

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.

We publish in today's issue the revised regulations of the Board of Health, and, by request, call special attention to Title 6, which is designed to establish a much-needed reform in our burial customs.

Heretofore, there has been no check upon undue haste in interments, it being no unusual thing for the natives to bury within an hour after death. It will also prevent interments from being made, except in regular cemeteries, and in graves of legal depth. The authorities are also provided with the means of obtaining correct data in regard to the death-rate of the city, and the causes of mortality, which we would suggest it might be well to publish every week, as is done in our civilized lands.

ENGLAND is just now much excited over the new title of "Empress of India," which Parliament, with large majorities in the Commons and Lords, has just conferred on Queen Victoria. The Conservatives, headed by Disraeli and the Government, have strongly advocated it, while the Liberals and more moderate politicians oppose it. The strongest argument urged against it is that the time may come when the title may have to be dropped, as it was when British Kings took the title of "King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland." Still the title has been voted, and will be assumed; and when the Prince of Wales comes to the throne, it will be as Emperor of India, as well as King of England, Ireland, and Scotland. In truth, it will appear as if the title had been voted chiefly on his account, for Queen Victoria probably does not care two straws for it.

A "By Authority" notice which has been published recently, to the effect that the Circuit Judge of Maui would act as Governor of Maui during the absence of Governor Kapaemahu, leads us to believe that there is but little force or meaning given to the 29th Article of our Constitution, by those whose first duty it is to see that the Constitution and Laws of the Kingdom are preserved inviolate.

Little by little, the force and dignity of law enforces itself, not by those who are governed, but by those who govern, and it might be well for us to give pause for a time to consider the effect of such action. We confess to have had but little respect for a King and Cabinet who rudely trampled under foot a constitution lawfully promulgated, and who as arbitrarily proclaimed another by the right which might give, but until amendments are made to, or substitute is given for, the Constitution of 1864, we respectfully submit that it is the part of wisdom to hold the slip of state to her present moorings rather than to cast off to drift with every current or change of wind.

Every session of the Legislative Assembly finds a judge or judges sitting to represent the people. The constitutional provision has been stretched until it has covered District, Police, and Circuit Justices, and we should have no reason for surprise if some day we should see the Justices of the Supreme Court sitting check by jaw with their brother Magistrates of lower degree. If we have need of Judges it would seem to be that they should be found at all times at or near their courts. It may be urged as an excuse for the appointment we have noticed, that there is no other available material for an acting governor upon the Island of Maui or its Dependencies; but we trust that this excuse will not be urged to palliate a breach of our fundamental law. Excuses for disregard of law become epidemic, and there is no rule by which we can state positively who may be affected.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff visited our Islands a couple of years ago, and having a national literary reputation he was well received, and the respect felt for him was generally deepened into sincere esteem, among those who were favored with his personal acquaintance. He showed himself to be a Christian and a cultured gentleman, and to be within in the possession of unusually acute powers of observation. From the first he took a warm interest in the country, and after his return home, he published in a small book, the results of his observations, which every unprejudiced person must acknowledge to be characterized by sound common sense, as well as by a kindly spirit of friendliness, which, unfortunately for us, is often wanting in travelers' reports of us. The work doubtless contains some exaggerated statements, but, as a rule, we ourselves are to blame for them, and not Mr. Nordhoff, as in the case of the Maui farmer, who told him that he once sent twenty bags of potatoes to town, which he overtook the market that he hardly got back the price of his bags.

Mr. Nordhoff has been one of the warmest and most active friends of the Reciprocity Treaty, we have in the United States. He advocated such a treaty in his book on the Islands, before we had taken any practical step to negotiate the present treaty, saying "justice, kindly feeling, and a due regard for our future interests in the Pacific Ocean, ought to induce us to establish at once a reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Government. We should lose but little revenue, and should make good that loss by the greater market which would be opened for our own products, in the islands. Such a treaty would bring more capital to the islands, increase their prosperity, and, at the same time, bind them still more closely and permanently to us." Our Treaty Commissioners found in him, an unwearied and most efficient ally, and all through the struggle which is still going on, he has wielded a most beneficial influence in our favor, both by his personal exertions, and through the columns of the New York Herald.

Such being the case, the remarks which appeared in the last issue of the Advertiser entitled "A Poor Investment," must appear to everyone to be, not only basely ungrateful, but to be an instance of meanness of the most contemptible nature. There is not a book in existence on the Hawaiian Islands which could not be made to "furnish to the opponents of our Treaty a good many apposite texts." If Mr. Nordhoff's book furnished "apposite texts" to the opponents of the Treaty, it has furnished more to the friends of that contract.

If the logic in the Advertiser's concluding remarks to the effect that because the book has been used by the opponents of the Treaty to our prejudice, therefore Mr. Nordhoff is not an angel, be of any value, then it must follow that because his book has "furnished a good many

apposite texts" in favor of the Treaty, therefore he is an angel; which is a rank to which, we presume, he is in no hurry whatever about being promoted.

This is a very small country, as the whole world knows, but we regret the revelation of Saturday last, that it contains those who are capable of "very small" deeds. Our friends are not so numerous that we can afford to abuse them, even upon provocation, of which there is not a trace in the present instance.

Chinese in California.

Our neighbors the other side of the vasty deep, have allowed themselves to be worked up to a state of wild excitement in regard to the large influx of Chinese into their territory. Political demagogues in California have long been endeavoring to create a public opinion against the Chinese, and at last, aided by recent events, they have succeeded in raising a tidal wave of excitement which has stirred society to its depths. Men of the highest talent, and occupying the most responsible positions have been drawn into the current, and led, amidst the insanity of the hour, to advocate measures which are a disgrace to "the land of the free and the home of the brave," and which their sober judgment must condemn. Even the leading newspapers sympathize with the popular movement, which is perhaps the strangest thing of all; and some of the more rabid jargonists do not hesitate to publish inflammatory appeals to the baser passions of men, and to incite to violence and mob-law. Numerous mass meetings have been held, both in San Francisco and the country towns, and many Anti-Chinese clubs have been founded.

The Chinese emigration to California has been in obedience to natural laws, which as mankind ought to have learned before now, it is not often wise to interfere with. California wants labor in building her railroads, and in the various enterprises of the country, and the Chinaman wants employment. For the State to say to capitalists, "you shall employ Irishmen and not Chinese," is an unjust interference with natural rights. As long as Americans claim the privilege of going to, and living in, every land on earth, influenced by no considerations but those of self interest, they cannot, with any decency, refuse the same privilege to other nationalities.

The suggestion is sound in the letter from the six companies which we insert in today's issue, to the effect that if there is any objection to the Chinese going to America, let a new treaty be entered into which shall prohibit Americans from living in China, and Chinese from living in America. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

The International Postal System. We are glad to learn that there is a fair prospect of Hawaii joining the international postal union, Minister Allen, who is now in Washington, having been authorized to conduct the necessary negotiations. The postal treaty which he made with the United States in 1876 was a great improvement on the system as then established, and the postal Union promises even greater public benefits to this Kingdom. This Union now comprises the following nations: United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, German Empire, Russia, Austria, Denmark, Belgium, Norway and Sweden, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Poland, Netherlands, Holland, and Egypt. There may be others, which we have no notice. Application has been made by other governments to join, and it is probable that at the next session, in June, the postal Union will include every nation having any large foreign mails.

The object of the international postal Union is to secure a uniform rate of postage on letters and papers, and by the interchanges of postage to do away with all international accounts. The rate adopted is five cents for each half ounce letter, two cents for each newspaper, and one cent on each for each book or parcel. These rates prepaid, for instance in St. Petersburg, carry a letter or paper through Germany, France and England to any part of the United States, where it is delivered free of charge; and so, if Hawaii joined it, letters, papers or books would be carried free, after payment of the above rates, to any country belonging to the postal Union. The principle adopted by the postal Union is so simple and clear, viz: that each country shall be entitled to all the postage it collects; and the rates are so low, that the system has given universal satisfaction. Under its operation, the amount of correspondence is increasing wonderfully, and the postal receipts of every country that has adopted it, increase in the same ratio. England now derives over five millions surplus income from her post-office department, and so great has become her foreign correspondence carried across the Atlantic, that she has given notice to the steamship companies that hereafter all mail contracts will be paid per letter, and not by specific subsidy as formerly.

Let us see how it would operate here. If Hawaii joins the postal Union, a prepayment of five cents will carry a letter from Honolulu to any part of America or Europe, instead of eleven cents now paid to Europe. On newspapers, two cents prepaid would carry to any part of Europe, instead of four or more cents now exacted. And no other charge can be made on delivery. The present rate of Hawaiian postage on foreign letters is six cents, but the loss of one cent will be more than made up during the first year by the increase in correspondence, especially to Europe. Our post-office department, therefore, instead of losing would double its receipts from this source in two or three years.

To continue the present system is unfair to Europeans residing here, as it compels them to pay eleven cents on each letter and four cents on each paper, when by entering the Union, we can secure a reduction of their postage to five and two cents. The heavy postage now exacted is a gross injustice to our European residents.

So popular has this postal Union become that application has been made to join by some of these governments who are not yet in it, and if we would fail to be represented at the next congress in Switzerland, we will be among the few left out, and our European residents will continue to be heavily taxed, when there is no good reason for it. Hawaii heretofore has always been among the first to adopt cheap postage and postal conveniences, but in the present instance, she has allowed other nations to outstrip her, at considerable cost to her own people.

Paris, April 4. The Monvee de Paris, alluding to the action of France in the Egyptian affair, says France has assumed the rank belonging to her. Our friends in the East is refused, without regard having any right to complain. Cavalry reinforcements have started for Ouba.

Forty-two Years in the Sandwich Islands. By Monsieur de Varigny, late Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Hawaiian Government. Reviewed by Mons. Francis Charles in the Journal des Debats. Translated from the French. Mons. de Varigny is not an ordinary traveler. The title of his book sufficiently indicates that he was not content with traversing the Sandwich Islands, and reporting one of those superficial descriptions in which the imagination of the writer supplies, very often, observation and reflection. Fourteen years, that can not be put in fourteen years. Having landed at Honolulu as a simple tourist, in 1830, Monsieur de Varigny at first takes over this admirable country, and visits its volcanoes, and its mountains, sending to his friends picturesque descriptions, which now form an important portion of his book.

After having contemplated Kilanea and its crater, the valley of Waipio and its precipices, the plantations, canals, roads, and all the wonders of nature in the tropics, Mons. de Varigny set himself to studying men and their institutions.

He hardly expected to find in the middle of Polynesia a little constitutional kingdom, blossoming like a flower in the midst of the waste of waters, and in a climate where savage barbarism reigned less than elsewhere. The unexpected spectacle, developed before him, was a people who, in the midst of their primitive life, had reached a stage of civilization, that the United States should consider and absorb them. Mons. de Varigny paid a visit to the Hawaiian nation, and he returned to France, and he has since published his book, which is a masterpiece of intelligence and good people had attained to union and independence. Why should they not have a future? Is it necessary, in the progress of civilization, that the United States should conquer and absorb them? Mons. de Varigny paid a visit to the Hawaiian nation, and he returned to France, and he has since published his book, which is a masterpiece of intelligence and good people had attained to union and independence. Why should they not have a future? Is it necessary, in the progress of civilization, that the United States should conquer and absorb them?

It is not a difficult task, for Monsieur de Varigny, our August Emperor made a treaty of peace and friendship with the Government of the United States, opening up commercial relations and permitting free intercommunication between the people of the two countries. This treaty is in accordance with the law of nations. Now, if the American people do not desire the Chinese to come here, why not go to the Emperor and ask a repeal of the treaty? Or, if they do not desire the Chinese to come here, why not go to the Emperor and ask a repeal of the treaty? Or, if they do not desire the Chinese to come here, why not go to the Emperor and ask a repeal of the treaty?

Let us be reasonable and consideration. It cannot be said that the Chinese are inferior to the Americans; and do not the citizens paid by the Chinese benefit this country? But let the Government of the United States propose to the Government of China a treaty of peace and friendship, prohibiting the people of either nation from crossing the ocean. Then the industrial interests of this country and the white laborers will no longer be affected by the competition of the Chinese laborer. Then our Chinese people will no longer be subjected to the abuses and indignities now daily heaped upon them in the open streets of this so-called Christian land. If this can be accomplished, we Chinese will offer to the virtue of this honorable and deepest gratitude and thank—S. P. O. Hill, April 2.

There is a story of Mons. de Varigny. It will appear in the Monvee de Paris, and it is so popular in France that the name even of the Sandwich Islands is scarcely known. We picture to ourselves the Kanakas as well dressed, decked in feathers and with bows and arrows, ready to devour any adventurous traveler who may land upon their shores.

When the Sandwich Islands began to have regular communication with Europe, their population was estimated at 100,000. The mortality since that time has been so great, that the population is now estimated at 10,000. The mortality since that time has been so great, that the population is now estimated at 10,000. The mortality since that time has been so great, that the population is now estimated at 10,000.

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To the American Public.

A Card from the Chinese Six Companies.

The United States has been open to Chinese immigration for more than twenty years. Many Chinamen have come to America, few have returned. Why is this? Because among our Chinese people a few have obtained a fortune and returned home with joy. A desire to obtain a competency having arisen in their hearts, our people have not shrunk from trial and trouble. They have expected to come here for a few years, and make a little fortune and return. Who would have thought of all these difficulties? Repetitive rests, expensive living—a day without work is a day without food. For this reason, though wages are low, yet they are compelled to labor and live in constant poverty, quite unable to return to their native land.

Now that the Chinese country is diminishing the importance of prohibiting the further immigration of the Chinese into this country. That is very good indeed. First, because it will relieve the American people of trouble and anxiety of mind. Second, the Chinese will then no longer be wretched in a strange land. Both parties will thus be benefited. But this should be brought about in a reasonable manner. It is said that the Chinese Six Companies have sent and imported Chinamen into this country. How can such things be said? Our Six Companies have year after year, sent letters discouraging our people from coming to this country; but the people will not believe and so they continue to come. The necessary expenses of these poor new-comers is a constant drain upon the resources of those already settled here; so that they are unable to return to their native land.

But the capitalists of this country are also opposed to the Chinese immigration. Why? Because the Chinese are very busy laboring, while the white laboring men are very busy laboring. The Chinese are not employed, which they claim belongs to white men alone; and they hate the Chinese, sometimes strike them, sometimes strike them while walking the streets, and constantly curse them. The Chinese people cannot return such treatment in any sane kind, but other nations hearing of such things should ridicule the laws of this honorable country as of no use.

To prohibit the Chinese from coming to this country is not a difficult task. For Monsieur de Varigny, our August Emperor made a treaty of peace and friendship with the Government of the United States, opening up commercial relations and permitting free intercommunication between the people of the two countries. This treaty is in accordance with the law of nations. Now, if the American people do not desire the Chinese to come here, why not go to the Emperor and ask a repeal of the treaty? Or, if they do not desire the Chinese to come here, why not go to the Emperor and ask a repeal of the treaty? Or, if they do not desire the Chinese to come here, why not go to the Emperor and ask a repeal of the treaty?

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SHIPPING.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FAST SAILING SCHR. LEO!

ANDERSON, Master.

Will Sail this Day, Wednesday, April 19!

For Freight or Passage, apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

SAN FRANCISCO,

Australia and New Zealand Line

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

COLIMA!

SHACKFORD, CAPTAIN.

Will Leave HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO

On or about April 26.

For Freight and Passage, apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

SAN FRANCISCO,

Australia and New Zealand Line

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

CITY OF NEW YORK

PHILLIPS, Commander.

Will Leave HONOLULU,

Kandavu, Fiji, and Sydney, N.S.W.

On or about the 3d of May.

For Freight and Passage, apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Kauai Packet.

FOR KOLOA AND WAIMEA!

THE SCHOONER

KAMAILE!

MILBURN, MASTER.

Will leave regular dispatch for the above named ports, on or after the 10th of September next. For further information, apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

TIME TABLE

OF THE

STEAMER

KILAUEA

MAINTAIN, 1:1:1 MASTER.

April 19th, Wednesday. Circuit of Kauai

April 21st, Monday. Circuit of Hawaii

April 23rd, Wednesday. Circuit of Hawaii

April 25th, Friday. Circuit of Hawaii

April 27th, Sunday. Circuit of Hawaii

April 29th, Tuesday. Circuit of Hawaii

April 31st, Thursday. Circuit of Hawaii

On all Windward Trips the Steamer will leave here at 10 A.M. on Wednesdays, and on all Leeward Trips the Steamer will leave here at 10 A.M. on Saturdays. For further information, apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Prices of Passage will be

To or from Honolulu, 3.00

To or from Lahaina, Maui, 6.00

To or from Maui, 7.00

To or from Hilo, 8.00

To or from Kailua, Hawaii, 10.00

To or from Honolulu, Hawaii, 10.00

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