By Authority.

His Majesty the King to appoint His Excellency John E. Bush a member of the Board of Immigration, vice Hon. J. S. Walker, resigned.

Royal Palace, Honolulu, Aug. 22d, 1882. 929 2t

H. M. Consulate in this City appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgements to Labor Contracts between Hawaiian and Portuguese, for the District of North Kohala.

JNO. E. BUSH,
President Board of Immigration.

Interior Office, Aug. 5, '82. Minister of Interior, concurs.

JNO. E. BUSH,
Minister of Interior.

H. M. Consul in this City appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgements to Labor Contracts between Hawaiian and Portuguese, for the Island of Maui.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Aug. 5, 1882. 922

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Honolulu, Sept. 1st, 1882.

The following persons have been Commissioned as Tax Collectors for the year 1882:

OAHU.

Waialua, ... Jno. H. Lane
Koolauloa, ... Kaulawa Kuaiki
Waianae, ... J. Amara
Ewa, ... Pauahilulu
Kaneohe, ... A. Pulekaiki

MAUI.

Lahaina, ... S. E. Kaloa
Honolua, ... W. S. Keoni
Makawao, ... A. Pelekane
Hana, ... J. Kauai
Hamakua and Lanai, ... J. Kaloapilauia

HAWAII.

Hilo, ... J. Nawahi
Puna, ... J. K. Kokoiki
Puna, ... J. Kahoot
South Kona, ... J. Nahiaiki
North Kona, ... D. Kanakaiki
South Kohala, ... E. P. Kaikuli
North Kohala, ... J. A. Nahaki
Hamakua, ... J. K. Kaumakua

KAUAI.

Hanalei, ... G. B. Palohau
Koolau, ... R. Paul
Lihue, ... J. M. Kealoha
Koloa, ... G. Beki
Waimea, ... J. Kauai
Waimea, ... S. Kaeia

The sum of $1000 each to be paid Tax Assessors and Tax Collectors for the year 1882 will be as follows: Honolulu, Lahaina, Wailuku, Makawao, Hilo, North Kohala, Hanalei, Koloa, and Kaalaea, three per cent; SIMON K. KAAI,
Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.
Bureau of Immigration,
Honolulu, Aug. 25th, 1882.

The Board of Immigration will receive applications from parties desirous of engaging Portuguese Laborers on the same terms as per agreements made November 30th, and December 7th, 1881; the same to be filled upon the completion of the November applications, with the exception—that the passage charge for adults will be reduced to $100.

JOHN E. BUSH,
President Board of Immigration.

Royal Commission.

Government of the Paeia Town.

KALAKAUA by the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King.

To His Excellency Walter Murray Gibson, Our Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Edward Preston Bishop, Our Minister of Interior, His Excellency John O. Dominis, Governor of the Island of Oahu, John Meheula, Governor of the Island of Maui and its dependencies, Our Kinsman, William C. Parke, and Andrew Burnell Hofer, Esquire, greeting:

Whereas, it has been made to appear to us that it is advisable improvements should be made into the Police Force of our Kingdom, and whether it is not possible there is more efficient organization of such Police Force than is had, and what if any improvements can be made in the organization, discipline and control of such Police Force; And

We being desirous of ascertaining whether more efficient organization of such Police Force can be had and whether any improvements can be made in the organization, discipline and control of such Police Force so as to make such Police Force more reliable to the present wants and necessities of our Kingdom. In lieu of our own Grace and knowledge we do appoint you the said Walter Murray Gibson, Edward Preston Bishop, John O. Dominis, William C. Parke and Andrew Burnell Hofer, each of you to be commissioners and commissioner for Us and in Our name to make all and singular the enquiries and matters aforesaid.

And we do further command and direct you and each of you, that before entering upon the duties herein assigned upon you, you do chose from among yourselves a President whose duty it shall be to preside at your meetings, and that you cause to be kept, regular minutes of your doings and proceedings.

And furthermore you do report the result of your enquiries, doings and proceedings together with what you or a majority of you may consider material touching and concerning the premises to myself to expect so as to reach the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three.

Witnessed at Honolulu, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1882, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

KALAKAUA REX.

By the King.
WALTER MURRAY GIBSON,
Minister of Foreign Affairs. 929 3t

JOHN E. BUSH, 929 3t
President Board of Immigration.

GOVERNMENT LOAN!

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Honolulu, Aug. 25th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that applications for any portion of the NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN up to $[illegible] will now be received at the Treasury; the rate of interest is fixed at [illegible] per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and the Bonds are exempt from all taxes whatsoever.

SIMON K. KAAI,
Minister of the Interior.

C. C. Aldrich, Esq., has been appointed Bank Inspector in Chief for the Island of Hawaii, his commission to date November 1st past.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Aug 19th, 1882. 929

Notice to School Agents and School Teachers.

By the terms of the contracts under which Portuguese immigrants have been brought into this Kingdom, it is made a condition to be observed by the Board of Immigration, and the employers to whom the said legal chief assigns the contracts, that the children of such immigrants "shall be properly instructed in the Public Schools." It is the opinion of the Board of Education that the proper instruction of children of Portuguese parentage, in the Public Schools of the Kingdom, which are taught in the Hawaiian language, cannot be had in the "proper" instruction adjudged in the agreements, they should be sent to the Public Schools that are conducted in the English language, in which it is the wish of the Board to charge the parents nothing here and that the said fees should not be chargeable to the parents, but to their employers.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. DAR SMITH, Secretary.

Education Office, Aug. 29th, 1882. 927 3t

Mr. Ex. the President of the United States of America, has issued and sealed Patent, has commissioned some Citizen, Mr. Ex. Morton W. Damon, to be the representative of Minister Resident of the United States of America at Honolulu. And We require all Our subjects, and all Departments of Our Government to pay high consideration to his person, his property, and his servants, and to give full faith and attach full credit to all his official acts as such Minister Resident.

Done at Our Palace of Iolani in the City of Honolulu, this 23rd day of August, A. D. 1882.

KALAKAUA REX.

By the King.
WALTER M. GIBSON,
Minister of Foreign Affairs. 929 3t

The minimum of emoluments of commercial interest in the Kingdom is respectfully called to the following:

"AN ACT

To Provide for the Sanitary Government of Occupations Hereafter.

Whereas on account of the overcrowding of persons in certain localities, it is expedient to provide for the sanitary condition of dwelling houses and their surroundings, therefore,

Be it Enacted by the King and Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

Section 1. Every House or tenement used or occupied as a dwelling for lodgers or continued sojourners shall be kept by its owners in good repair with the roof water tight, and shall have the capacity of not less than three hundred cubic feet of space for each adult and when hundred cubic feet for each person under and two children.

Section 2. The yard and grounds about or belonging shall be well drained and kept free from rubbish of every description, with a cesspool or privy, also to be kept in repair by the lodging-house keeper or employer of lodgers, for every six adults.

Section 3. Every owner or keeper and every other person having the care or management of a lodging-house or of allowing the overcrowded lodgers, shall at all times when required by the Board of Health or its agents give free access to such house or any part thereof.

Section 4. Every lodging-house keeper or employer of lodgers who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this Act shall pay a fine not exceeding $[illegible] dollars.

Section 5. Every person who shall keep his dwelling in a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, or who shall refuse or neglect to remove any nuisance or substance he may have caused or placed in the vicinity of the dwelling to complaint of any other dwelling, or shall commit any nuisance in any stream or thoroughfare, shall on conviction pay a fine not exceeding three dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor for any term not exceeding thirty days.

Section 6. This act shall take effect ninety days after its passage.

Approved at the Seat of Government this 25th day of August, A. D. 1882.

KALAKAUA REX.

JOHN E. BUSH,
President Board Immigration.

Bureau of Immigration,
Honolulu, August 25th, 1882. 929 3t

Sale of Lease of Government Land

On WEDNESDAY, September 13th prox., at the Premises of Allanson Hale, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction the Lease of a lot in the CENTRE HOUSE, on the ESPLANADE, Honolulu, fronting 200 feet frontage on Fort St., and 100 feet in depth, with this condition:

The Lessee to erect within one year from date of the lease a substantial fire-proof brick or stone building, costing not less than $12,000, which he is to keep in repair and return to the government at the expiration of his Lease.

Term—Lease 15 years, upset price $500 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

JOHN E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.

President Board of Immigration.

Interior Office, Aug. 25, 1882. 929

Mr. Walter M. Gibson has been appointed to attend the Conference Walter M. Gibson, member of the Board of Immigration, vice W. L. Green, Esq., resigned. Also, His Excellency Simon K. Kaai, member of the board of Immigration. The Board of Immigration is now constituted as follows: His Excellency J. E. Bush, Minister of the Interior and ex-officio President of the Board. Members—Their Excellencies Walter Murray Gibson, Simon K. Kaai, the Honorables John S. Walker, John M. Kapena and J. W. Smith.

Iolani Palace, August 25th, 1882. 929 2t

Board of Health Notice.

The Board of Health, having received information of Badly cases of Small-pox being introduced into the Port of San Francisco, and the disease, although subject to close restriction, might possibly get beyond the Quarantine limits; therefore, the Board deemed it their duty to enjoin upon the Port Physician of Honolulu to exercise the utmost vigilance in respect to all vessels coming from the Port of San Francisco, as it has occurred, as in the case of the Australia, that a vessel from that Port having reported a clean bill of health, and, however, cases of smallpox on board. However, the Board having further assurances that the cases of smallpox that have entered the Port of San Francisco have been confined strictly within Quarantine limits, make known the following order:

"The Port Physician will go in company with the Pilot on board any steamer arriving from the Port of San Francisco, and make a medical examination of passengers and crew, and should there be no evidence of contagious disease, passengers may land without being subject to further Quarantine surveillance."

Sailing vessels will be subject to the usual regulations, and having reported to the Pilot a clean bill of health, will not be boarded by the Port Physician.

FRED. H. HAYWARD,
Secretary Board of Health.

Honolulu, July 14th, 1882. 924

Mr. Hugh Mortlock has this day been appointed Agent to take Acknowledgements to Labor Contracts for Hana, Maui, vice E. Mizuchin resigned.

JNO. E. BUSH, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Aug. 21st, 1882. 928

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.
Bureau of Immigration,
Honolulu, 11th August, 1882.

The Hon. A. S. Cleghorn has this day been appointed Agent of the Board of Immigration and Inspector-General of Immigrants for the Kingdom.

JNO. E. BUSH,
President Board Immigration.

929 2t

Rev. G. E. Rowell has this day been appointed an Agent for the certifying and Acknowledging of Instruments for the District of Waimea, Island of Kauai.

THOMAS BROWN,
Registrar of Conveyances.

(Approved:) JOHN E. BUSH,
Minister of Interior.

Registrar Office, Aug 11, 1882. 928

With the approval of His Excellency Simon K. Kaai, Minister of Finance, I have appointed Mr. Joseph P. Sousa Collector and Boarding Officer for the Port of Makaweli, Kauai, Hawaii. W. F. ALLEN,
Collector General.

Honolulu, August 15th, 1882. 928 2t

Hon. J. S. Kanaina has this day been appointed an Agent for the taking and certifying of Instruments for the Island of Hawaii. THOS. BROWN,
Registrar of Conveyances.

Registrar's Office, August 28th, 1882. 929

W. L. Hanakahi, Esq., has this day been appointed an Agent for the taking and certifying of Instruments for the District of Kona, Island of Oahu.

THOS. BROWN,
Registrar of Conveyances.

Registrar's Office, August 28th, 1882.

Approved: JNO. E. BUSH,
Minister of Interior. 929

Water Notice.

OFFICE SUPT. WATER WORKS,
Honolulu, July 31, 1882.

All persons having Water Privileges are notified that their Water Rates are payable semi-annually, in advance at the Office of the Superintendent of Water Works, foot of Nuuanu street, upon the 1st day of January and July of each year.

C. B. WILSON, Sup't Water Works.

SIMON K. KAAI, Minister of Interior.

Licenses Expiring in September, 1882.

RETAIL—OAHU.

1 Lee Wo, Hotel st.	Honolulu
2 Love Hoon, Nuuanu st	
3 E C McCandless, Nuuanu st	
4 Lehkana & Co, Nuuanu st	
5 Tune Kee, Nuuanu st	
6 Akana & Afuna, Queen st	
8 E Kelatyn & Bro, cor Fort & King st	
9 Wing Get Chang, Nuuanu st	
10 Ow Chung, Nuuanu st	
11 F Gertz, Fort st	
12 E Melrose, Fort st	
16 Melrose Block, Nuuanu st	
17 J D Ramsey, Hotel st	
18 Ker Sing, Nuuanu st	
19 Ah Ping, Hotel st	
20 Ah Lee, Langhouse, Hilo	
21 C Akiu, Hotel st, Waikiki	
22 Spreckels & Co, Hakalau Plant, Hilo	

RETAIL—MAUI.

1 L Ahana & Co, Hailii	
2 Kaahiwa & Calipahi, Lahaina	
3 M Cassadore, Kipahulu, Hana	
11 Man Chuck & Sing Chung, Hailii	
13 Akamikui, Kamalomo, Molokai	
14 C Akiu, Hailii	
15 Yee Kong, Wailuku	

RETAIL—KAUAI

2 A Cornelius & Co, Kapaa	
3 J B Hundeboeck, Waimea	

VICTUALING.

1 Ah Leo, Hotel street, Honolulu	
2 Wm Rickenbach, Kekaiharbor, Honolulu	
3 C Akeanor, Hotel st, N Kohala	
4 E C McCandless, Nuuanu street	
5 A H Houghton, Richard street	
6 Ahuna, N Kohala	
10 Ah Chuck, Libue, Kauai	
12 Kalua, Kahului, Maui	
13 Kee Sui, Nuuanu street	
14 Y Amin, Hotel street	
15 Ho Ping, cor Nuuanu and Beretania streets	
16 Akaka, Waipio, Honolulu	
17 Akiu, Honomakua, N Kohala	
18 C L Green, Waioleka, Maui	

BUTCHER.

2 E Makee, Waihee, Maui	
3 J Ka Ua, Lahaina, Maui	
7 W McCandless, Fish Market, Honolulu	
10 Brown & Greenslinger, Makawao, Maui	
11 W F Lee, N Kohala, Hawaii	
12 Martin & Kessel, Waiohinu, Kau	

PORK BUTCHER.

13 O W C Jones, Kaa, Hawaii	
14 Sing Ashing, Lahaina, Maui	
15 H Akana, Paauhau, Hilo	
16 Lee Wong, Kapaa, Kauai	

AUCTION.

2 W R Holmes, N Kohala, Hawaii	
3 J Jones, Lahaina, Maui	
7 A S Cleghorn & Co, Hilo, Hawaii	

WHOLESALE.

20 Wing Wo Chang & Co, Nuuanu street	

WHOLESALE SPIRIT.

2 H S Grinbaum & Co, Queen street, Honolulu	

JOBBING SPIRIT.

7 Potter & Pine, King street, Honolulu	

RETAIL SPIRIT.

24 O W Roughtailing, Hotel street	

BANKING.

2 Bishop & Co, Honolulu	

FIRE ARMS.

8 A J Cartwright, jr, Honolulu, Kona, Oahu	

SALMON

2 P F Kaulamahi, Kaunoa, Hana, Maui	

AGENT.

2 E N Marks, Kingdom	

LAPAAI.

2 S H Mokahi, Kona, Hawaii	

DRUG.

2 Berger & Co, Nuuanu street	

BOAT.

1 John Richardson, Lahaina, Maui	

PROVISIONAL CONVENTION BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands and His Majesty the King of Portugal and of Algarves, equally desirous of binding and strengthening the relations of friendship and commerce which happily exist between their respective States, have resolved to conclude a Convention to regulate temporarily these relations, until a definite treaty can be made, and for this purpose have appointed their Plenipotentiaries, namely:

His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Henry A. P. Carter, member of His Privy Council of State, Grand Officer of the Royal Order of Kalakaua, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court;

And His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, Mr. Antonio de Serpa Pimental, Counselor of State, Peer of the Realm, Minister and Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs;

Who, after communicating each to the other their full power, which they found in good and due form, agreed to the following:

ARTICLE I.

The Consular Agents, the subjects, the ships and products of the soil, or of the industry of one of the two countries will enjoy on the territory of the other the same exemptions, privileges, and immunities which other Consular Agents, subjects, ships, and products of the soil, or of the industry of the most favored nation enjoy.

ARTICLE II.

It is, therefore, understood that the special advantages which Portugal may judge convenient to grant to Brazil, cannot be claimed by the Hawaiian Islands, in virtue of their right of a most favored nation, and that in the same way, the advantages which these Islands grant to the United States cannot be claimed by Portugal.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties, equally desirous of conciliating individual liberty with regard to the contract for service with the regulations necessary to be adopted to regulate conveniently the emigration, agree that until a definite convention is made for this purpose, the following conditions be observed:

1. That the two Governments will render mutual help to oblige the captains of vessels which transport emigrants from one country to the other to observe the regulations in force in the country where the emigrants embark, with regard to the space which every one ought to occupy, the quantity and quality of food, medicine, and all sanitary and hygienic conditions.

2. That in view of this, the diplomatic or Consular Agents of each of the two countries will be given all the facilities to inspect the vessels that arrive with emigrants to the ports of the other country, and see if the respective captains have complied with the regulations to which the preceding clause refers.

3. That to the same Diplomatic or Consular Agents shall be equally given all the facilities that they may satisfy themselves whether the contracts for service of their countrymen have been fulfilled, and to secure for them, in case of violation, all the protection of the laws and of the local authorities.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Honolulu or in Lisbon as soon as possible.

ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall take effect sixty days after the ratifications are exchanged, and will remain in force until one of the high contracting parties shall notify the other of its intention to abrogate the Treaty remaining in force (after) one year after this notice, counting from the date of the notification.

It is understood that in all respects when not depending on Legislative authority, the present Convention shall come into effect in the Hawaiian Kingdom as soon as approved by the Hawaiian Government, and in Portugal, as soon as such approval shall be notified to the Portuguese Government.

In testimony of which the respective Plenipotentiaries hereby sign and place their respective seals.

Made in Lisbon in duplicate, on the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

[L.S.] ANTONIO DE SERPA PIMENTEL.
[L.S.] HENRY A. P. CARTER.

And Whereas, We, Kalakaua, have fully examined all the points and articles thereof, by and with the advice of our Cabinet Council, We have confirmed and ratified the foregoing Provisional Convention, and we do confirm and ratify the same in the most effectual manner, promising on Our faith and word as King, for Us and Our successors, to fulfill and observe it faithfully and scrupulously in all its clauses. In faith of which We have signed this ratification with our hand, and have affixed thereto the great Seal of our Kingdom.

Done at Our Palace of Iolani in the city of Honolulu, this twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and the eighth year of Our Reign,

(L.S.)

KALAKAUA REX.

By the King:
WALTER MURRAY GIBSON,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

All persons are hereby notified that the above Convention is to be regarded in all its provisions, as part of the laws of this Kingdom, and respected accordingly.

[L.S.] WALTER MURRAY GIBSON,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Department of Foreign Affairs,
Honolulu, August 26th, 1882.

Hawaiian Gazette.

EST MORUS IN RERUS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1882.

THE Government are complaining of an empty Treasury, alleging this as an excuse for not proceeding with necessary government works. If the Treasury was so short, it seems as if the expense of sending the Chamberlain abroad on the Coronation racket, and Captain Haley to look for troop horses, might have been reserved for more flush times; but this policy is just what might be expected from a Cabinet who first hustled through an appropriation bill stuffed full of every folly that could be imagined, and then got a loan bill passed for needed expenditures.

THE *P. C. A.* seems to think that during the three months in 1874 when Mr. Hartwell was Attorney General, he initiated the present so-called "Military Craze." He certainly tried to have the Household Troops and the volunteer companies placed under discipline and articles of war; the former appeared to have been shipped like mere contract laborers, and to be liable to no rules and regulations. He also assisted in the special police organization, which was intended to put down any further riot. The excitement among the natives generally was so great at the result of the election, that no one knew but further outbreaks would occur. We were not aware however that there was any increased appropriations, or any addition to the regular military force.

IT is not necessary for us to speak editorially of the Coronation farce this week: communications have come in from all quarters, we cannot find room for all that our correspondents have to say on the subject, but the number of letters that we have received shows how heartily the thing is laughed at in all directions. For so gistiful a show, it has hardly been worth while to rouse up so much opposition. The adviser of His Majesty, who initiated the idea, the great Prophet of Lanai, has incurred a heavy responsibility in sapping the King's popularity so thoroughly as he has by pushing forward the matter in the teeth of such strong and widespread opposition. The wisest course to pursue now would be to postpone the affair indefinitely and then allow it to drop out of sight.

THE Government is beginning to hang out signals of distress. Public opinion is making itself so strongly felt, and the Cabinet find themselves without any backing either native or foreign, that they know not which way to turn; the organ of course follows suit, and it is amusing to see its clumsy floundering, its gasping, and its vain efforts to try and hook up something that it can make a cake off of for its supporters.

One of the latest efforts in this line has been to hark back in its tracks, and pronounce itself a strongly American paper: a paper which advocates the tinsel of Coronation cannot lay claim to the title of an *American* paper. The whole spirit of Republican simplicity revolts against this paltry imitation of royal customs. A paper which supports ministers who when they give advice, evidently have the idea, not of government by any constitutional methods, but by a sort of imperialism, cannot claim to be an *American* paper. This is a very feeble bid to try and win a few of the unwary, but the intelligence of the community is not to be caught by such a transparent scheme. The *P. C. A.* can in no sense whatever be regarded as representing *American* interests.

THOUGH we are ardent defenders of constitutional liberty, we also understand what are the rights of the Crown; and we must say that Messrs. Bush and Kapena, when the other day they tried to interfere with His Majesty's appointment of Mr. E. Purvis, acted in an unwarrantable manner and deserved the strong language and the saub they got for their pains. With the King's private life, as long as it does not affect his public character, no one has anything to do. His public acts can and always will be fearlessly criticised, and when necessary condemned in our columns, but with his private life neither we nor any one else has any concern.

The King was thoroughly justified in resenting an interference with the appointment of whomsoever he pleased as an officer who is in constant attendance on his person. The only occasion that a minister of the Crown would be justified in interfering would be in the appointment of a man who might be detrimental to the interests of the nation. In the present case there was no such excuse. Mr. Purvis has no political power, nor is he a gentleman who is likely to aim at more than the proper execution of the duties of his office, and all men, however they may be opposed to the King's action in political matters, will endorse his action in this matter. We would not have our dearest friend dictate to us what attendants we should have about our household.

HE must be short sighted indeed who can fail to see the disasters impending over this country if the Treaty of Reciprocity shall cease to have effect in 1884, at which time the United States has the right to cause its termination. It is an invariable rule that inflation of values, when its cause is removed, is followed by a depression which carries them far below their original point of departure. The value of land is a criterion of all other pecuniary values, and of the real or apparent prosperity of a country. The fall in the value of land will be sure and great, if sugar production shall cease to pay; with this, must follow a want of employment for skilled and crude labor, a falling off in the revenues of the country, to be supplied by increased taxation, although upon a people whose resources are diminished. No pen can easily depict the distress and complications which are probable if the treaty fails.

Americans residing here seek to shew the United States that there are reasons for continuing that treaty, from an American, as well as from a Hawaiian standpoint. Other nationalities well know that this effort is due to no trifling desire to seek office, or to oust others from office; and that national pride has nothing to do with it.

THE expression 'disappointed soreheads' is being freely bandied around by the defenders of the present government: the arguments which have been advanced against the Palace party being unanswerable the only chance, the last straw as it were, of the supporters of that party was to throw out some insinuation that might make a few weak people here, and those who are unacquainted with our affairs abroad, think that the Opposition is merely made up of a set of malcontents who are disappointed because they are not in office. This effort to argue on a side issue is too thin: are the various small storekeepers, the managers and prominent employees of the many plantations, the merchants, the various classes of professional men who are constantly writing to us, talking to us, and urging an even stronger opposition than we make, all disappointed soreheads? By no means! No one with a grain of sense believes the subsidized mis-statements which appear in the columns of our contemporary, it is an insult to the intelligence of the community to try to palm off such ineffable bosh upon it. No! the opposition represents all the prominent interests, commercial, planting and professional; the Opposition has the true elements of success about it, it is popular, its cause is just and *it means to succeed.*

SOME effort is being made to shew that the complaint that Americans are not properly represented in the Government, is without foundation, and a house of cards is built up in support of this theory, which it does not take much time to demolish.

In the first place when Americans talk of influence, they do not mean the lower positions in the Government should be entirely occupied by men of their own race. The men who do the writing and copying do not matter much, they can and do have very little influence upon the policy of the Government; what American citizens here desire, what the United States can fairly lay claim to, is that the Executive should have a fair number of Americans in it, who would have some definite influence upon the body of the nation. The present Cabinet can in no sense be regarded as representing American interests: Mr. Gibson, the only American member, is certainly not a representative man of his nation. The very strong advocacy of the Coronation which he has made, and which has so seriously affected the King's popularity is assuredly what no true American could ever have given countenance to. The other members of the Cabinet have no American leanings whatever. The answer made to Mr. Jones' remark is a very poor one, and shews the weakness of the hand by begging the question at issue.

When we turn to the list itself we find much of it made out of whole cloth. Mr. Johnston appears in two places, once as Police Justice of Kohala, and again as Clerk of the Police Court. The Post Office Clerks are not as a body Americans: they are chiefly Hawaiians, or we have been in the habit of considering them as such, unless the Government have made a little deal in annexation on their own account, and this can hardly be, as our latest advices from Washington shew that the annexation bugaboo has only an existence in the minds of the "Palace Party." All Collectors of Customs are *not* Americans: we should call Mr. Stupplebeen at Kawaihae a very intelligent and excellent specimen of the Hawaiian race, neither are all road supervisors Americans, far from it. We might pick holes all along, but these give a very fair sample of what a made up document this is.

We repeat again, however, that these minor offices have nothing to do with the matter; what Americans desire is that the policy of the country should run in American channels—at present it does not.

"THE following Hawaiian youths have been *selected by His Majesty* to go abroad to be educated," says the organ of which the Premier is proprietor. The accuracy of the information cannot be questioned, for were not the youths sent abroad forthwith by the *Australia*? but what attention should be directed to is the statement "*selected by His Majesty.*" It occurs to every one, immediately, who is to pay for these "selections of His Majesty?" they are not to be provided for out of the vote for the "Privy Purse and Royal State" but from a special vote of $30,000 for the purpose of educating Hawaiian youths abroad. The taxpayers then, through the Legislature, ought to have a voice in this as in every other appropriation.

Let it be understood at once that "The Opposition" does not oppose the appropriation of public money for the purpose of educating Hawaiian youths abroad, on the contrary, their hands will be strengthened by the accession of minds trained in the atmosphere of freedom of thought, and constitutional government; whether it be in a medical college in the U. S., in a great engineering establishment in Glasgow, or even in a military academy at Woolwich, though the latter will be probably distinctly injurious, certainly useless, for any legitimate purpose to which their education may be put, on their return to their native country.

We have a Board of Education, and to that Board and not to His Majesty, legitimately pertains the right of "selection" for these *persons*, for prizes they ought to be—the most valuable prize the State (not the Crown) has to offer.

Suppose the King were to send forth a circular to all the schools throughout the Kingdom announcing that he had "*selected*" so-and so, and so and-so from the bottom of each class to be put at the head of it, and to receive the annual prize irrespective of merit! Would not the Board of Education protest? if they did not, would they not be remiss in their duty? Yet this would only be doing on a small and comparatively unimportant scale what has just been done on a very large and important scale.

The way in which the vote was brought before the House and carried, is one, amongst many instances of the unfitness of the recent Legislature for its duties, a bill is brought before the House for appropriating a certain sum for a very laudable purpose—if properly carried out; an enthusiastic or inspired member proposes that it be doubled—doubled it is accordingly, by acclamation, no conditions, no provision for, or scheme of selection for the beneficiaries but a simple vote for the expenditure, hence as a consequence "the King selects"! In any other country professing popular government, the money voted would have been at once turned over to the Board of Education or its equivalent, which would in its turn be obliged to account for its expenditure and its choice of beneficiaries, to the Legislature, supposing that, what is not the case here, the Legislature represented public opinion.

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A Board of Education, under such circumstances, it may be conceived would by circular invite the Principals of schools throughout the Kingdom to recommend their most promising scholars for competitive examination in order that the winners in open competition should receive the prize. The Board of Education would instruct the Principals of schools as to the age, nationality, acquirements of the proposed competitors, not without regard to the means available to parents or guardians for the education of their children or wards. The Board would probably decide that the vote might go to help the higher education of girls as well as boys, that a girl educated in one of the notable seminaries of the U. S. would be worth more to this Kingdom than two youths educated in military colleges in Europe. Here then is an outline of the expenditure as it ought to be—"selected by the King" does not appear in the scheme.

We all know that two years ago a certain Mr. Moreno was "selected by the King" to take charge of *youths* "selected by the King" for foreign education at Hawaiian expense. We all know that one of these selected youths had earned his selection, not in school but in the House of so-called Representatives. We know that for many months these youths were knocking about the world without being set to any systematic education at all, and that when they were finally settled and at work, it was that they might become Italian speaking, naval, military, or legal experts! Is this what was proposed, or is acceptable to those who paid the expenses?

An ex-Sergeant from a regular army who can teach men to fire a salute without blowing one another to pieces, or who can train men to "present arms" in a soldier-like manner when the King goes abroad in state, or receives foreign officials in customary and constitutional state, is all that is wanted here. Gatling guns and rifles are "*bore to loi.*"

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It may be that there are yet other *youths* to be sent to be educated at public expense. Suppose for instance that the Hon. Lilikalani, he of the *ten million loan*, be "selected by the King," would it not be absurd! a representative man who should be sent—if at all—to teach, not to be taught finance, how would the Rothschilds and Barings, Vanderbilt and Jay Gould sit at his feet and learn finance! would not Gladstone lay down his axe at Hawarden and come to Westminister to take a lesson? Suppose Kaulukou or any other "Representative!" be "selected by the King" for a prolonged sojourn abroad at public expense in reward for his service as Representative! would that meet with the approval of the taxpayers, native or white invaders?

To send properly selected Hawaiian youths to a great machine shop in Scotland or elsewhere, is worthy of, and will receive the support of everyone, or to a medical college in the U. S. provided the youths are properly selected by the Board of Education and its responsible agents, but "the King has selected" and "Woolwich military academy" does not recommend itself to those who ought to be, but are not, represented.

To be serious—this phrase "the King has selected" is growing to be offensive. The Governors, the District Justices, the Assessorships, and Collectorships, and the youths to be educated abroad is past the laughing stage, and comes to be known as "one man-government," Imperialism is too grand a word, but those who by their evil counsels attempt to perpetuate it should remember that there are *Trefoos* and their descendants in this Kingdom, and that the teachings of the history of the world, for the last 1400 years must be contradicted before the present "Palace party" can be successful.

LAST week the GAZETTE laid carefully before the public the broad platform which must unite all sections of society, no matter what smaller or more private issues they might have between them; we quoted Washington, Montesquieu and Raynal in support of what we advanced; our argument was a temperate, almost *too* temperate advocacy for CONSTITUTIONALISM! It was with much pleasure that we turned to the *Times* of July 7th and there found the account of the Cobden Club Dinner; for what had been expressed in the GAZETTE, was most ably endorsed by one of England's most prominent statesmen. The paragraph reads as follows:

"The Earl of Derby, in proposing the first toast, said, 'The first toast which I have the honor to propose to you as is the invariable custom on these occasions is 'The Health of her Majesty the Queen.' Constitutional monarchy is a beautiful and delicate machine, and, like all beautiful and delicate pieces of mechanism, it requires careful handling. (Cheers.) It is difficult to overrate the mischief which might be done by any Sovereign who should be bent upon the increase of his own authority, and in that pursuit should disregard those unwritten but well-defined traditions which govern our public life. It is a great honor to Her Majesty that in her long reign, prudence and patriotism have led her to resist any temptation to move in that direction, and, keenly interested as we know her to be in public affairs, she has not the less scrupulously and thoroughly respected those invisible limits by which her practical exercise of power is bounded. (Cheers.) She has had her reward, for not only does she ever hear her name mentioned with honor and respect in every part of the civilized world, but it will be inseparably connected with an age the most remarkable that England has ever known in amended, in improved social institutions, and in unequalled progress, not material only, but scientific and intellectual also. I give you with all the honors, 'The Health of Her Majesty the Queen.'" (Cheers.)

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When Lord Derby gave utterance to those sentiments he was speaking not only to his own countrymen, but to gentlemen representing every part of the civilized globe; prominent men from France, China, Belgium, Germany, the United States, Norway, India, Queensland, Victoria, Spain, Italy, Greece, etc., etc., were there. The remarks were evidently aimed to shew how strongly the constitutional principle is regarded in England, and we should recommend a careful study of these remarks to the sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands and his advisers.

Monarchies in the nineteenth century are ticklish things. Conduct them even upon excellent principles, as long as there is a *twist* of absolutism about them there is bound to be not only a strong party *within* the State, but also a strong party *without*, who will, whenever occasion offers, be prepared to assist the malcontents from pure hatred of absolutism. How great, how ingrained this feeling can become, how intense the thought, how fearless the courage, of those who hate and contend against Imperialism, only those can understand who have experienced Imperial rule, and have mingled with those who hold their lives as water, could they only by the sacrifice overthrow the baleful Imperialism which overshadows their lives. Such men we have known, such feelings we have ever honored. Wherever the monarch of a country imprudently or aggressively *dares* to override constitutional rights, and our readers will recollect that many constitutional rights are unwritten, though well understood, that monarch is not only deserving of the hatred and opposition of his subjects, but he is not fit to occupy the throne he encumbers, he had better give way quietly to some one more fit to govern than himself, thereby saving the painful repetition of episodes like those of Charles I, Louis XVI, Alexander II and dozens upon dozens of despots, who though amiable enough in their private lives, incurred the bitterest hatred of their subjects, because of their mistaken ideas of what their powers, as rulers, were.

The Queen of England and her husband the late Prince Consort, very clearly understood their position, and took the greatest pains to study, not so much their own rights, but those of the people; yet even they could make a slip; was such a slip ever permitted to be glossed over? No! Popular as the Queen is and has been, the reproof has come sharply. So small a matter as the presence of the Prince Consort in the House of Commons to hear a debate, was resented at once; the Prince was compelled to withdraw, and very severe comments were passed, though the Prince had only gone from motives of curiosity, in order to hear some fine speaking. A few months ago the same rule was applied to the Prince of Wales, who was present for a similar purpose. In large issues many a popular minister has lost his hold upon the nation by an unconstitutional move; the nation "shies" like a spirited horse and at once unseats the political jockey; upon such questions parties unite, Liberal and Conservative, however great the party feeling may be, think alike upon the question of civil liberty, and it would be inviting destruction for any one to try and trample upon the very smallest particle of it.

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We have taken our illustrations from the English monarchy because they suit a monarchy such as these islands pretend to be; we of course expect to find the love of civil liberty in a Republic, ready to shew itself at any moment; and we do find that no gifts of oratory, no brilliant services to the State, no political influence, no wide spread popularity, will stand for a moment in the United States of America, where a question of constitutionalism arises. Gen. Grant had done great service to his country, and his country rewarded him for this, not only materially, but by bestowing upon him the highest office which it was in its power to bestow; but no sooner did the General's ill advised friends attempt the celebrated third term campaign, than the General's popularity vanished like a dream; the very name of Cæsarism startled the nation, and Grant's name sank at once. Again, upon a larger issue, when the constitutional rights of States came into question, the nation, without a tremor, plunged into a long civil war, and after a magnificent struggle, emerged from the battle smoke, with the flag of constitutionalism