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Supplement to the Hawaiian Gazette, Aug. 9, 1882.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, August 2d, 1882.

Third reading of the tax bill. Passed.

Third reading of an Act to fix the pay of jurors. Passed.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The consideration of an Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors, on its second reading.

Mr Ahlo moved that the bill be considered in the House, instead of in Committee of the Whole as on the previous day. Carried.

Commencing at the second section, the bill passed section by section, with little comment and no opposition.

The enforcement of the bill is, that "His Majesty in Council may authorize the Minister of the Interior to grant licenses, wholesale and retail, upon application in writing, stating the name of the vendor, and where the applicant intends to establish his place of business. That is to say that licensees are not restricted to Honolulu as formerly.

"That licensee permit of saloons being kept open from five o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night on every day except Sundays."

The penalties for violation of the law are similar to those now in existence. Section 10 provides a penalty in case of a licensed person offering adulterated spirituous liquor for sale. An analysis can be made at any time by order of a Police Justice on complaint, or oath being made to him that any such spirituous liquor is or is believed by such complainant to be adulterated, and on the deposit of five dollars to defray the expense of such analysis to be paid by the person convicted. That spirituous liquors can be purchased by all persons, the Hawaiians not excluded as formerly.

Persons who may be injured in property or morals of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of intoxication, brothers or otherwise, shall have a right of action against the person who shall have caused the intoxication, for damages sustained, and for exemplary damages.

No liquors can be sold by auction unless in a licensed house.

Persons in a state of intoxication, entering any premises licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors, and who shall not leave the same when requested by the licensee or his agent, may be arrested and fined ten dollars.

Persons found drinking on licensed premises during prohibited hours shall be liable to the same penalty as the licensee is subject to for keeping his house open during prohibited hours, the penalty not to exceed two hundred dollars.

Third reading of an Act to authorize a National Loan. Passed.

Third reading of an Act relating to minors, inmates of Industrial and Reformatory Schools. Passed.

Third reading of a Bill granting the free importation of Furniture. Passed.

Third reading of a Bill relating to the genealogy of Hawaiian Chiefs. Passed.

The House adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, August 3, 1882.

House met at 10 a. m. The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ahlo, chairman of a Select Committee to whom was referred a bill relating to the claims of certain lands by Hoolulu, recommend that the bill now pass. Report adopted and bill ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ahlo introduced a joint resolution, in which a claim was presented by one Mrs. Swan on the Hawaiian Government for the sum of $1,549.71 in payment for an alleged illegal transfer of land to the neighborhood of the Fish Market.

The Attorney General said that about four years ago, he heard some street talk about this claim. He was approached by the party who had been made to the Government. He did not think this a proper way for this lady to put in her claims. For long a time had elapsed since this claim ought to have been presented. She was a resident here in the fifties. He believed her husband was living and therefore nothing can be done without the consent and signature. If she is entitled to this money, her husband is entitled to a share of it. The lady was born in 1828, and she has been here for the past few months and has now come to this Assembly to seek redress. No doubt the Hon. member who introduced this resolution believes in the justness of her claim. He did not know the facts, but he did know that other parties claiming land from the same numbers have been defeated in the Courts. He thought the matter might be left in the hands of the Government, and if correct she will be satisfied.

Mr. Ahlo supported the motion to refer to the Cabinet, and the claim was referred accordingly.

Mr. Lilikalani moved that the bill relating to the licensing of commercial travelers be made the Order of the Day for to-day.

Mr. Kaumakaiwa moved that the Judiciary Committee report on all bills that have been referred to them to-morrow. Carried.

Mr. Kaumakaiwa moved that the Committee on Accounts be requested to lay before the Assembly a statement showing how much had been spent of the $25,000 voted for the expenses of this Assembly, and that out of the balance, the passages and expenses of the members on their return home be paid.

Mr. Ahlo moved the latter part be struck out. Will the amendment the resolution passed.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Third reading of an Act to define the nature of mortgage. Passed.

Second reading of an Act to authorize a system of postal money orders. Passed, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

Mr. J. M. Kapena, on behalf of the Enrolling Committee reported that it had presented His Majesty to date the following bills:

1. An Act relating to the hospital tax on foreigners.

2. An Act to promote the encouragement of agriculture.

3. An Act to amend Section 2 Chapter 7 of the Session Laws of 1880 relating to the presidency of the steeds.

Second reading of an Act to regulate the penal laws of the kingdom. Passed to engrossment and ordered to be read a third time on Saturday.

Second reading of an Act to amend Section 1619 of the Civil Code. Passed. To be read a third time on Saturday.

Second reading of an Act to provide for the protection of female boarding schools. Passed. To be read a third time on Saturday.

Second reading of an Act relating to corporations and incorporated companies. Passed. To be read a third time on Saturday.

Second reading of an Act to amend Section 9, Chapter 79 of the Penal Code relating to fees for marriage licenses. Passed. To be read a third time on Saturday.

Second reading of an Act to create certain lands. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ahlo presented a resolution that a committee be appointed to wait on His Majesty and inform him that this Assembly is ready to be prorogued on Monday next. Carried.

The President appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aowli, Ahlo, Lilikalani and Palohau.

The House adjourned at 12:30 p. m.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, August 4, 1882.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Kaulukou, chairman of the Judiciary Committee reported on a bill relating to the holding of two terms at Waimea Court, and recommend the House to take the matter into consideration. Report adopted, and laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Also, on a petition introduced by Mr. Gardner regarding the carting of logs suitable for making canoes, and recommend that the petition be indefinitely postponed. Report adopted.

Also, on a petition introduced by Mr. Ahlo, praying that certain charges in the Land Office be abolished, recommend the indefinite postponement of the petition. Report adopted.

Also, on a petition presented by Mr. Kaumakaiwa regarding certain claims on certain Government lands, recommend that the petition be referred to the Minister of the Interior. Report adopted.

Also on an Act introduced by L. Ahuli, an Act by Kaumakaiwa, and one by Ahlo, recommend that they lay on the table and considered by the House. Report adopted.

Also on an Act introduced by Lilikalani regarding the licensing of commercial travelers, and recommend that the bill be considered by the Assembly.

Mr. Gibson stated that the Committee expected to wait on His Majesty and done so, and the Majesty signified his willingness to prorogue the Assembly on Monday next. His Majesty furthermore extended an invitation to the members to a lunch at 2 p. m. on Monday.

Mr. Ahlo moved that the thanks of the Assembly be tendered to His Majesty for this invitation. Carried.

Mr. Kaumakaiwa moved that a copy of the laws of this Session be forwarded to each member when printed. Carried.

Mr. Widemann moved that the Secretary be instructed to pay $50 in addition to the $250 previously voted for experts in the Finance Department. Carried.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Third reading of an Act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Kona moved that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Kaumakaiwa moved that it pass.

The Minister of the Interior moved the previous question. Carried.

Second reading of an Act to construct a horse rail road in Honolulu.

Mr. Kalua objected to the passage of the first section, inasmuch as it granted a monopoly to one Kua for a period of thirty years.

Mr. Palohau supported the motion.

Mr. Kaumakaiwa spoke at length in favor of the bill.

The Minister of the Interior moved the previous question. Carried.

The ayes and noes on the postponement of the bill were 21 to 15.

Mr. Kalua moved the re-consideration of the bill. Carried.

Also the indefinite postponement of the bill a second time. Carried.

Third reading of an Act relating to certain lands claimed by native Hawaiians.

Third reading of an Act to establish a postal money order system. Passed.

Second reading of an Act relating to the licensing of commercial travelers.

This bill calls for a license of $300 for the privilege of selling goods in Honolulu, and $200 for selling elsewhere. Honolulu excepted.

The bill passed. Ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Saturday.

Third reading of an Act to regulate the sale of milk. Passed.

Second reading of an Act to amend section 866 of the Civil Code. Indefinitely postponed.

Second reading of an Act to amend Chapter 28 of the laws of 1872 requiring the identification of persons authorized to take acknowledgements of instruments, and providing a punishment for false acknowledgements.

The Attorney General said this bill was rendered necessary by an authorized person having given a certain acknowledgement when no person appeared before him. Passed, ordered to engrossment and to be read a third time on Saturday.

Second reading of an Act to restrict the immigration of Chinese.

Mr. Richardson moved the indefinite postponement of this bill. Lost.

The bill passed to engrossment and was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. J. M. Kapena reported the following bills having received the signature of His Majesty: An Act to restrict the streams and repairing of buildings within certain limits of Honolulu. An Act to regulate the transit and to provide for the auditing of the public accounts.

Mr. Widemann again called on the Government for the promised information regarding the expenses incurred on account of immigrants per S S Monarch.

Mr. Gibson made the following reply:

Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, Presiding of the Legislative Assembly—Sir: In response to a resolution of this Notice Wednesday last, viz: "His Majesty's Government be requested to inform this House in writing, what amount of money they have actually expended on account of the late immigration from the Kingdom of Kanagawa, and also what amount the agents of said vessel, Messrs. Bowser & Co., still demand, in order that the actual cost of these immigrants to the Government may clearly appear, also that His Majesty's Government be requested to inform this House in writing, whether they have any information from the Captain or Owner of said vessel, or from any other source, of the actual cost of the charter, and other expenditures of said steamship Monarch."

I beg to submit the following statement of accounts: "1st, The Board of Immigration in account with A. Hoffmann & Co. 2d, A statement of Secretary of Board of Immigration, of steamship Monarch, arrived June 8th, 1882, from the Japanese. 3d, A statement of charter of Monarch and expenses of immigration, found to be owing from Turner's books on board steamship Monarch.

WALTER M. GIBSON.

I.

London, April 28, 1882.

The Board of Immigration, Honolulu.

In account with A. Hoffmann & Co.

To passage money per S. S. Monarch, 80, Midlands, Arrive in Honolulu of the following emigrants:

302 men		
109 women		
23 children above 14 years of age		
434 adults, 420 each	£8,680 0 0	
227 children, 2 to 14 years of age, 210 each	1,470 0 0	
66 infants (no charge)		£10,150 0
Consul's fees for certifying 498 contracts at 2/6 each	£61 10 0	
Advances to emigrants as per accounts	61,217 11	
Exchange at 4s 3d per £	£1,462 11	£3271 13
Insurance on passage money £4,200 at 2½ and duty	£93 15 0	
7,200 at 2½ and duty	162 0 0	
		255 15
Stamps on one draft		4 10
		£13,180 11

Cr.

By one draft at 6 months on Bolton and Co.	£9,853 8 10	
Less 207 days interest at 5 per cent, deducted by Messrs. Rothschild on acceptation	279 7 10	
By balance		9,574 1
		3,602 10
		£13,180 11
To balance due as being amount of passage money as above	£3602 10 0	

II.

Statement of S. S. Monarch, arrived June 8th, 1882, from the Japanese.

Paid C. Bowser & Co. for passage money		£ 3,612 10 0
*Less amount deducted for short delivery, etc.		437 12 7
		£ 3,174 17 4
Or at 4s 7½d		£ 11,710 12
Drafts due October 29th, 1882		£ 45,507 20
		£ 61,222 12
Received, passage money, etc., from passengers	£ 21,842 13	
Less disbursements	2,420 12	£ 21,224 1
Net amount to pay bills for 29th, 1882		£ 39,998 10

This net amount to pay is for bringing in

197 women	
270 children	
565 souls	
and 66 infants free	
631	
202 men	
—833 souls	

JOHN S. SANFORD,
Secretary Board of Immigration.

July 29th, 1882.

*As per statement below.

(COPY) HONOLULU, H. I. June 8th, 1882.

MESSRS. HOFFMANN & CO.

TO THE INTERISLAND DEPARTMENT, Dr.

For Monarch:

7 Minors overcharged £20 each	£140	0 0
3 Minors not landed £20 each	60	0 0
18 children not landed £10 each	180	0 0
1 adult, 58 years, physically unfit	20	0 0
1 adult and 2 minors, bad consumption	30	0 0
Total	£430	0 0
Insurance	£4 16	7
Consul's Fee	2 16	0
		7 12 7
		£437 12 7

III.

Costs to Messrs. Hoffmann & Co. of conveying and providioning the immigrants per Monarch:

Charter of S. S. Monarch (£85 to £1)	$ 20,000
Salaries of Doctor, Purser, Assistant Purser, Cooks, and gratuities to passengers and crew	515
Medicine chest	75
Provisions supplied for voyage	4,861 96
Fittings of vessel, berths, hospitals, utensils of all descriptions of etc., etc.	5,170 34
Total	$ 31,022 30

Mr. Gibson said the Government were of opinion that this immigration cost more than it ought to. There might be other expenses of which the Government have no information. They did not wish to conceal the immigration bond satisfied of the reasonableness of the charges. The difference of the actual cost of Messrs. Hoffmann & Co.'s charges is so great that they deemed it wise to suspend the immigration.

Mr. Cleghorn moved that the Press be allowed to copy the report handed in by the Government. Carried.

Mr. Widemann, under a suspension of the rules brought to the notice of the House a bill relating to the inspection of marine boilers and engines, and moved that it be referred to the Attorney General in order that he might bring it forward next session. Carried.

Second reading of an Act to amend Section 820 of the Civil Code, relating to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts in case of actions brought against the Government by Auditor-Genl. or Consls. by striking out the words "which can be liquidated by the King and Privy Council."

The Attorney General said he did not like to oppose the bill, but he thought it unnecessary.

Mr. Kaumakaiwa moved the indefinite postponement of this bill. Carried.

Second reading of an Act to abolish peddling licenses. Indefinitely postponed.

Second reading of an Act to provide a more efficient administration of the Sanitary laws. Indefinitely postponed.

Second reading of a bill to re-construct the Board of Immigration. Indefinitely postponed.

Second reading of a bill to indemnify the Minister of Finance to the sum of $2,777 for expenses incurred by the Princess Regent during her regency. Passed to engrossment and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Second reading of an Act to amend Section 1 Chapter 19 of the laws of 1874. Indefinitely postponed.

Second reading of an Act to amend Section 1074 B of a law approved on the 8th of August, 1878, relating to the practice of law. Passed to engrossment and ordered to be read a third time on Saturday. Carried.

Second reading of an Act to amend section 915 and 927 of the Civil Code relating to the appointment of District Justices by Governors in lieu of the Chief Justices. Passed to engrossment and ordered to be read a third time on Saturday.

The House adjourned at 4:25 p. m.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.

SATURDAY, August 5th, 1882.

The House met at 10 a. m. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Filipo, Chairman of a Select Committee, to whom was referred a bill on the opium question. Report adopted.

The Attorney General read for the first time a bill to regulate the carriage of passengers and freight livestock of express drivers and draymen.

On suspension of the rules this bill was read a second time.

The Attorney General said that in the present state of affairs, it is not safe to ride in express wagons in Honolulu. He alluded more especially to Chinese drivers. He moved that the bill pass to engrossment. Carried, and ordered to be read a third time this day.

Mr. Kaulukou read for the first time an Act to provide for the registration and identification of male Chinese residing in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Filipo moved it pass to engrossment.

Mr. J. Nott Smith thought it very late in the Session. He therefore moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Kaulukou explained the object of the bill. The motion to indefinitely postpone this bill was lost, and it passed to engrossment and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Mr. Ahuli presented a resolution; that, whereas a vessel has gone after lobsters this are black; therefore, be it resolved that this House express its disapprobation of the introduction of such people. Carried.

Mr. Widemann again called on the Government to inform the Assembly if there was any contract between them and Messrs. Hoffming & Co.

Mr. Gibson said that the late Ministry appointed Mr. Carter as immigration agent. He knew no contract beyond the arrangements made by Mr. Carter and Messrs. Hoffming & Co. Pending further information on this subject, the Government had suspended further proceedings, beyond the shipment per S S *Monarch* now on the way hither.

Mr. Kaumakaiwa called upon the Attorney General to explain Article 36 of the Constitution.

The Attorney General promised to present the Article in a printed form for the benefit of the Assembly.

Mr. Filipo reported from the Sanitary Committee on a petition from one Hearn, asking that he be paid $250 for curing two lepers. He recommended the rejection of the petition, which report was adopted.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following bills passed their 3d reading: Bill relating to the Postal Laws. To Amend Section 1439 of the Civil Code. For the more efficient protection of female boarding schools. Relating to corporations and incorporated bodies. Licensing of commercial traveling agents. To restrict the immigration of male natives of Asiatic countries. To amend Section 3 Chapter 79 of the Penal Code. To indemnify the Minister of Finance. The opposite-next of District Justices. Amendment of Chapter 28 of Session Laws of 1872.

Mr. J. M. Kapena introduced a joint resolution that an appropriation not to exceed $10,000 be made to meet the expenses of the Board of Genealogy of the Hawaiian Chiefs. Passed and ordered to be read a second time this day.

The bill to change the form of the Second Judicial Court was indefinitely postponed on its third reading.

Carriage of passengers and licensing of hack drivers, passed third reading.

Joint resolution relating to Hawaiian Chiefs. Passed.

House adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

MONDAY, August 7th, 1882.

House met at 10 a. m. The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. M. Kapena, on behalf of the Enrolling Committee, reported that His Majesty had been pleased to sign the following bills: An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers and care of public vehicles. An Act to amend Sections 913 and 922 of the Civil Code. A joint resolution to provide for the expenses incurred by the Board of Hawaiian Genealogy. An Act to indemnify the Minister of Finance in the sum of $2,777. An act to provide for the suppression of disease amongst animals. An Act to amend Section 1439 of the Civil Code. An Act to create a permanent settlement on Mts. Nihaahina. An Act relating to the Postal Laws. An Act relating to corporations and corporated bodies. An Act to define the crime of seduction. An Act to amend Sections 64, 65 and 66 of the Civil Code. An Act to fix the pay of jurors. An Act to adopt fortifications free of duty. An Act relating to Minors, inmates of Reformatory or Industrial Schools. An Act to authorize a national loan. An Act to license commercial traveling agents. An Act to provide for the identification of persons authorized to take acknowledgments to instruments. An Act to regulate the sale of milk. An Act providing for a postal money order system. The Appropriation Bill of 1882-84. An Act relating to internal taxes. An Act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors.

The following bills were returned to the Assembly without the signature of His Majesty: An Act relating to lands claimed by Native Hawaiians. An Act to amend Section 267 of the Civil Code. An Act relating to desertion from bound service. An Act to mitigate the evils of polygamy. An Act to amend Section 180 of the Civil Code. An Act relating to the ownership of wild fowl. An Act to amend Section 9, Chapter 79 of the Penal Code. An Act to restrict the immigration of males, natives of certain Asiatic countries.

On behalf of the Finance Committee, Mr. Widemann said he did not believe that the amount charged for plastering the palace is correct. He moved that a committee be appointed to look into the matter and report to the next Legislature. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Widemann, Cleghorn and Pulsi.

Mr. Frank Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, reported that of the $25,000 voted for Legislative expenses $20,300 had been expended. There were a few more bills to come in, which would probably absorb a total of $22,500 but not more. Report accepted.

J. M. Kapena moved that the Secretary be allowed 40 days to complete his records. Carried.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Third reading of an Act to amend section 365 and 366 of the Civil Code. Passed.

An Act to provide for the identification of male Chinese. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ahlo moved that the House take a recess until 11:45 a. m. Carried.

Prorogation of the Legislative Assembly of 1882

The Nobles and Representatives met at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

Mr. Kaulukou said that as the Assembly was now drawing to a close, he would move a vote of thanks to the Hon. Godfrey Rhodes who had presided with such ability throughout the session.

Mr. Rhodes said in reply:

Nobles and Representatives: I return you my very sincere and hearty thanks for the kind vote you have just passed regarding what you are pleased to term my services to the Assembly. Your kind thoughts and expressions I most thoroughly appreciate, but no act of mine would have been of any avail in bringing our session to a happy termination had I not been so cordially supported by you all. Indeed the support and consideration I have received have been most gratifying to me, and were a favorable fulfilment of the appeal I made to you at the commencement of the session when you did me the honor to elect me to the Presidential Chair. I then announced to you that I depended entirely upon your co-operation and most faithfully has my desire been carried out. I wish you all a happy return to your respective homes, and hope that we shall meet again some future day.

A few minutes past 12 o'clock, a royal salute from the battery announced the arrival of His Majesty. On entering the hall, he was followed by Princess Liliuokalani and Princess Likelike. There were also present, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, C. R. Judd, Cabinet Ministers, Major Wodehouse, British Commissioner; Messrs Peet, French Commissioner, and Mailhou Peet; Consuls Petty, Mr Kirdy Schaefer, J. O. Carter, Glade, Hackfeld, Lowrence and T. R. Walker. Also Mr. Hastings, Mr. Haley, Commander Clarke, and Lieutenants Rodgers and Pearson of H. M. S. *Sapphire*. On the opposite side were Mrs. Hayselden, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. C. R. Wilson, Mrs. Irwin, Miss Sheldon and Miss Coney.

There were also present Justice McCully and Justice Austin, officers of His Majesty's staff, Rooke, Soper, Marshal Parke and other members of the Government service.

His Majesty appeared in the full dress uniform of a German General, and wore on his breast the several insignias of which he has been the recipient. Princess Liliuokalani was dressed in black silk, and Princess Likelike in sky blue satin with lace trimmings.

The attendance generally was very sparse, owing no doubt to the inclemency of the weather.

After prayer had been offered by the Rev. A. Mackintosh, His Majesty read his prorogation speech in the Hawaiian and English languages.

The ceremony concluded about quarter to one o'clock.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The following news items are clipped from the latest files, received per S. S. *Zealandia*. The latest European dates are July 28th. There does not appear to have been much progress made in Egypt: England is waiting for the arrival of her troops.

LONDON, July 26th.—The Queen has sanctioned the appointment of Lieutenant-General G. H. S. Willis and Major-General Sir E. B. Hawley to the command of the First and Second Divisions, the Duke of Connaught to command a brigade of the Guards, and General Graham, Major-General, Sir A. Alison and Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood to command the Second, Third and Fourth Brigades respectively. General Lane will command the cavalry.

LONDON, July 26th.—In the House of Commons to-day, in moving a vote of credit, Gladstone stated the expedition to Egypt would consist of 2,400 cavalry, 13,400 infantry, 1,700 artillery, and that a commissariat reserve of 3,500 men would sail later on.

PARIS, July 26th.—It is announced that the French Government will for the present only send 5,000 marines for the protection of the Suez Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, July 26th.—Arabi Pasha occupies the extended line from Meroutia to Aboukir. His force is estimated at 7,000. The first skirmish lasted an hour. One or two English were hit. Several Egyptians were seen to fall.

Arabi is again advancing.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24th.—The rebels are distributed as follows: One division outside of Cairo, two regiments in Cairo, two divisions at Kafr-el-Dwar, 5,000 infantry at Rosetta and 7,000 at Damietta. Each division consists of four regiments of infantry of 740 men each; one regiment of artillery, 700 men and 36 guns; 4,000 civilians, taken from necessary works on the Nile, to construct at Kafr-el-Dwar. Arabi Pasha holds the battalion and battery and two squadrons in readiness to check any advancing parties.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.—A tremendous conflagration broke out in Alexandria at 2 o'clock this morning. As seen from the harbor the fire seemed far larger than any since the bombardment. The fire is in the native quarter, and is believed to have been started by incendiaries. The fire was confined to a native block of buildings near Zenphith, which were found to have been fired by Arabs. After a few hours the fire was got under control.

At noon the landing of 800 soldiers from the troopship *Orontes* began. The *Orontes*, after their disembarkment, will proceed to Port Said and load marines. There is great activity in the enemy's lines. A block of houses on the enemy's side of the canal was destroyed with gun cotton, as it might have afforded cover for Arabi's soldiers.

NEW YORK, July 26th.—The new native Tribunal passed capital sentence to-day, for the first time in the Ottoman Empire, on a Mussulman upon Christian evidence. The sentence will be carried out by Christians.

The Khedive only consented to proclaim Arabi a rebel under great diplomatic and military pressure.

The following has been received: Alexandria, 12:15 P. M.—The Sixtieth Regiment will march to occupy Ramleh this morning. A skirmish is now proceeding, but no particulars have been received. The Thirty-fifth Infantry regiment has been ordered to support the Fifth. The bulk of Arabi Pasha's infantry is reported to be concentrated at Damietta. His troops at Kaffr El Dwar are chiefly artillery and cavalry.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24th—10 A. M.—The Rifles and mounted infantry occupied Ramleh early this morning. They stationed one Gatling and one field gun at the bridge over the canal. The enemy's cavalry appeared and galloped boldly along the roadway, at 300 yards range, but fled upon a volley being fired. After a short time they reappeared with two guns with which they opened fire ineffectually upon the British troops, who took to cover. By nine o'clock firing had ceased, but the enemy are expected to reappear with reinforcements.

In consequence of the falling water in the canal a proclamation has been issued enjoining the strictest economy in the use of water.

Emissaries of Arabi Pasha have been preaching in the mosques at Brahieh and Kafr-el-Dwar. It has been, therefore, decided to occupy the fort and the south shore of Lake Maroutia, near which petrols of the enemy are frequently seen.

Egyptian soldiers, disguised as Bedouins, carried off ten cases of gunpowder from Fort Mekheibe.

ALEXANDRIA, July 25.—The Inspector of the Cassdestre Company, at Tantah, speaking of the massacre, says: "I saw a woman carrying, tied to bludgeons, the dismembered arms and legs of the massacred Europeans. The soldiers fired the rabble fought for loot. A Bedouin Sheik, with twenty Bedouins, saved the inhabitants of the Jewish quarter and took them to his village. Another Sheik saved myself and party. The mob from Alexandria murdered three employees of the Cassdestre Company and their families, and burned their bodies with petroleum. The mob killed twelve Greeks. They tied the viscera of one of the victims, to the tail of a dog and covered him with petroleum, which was set on fire amidst cries of joy from the women and children. The mob was repulsed eight times and finally two Sheiks arrived and dispersed it.

An Italian refugee says he saw eighty-five European bodies lying in a street in Tan Toh, and that their intestines were being flung at windows and about the streets. A Greek's throat was hacked with a penknife, and two English women jumped from windows in order to escape massacre and were killed by the fall. Arabi Pasha put on a train to carry away Christian survivors, and about 200 persons boarded it. No sooner were they sealed than a determined attempt was made to murder them, and it was only frustrated by a friendly native causing the train to start.

The American Admiral says: The only Americans I can learn of now in Egypt are two missionaries, two on board ship, one man from New Orleans on board ship, Judge Forman of the Mixed Court, on shore at Alexandria; C. Long, Active Consul, and family, in the service of the Khedive, on shore at Cairo; Vice Consul-General Stanton.

Speaking of the celebration of the Fourth of July, Admiral Nicholson says: "I venture to say that never before in our country's history has so grand as well as beautiful a celebration been seen afloat. There were at least forty ships of war, each beautifully dressed with flags, the American ensign at the main, while a national salute was fired at noon, not only from the flag ships present, but also from all the larger vessels.

The delegates from Dafot-el-Dwar fully believe Arabi's account of the bombardment. Even the evidence of their own eyes was insufficient to cause them to doubt the assertions of Arabi. The British ironclads lying off the port were pointed out to them, and they were told that these were the ships which Arabi declared he had sunk. They replied that these vessels must have arrived since the bombardment, to take the place of those which were sunk.

PORT SAID, July 26.—De Lesseps, in the belief that England aims at seizing the Suez Canal, continues to oppose every plan of assuring its safety. In an interview with the late Governor he said the Khedive was simply a prisoner in the hands of the English, and England's sole aim was to obtain supreme control of the canal. Yesterday he telegraphed to Arabi Pasha saying he had just sent a Sheikh to De Freycinet telling him that the Khedive and the agents of the Powers were incorrectly informed as to the situation here; that the canal was in no danger; that he prevented the landing of French and English forces, and that, if the Minister would make him the representative of France, he would insure the safety of the canal. Arabi replied that he will do all in his power to provide for the safety of the canal so long as England respected its neutrality.

Port Said is full of men-of-war. There is no interruption of traffic on the canal, but public feeling is one of indignation at the conduct of De Lesseps in opposing measures for the safety of Port Said and the canal. He is believed to be in daily communication with Arabi Pasha. Europeans, including French subjects, not under De Lesseps' thumb, contemplate sending a communication to the Foreign Office at Paris complaining of his intrigues.

LONDON, July 26th.—The debate was resumed in the Commons on the motion for a vote of credit for the Egyptian expedition. Childers, Secretary of State for War, said the arrangements for the expedition were exceptionally complete. As to the amount proposed to vote he defended the Government's estimate, and said he was sure that Parliament would be more indulgent if more money should be needed. The motion for a credit passed by a vote of 149 to 19.

The House of Commons last evening agreed to a supplementary vote for 10,000 men for the army.

Of the 10,000 reserves just summoned, 3,000 will be sent to Egypt and another 3,000 will form a reserve corps. The remainder will be drafted into regiments at home.

Persons competent to judge believe that half the cotton crop of Egypt will be lost, also the greater part of the wheat crop of Lower Egypt, in consequence of the neglect of irrigation.

A criminal was yesterday sentenced to death by a native tribunal and was executed to day. He was chained between two men sentenced to be flogged for looting, and conducted through the town by a party of natives selected to do the shooting. The procession was headed by a crier, who announced that the condemned man had been convicted of murdering Europeans. He was shot outside the gates, in the presence of the British delegates.

The following is the brief verdict of Admiral Nicholson on the bombardment: "We don't mind admitting, sir, that we could not duplicate that lot."

The British Government has chartered thirteen steamers plying to American ports, to carry troops to Alexandria.

A dispatch from Glasgow states that the Government has chartered from the Cunard Steamship Company upwards of 10,000 tons of shipping. The whole force of the Cunard Company's establishment is being employed in order to have the ships ready for sea at the earliest possible moment.

The Government has chartered the steamship *Economy* for Suez. She possesses an enormous lifting power, and will be used to release obstructions which may be placed in the canal.

The *Quinnebaug* alone remains of the American squadron. Lord Charles Beresford acknowledges the immense services so generously rendered by the 100 American marines landed in Alexandria after the bombardment.

United States:

The Star route trials are being pressed on, the evidence is very damaging.

Bob Ingersoll has lost the whole of his fortune in a Mexican mine.

WASHINGTON, July 29th.—Some days since Representative Washburn of Minnesota received a letter from a very reliable and intelligent gentleman of Minneapolis, who lost a brother in the *Jeannette* expedition to the Arctic seas. The letter makes very serious charges against several officers connected with the expedition, and asks that a special committee of the House be appointed to investigate the matter.

The Court of Inquiry is to investigate all the circumstances attending the loss of the exploring steamer *Jeannette* and of the death of Lieutenant-Commander De Long and other of her officers and men. The investigation is to include an inquiry into the condition of the *Jeannette* on her departure, her management up to the time of her destruction, of the provisions made and the plans adopted for the escape of her several boats' crews upon their leaving the wreck, the efforts made by the various officers to insure the safety of the parties under their immediate charge, and for the relief of the other parties.

The Egbertie has again broken out at the Coast.

Notice to the Public.

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham Watches will observe that every genuine watch, whether gold or silver, bears our trade mark on both case and movement.

Gold cases are stamped "A. W. Co.," and guarantee certificates accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., Sterling Silver," and are accompanied by guarantee certificates, signed R. E. Robbins, Treasurer. The name "Waltham" is plainly engraved upon all movements, irrespective of either silver or gold cases.

This caution is rendered necessary by reason of the fact that our cases are frequently separated from our movements and put into worthless movements of other makers, to the great injury, thus affording injuriously the performance of the watches and evading our guarantee, which is intended to cover only our complete watches which made by us. It is necessary, also, because it is so difficult to tell, to a public vendee, that there is great fraud in the metal quality of both gold and silver cases as now generally sold. We have demonstrated by frequent assays that many gold and silver cases offered in the market are debased from 10 to 50 per cent. from the quality of metal they pretence to be. This is a fraud upon the purchaser, and accounts for the low price at which such cased watches have been sold.

We take this occasion to announce that we have recently entirely remodelled the very popular grades of Field, Guard, Hunting, known by the marks "Wm. Ellery," "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," "Waltham Watch Co.," "P. S. Bartlett," and "Broadway" giving to them not only a highly improved appearance, but great additions have been made in them such of the best results of our experience and study for twenty years as can be useful in this popular form of watch. We give these new model watches special recommendation to all who look for good performance and solid excellence at moderate cost. The attention has been paid with the view of pleasing practical watch makers, as well as watch wearers.

We avoid superlatives, but, of this occasion to warn the public against certain claims advanced. The superiority of Waltham goods, in all grades, is now so generally acknowledged that our competitors, Swiss and American, seem to have no resource but to present the attraction of cheap price. Their goods being inferior to ours, they have to sell them for what they can get.

People generally not knowing a good watch from a bad one, very often allow a small price to decide them. William Mattle, the eminent English horology so Art Manufacturer Tipping, in a recent lecture delivered before the "Trades Guild," says:

"I know that the public in general are set upon buying things cheap, being so ignorant that they do not know when they get them nasty; also so ignorant that they neither know nor care whether they give a man his due. I know that the manufacturers, so called, are so set on carrying out competition to its utmost, competition of cheapness, not of excellence that they meet the buyers half way and actually sell, literally, them with nasty wares at five cheap price they are asked for, by means of what can be called by no prettier name than fraud."

We are much mistaken if this what the public wants as regards, of us, at least. Good watches cannot be made where neither workman nor employer has pride in his occupation; interest and pleasure in the work are both wanting, and both are essential in good watch making. Low priced watches, made by machinery, means low quality, with low performance and high repairs.

Our mission was, and our business is, to make good watches, whatever the cost; holding firmly to this single purpose, we have never deviated from quality and reduction be met, by means of discoveries and improvements in machinery and by natural causes, we steadily kept our performance and quality up to the mark, and as to the lower grades, they are within the reach of every body who earns wages. Our prices are as low as they ought to be, and as low as they will be. Watches cannot be made for nothing, even by machinery. We say to the public, buy a good watch while you are about it, and pay a proper price for it. The more you pay an honest dealer the better satisfied you will be in the end; don't be deceived by cheapness—quality descends faster than price.

For American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
912 1y General Agents, New York, U. S. A.

☞ All the above line of Waltham Watches for sale at the store of M. McINERNY, Agent for this Kingdom.

Also, Agent for the GORHAM STERLING SILVERWARE. The Trade supplied at the Lowest Prices.
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NOTICE!

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the WAIMANALO SUGAR CO., held at Honolulu on the 8th day of July, 1882, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Thos. Cummins ..... President
A. J. Cartwright ..... Treasurer
J. F. Hackfeld ..... Secretary
Conrad Brown ..... Auditor
913-1t J. F. HACKFELD, Secretary.

For Sale.

TO ARRIVE PER D. C. MURRAY, 8 Col's Wool Bucks, 2, 3 years old, and 4 years old; 1 Southdown Buck, 3 years old; 30 Southdown Lambs, 2 Bucks, 3 Ewes; 2 Grade's Merino Bucks; 1 Cow and Calf, half Durham and half Holstein. And

A FEW DOZEN GAME FOWLS!
914 A. W. BUSH.