BY AUTHORITY.

BE IT KNOWN to whom it may concern, that JASON PERRY, Esq., having this day presented to this Department, copy of the Decree by His Excellency J. F. Armitage Chevalier, Minister of Foreign Affairs for His Majesty Louis, King of Portugal, to the said Jason Perry, Esq., to hold the office of Hawaiian Consul, for the Kingdom of Portugal, at Honolulu, Oahu, and all the official acts so done are ordered by His Majesty to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of His Government.

Given under my hand, and with the Seal of the Hawaiian Kingdom, at the Foreign Office, Honolulu, this 6th day of May, A. D. 1876.

W. L. GREEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Hon. A. Francis Judd, Justice of the Supreme Court, will sit for the hearing of Appeals from the several District Courts of the Island of Oahu, as follows,

At Fort Court House, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May instant, at 9 o'clock a.m.

At Waianae Court House, on Wednesday, the 31st May instant, at 9 o'clock a.m.

At Kahuku Court House, on Wednesday, the 31st May instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.

At Kaneohe Court House, on Thursday, the 1st day of June instant, at 9 o'clock a.m.

By order of the Court,

JNO. H. RICHARDS, Deputy Clerk.

Honolulu, 2nd May, 1876.

From this date all persons holding bills against any appropriation in this Department will be furnished with blanks on which they will be required to make their claims for detail. These blanks can be obtained at the Interior Office, or at the office of the undersigned, by the authorities furnished. W. L. MOREHOUSE, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, May 1st, 1876. 580 2t

List of Licenses Expiring in May, 1876.

RETAIL.

OAHU ... 1—Chang Tuna, Punchbowl St.
2—Peter Lee Sam & Co., King St., Honolulu.
3—K. Sheong, Fort St., Honolulu.
4—Antone Maria, Queen St., Honolulu.
5—Ah Ki, Nuuanu Ave., Honolulu.
6—Ahing, Fort Street, Honolulu.
7—Daniel Dalton, Lahaina, Maui.
HAWAII ... 8—Ah Leong, Waimea, Kau.
9—Ah Hanalua, South Kona.
10—J. Wharton, Pamakaa, Hilo.
11—Chong Ning, Kealakekua.
12—Ah Kiu & Co., Kahuku, North Kona.
MAUI ... 13—Chas. H. Dexter, Hana.
14—Chas. Wilcox, Makawao.
15—Chas. Silva, Wailuku.
KAUAI ... 16—Chong Fai, Waimea.

Wholesale.

1—R. F. Adams, Queen St., Honolulu.

Victualing.

1—Ah Kiu, Marine St., Honolulu.
2—Ah Kiu, Nuuanu St., Honolulu.
3—Ah Lee, Fish Market, Honolulu.
4—Ah Tim, Fish Market, Honolulu.
5—Chun, Wailuku, Maui.
6—Hop Ning, Fish Market, Honolulu.
7—Tin S., Wailuku, Maui.

Auction.

1—C. S. Bartow, Honolulu.
2—F. G. Dickson, North and South Kohala, Hawaii.

Horse.

1—Pipikani, No. 10, 11.
2—Wm. Hunt, No. 12.
3—K. Juney, No. 13, 14.
4—C. W. Ashford, No. 15.

Boat.

5—Wm. H. Pease, Honolulu.
6—W. F. Conway, Hilo, Hawaii.

Butcher.

7—Dan. Lycett, Nawiliwili, Kauai.

Cake Peddling.

1—Ah Hoon.
2—Ah Fook.
3—Ahsam.

SUPREME COURT, OAHU, S.S.—By virtue of the authority in me vested by the Statutes and Constitution of the Hawaiian Islands, I do hereby order that the regular May Term of the Third Judicial Circuit, to be held at Hilo, Hawaii on the first Tuesday in May, 1876, be and the same is hereby postponed to and until Wednesday, the 14th day of June, A. D., 1876, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Supreme Court, [L.S.] at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, this 21st day of April, 1876.

C. C. HARRIS,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, acting for the Chief Justice during his absence from the Kingdom. 580 2t.

In accordance with a Resolution of the Privy Council passed on the 25th day of April, the value at which the following Coins have heretofore been received at the Hawaiian Treasury has been changed, and after this date they will be received as follows:

English and Australian Sovereigns	$4.80
English and American Half Sovereigns	2.40

JNO. S. WALKER, Minister of Finance.
Finance Department, April 26th, 1876. 580 2t.

In accordance with Section 221 of the Civil Code, a Pound for Estrays is hereby set apart in the districts of North Hilo, Island of Hawaii, at the place called Kilauiki, below the Government road.

W. L. MOREHOUSE, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, April 17th, 1876.

During my absence from Maui, the Honorable Abraham Fornander will act as Governor for the Island of Maui and its Dependencies.

JNO. M. KAPENA, Governor of Maui.

April 14, 1876.

In accordance with Section 232 of the Civil Code, I do hereby appoint D. Kalua to be Pound-keeper for the district of North Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

S. KIPI, Governor of Hawaii.

Office, Governor of Hawaii,
April 17th, 1876. 588.

HEALTH OFFICE, Punchbowl street, near Queen's Hospital.

JNO. H. BROWN,
Agent of Board of Health.

April 15th, 1876. 588 4t

THE HAWAIIAN MUSEUM is now ready for the reception of articles of interest pertaining to the Archeology and Natural History of the Kingdom.

Glass cases have been fitted up, which are secured with locks; and depositors may rest assured that any articles of interest which they may deposit in the Museum will be carefully preserved.

All articles sent to the Museum will be entered in the names of their depositors, whether sent as loans, gifts, or for sale. Each article should be accompanied with a concise description, and be designated whether sent as loans, gifts or for sale; and if for sale, the prices should be stated.

Any one desirous of contributing to the Museum in any of the approximate branches of the natural history of the kingdom, will meet with every encouragement, and all the assistance it may be possible to grant in the furtherance of his efforts, by making such desires known at the Curator's Office, in the Museum Room, Government House.

All articles designed for the Museum should be sent to the "Curator of the Hawaiian Museum, Government House;" and the receipt of all articles will be duly acknowledged.

☞ The Hawaiian Museum will be open to the public, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.

H. R. HITCHCOCK,
Curator Hawaiian Museum.

Honolulu, Nov. 8th, 1875. 573 3m

Supreme Court—In Probate.

April 11—Proof of will of A. W. Snell, deceased. Petition of Lealea Snell, widow, for probate of the will. The Court after hearing the evidence of the witnesses to the will, ordered letters testamentary to be issued to Lealea Snell, and letters of administration with will annexed to W. O. Smith, upon their filing a joint and several bond in the sum of $300. Notice to creditors to be advertised for four weeks, and inventory to be filed in 30 days.

14 In the matter of the estate of William Williamson, deceased. Petition of J. Porter Green, for probate of will of the decedent, who died at Molokai, a leper. The evidence in this matter was taken under a commission to Wm. P. Ragedale Esq. at Molokai, but upon being submitted to the Court was not found sufficient to show that decedent was in a sound state of mind at the time of making the will, and the Court declined to admit the same to probate; but ordered letters of administration to be issued to J. Porter Green upon his filing a bond in the sum of $300. Notice to creditor to be advertised for four weeks, and inventory to be filed in 30 days.

15 In the matter of the proof of the will of Robert McKibbin, deceased.—Petition of W. L. Green for probate of the will of said decedent. No person appeared to contest the application, and the Court after hearing the evidence, admitted the will to probate and ordered letters testamentary to be issued to W. L. Green and Alexander McKibbin, upon their filing a joint and several bond with one surety for $10,000. Notice to creditors to be advertised for four weeks, and inventory to be filed in 60 days.

In the matter of the guardianship of Paeo Kilauea, a minor, and adopted child of Kilauea, deceased.—Petition of Kuohao, (k) for the appointment of a guardian to said minor. The petition having been read, and no person opposing the application, the Court appointed Kuohao, the petitioner, guardian of the person and property of said Paeo, to file a bond in the sum of $200. An annual account to be rendered, and an inventory filed.

In the estate of Thomas Long, deceased.—Petition of Mrs. Anna Long, administratrix of said estate for the allowance of her accounts as such, and a discharge from further liability. The Court examined and approved the accounts the administratrix to be discharged upon filing the receipt of R. E. McIntyre.

May 1 Estate of Wm. Johnson, deceased.—Continued for further information from executor.

2 Proof of will of Kenao (k), deceased.—Petition of Paahana for probate of the will of decedent.—After hearing the evidence of the death of the testator and of his signature to the will the Court admitted the same to probate and appointed Paahana administrator with the will annexed, to file a bond in the sum of $100. Notice to creditors to be advertised for four weeks, and inventory to be filed in 20 days.

Cases heard before Hon. C. F. Hart, Local Circuit Judge at Chambers, North Kohala, Hawaii.

Mar 25—Marenus Wilson vs. Wm. Wilson. To recover the value of three pair oxen. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

31—Kaupoloki, Mahoe, Kalai, Kilauea, Kaunamano, and Kimona Kilauea, put under bonds to keep the peace towards Dr. J. Wight.

April 21—Wm. Edwards vs. Ashford Spencer. Suit to recover $150, on note.

5—F. Spencer vs. R. Oliver. Assumpsit. Continued.

F. Spencer vs R. Oliver. Continued.

Wm. Campbell vs G. Collin. To recover $65. Continued.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

THEIR Majesties the King and Queen left town on Monday for Kailua, where they purpose spending a few days at the ranch of the late E. H. Boyd, returning the latter part of the week.

THE resignation of Mr. Charles G. Hopkins as a Hawaiian noble was received last week from London. Mr. H. is at present an invalid, and as he has no hope of returning to this Kingdom, has voluntarily relinquished the title conferred on him by Kamehameha III. There is no question that this title can be resigned at pleasure, although conferred for life. It differs from most European titles of nobility, in that it is not hereditary.

FRANCE is about to seek a commercial treaty of reciprocity with the United States. She proposes to remove the duty on American raw cotton, asking in return that the duty on French silks and wines be reduced to nominal figures. The American duty on these articles is now so high as to operate injuriously on the trade between the two countries, and a reciprocity treaty between the two countries, will undoubtedly stimulate the commerce of both. Surely America has become strong enough in her internal resources to gradually open her ports to free trade, especially for such articles as she cannot produce in sufficient supply to meet the wants of her people.

In another column of to-day's issue will be found a communication on the subject of the constitutionality of the act passed by the Legislature of 1874, entitled "an act to facilitate the negotiation of a treaty or treaties of reciprocity." It appears to us that the time has passed for a discussion of this question, for this act is clearly of a temporary nature, as is expressly stated in the second part of its introduction, which reads thus—"*And whereas also*, it does not seem expedient that in case such treaty or treaties may be negotiated, the ratification of the same shall be delayed until the next meeting of the Legislature, therefore," etc., and in the body of the act itself, which approves of "any treaty or treaties of commercial reciprocity, which may be negotiated after the adjournment of this session of the Legislature, *and before the next meeting thereof*." The act may or may not have been constitutional,—the judges of the Supreme Court decided that it was,—but it is a question which no longer concerns us, not involves ministerial responsibility.

There cannot be a doubt that the intention of the last Legislature was, not to approve of any treaty of reciprocity which might be still pending on the last day of April, 1876, as our American treaty certainly was, but merely to prevent delay in the going into effect of any treaty which might have been concluded at such an early date as would have rendered the necessity of referring it to the Legislature of 1876, productive of injury to the country.

The situation is different from what was anticipated two years ago. Owing to an unfortunate mistake, the treaty is still pending, and we maintain that the Act of 1874 has lapsed, and all the powers conferred by it; and it will be the duty of the Government, before the treaty can become operative, to comply with the requirements of Article 29 of the Constitution, and refer it to the Legislature for its approval, should it pass Congress—which at this writing is uncertain.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

We publish in another column an article from the S. F. *Chronicle* relating to this convention, which clearly reflects the sense of all classes of the people in California. When it became known there that the treaty was likely to fail in Congress, public feeling was at once roused, and the action of the merchants was prompt and unanimous. Sixty-five members of the Chamber of Commerce met and unanimously adopted the resolution passed, every one of them signing his name to the document telegraphed on. The Board of Supervisors, or City Council, also supported the measure by its prompt action. This is all very well so far as it goes, and will have great weight when the time comes to decide the question; but can we not, *ought* we not, to do more than we are doing? Most certainly we should. Congress may not act on this measure before June 10, for these reasons:—The bill must take its regular course on the list, which cannot allow its being introduced before June. Then it has been decided that Congress shall take a recess of a week or so to attend the two Presidential conventions to be held early in June. This will break up all legislation till after the 10th of that month. Now it is absolutely incumbent on us to make one more effort. Judge Allen has his hands full, is overworked and needs help, but cannot get such help as we can send him. Let us then decide *promptly and at once* to delegate Mr. H. A. P. Carter for this service, in which he has already proved himself so skillful, and for which no man can be found his equal. Personal feelings and preferences must be laid aside for the public good, and we should unite and make a final effort. If we fail, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we did all that was incumbent on us. Government has no choice in the matter, but to do at once and promptly whatever may be necessary to secure the services of Mr. Carter. If he leaves in the first steamer (either the Colima or Australia) he will arrive at Washington before June 10th, in time to render invaluable service in securing the passage of the treaty-bill. If he does not go, we consider its defeat a foregone conclusion, as the time fixed for its going into effect expires in July.

Our Public Avenues.

The most noteworthy improvement that has taken place here for many months is the change seen in Beretania avenue, from Alapai street to Punahou street, where a new and well-constructed turnpike road has been made, for a distance of one mile or more. Mr. Luce, road supervisor for Oahu, has adopted the true theory of road making, which is to construct the road so that the water will run off to each side, into ditches so made as to drain it properly, and yet leave no dangerous pitfalls. This road so much resembles American turnpikes, that we suspected the work was in charge of some Yankee, and on inquiry, found that Mr. Hart, who has done similar service in America, was the overseer. He goes to work with a plow, then with a road scraper of his own construction, throws the dirt up from each side to the centre. In this way much labor is saved, as a yoke of oxen with his scraper and two or three men will perform the labor of twenty men with shovels and picks.

Besides Beretania Avenue, several cross streets, connecting the above with King street, have been opened, which greatly improve that section of the city. These improvements have created a demand for land on both Beretania Avenue and King street, and we find on inquiry from various sources, that there have been no less than twenty-eight sales and re-sales of land between Alapai street and Mr. McCully's during the past year, aggregating thirty thousand dollars. Among the more important of these we note:—Fourteen acres corner of Punahou street and Beretania, from Rev. J. D. Paris to J. H. Agnew. Eight acres, lying between Punahou street and Mr. McCully's, from P. J. Gulick to F. S. Lyman. Five acres, opposite the above, from P. J. Gulick to A. Jaeger. Nearer town, we find that H. Macfarlane, W. R. Buchanan, G. West, Capt. Tripp, Alex. Young, R. F. Dillingham, E. C. Damon and others have selected desirable large building lots, and two of the above named gentlemen have erected handsome dwellings on their purchases. Most of these lots contain from one to two acres, which make spacious enclosures, with ample room for trees and lawns. The soil, as may be seen where the roads have lately been made or wells dug, consists of rich yellow loam, varying from three to thirty feet in depth. There is no richer soil on Oahu than in this vicinity.

While Government is making these very desirable improvements we would urge another—the extension of King street past McCully's in a straight line about one mile on, to the stone church at Moiliili. This new thoroughfare to be called "Kalakaua Avenue." After reaching the above church, let the road diverge to the proposed public park and race track at Diamond Head, returning via the Waikiki road for the present, but ultimately by a road to be constructed along the sea-shore to Fisherman's Point. Of course all this cannot be done at once, but it might be adopted as a government project to be carried out during the next decade. The opening up of "Kalakaua Avenue" might readily be accomplished during the present year, and trees planted along its sides would make it a luxurious drive for our citizens, who have now too few avenues of escape from the heat and dust on holidays, and an additional attraction for travelers visiting our islands.

The Legi-lature.

The usual biennial contest of the Assembly in regard to the right of the Ministers to vote, came off on Thursday and Friday of last week, and, as might have been expected, the Representatives sustained a defeat, the Ministerial vote being 28, of which 15 were cast by Nobles, 9 by Representatives, and 4 by the Ministers, against 14 of the Opposition. On Saturday the matter was again brought up under a new resolution, with the same result. In more enlightened countries, where the exercise by intelligent constituencies of the right of suffrage constitutes the bulwark of popular liberty, such a condition of affairs would be deplorable, but as things on Hawaii nei are at present constituted, we confess to a feeling of partial resignation in view of the fact that the popular branch of the Legislative Assembly is practically out-numbered by the Nobles.

Although the Opposition is so weak, it is by no means useless, for it can exercise a wholesome restraint in the Assembly, and in various ways exert a salutary influence. An opposition is indispensable to healthy action in a Legislative body. It prevents the majority from making excessive use of its power, and, under skillful leadership, is even sometimes able to usurp the prerogative of the majority and carry its own measures, as was recently done in the American Democratic House in the great Amnesty debate by the opposition under Blaine. The one thing needed by the opposition in our Legislative Assembly is a capable leader. With such a man as Blaine, or Lord Hartington, to manage it, it might be made not only useful, but formidable.

Our neighbor has well said that we have an opposition in the Assembly, numerically superior to any in the past years; but we cannot say that the opposition is as able as we have seen. The first week's debate has proved that the self elected leaders of the opposition have not the talent which enables them to mass their followers, there is no cohesion in the party, it is often found in cross purposes, and it may be that the country is the safer for this weakness.

The timely arrival of the D. C. Murray with the mails saved the Ministers from an otherwise untenable position. We allude to the appointment of twenty-one Nobles. The opposition were about to ask the Ministers how the mistake in the count came about, when it was whispered about the Assembly Hall that His Majesty was in receipt of the resignation of the Hon. C. G. Hopkins.

It is very evident that the opposition distrust the Treaty of reciprocity with the United States. The President of the Assembly has taken his stand unmistakably against the constitutionality of the act to facilitate the making of the Treaty, and was encored by the majority of the representatives and the audience. Just why any opposition exists regarding the treaty would require solution by a mind reader; for certainly no reason has been uttered as yet, neither has the Treaty been called for by the Assembly. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to know the tenor of the Treaty before exhausting epithets were hurled at the Ministry.

On Monday the stock Bill to make all fisheries free was up for consideration. The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole and the Bill was ordered to be reported to the House for engrossment by a very close vote. The vote stood 22 to 22 when the Chairman Hon. Mr. Naukana cast his vote for the Bill. The Member for Lahaina, Hon. Mr. Preston, made an able argument, against the Bill, for which he will probably be called to book by his constituents. The fisheries are a vested right, recognized as such for all time past, and will probably remain so for time to come, unless the Members of the Assembly propose to vote money enough to buy the rights and surrender them to the dear people. We are sorry to have to record the fact that the foreign Member for Honolulu voted for the Bill in Committee, but trust that he will right himself on the adoption of the report which will come up to-day (Tuesday). As well might a Bill be passed to allow persons to enter a bakery and take all the bread they want; or a clothier's and fit themselves to a suit of clothes. Fisheries, bakery and store are alike recognized as property and must all be held alike sacred to owners. The opposition lost their opportunity, happily, in this matter for want of tact. The Committee rose and reported the Bill for engrossment when a motion was made to indefinitely postpone, which was being debated when the Hon. Mr. Nawahi, from Puna, Hawaii, moved that the Assembly do adjourn, which motion prevailed.

Had the supporter of the Bill moved the Previous Question the report could have been adopted by a vote of 23 to 21 and a motion to reconsider could then have been negatived by a like vote and the Bill saved until the third reading, when we hope that reason will prevail and the Bill be incontinently killed. The presentation of Bills of the character of this Fisheries Bill work a positive injury to the country; values must be shaken when tenure may be threatened by any politician who courts the popularity of unenlightened voters.

The Fisheries Bill was presented by the Hon. Mr. Liliokani, member for Honolulu, who startled our community with an array of figures before election, and claimed the support of foreign voters because of superior education.

Ministers in the Legislative Assembly.

The discussion of the resolution inquiring by what right the ministers sit and vote in the Legislative Assembly, raised a question of constitutional right and limitation, of the gravest importance. Moreover much numbers of the House and others may draw from the practice of other nations, and from supposed principles of government, for us, the matter must be decided by a proper construction of the constitution. The questions of what ought to be, and what is, must be separated. Principles applicable to one nation may not apply to another. In the United States, where Congress is composed of the most experienced, able and learned men of the nation, who are capable of handling the most abstruse questions, and of dealing with any problem of statesmanship; it is not considered necessary, nor does the constitution allow the executive department any voice in the legislation of the country.

In Hawaii, it is hardly necessary to say, conditions are not the same, and the question may be fairly asked, whether it is not best that the executive should be heard and its influence felt. This is simply the question of expediency, for the right and power of the executive to be heard is conveyed by the constitution. Should it be deemed wise to curtail and restrict that power, the way is plain, by an amendment of the constitution. The ministry is representative. It represents the executive department of the government. The executive is the King, as declared by the constitution. He is represented by the Ministry, who alone are responsible for his acts. As officers of the government they have no other than such character, therefore whenever they are assigned powers and rights "*ex officio*," it is clearly in their representative character, as the executive of the country.

This was the view taken by the Attorney General upon the first day of the discussion, although he made an unfortunate selection of a word in the Hawaiian, to express that character, which evidently nibbled some members of the Assembly. The constitution of 1852 was the voice of the King granting rights to the people. If he choose to retain a voice in the Legislature through His ministers, it could be done. That such was the intention, cannot be doubted, for under article 55, the ministers held seats in the House of Nobles, with a reserved right to be heard in the House of Representatives upon certain occasions. Under this provision they held seats, and voted upon all measures before the House, without dispute as to such right. They were assigned "seats" in the House of Nobles. Article 72 of this constitution provides for the appointment of Nobles who shall hold "seats" during life. It is fair to say that if "seats," for the ministers, mean seats but not votes, the same construction would deprive the Nobles of votes. The same wording being carried into the constitution of 1864, a like construction would deprive the Nobles of a vote to-day. If there is any force to the argument about seats, what construction should be given to the last clause of Article 39, which prescribes that ministers shall not sit upon the trial of any impeachment? If "seats" does not mean votes, it must be the intention of the constitution to prevent ministers from visiting as spectators, the high court of impeachment composed of the nobles. Such construction is clearly untenable and must be abandoned. By the constitution of 1864, the two Houses of the Assembly were fused. It became necessary then to do away with the right of the ministry to a voice in the Assembly, or to deprive their position there, in accordance with the changed provisions of the constitution. This was done in article 43, which prescribes that they shall hold seats *ex-officio*, as nobles, in the Legislative Assembly." They hold their seats *ex officio*, and only thus for they are not nobles in any sense. If a minister resigns or is removed, his seat is gone, and gone because he is no longer minister. In the House, however, the constitution declares that their rank shall be that of Nobles. Possibly the Hawaiian version has it more correctly, "*na wanaao o na'Ali*," "among the nobles." The position of a noble is wholly distinct from that of a minister. His term of office is for life, and by appointment of the King, who may, under article 37, appoint twenty. That twenty never have been appointed is no argument on either side. The prerogative of such appointment always remained with the King, and could have been exercised at any time as it now has been.

It is a well settled principle of law founded on common sense and wisdom that a long established practice is indicative of intent. Under this principle there can be no doubt of the right of the ministry, under the constitution, to act, in the fullest sense, as members of the Legislative Assembly. As before said, the question is solely one of construction and constitutional limitation. That of expediency cannot arise, to be acted upon by the Assembly, as only the Judges of the Supreme Court can pass upon the meaning of the constitution.

Financial.

A project was suggested in the *Commercial Adverticer* of the 29th ult. of so astounding a nature, that if it were not an editorial we should be disposed to regard it as emanating, from the same individual that has been trying to show that laborers could be brought here for fifteen dollars! But as this cannot be, we are forced to the conclusion that there are really two individuals in this community who do not know what they are talking about. And with a view of throwing some light on the subject, we commend to all financial tinkers, a recent pamphlet by David A. Wells, entitled *Robinson Crusoe's Money*. A reviewer says:

Here is a financial treatise within the comprehension of everybody—even of a Judge. If the majority in the House were to follow a certain gallant Senator's example, and devote a fortnight to the study of finance, we know of no book with which they could so profitable begin. The author goes back to first principles and expounds the purpose of money, and the qualifications it must possess to be equal to the needs of the people; and it is upon this rudiment of financial science that our legislators are most dangerously ignorant. The author is not an unreasoning worshiper of gold. He sympathizes heartily with poor Robinson Crusoe, who regretted, when he found three bags full of gold, that the bags did not contain needles, or garden seeds, or tobacco-pipes instead of coin; for he might have used any of these articles while the gold was utterly worthless.

Money was not always useless upon Crusoe's Island however. As additional settlers and differing interests appeared, men found great difficulty in making desirable exchanges of property. A tailor found himself out of bread, and offered the baker a coat in exchange for loaves; but the baker had all the coats he needed, so the hungry tailor started with his coat to try a baker at the other end of the island. On the way he met a mason who was in sad need of a coat but he could give no bread for it; he would cheerfully build a chimney in exchange; but the tailor had already two chimneys, and nothing to cook in them. Other men experienced similar troubles; so they agreed to use cowrie shells as a medium of exchange; for the length of time required to gather a hundred of these showed what their relative value was, and prices were at once established upon the basis of time consumed in production. Everything went on prosperously until a few excursionists found cowrie shells in abundance in a distant island. The currency then increased in volume so rapidly that every one had plenty; but somehow prosperity did not increase as the circulating medium did, for prices advanced so rapidly that a bushel of wheat cost a four-horse wagon load of cowries. The islanders had a genuine unexportable currency, a blessing not unheard of in the United States, but they seemed to get along no better on that account. At last "the bubble burst. Stock-companies all failed. Trade became utterly stagnant. The man whom Robinson Crusoe had made secretary of the island treasury thought he could help matters by issuing a few more cowries, but it was no use. Some very wise persons were certain that everything would be all right again if people would only have confidence; but as long as the people who worked and saved were uncertain what they were to receive for the products of their labor—something or nothing—confidence didn't return."

While wondering what new substance to use as currency, gold was discovered in the soil on the island. It was portable, indestructible, and in demand by every one, but the quantity in existence was not great enough, nor was it easily enough obtained to inflate the currency dangerously, although it was noticed that whenever many men ceased other work and dug gold, prices increased, for the production of money exceeded the actual requirements of trade. Satisfactory as the currency was, however

"There was a very wise man on the island who objected to the use of gold as money, for the reason that he felt afraid that the poor old women who wanted to feel certain of having always something of reliable value in their possession would fill their old stockings with it and hoard it. But he was soon shut up by some one asking him, why, if the old women wanted to keep something by them perfectly secure against a rainy day, and slept better nights because they knew they had it, they shouldn't be allowed that privilege? and if there could be any possible reason why any one should object to the old women hoarding gold, except that he wanted to cheat and wrong the poor by compelling them to keep their hard-earned savings in something whose value was not certain, and which might have no value whatever when it came time to pay the doctor or the undertaker?"

The next trouble of the islanders was with a class of persons who wanted laws enacted that every person should be obliged to accept, just with anything he owned, provided a creditor or tradesman were to value the Dollars should endow money should be offered him." But the islanders determined to be honest, so they decreed that promises to pay money should be fulfilled according to the letter, and should not be redeemed with cabbages, or codfish, or promises to pay more money.

Suddenly, however, a great war broke out. The Government, having nothing to sell, could only obtain money by borrowing it, promising to repay at some future time.

"The people responded most cheerfully. Sometimes one thing and some another. Some gave service as soldiers, laborers and workmen; others contributed timber for canoes, cloth for tents, iron for guns, lead and guns, wire and iron, hay, foodstuffs and money—the whole all sorts of useful things, the wealth of previous labor and economy on the part of the individual contributors. In return, the contributors received back from the Government a promise to repay, not in paper, to repay the identical hoop, wire, or that value in money. These promises were never a whole. In one the promise was made definite as to the time of its fulfillment, and the amount or value of the promise carried interest. These were called bonds. In the other, the promise, although definite, specified no particular time for making it good, and the amount or value was not subject to interest. These bonds, from the circumstance that they were written like paper, were popularly termed "blankets." When the people got the bonds, they put them carefully away, for the sake of the interest that would accumulate upon them; but when they got the blankets, they were at first at a loss to know what to do with them. They were in some respects similar anything they had ever seen before, and yet there was a very close resemblance between them and the certificates of deposits of gold in the public repository, which they had now been in the habit for some time of using as currency. And as the one promised, on the part of the Government, to pay money equally with the other, there seemed to the public to be no good reason why one should not be used as the representative and equivalent of money as readily as the other."

So the people spent the "blankets," and the more they obtained the more they spent. Like the wooden shoes, they were strictly non-expectable, as the islanders discovered to their disgust when they came to buy cloth from the people of another country, for the whatever foreigners would sell for gold, and the blankets and promises to pay had to be exchanged, at an immense discount, for coin with which to satisfy the cloth merchants. Wealth increased, however, for everybody learned from looking statements that evidences of indebtedness were the same thing as money.

At last the people began to realize that the promises to pay which they had been using as money were only evidences of debt, and not money in any sense. They also realized that before trade could increase and values be permanent the medium of exchange must of itself have a settled value. So gold, or unredeemed promises to pay gold, came gradually to be used as money in the islands.

"There are some prophecies, and a good deal of apprehension, that there would be difficulty experienced in obtaining sufficient gold to serve as money or as a basis for currency, especially when it was remembered that the influence of all that had recently happened had been to encourage the export of all the gold that was owned or produced on the island. But as the goldsmiths and the jewelers never experienced any difficulty during the war with the cannibals, or afterward, in obtaining all the gold they wanted, no matter how scarce and valuable it was as compared with currency, and could have a hundred times more than they actually used, if their customers had been willing to pay for it; so the merchants, traders, and people at large on the island, as soon as they became satisfied that it was economical to use gold, and determined to have it, experienced no difficulty in obtaining an ample supply.

"One circumstance which, pending this result, tended to greatly relieve the popular apprehension on this score, was the reading in foreign newspapers that the people in certain comparatively poor countries—as Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, and Washington Territory—had no more difficulty in obtaining and retaining all the gold that they found it desirable to use for the purpose of money, than they had in obtaining and retaining all the wheelbarrows and steam engines that they desired to use in conducting their business, and laughed when anybody talked of depriving them of their gold money."

On almost every page of this amusing book the author indulges in some apparent extravagance, but he is sure to refer to a foot note in which exactly the blunder of the islanders, over which the reader laughs, is reflected in a quotation from some Congressman or other authority upon finance. Every experience ascribed to the islanders is one which some people, at some time, have actually known. The doings of politicians and speculators are deftly recorded according to their results and without regard to their alleged objects. Mr. Nast's illustrations are all argumentative, and most of them are convincing. We have no doubt that the book will, besides provoking a great deal of laughter, do more actual good in the cause of financial reform than an hundred able pamphlets filled with abstract reasoning.

The fact is, that any financial scheme based upon anything else than gold and silver, will prove disastrous in the end and occasion loss to the public that puts its trust in it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The Undersigned, duly Sworn before a Justice of Supreme Court, and having two superior Berlin instruments is prepared to make Analysis of Sugar by Polarization. Having assisted Col. Z. S. Spalding last year to polarize his purchases of refinery sugars, he is confident of giving correct results.

WM. G. IRWIN.
Honolulu, March 31st, 1876. 586 3m

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS Having CATTLE & HORSES Grazing on the lands known as

HONOULIULI,
WAIANAE UKA,
POUHALA UKA,

are requested to remove the same

Within Ten Days

from this date. All found after that time will be considered as Trespassing, and will be dealt with as such.

ALL PERSONS are forbid going on said Lands after the

30th Day of April, 1876.

unless with written permission from me.

J. I. DOWSETT,
For himself, and as Trustee of Thomas, Richard, and Eliza Meek, and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Crabbe.
Honolulu, April 19th, 1876. 588 3t.

FULL BLOOD MERINO BUCKS FOR SALE.

SHEEP BREEDERS DESIROUS OF IMPROVING their stock will do well to inspect the lot of pure bred MERINO BUCKS, just imported from the celebrated sheep ranch of Severance and Peck, Alameda, California, and now on view at the Hawaiian Hotel premises. 587 1m

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF WILDER & CO., IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by S. G. Wilder, under the firm name of Wilder & Co., who will settle all the business of the old firm, assuming all liabilities.

Honolulu, March 31st, 1876.

California Red Brick.

A FEW THOUSAND OF GOOD QUALITY, received this day per Mary Belle Roberts, and for sale by (582) BOLLES & CO.

CALIFORNIA OAT HAY.

CALIFORNIA SILVER SKIN ONIONS.
CALIFORNIA POTATOES.
Received per Murray, and for sale by
571 BOLLES & CO.

E. O. HALL & SON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE
Dry Goods, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise,
588-1y Corner Fort and King Sts.

L. WAY,
CARPENTER AND JOINER
Work Done Promptly.
Shop on Fort St., Esplanade, opposite Hopper's Barrel Factory. 673 1y

Postage Stamps.

WANTED TO BUY AND EXCHANGE ALL kinds of Foreign Stamps. The highest cash or exchange price paid for Sandwich and Fiji Island stamps. Sheets of stamps sent on approval.

Address to GEO. E. WASHBURN,
587 3m* P. O. Box 48, San Francisco, Cal

OREGON LIME.

SAN JUAN KILN—RECEIVED PER "FALKINBURG" this day, and in perfect order. For sale by
May 31, 1875. BOLLES & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Brigantine
'Julia M. Avery,'
AVERY, Master.
Is fully Due and will have Immediate Dispatch.
Most of her Cargo being engaged.
For Freight, apply to
576 TIFFIN H. DAYTON, Agent.

For Bremen.

THE A 1 HAWAIIAN BARK
"KA MOI,"
RAKEMANN, MASTER.
Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port
For freight and Passage, apply to
H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMP'Y'S
SAN FRANCISCO,
Australia and New Zealand Line
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
AUSTRALIA,
TARBELL, Commander.
WILL LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO
On or about May 23.
For Freight and Passage, or any further information, apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMP'Y'S
SAN FRANCISCO,
Australia and New Zealand Line
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
ZEALANDIA.
FERRIN, Commander.
Will Leave Honolulu,
Kandavu, Fiji, and Sydney, N.S.W.
Connecting at Kandavu with Company's steamer for AUCKLAND, N. Z., PORT CHALMERS, and intermediate ports.
On or about the 1st of June.
For Freight and Passage, and further information, apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Kauai Packet.
FOR KOLOA AND WAIMEA!
THE SCHOONER
KAMAILE!
KIBBLING, MASTER.
Will have regular dispatch for the above named Ports, second after the 5th of November next, until further notice.
Freight and Passage taken at the Lowest Rates.
312 BOLLES & CO., Agents.

REGULAR
DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
C. Brewer & Co.—Agents.
Merchandise received Storage Free and liberal cash advances made on shipments by this line.
541-1y C. BREWER & CO.

BOSTON AND HONOLULU PACKET LINE!
C. Brewer & Co.—Agents.
Favorable arrangements can always be made for storage and shipment of Oil, Bone, Wool, Hides and other Merchandise to New Bedford, Boston, New York and other Eastern Ports. Cash Advances made.
541-1y C. BREWER & CO.

WILDER & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
LUMBER
—AND—
BUILDING MATERIALS!
—OF—
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
—SUCH AS—
Nor'West Scantling, Boards!
Tongued & Grooved, Surfaced,
Planks, Battens, Pickets!
1½ in. x 4, 1x5, and 1x6, for
Fencing! Laths, &c.
REDWOOD
Scantling, Boards, Plank,
Battens—1x3, 1x4, 1-2x3, and 1-2x2
Pickets—Rough and Fancy,
Surfaced Boards and Plank, 7-8 to 2 in.
CLAPBOARDS, LATTICE,
Tongued and Grooved
RUSTIC SIDING.
TIMBER FOR SHIP USE
2x12 to 16x16;
Clear Nor'West, for Planter's Use
EASTERN WHITE PINE,
California and Eastern Doors, all sizes
SASH, all sizes; BLIND, all sizes;
WHITE LEAD and ZINC!
PAINT OIL & SMALL PAINT CHEAP,
Putty and Varnish,
Glass, No. 2x2 and 2.
Wall Paper and Border
VERY LOW!
Brown Cotton,
Iron and Tinned Tacks,
Paint and Whitewash Brushes,
METALLIC AND FIRE-PROOF PAINT
For Plantation or any Other Use,
Locks,
Butts and Hinges,
Bolts, Screws,
Hooks and Eyes, &c.
NAILS!
Salt in Quantities to Suit:
587

Administrator's Sale.

CAPITAL CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!