19 to $8.

Archbishop Manning goes to Rome, it is said, to be made Cardinal.

Opening of the Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 5th—At two o'clock the Chaplain made a suitable prayer, and Vice-President Wilson called the Senate to order. The proclamation of the President, convening it in extra session, was read. The names of the new Senators were called, and they advanced to the desk and were sworn in, as follows:

Bayard of Delaware, Bruce of Mississippi, Burnside of Rhode Island, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy of Michigan, Dawes of Massachusetts, Eaton of Connecticut, Edmonds of Vermont, Hamlin of Maine, Johnson of Tennessee, Kernan of New York, McMillan of Minnesota, Paddock of Nebraska, Randolph of New Jersey, Sharman of Ohio, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Whyte of Maryland, Caperton of West Virginia, Cockrill of Missouri, Jones of Florida, Maxey of Texas, Withers of Virginia, and McDonald of Indiana. Booth and Sharon were absent.

Caperton, Cockrill, Jones, Maxey and Withers took the modified oath, having been engaged on the Confederate side in the Rebellion.

When the swearing in of the Senators had been completed, on motion of Anthony, the daily hour of meeting was fixed at noon.

On motion of Edmunds, a Committee consisting of Edmonds and Stevenson was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was in session and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

Anthony moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be to meet on Monday. Agreed to.

Morton submitted a resolution, which he moved lay on the table, that the present State Government of Louisiana is the lawful Government of that State; that Wm. P. Kellogg is the lawful Governor; and pledging the honor of the United States to maintain him in office.

Morton also offered a resolution for the admission of Pinchback to the Senate, which, he said, he would call up next Monday.

The Senate then took a recess to 1 P. M.

At the expiration of the recess, the committee appointed to wait on the President announced that they had performed that duty, and that the President desired to inform the Senate that he would communicate with them on Monday.

The Senate then adjourned till March 8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Marshal's Sale.

KRUGER MINORS, BY S. B. DOLE, Guardian—MARGARET ROTH and SAMUEL ROTH, Complainants, vs. F. W. HUTCHISON and ANNIE HUTCHISON, Defendants. Before the Hon. A. F. Judd, 2nd Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

By virtue of a decree issuing out of the Supreme Court of Law and Equity of the Hawaiian Islands, in favor of the above named plaintiffs, for the sum of $4022,38, I shall, on Saturday, the 24th day of April, 1875, at the front door of the Court House of Honolulu, at 12 o'clock noon, expose for sale all the right, title and interest of said defendants, in and to all and singular the mortgaged premises set forth and described in the mortgage of complainant in this cause set forth, and described as follows viz:

Those premises situated in Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu, and bounded as follows:—From the bank of the fish pond run north west straight along the middle of the wall 148 feet, N 48° W 33 ft, N 35° W 40 ft, N 44½° E 108½ ft, N 46½ W 230 ft, N 44½ E 120 ft, south-easterly along a mud wall, and has trees 247½ ft, south-westerly along a stone wall 202 ft to the starting point at the fish pond. Area 1-371 acre according to Award No. 11,028. Also, according to Award No 893, from the SE corner of the same, run N 54½ ft along the road; N 49° W 67 9-12 ft along Kaiwi's land, S 42° W 61 5-12, S 36½° W 41 7-12 ft to the pond of Paoao, S 52° E 1 chain 30 9-12 ft along the pond of Paoao to the starting point. Area 277 square rods and 7 feet. With all the rights and privileges, improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, unless said judgment, costs, interest and my fees and expenses be previously satisfied.

W. C. PARKE, Marshal.

Honolulu, March 22, 1875. 332 1

HORSE SHOEING!

A Specialty.

HAVING PROCURED THE SERVICES of a First-Class Horse Shoer from San Francisco, persons having Horses are particularly requested to call and test our ability to that line.

At Reduced Prices.

All Shoes made at the forge of the BEST NORWAY IRON. J. T. CHAYTER, Blacksmith,
Corner next to the Custom House. 330 3m

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN ECKART, of Honolulu, Deceased.

Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said Christian Eckart having been granted in the Supreme Court on the 23d day of February, 1875, and Letters Testamentary issued to the Undersigned, Mathilde Eckart, Executrix and sole devisee.

In pursuance of Order of Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage on real estate, at her store on Fort street, in Honolulu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred.

MATHILDE ECKART, Executrix.

Honolulu, February 24, 1875. 328 6w

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed by the Court as Executor of the Estate of H. McCUBBIN, deceased, requests all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and all who have claims against the same to present them with vouchers to the undersigned during the term of six months from date, or they will be forever barred.

WM. LIDGATE, Executor.

Hilo, February 16, 1875. 328 1m

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate!

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THEOPHILUS METCALF,