By Authority.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the Honorable W. L. Green to be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Iolani Palace, September 23, 1880. 820

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of his Cabinet:

His Excellency W. L. Green to be Minister of Foreign Affairs. Re-appointed.

His Excellency H. A. P. Carter to be Minister of the Interior, vice His Excellency John E. Bush, resigned.

Honorable J. S. Walker to be Minister of Finance, vice His Excellency M. Kuaea, resigned.

Honorable J. S. Walker to be Attorney General of Judicature, vice W. C. Jones, resigned.

Iolani Palace, September 27, 1880. 820.

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint His Excellency Jno. E. Bush a member of the Privy Council of State.

Iolani Palace, Sept. 17th, 1880. 819

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the following gentlemen as Commissioners to codify and revise the existing Laws of the Kingdom, in accordance with An Act approved on the 19th of August, A. D. 1880, viz: His Excellency J. E. Bush, Hon. J. M. Kaeana, Edward Preston, Esq.

Iolani Palace, Sept. 13th, 1880. 819

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint Jno. S. Walker, Esq., a member of the Board of Immigration, vice Hon. J. Mott Smith, resigned. The Board now consists as follows: His Excellency J. E. Bush, President; Hon. J. M. Kaeana, Hon. A. F. Judd, Hon. W. J. Smith, Hon. W. L. Green, Hon. J. S. Walker.

Iolani Palace, Sept. 13th, 1880. 819

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Board of Health: His Excellency Jno. E. Bush, President; His Excellency W. C. Jones, Hon. Chas. R. Judd, W. M. Gibson, J. Mott Smith.

Iolani Palace, Sept. 4th, 1880. 819

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Privy Council of State, viz: His Excellency J. E. Bush, Hon. W. M. Gibson, Mathew Makuakea, Esq., David Leleo Kalauokalani, Esq., and William Sumner, Esq.

Iolani Palace, Sept. 1st, 1880. 819

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint the following gentlemen as Commissioners of Crown Lands, viz: Their Excellencies J. E. Bush, and W. C. Jones.

Iolani Palace, Sept. 1st, 1880. 819

It has pleased His Majesty the King to appoint Her Highness Kekauonohi Governess of the Island of Hawaii, vice Her Royal Highness the Princess Likelike, resigned.

Iolani Palace, Sept. 2d, 1880. 819

Mr. D. H. Nahinu has this day been appointed an Agent to grant Marriage Licenses for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Department, Sept. 1st, 1880. 819

Mr. Jas. E. Bond has this day been appointed an Agent to grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Kona, Island of Oahu.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Sept. 1st, 1880. 819

The following gentlemen have been this day appointed Agents to take Acknowledgments to Contracts for Labor in the District of Kona, Island of Oahu, viz: Jno. A. Hassinger and William Auld.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Sept. 1st, 1880. 819

Hon. J. U. Kawainui has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Contracts for Labor in the District of Koolau, Island of Oahu, vice H. Waterhouse, resigned.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Sept. 1st, 1880. 819

Mr. S. W. Kaai has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the District of Hana, Island of Maui, in place of Mr. C. S. Kalaai, who has resigned.

W. JAS. SMITH, Sec'y.

Education Office, Sept. 21, 1880. 819 2t

Sale of Lease of Government Land.

On Monday, October 11th prox., at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, the Lease for Five Years of the Two Story Stone Building situated on the makai corner of Court House Square, Lahaina, Maui.

Upset price $30 per annum.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Sept. 9th, 1880. 819

Sale of Lease of Government Land.

On Monday, Oct. 4th, prox., at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public auction, the lease for five years of a piece of Government Land situated on the north side of Nuuanu Road and below the bridge makai of the present "Half-way House," containing one acre. Upset price, $25 per annum. Terms, payable annually in advance.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Department, Honolulu, 1st, Sept. 1880. 819 4t

Mr. R. Newton has been appointed by the Board of Education, School Agent for the district of Lahaina, Island of Maui, in place of Mr. M. Makaio.

W. JAS. SMITH, Sec'y.

Education Office, Sept. 13th, 1880. 819

Have appointed Hon. Paul P. Kanoa as acting Governor of Kauai during my absence.

F. W. SUCKLEY, Governor of Kauai.

Sept. 8th, 1880. 818

The following persons have been commissioned as Tax Collectors for the year 1880:

OAHU.

Pearl City	Geo. H. Luce.
Ewa and Waianae	Kealoha.
Waialua	J. Ahuna.
Koolauloa	Puohulani.
Koolaupoko	J. M. Kapena.

MAUI.

Lahaina	L. Abela.
Wailuku	J. W. Kalua.
Makawao	A. Fornander.
Hana	P. Kaunui.
Molokai and Lanai	Kalauaihaiva.

HAWAII.

Hilo	J. W. Kaumakani.
Puna	J. S. Kalauo.
Kau	Henry Nawahi.
Kona (Hon.)	J. W. Paoaole.
Kona (Dist.)	D. Makaimoi.
Kohala (Dist.)	R. P. Kalikuhi.
Kohala (Ahupuas)	J. W. Robertson.
Hamakua	Jos. Nawahi.

KAUAI.

Koloa	P. P. Kanoa.
Waimea	A. Kaukau.
Nualolo	E. Kaneh.
Nawiliwili	J. H. Kapuaiwa.
Kawaihau	James Dole.
Lihue	J. Kaloa.

M. KUAKEA, Minister of Finance.

Licenses Expiring in September, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that all Licenses must be applied for direct to the Interior Office, and all parties concerned about calling to renew expiring Licenses, and all Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs have instructions to prosecute without exception any and all parties doing business without the proper License.

JNO E. BUSH, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 30, 1880

Oahu.—RETAIL.

1 E Love Dye, Nuuanu street	Honolulu
2 G Scrimgeour, Hotel street	"
3 R C McCandless, Nuuanu street	"
4 Ah Yo, Nuuanu street	"
5 Hollister & Dow, cor King & Fort street	"
6 Kong Ool Chong & Co, Hotel street	"
7 Ah Ching, Nuuanu street	"
8 Ling Sai & Ahum, Nuuanu street	"
9 F C Ulrich, cor King & Nuuanu streets	"
10 F Kilgour, Fort street	"
11 A Gulsham & Co, Queen street	"
12 Lee Spark & Co, Waimanu	"
13 Mary A McLean, Nuuanu street	"
14 J F Lee, Hotel street	"
15 Awai, Waikiki	"
16 Lake & Co, Hotel street	"
17 Kong Hing Lung & Co, Hotel street	"
18 Wun Chong, cor Nuuanu & King streets	"
19 Max Eckart, Kaahumanu street	"
20 Henry Bird, cor Punchbowl & Beretania streets	"
21 F Ahee, Nuuanu street	"
22 Wing Chong Tai Yuen Kee & Co, Hotel street	"
23 Ah Ze, Kaumakapili	"
24 Ah Ee, Nuuanu street	"
25 Apin, Nuuanu street	"
26 Wing Wo Tai & Co, Nuuanu street	"
27 Hagai, Kaumakapili	"
28 Ah Fan, Punchbowl, Beretania	"

Maui.

1 D Petersen, Kamoopal	
2 W Cleghorn & Co, Lahaina	
3 A S Cleghorn & Co, Wailuku	
4 A S Cleghorn & Co, Waihee	
5 Man Chuck Goo Gin, Haiku	
6 A Kum Kee, Kahului, Makawao	
7 F C Achong, Hana	
8 Po Sing Tong, Wailuku	

Hawaii.

1 Onekahi Sugar Plantation	Onekahi, Hilo
2 W C Atkins, Honuaula, S. Kona	
3 C T Alexander, Honokaa, Hamakua	
4 Cleghorn & Co, Hakalau Plantation	Hilo
5 A S Cleghorn & Co, Hilo	

Kauai.

1 A C Lim Chee & Co, Kapaa	Lihue
2 P S Hendricks, Waimea	
3 A Steiner, Eleele	

WHOLESALE.

20 Wing Wo Tai & Co, Nuuanu street	

RETAIL SPIRIT.

21 G W Roughsailing, Hotel street	

WHOLESALE SPIRIT.

22 R S Grinbaum & Co, Queen street	

BANKING.

23 Bishop & Co, Honolulu	

VICTUALING.

1 C Ahu, Hotel, Kohala	Hawaii
2 R C McCandless, Nuuanu street	Honolulu
3 Chinese, Honokaa	Hamakua
4 A G Houghton, Richard street	Honolulu
5 Wong Kong Kit & Co, Hotel street	Honolulu
7 King Sai & Ahum, Nuuanu street	Honolulu
8 Fa Chong, Honomakee, N. Kohala	Hawaii
9 Ahee, N. Kohala	Hawaii
10 Akuna, N. Kohala	Hawaii
11 Ah Tong, Kalapitki, N. Kohala	Hawaii
12 Ani, Kaumakapili	
13 Wong Hee, Hilo	Hawaii
14 Aoie & Co, Hotel street	Honolulu
15 Ah Ping, cor Nuuanu & Beretania streets	Honolulu
16 Awai, Lahaina	Maui
17 C W Ana & Co, Waiohinu	Kau, Hawaii
18 Akana & Co, Waiohinu	Kau, Hawaii

BAKERY.

19 B E Kekaiki, Puna	Hawaii

BOAT.

1 John Richardson, (2) Lahaina	Maui

BOWLING.

7 J McColgan, Kamoiki	Molokai

BUTCHER.

8 G W Lake, Kalapitki, N. Kohala	Hawaii
9 J W Paul, Koloa	Kauai
10 Chas E Hakee, Wailuku	Maui
11 O G Clifton, Queen street	Honolulu
12 Akuai, Kona	Hawaii
13 W Kaelemai, Beretania Market	Honolulu
14 W P Harris, Waimea	Kau, Hawaii

CARE PEDDLING.

2 Ah Chin, Oahu	
3 Ane, Hilo	

STALLION.

1 J M Wright, Koloa	Kauai

DECLARATION.

[TRANSLATION.]

MR. MINISTER: By the note that Your Excellency did me the honor of addressing to me yesterday, you accept in the name of Your August Sovereign, and in that of His Government, the offer that I am authorized to make with regard to a modification of the last clause of Article VII of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded on the 19th of October, 1846, between Denmark and the Hawaiian Islands, and you ask me to furnish you for transmission to the Hawaiian Government, a formal declaration, stating that the modification has been accepted.

In accordance with that request, I have the honor to formally declare, and by virtue of a special authorization conferred upon me for that purpose by a Royal Resolution, that the Government of His Majesty the King of Denmark, in consideration of the great facilities of communication between Denmark and the Hawaiian Islands, gives its assent to the substitution of a term of six calendar months in place of twelve calendar months, as stipulated in the above named clause; and consequently state that now the said clause shall read as follows:

"Any alteration in the duties levied on goods shall not take effect nor be enforced until six calendar months after the first public notification of such change."

Receive, Minister, the reiterated assurance of my high consideration.

QUAADE.

Berlin, 9th April, 1880.

His Excellency HENRY A. P. CARTER,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Hawaii.

819 2t

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed Agents to take Acknowledgments to Contracts for Labor, as follows:

J B Hanalike	Lihue, Kauai.
J M Kealoha	Kawaihau, Kauai.
Ka	Koloa, "
J K Hanuna	Hana, Maui.
Geo Gerdon	Makawao, "
E P Kalkahi	Hamakua, Hawaii.
J K Kaunamano	"
J B Maley	Hilo, "
H N Kahela	Waialua, Oahu.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Sept. 9th, 1880. 819

Hawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1880.

THE public will receive with extreme satisfaction the news that a Cabinet is formed which has a good prospect of being permanent, and which will have and deserve the unqualified confidence and respect of the whole country. It is as follows, viz: Wm. L. Green, Foreign Affairs; Henry A. P. Carter, Interior; John S. Walker, Finance, and Alfred Unu Greene, *ad interim*, awaiting the arrival of Wm. Nevins Armstrong.

NO BETTER CHOICE of a Ministry could be made than the one which His Majesty has now chosen. It was none too early. Complications with foreign powers were imminent, in consequence of the acts of the last Cabinet, incited by such unprincipled advisers as Moreno. Important revelations of the doings of the recent cabal may be expected. Mr. Gibson has got out a notice in front of his printing office calling upon natives and foreigners to join in a petition for the re-instatement of Mr. Bush.

WE ARE not aware that it was a criminal offence in Mr. Gibson while a member of the Board of Health to sell to the Board of Health two thousand of his sheep, to be administered by them to the poor lepers on Molokai. Neither can he be charged with improvidence in taking his pay in advance for the aforesaid sheep, for every one knows that native would rather take epsom salts than mutton and no doubt would gladly pay to have the sheep never delivered.

It is a matter of public interest, that Mr. Gibson is also said to have received from the Minister of the Interior (Bush) $3,000 *in advance* for printing the laws to be codified, also $2,000 on account of Government Printing, and that the Bush-Moreno-Jones Government contracted to take from Mr. Gibson 300 copies of the *P. C. Advertiser* weekly. The public will also be glad to see a publication of that written contract for payment of $3,000 to the editor of the *Advertiser*, in order to learn from that contract what was the actual cash value of the article which the *Advertiser* called "loyalty."

It should be and we think it is a recognized principle in every constitutional Monarchy, that there be a Premier of the Ministry, who is selected by the Sovereign to make up a Cabinet and who is the authorized and recognized leader of the Ministry. If he fails to convince his colleagues, and the public, that his policy in important matters is correct, he withdraws with the entire Cabinet, and a new Premier is called. In the time of the Kamehamehas the Minister of Foreign Affairs held the Premiership; but during the present reign it appears to have been diverted to the Interior Department. This was all wrong. That department has sufficient weight and authority, in its vast expenditures of money, and patronage, without adding the unnecessary and incongruous power of a Premier. Foreign representatives also should feel that in dealing with the Foreign office, they get their authoritative views of the government. We are much gratified to hear, that the King has followed this safe and wise course, in calling Mr. Green as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and requesting him to form a Cabinet which would be acceptable to His Majesty. How successful Mr. Green has been in performing this duty, the hearty support of the country will show.

PERSCRUTO is unpopular as well as unprofitable; but the community will bear with us in suggesting the importance of sustaining such newspapers as are likely to correct misrepresentations made by others, and to act in the direction of the common good. We refer particularly to the clear advantage of supporting the *Koolau* newspaper. The incorrect, inflated and injurious statements made by the *Wednesday Express* and the *Pua Aloha* should be watched and corrected promptly, and correct views of the functions and objects of a government, and of the motives and acts of the foreigners resident in this country, should be placed before the Hawaiians. This costs time and money, and demands men of integrity, who are ready to lay aside all the petty, but very practical advantages which a mere time-server can obtain. Those who are sincere in their talk about a good government, may more, who understand their own interests and the interests of the Kingdom at large, will not require argument or urging in this matter. With the *P. C. Advertiser* establishment owned by government officials, with all the government patronage poured upon it, including, it is said, a subscription by the Government for three hundred copies of the *Advertiser*, and two columns of that journal paid for by the Government, it remains to be seen whether this community understands its duty or not.

ALL our readers will be pleased to hear of the recent changes in the Ministry. Our Government has now come into the hands of responsible men, who will command the respect of the community at home and *in time* of the world at large. We say *in time* advisedly, for it is not to be supposed for a moment that gratuitous insults to Foreign Powers are matters to be easily wiped out or lightly set aside.

The full history of the past month or six weeks is not one that will come forth to the knowledge of all men for some time, nor would it be politic that it should; but when it does come forth fully we are sure it will surprise every thinking man in the community. We can only compare the recent efforts at legislation by those who unworthily held office to the vagaries of a child of six entrusted with some definite piece of mechanism. Mr. Bush and his colleagues found themselves entrusted, as it were, with a valuable watch, and not understanding how it worked, they have pulled a number of little pegs among its wheels to see if they would have any effect. The pegs are not large and may be got rid of in time; but they will take some trouble to remove. Indeed, at the present moment we cannot say whether they have not done some irreparable mischief to the political time-piece which will require a thorough overhauling of all the works. Nevertheless we feel a sense of extreme thankfulness; we feel that the confidence which has been so much and so needlessly shaken, is now likely to be restored. The steamer which left Monday will carry news to our friends abroad which will make them once more look upon our little Island Kingdom, as a spot working out its political existence worthily. Our credit, so suddenly shaken of late, will be restored, capital will cease to look abroad for investment and we trust that a new era will dawn upon us. But there is one thing lacking in all this picture, and that one will be the mainspring of any future improvement in our political atmosphere: there *must* be an end once and forever of any idea of *personal rule*. The Ministry for the future must be the responsible governors of the country; the Legislature of the future must be the *representative* body of the country; we must have an end once and for all of any midnight rhetorician, and of undue influencing of elections. Above all must there be an end of what we have before now stigmatized as the "back stairs" policy? In fact, in the words of Milton, who was a keen politician as well as poet, let it be distinctly understood, that "*non propter regem populus, sed propter populum rex est.*"

We are loyal, thoroughly loyal; through all the past crisis our writings have been on the side of loyalty, though our esteemed contemporary of the *Advertiser* has flung the terms "disloyal" and "traitorous" at us. Events have vindicated our line of policy, and we congratulate the community at large upon the course those events have taken.

We are as ready as the next man to throw up our hat and "go off the handle" with joy and gratitude for the apparent overthrow of men who, under the grossest assumption of loyalty and self-sacrifice, and with the most impudent assertions of disloyalty, dishonesty, and self-seeking against those who were not with them, were fast carrying the Hawaiian Kingdom to ruin. But we do not think it is necessary to be exuberant with joy quite yet. On the contrary, there is patient, thoughtful work between us. The same inciting causes, motives, and doings, the same possibilities which have had so malignant an influence in the past, may revive and again become dominant. It is essential for the well being, nay for the safety and independence of this kingdom, that the baleful influences to which we allude shall not again be allowed to hold sway, even for a time; that common sense, sobriety of thought, trained ability and absolute integrity shall prevail in the national councils. Those who shall now fold their hands complacently and think that nothing remains for them to do, will seriously err.

It remains for us to see whether the gentlemen before whom the great task of governing this country is now presented, shall prove themselves to be equal to the task. We trust and we believe that they will. The King has returned to the platform on which the Kamehamehas stood, in their successful and popular reign. They selected the best men they could get, trusted them and empowered them to govern the country. May the King be led aside from this course by no insidious and shallow intriguers.

It will be the duty of an intelligent and independent Press to withhold no just criticism from those now Ministers. If they shall show the weakness of divided counsels, or shall fail to discriminate wisely between firmness of character and mere obstinacy and pride of opinion; if they shall ever allow themselves to forget that they are the servants of the whole people,—we say it in no demagogical spirit,—and that the whole measure of their manhood must be devoted to their public duties; that the interests of self, of friends and of kindred are not theirs to subserve in the discharge of their public functions,—then they will fail, because they ought to fail. But we think that under God *they will not fail.*

THERE ARE certain fundamental principles, or facts, which are essential to every government, whether the rulers think them to be so, or not. The foremost of these is, that a government exists for and by consent of the governed. This fact is as true of a negro or Indian tribe, or of a government of the grade of that of Madagascar, or going a little higher, of Turkey, as of Switzerland or the United States. The immense standing armies of European nations would be powerless to retain their respective rulers in place against the wishes of their own peoples. It is to the patriotism of the people themselves, and to the influence of the intelligent and moneyed classes which is always conservative as long as there is anything worth conserving, that monarchs owe the stability of their thrones. Standing armies are useful only to repel aggression from outside.

No civilized nation can be held in subjection by selecting classes or individuals for official favor, and relying on their political influence. For every man who is gratified or appeased by an office, a hundred are dissatisfied that they are left out in the cold.

We have often pointed out what we regard as recent radical errors in carrying on this government. It is a grave error to confound the discussion of public measures, especially the expenditure of public moneys, with loyalty or disloyalty. It is also a mistake, which if persisted in will sooner or later prove fatal, to disregard the good common sense of the intelligent portion of the community. The man who undertakes to defy public sentiment in regard to the proper mode of administering public affairs, may deceive himself, and parasites may aid him in that result: he may not be a knave, but he is assuredly an ass.

It is another mistake to suppose that the expression of public opinion here has arisen from any desire to obtain office, or has been animated by personal hostility to those who were in office. A man who prefers the *salary* of a minister, with its very uncertain tenure of office, is likely to be a man whose activities are not sufficient either to ensure him a larger income in private business, or to make him an efficient factor in the formation of public opinion. In other words, he would be the last one to *say anything which any one could object to.* And as for personal hostility to appointees, who knows anything about Mr. Kuaea? Who would dignify Mr. Moreno by calling him an enemy? Who bothers himself about Mr. Jones' or Mr. Bush's private affairs or character further than it might affect the public interests? It has simply been a question of having men who know enough and have moral strength enough to manage the country wisely and honestly, and to be safe advisers and counsellors to the King, and not creatures to his whims and caprices. If any of those persons who were selected had that capacity and moral strength, they need not have thought it would not be recognized. *Le bien vie a'a pas besoin d' enseigne.* But it is never a good sign to express scorn for the good opinion of intelligent people.

THE student of Hawaiian history must keep a sharp look out in these days, for history seems to be made here at a rapid rate. On Wednesday last it was known that Mr. Wm. L. Green had taken the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Bush remaining in charge of the Interior Department, Mr. Kaeae of the Finance Department, and Mr. Jones resigning the office of Attorney General for an *ad interim* appointment to that place, with the expectation that Mr. Wm. Nevins Armstrong of New York, brother of Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, would shortly arrive to take the permanent place of Attorney General. Mr. Green's appointment surprised no one, for he has all along been one of the few persons who have been spoken of as fitted by his experience as well as by high personal character for a ministerial position. But the general feeling was one of great surprise that he had apparently set at naught the views of the community in accepting office with the former arrangements unchanged. On Saturday it was rumored that Mr. Green had learned that letters had been sent by the cabinet of which he had become a member to the Great Powers of the United States, Great Britain and France, requesting the recall of their diplomatic representatives here, and that these missives had been entrusted to no less a personage than Mr. Moreno. Mr. Green then did the only thing which an honorable or intelligent man could do, namely, informed the foreign representatives of what had been done.

As far as the uninitiated could see, this must produce immediate non-intercourse between this Government and the Diplomatic Corps. Whether Mr. Green would resign in consequence of this dilemma, and refuse to hold office with a Cabinet so ready to plunge the country into the most serious complications, was a question which on Saturday no one seemed able to answer. It was further rumored that Mr. Moreno had been charged with the most important diplomatic missions, accrediting him to most of the countries with which this country has treaty relations. The diplomatic representatives to whose respective countries this great indignity had been offered, observed strict silence as to their intended action, but it was plain enough that everything except declaring war against the United States, Great Britain, and France had been done by this country, and that its amicable relations to those nations could not continue if this foolhardy course was not promptly retrieved. Many have doubted whether any kind of apologies accompanied by letters withdrawing the absurd charges against the diplomatic representatives would be of any avail. No one could fail to see that the country was in a critical situation. Every rule of diplomatic courtesy or common sense appeared to have been discarded. No declared enemies of Hawaiian independence or welfare could have planned more effectually to injure the country. On Sunday rumors were about that the entire Cabinet had resigned, and that Mr. Green had been asked by the King to accept office with Mr. H. A. P. Carter as Minister of the Interior, and Mr. John S. Walker, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Attorney General *ad interim*. Whether they would accept or not, and what would be the course of the foreign representatives seemed an entire uncertainty. But Monday the gratifying news was announced that the gentlemen above named had accepted.

NOTES.

WE hope to hear from our readers their views of Mr. Serene E. Bishop's theory concerning certain peculiarities in the Hawaiian climate. We publish his thoughtful and interesting letters in full today, and shall hope to review it soon.

MR. Frank McCoppin's letter concerning our relations to the Chinese steamship Line and to the Pacific Coast, which will be found on our third page, is recommended to the consideration of the honorable member for Lahaina.

ALL persons interested in our own Public Schools will enjoy reading Mr. Atkinson's report to the Board of Education which we publish to-day. His view of the inutility of teaching English grammar according to the system now in vogue has long been the view which we have taken of the subject. Our children must learn to talk and write pure English not by learning to parse and analyze, but by constant critical practice under proper supervision.

THE meeting called at the Kamehameha Church on Monday at the instance of Mr. Gibson and one or two others, proved to be a thinly-attended and rather tame affair. A resolution, to the effect that the King was desired to place one or two natives in the Cabinet, was introduced by John Sheldon, and advocated by that young gentleman, with John Kapena and John Kalauo; but was opposed by Simon Kaai and David Malo. Each made some sensible and pertinent remarks, to the effect that the King after having had six weeks of trouble in selecting a Cabinet ought to be let alone now; that if what is reported about Moreno's doings and character was true, it was important to furnish no obstacles to bringing the country into a state of safety. L. Kaulukou was Chairman; R. W. Kawainui, Secretary; and S. B. Dole, Interpreter. Mr. Gibson did not speak.

"HONOLULU is the strangest place that ever was!" "You can't do anything with such people as these; anywhere else in the world they would;" and so the frequent remarks go on, as if a man changed his human nature by the process of paying his two dollars for the Queen's Hospital, and walking ashore here; or as if Horace did not know what he was about when he wrote that, "skies not themselves they change who cross the seas." It has been worth one's while to note the different positions taken by individuals of late in regard to Hawaiian politics; the timid, the cautious, the defiant, the taunting others for doing nothing, or for doing too much, the non-compromising and the compromising, the promptness of some to sacrifice all their friends and wives' relations; the heroic things which many would do if they were situated as certain ones are, the stupidity discovered by most people in others; the number there were to advise others to do what they would not do themselves—and especially those who were hourly aware of everything that was going to happen, and knew that everything that everyone else did or said, or did not do or say, was a very ridiculous mistake.

The Schools of San Francisco.

To the President and Members of the Board of Education—GENTLEMEN:—Having been enabled to visit San Francisco, while there I devoted a considerable portion of my time to visiting the schools in and about the city. During my stay I visited schools of every grade, from the lowest Primary up to the senior High School. I also took occasion to inspect two private schools and compare their style of teaching with that of the Public Schools, and I can unhesitatingly give the palm to the latter.

In higher scholarship I do not consider our pupils as one whit behind San Francisco. Our algebra, geometry, and Latin are quite up to their standard; in history we are much superior; a class that I heard and also examined were far behind us. Much attention is paid to reading, and in the High Schools to rhetoric. The latter is taught in large classes, say one hundred or more. Twenty-five read in unison. Very curious effects are obtained. During part of the recitation that I heard the whole class tried the "whisper;" it was really weird. The class results were splendid; the single readings were not so good. In the Girls' High School the subject of composition was very ably handled; the lady mapped out the subject matter for her pupils admirably, giving them ideas and yet at the same time forcing them to think; with such a teacher admirable results ought to be obtained; in this, as in other cases, the great advantage which teachers of San Francisco have over the teachers of our own Islands is that they are able to devote so much time to each recitation: three-quarters of an hour is the very least that one subject receives at a time, except singing—that is divided into quarters. During any writing exercise the teacher has her or his time free for mere supervision; not as with us, teaching one class and looking after the discipline of two or three others.

The schools which most interested me, however, were those teaching Primary and Grammar grades; and among these I found some that seemed as perfect as such schools so conducted can be. It was these schools that I was really anxious to spend my time in, for if we are to reform our school system here it is in the Primary departments that we must begin. The best specimen of a Primary School was the Lincoln Primary, under Miss Makenzie, and of the Grammar Schools, the Lincoln, under Mr. Wilson; these two are evidently the crack schools of the city. Under Miss Makenzie every effort is made to make the lessons agreeable and amusing. Arithmetic is taught with shells, the shells being combined in various ways and the children repeating the results in unison. Great attention is paid to writing from the very first. This is an improvement, for some years ago I remember that the San Francisco School Board ordered printing in its lower grades. An interesting exercise in the very lowest grades was the formation of figures by means of slips of wood, the children learning practically the meaning of such terms as "horizontal," "perpendicular," etc. Drawing on the slates is much practiced; singing receives daily attention.

In the Lincoln Grammar School the power in arithmetic is the most noticeable feature. The principal himself sets a number of questions, weekly, upon the four simple rules; these questions are dictated by the teachers and have to be finished in a given time: no erasure is permitted; the object is to obtain speed and accuracy. I was surprised at the results; the boys were in some cases so quick that they would outstrip the principal himself. In mental arithmetic there was also marvellous facility. The writing in this establishment was capital. Very fine results are obtained in the drawing of designs, and some very handsome original designs in colored chalks decorated the blackboards of the various school-rooms. The spelling was excellent. Geography seemed to be the weakest point. Calisthenics are a marked feature in all the schools, these take place twice during the daily school session, and the short recess is filled up partly by such exercises. When performed out of doors a drum is used; within the school-room, a piano. With the exception of the Boys' High School, there is hardly a school-room in San Francisco without a piano.

One subject I have as yet purposely omitted mentioning. That is grammar. Grammar, as a subject for school teaching, is a matter that I have long given considerable attention to. I have been dissatisfied with the results in my own school—that is, the practical results. Pupils who can parse and analyze can repeat glibly any set of rules, can conjugate verbs perfectly, continue to make the most abominable mistakes in their conversation and writing. I therefore looked forward with much interest to watching the work of others. Grammar is taught to death in San Francisco. The children spend four to five years of mere rote work, and then when they arrive at the High School go over it all again. What surprised me more than anything else was that in spite of all the drilling during the five years, there was the same stumbling and hesitating over analysis and parsing in the High School as there had been in the Grammar Schools. The only teachers who seemed to have a practical view of grammar were Mr. Wilson, of the Lincoln, and Mr. Anderson, of the Spring Valley. These gentlemen were willing to take common sense replies; the ladies all aimed at getting rote answers. After a careful survey of the work of others, and considerable experience of my own, I must say that I consider the study of grammar as at present taught to be utterly worthless; a mere matter of dry bones without any adequate result; a mental incubus cramping the imaginative faculties of childhood.

The order and discipline of most of the schools was very fine. In some, however, there was considerable laxity. I question much whether the utter repression of all animal spirits both in school-room and playground is good for boys; whether the intense quietness of the school life is not somewhat answerable for the rudeness out of doors. Every effort is made by the teachers to inculcate politeness and gentleness. This is shown by the invariable use of "master" when addressing the boys, the idea being that politeness in the teacher will produce politeness in the boy.

The interest of the pupils is highly stimulated by a system of reports, small awards, and privileges. This is a subject well worthy of our consideration here. Enclosed you will find two report cards: the idea of the printed explanations I consider excellent. I also enclose a pamphlet upon the course of study, and would respectfully commend to your consideration the appendix. The school system or rather management of Quincy is now so celebrated that the article will amply pay the trouble of perusal.

I took occasion to visit Mills', as I know that several of our Island girls are sent there. Mills' Seminary deserves the very highest commendation. In all matters connected with the comfort and hygiene of its pupils it is simply the best institution I have ever seen. The bed-rooms are airy and pleasant; attached to each bed-room is a dressing-room, thus inculcating practically that privacy in details of the toilet which it is so desirable should be inculcated. This is a great advance upon the system of dormitories. The recreation rooms and grounds are admirable. The routine of school work, however, is below the standard of the city Public Schools.

Attached to all the schools I found libraries; in many school-rooms works of reference are constantly kept. The Lincoln School and one or two others have the germs of small museums in the studies or offices of the principals.

I should like to put on record my thanks to Mr. Bacon, a former member of the San Francisco Board, and to Dr. J. Mott Smith, who devoted several days to taking me round the schools; and also my thanks are due to the various teachers whom I met. They all showed me uniform kindness and politeness and a cheerful readiness in imparting what information I required.

ALATAU T. ATKINSON.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I will pay no debts contracted in my name without my written order. J. H. BLACK.

Honolulu, Sept. 21, 1880. 4 820 1m

NOTICE.

DEPOSITORS IN THE SAVINGS Bank having been credited on the 1st instant with the interest accrued on their several accounts, they are requested to send in their Pass Books, that the entries to conform may be made thereto. BISHOP & CO.

Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1880. 821

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE Card signed by the business firms, and published in another column, our office will be closed on Saturdays at 1 P. M., with the exception of the Saturday preceding the departure of the mail steamer going east.

BISHOP & CO.

Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1880. 821

FOR SALE.

ONE HARCY'S PATENT

Sciopticon Magic Lantern

The Best Oil Light Known!

Throws an Eight Foot Light!

Together with 140 selected views, consisting of an assortment of some of the choicest of hand painted statuary, and other Pictures, laughable slides with lever motion, Photographs on Glass of various objects and scenery, Chromatropes, Dancing Skeleton.

A few articles for general entertainments with Sciopticon—Screen, 1 Sciopticon Manual.

The above, costing over $400, will be sold by the undersigned for $125 cash. GEO. P. CASTLE,

822 1m Honolulu.

POUND NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT the Government Pound in Honolulu, at 12 M., on Monday, October 4th, the following estray horses:

1 white horse, brand indecipherable; 1 bay horse, brand indecipherable; 1 bay horse, brand indecipherable; 1 bay horse, brand right KP; 1 black horse, brand right GL, left UL; 1 gray horse, brand indecipherable; 1 bay horse brand right KC; 1 gray mare, brand right AM; 1 bay mare not branded; 1 gray mare not branded; 1 bay horse white spot on the forehead three feet white, about age unknown, brand indecipherable; 1 black mare, brand indecipherable.

A. S. KEAKUE,

822 1m Pound Master.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF!

FISHER'S CHAMPAGNE CIDER,

So well and favorably known in this community, can always be found, on ice, at Jacob Welk's, No. 42 King Street. Call in and cool yourselves.

Honolulu, January 17, 1880. 810 1m*

Shipping.

FOR SALE!

THE STAUNCH SCHOONER

HAUNANI

well found in every respect. For particulars apply to

815 6m T. R. FOSTER & Co. on Esplanade.

FOR SALE.

THE STAUNCH SCHOONER

WARWICK.

22 TONS REGISTER,

Built by D. Foster & Co. The Warwick is well found and ready for sea.

For further particulars, apply to

814 6t CAPT. JACOB BROWN, Tug Pele.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE AMERICAN

Barkentine "Ella,"

BROWN, Master,

Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port

For Freight or Passage, apply to

821 C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Fast Sailing Barkentine

EUREKA

NORDBURG, Master,

Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port

For freight or passage apply to

818 H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

New York and Honolulu Packet Line.

AN A1 VESSEL WILL BE put on for this port direct, to sail from New York about DECEMBER 1st. Parties desiring to secure space for their merchandise by this popular line will do well to send their orders early.

W. H. CROSSMAN & BRO., Agents, New York.

CASTLE & COOKE, Agents, Honolulu.

817—1 3m

C. BREWER & C .'S

BOSTON LINE OF PACKETS

THE A1 BARK

"Edward May,"

Will leave Boston for Honolulu Direct on or about the 15th of November next,

For further particulars apply to

810 3m C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

From Honolulu to Hilo Direct.

The A1 Clipper Schooner,

"MALOLO,"

Goodman, Master.

Will sail from Honolulu to Hilo direct, and will call intermediate Ports on the return trip.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or A. FRANK COOKE, Agent.

TIME TABLE

OF

**STEAMER LIKELIKE.