HAWAIIAN MAID.

(*Written for the P. C. Advertiser.*)

Fair daughter of the ocean isles,
Which Kamehameha first, the great,
United with a conqueror's smiles
Into a realm of rare estate,
A minstrel from the morning's rays,
To thee his humble homage pays.

His harp transported from afar
Has journeyed long tempestuous days,
And now, perchance, its strings may jar;
And falter forth discordant praise,
Yet, though its chords are rude to hear,
The heart that tunes them is sincere.

Thy nation may gainsay its lays
And bid the *haule* to depart
For many a stranger's guileful praise
Springs from a slimy serpent heart,
And Heaven alone may judge among
The really true and false of tongue.

But I will take thy image home
To treasure with the joys of mind,
When years forbid my feet to roam
And all my pleasures are resigned,
Save those that bless us to the last—
Bright recollections of the past.

'Twill be delicious to recall
The visions of my youth's delight,
When age impels me towards the pall,
And earthly beauty fails my sight;
The fairest image last to fade
Will then be thine Hawaiian maid.

WRONG USES OF THE BIBLE.

Rev. R. Heber Newton's Discourse.

[From the N. Y. *Herald.*]

Few sermons heard in New York have commanded greater attention, coupled perhaps with more surprise, than have those delivered by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, at All Souls', or the Anthon Memorial Church, New York city, on the subject of the Bible. The first, on "The Wrong Uses of the Bible," called forth the greatest amount of comment. Mr. Newton's text was taken from II. Timothy iii., 16, 17:—"All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

It is a wrong use of the Bible, said the preacher, to go to it as an authority in any sphere except that of religion and theology. The Bible was appealed to in olden times to answer such questions as how the world came into being, how it was peopled with life, how it was to be ultimately destroyed, and many other problems of a like nature. In those days the people were seeking to questions of this kind, and the Bible gave the answers in some of the finest specimens of poetry on record.

The story of the creation and the beautiful legend of the Garden of Eden, however, were but variations of the same story which had been told before, but they were related in a grander style than ever. As the human race has advanced and human knowledge has increased, mankind has learned that these old stories of the creation were written to satisfy the longings of a thirsting curiosity which could not be thoroughly satisfied in the condition of man at the time when they were written. To pretend to use the Bible in these days as an answer to the questions regarding the creation and the progress of the human race is wrong. The growing knowledge of man concerning himself and God is the real revelation of God, and the Bible in the olden times was but the performance of that revelation. It is the pleasure of God that man shall learn something of himself, and after centuries of earnest study the dawn of knowledge is just breaking in upon us. Had it pleased the Omnipotent Creator to give us the knowledge which we are now just beginning to acquire, 3000 years ago, to reveal to us the whole truth, he would have robbed us of the discipline of mind which is the result of our constant study of ourselves and our discoveries in the realm of science.

How could it be possible, Mr. Newton asked, that a book could have been written 3000 years ago which would help men in their search after truth in regard to the creation; and which would continue level to the progress of this age? Such a book if written, would have been incomprehensible to those whom it was addressed. Turning to the story of the creation we found substantially a story that was thought out by the noblest minds centuries before Moses was born. When we analyzed the tradition philosophically we found it to be profound; as poetry we found it altogether lovely.

When my children ask for a philosophical view of the world's creation, said the preacher, I turn to those old stories and recount them. These traditions embrace a crude theology which was all-sufficient for the age in which they were promulgated, but in this century we should make no attempt to reconcile Genesis with the theory of the origin of species. Let us discard at once all ideas of this kind. If Moses was mistaken in his history of the creation his mistakes were the mistakes of his age. The grand truths which Moses penned have not died. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth" is a truth which can never die. It is a wrong use of the Bible to construct from it a biblical system of religion and theology and insist that unless this system is adopted as the guide of life man cannot be saved. One of the greatest monstrosities of the Christian world is the Christian catechism which is put into the hand of the Sunday school scholars. In this catechism "proof texts" are found which have been torn bodily from the living truth of which they formed a part in the Scriptures, and placed in a theological cabinet. All are jumbled together in one mosaic mass, without regard to their connection with the text from which they are taken. The unknown poet who wrote the Fifty-first Psalm said, "In sin did my mother conceive me." In the catechism these words are used as a proof text to show that man is totally depraved. In Ecclesiastes it is said that if a tree fall to the north or the south there it shall lie, and this is used in theology to give the idea that after death there is no recovery. The author of these words had no knowledge of the life to come, but now the most atrocious doctrine which Christianity has given to the world is based on his words, which are used as a proof text in the catechism, and are construed as no sane man would construe the word of man.

It is wrong, Mr. Newton said, to disregard the difference of time which separates the present age from that in which the Bible was written, when constructing a system of theology from the Bible. The value of any writing concerning our knowledge of God must be judged very largely by the period in which it was written. Any other principle of forming a judgment would keep us all with our primers in our hands and bar all human progress. The whole doctrine of the second advent would be entirely clear if it was looked at through the time vista. We can see all through the Bible that the Jews are looking for the Messiah. In the day immediately preceeding the coming of Christ it was expected that after His appearing He would disappear. It was reasonable for the Christians to believe that He would return again with power. If you choose to study them in the order in which they were written, you will find a gradual drawing back from this thought of the second coming of Christ, which was strong in Paul in the beginning, and finally disappeared altogether. Paul's earlier notions were corrected by his later knowledge, and our own crude notions of what is meant by the return of Christ should be corrected by the experience of Paul, who finally came to know that it meant simply the return of the spirit of Christ to His followers. It is wrong to quote the writers of the Bible, even in the sphere of theology, as of equal authority. If in reading a work on political economy a startling assertion is found, the reader turns to the title page, and if the name of John Stuart Mill is found there he accepts the assertion as coming from high authority. If the name of Henry George appears as the author he is inclined to accept the statement because Mr. George, although unknown three years ago, is a man of genius and has shown that he understands his subject. If, however, the author of the work is unknown and unrecognized as a man of genius, the assertion is passed over unworthy of belief unless supported by higher authority. The Bible should be treated with the same critical tests of criticism that are applied to other works. Inspiration does not destroy individually, and Jude is not the same high authority that Paul is.

The name of St. Paul, said the preacher, is the greatest of those of the apostles in the Bible, and I for one am willing to accept his doctrines. But when we turn to an obscure writer even in the Bible if we have common sense we will pass it by. All the narrow bigoted doctrines said to come from the Bible have arisen from some obscure writer in whom there was no genius of inspiration. The doctrine of a popular hell is not to be found in any of the well established authorities of the Bible. It is wrong to use the Bible to manufacture from its writings any system of theology which is to be received as absolute and final. Religion is man's conception of the power in which we live and move and have our being; theology is man's conception about that power. Religion and theology ought to go together. We ought to feel that while true religion of men is the same, the theology of men differs. Turn to the New Testament and you will find that instead of inculcating one system of theology there are many systems outlined in its teachings. St. Paul differed from St. James in his theology, and both differed from the other apostles; and when you analyse the theology of either it simply shows the tone of his age and surroundings. Paul had all the notions of the rabbinical schools of his period. You cannot construct one system of theology out of the Bible unless you take Christ Himself as your example. He is a whole system of theology in Himself, the image of the Father restored in humanity. I want no more, and I am content with the authority of Jesus Christ in which to base my theology.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—There was great loss of life by the burning of a circus in Berdit schefl on Thursday last. The fire broke out toward the end of the performance, and was caused by the careless handling offireworks on the stage. The curtain became ignited and the flames quickly spread to the walls and roof. The members of the orchestra were the first victims. The audience, which numbered 800 persons, rushed to the front door, but it opens inward, and as the crowd pressed forward it could, not be opened. A rush was then made to the two side doors, both of which were nailed up, thus compelling the people to take to the windows, from which many sprang into the street with their clothes a sheet of flames. The fire brigades arrived in half an hour, but it was impossible to extinguish the flames, as the water in the tanks was frozen. The fire lasted two hours. An eyewitness states that when the doors were finally opened a mass of burning people was visible within. The horses and properties of the circus were all destroyed.

HORRORS UPON HORRORS.

The fire broke out while the brigade was crossing the river, thus preventing it from reaching the fire more promptly. It is estimated that 90 men, 120 women, and 60 children lost their lives. Another account says the fire was caused by a groom having thrown a lighted cigarcette on the straw in the stables, setting it on fire. Another groom tried to stump out the fire, but the strong draft fanned the flames and caused them to spread The author of the fire perished, also two clowns, who are belived to be Englishmen. Yesterday a man, whose wife and three children were among the victims, stabbed the senior member of the Merchants Guild in the street and then tried to cut his own throat. It is supposed that the murdered man abandoned the assailant's wife and children in order to effect his own escape from the burning building.

FOUR HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The circus was a wooden structure, and burned fiercely. The horses, running about wildly, increased the confusion. It is now stated that 400 persons were suffocated, crushed and burned to death.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Stolen.

PANAMA, January 15—A shipment of $100,000 was made by the Sub-Treasurer in New York to the United States fleet on the Pacific by the steamer City of Paris, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 29th ultimo. The money, which was in American gold coin, was packed in two small kegs, weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds each. They were received in Panama the same evening and stored in the Panama Railroad Company's vault. Delivery was not made until Monday, the 1st instant, when on opening the vault it was discovered that one keg was missing. No locks had been broken off the doors of the freight vault itself. Evidence was found that the keg had been opened in the freight house, but neither the keg nor any vestige of its valuable contents could be discovered after a long and careful search. All possible measures have been taken to discover the thieves and their booty, but without complete success. Several arrests have been made.

London, Jan, 15.—The *Times'* Cairo dispatch states that a telegaam from an official source in Constantinople reports that some Circassians attempted on Sunday to assassinate the Sultan. A woman divulged the plot, and an Albanian body-guard met and defeated the Circassians in the vicinity of the Sultan's apartments. Several men were killed in the encounter.

A Royal Silver Wedding.

London, Jan, 15.—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have started for Berlin to attend the silver wedding of the Crown Prince Frederick William. The Earl of Munster leaves on Thursday and the prince of Wales on Sunday.

Foreign Notes.

The *Post* says it is understood that the Secretary of the Navy has decided to close four Navy Yards on the 31st of March next. It is decided that the Mare Island Navy Yard will not be closed.

The Police Commissioners of San Francisco, recently fined a police officer $20 for battery on a prisoner whom he had under arrest.

The whaling barks Ohio and James A. Howland sailed for the Arctic fishing grounds and the Europe for Japan Seas. The result of the previous cruise were shipped for Atlantic ports in the United States.

Gleanings From the Foreign Press.

The death of Gambetta will have, according to the opinions of the leading journals of Europe, an important bearing upon the politics of the old world. The chances for peace are much greater now that his influence and words are wanting. He was the avowed enemy of Germany, and had devoted himself to a war of revenge. There are those who predict that his death will bring about the dissolution of the Republic of France; but those who believe in the power of principles rather than in the influence of individuals as determining the fate of nations look with comparative indifference upon the demise of a statesman, and quote history to prove that there is always the man for the occasion.

France has never before enjoyed such a season of prosperity, founded upon so stable a basis, as she has under the republic. Paris can no longer lead the people blindly into another war.

It would seem, just now, as though the elements had conspired to draw men's minds away from speculations concerning political changes and entanglements, by visiting a large part of the old world with storms and floods. Throughout the entire length of the Rhine floods of a disastrous nature have inundate large areas. The Inn, Danube, and the Neckar have all risen to an alarming extent, and the Seine, too has overflown its banks. Cologne, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Mannhein, and Vidnna have been flooded as well as Wiesbaden, Basaneon, and Liseaux. The area covered by water is a very highly cultivated one, and the damage inflicted very great.

In the midland countries of England too, we hear of destructive floods, especially in the shires of Northampton, Nothingham, and Liecester.

Where all the immense quantity of rain that falls finally goes to is a puzzle to the scientists.

They tell us that the ocean gets no fuller or fresher, and that there is a limit to the evaporating power of sun and air which must have been taxed to its utmost to carry off the excess of moisture.

Another subject of much interest is the alarming prevalence of suicides. From all quarters accounts are received of the impatient shuffling off this mortal coil, by representatives of every class and condition of men.

The murder of oneself or one's neighbor has become frightfully common, or else our knowledge of these events is more extended than ever before. A glance at our leading exchanges discovers a large number of paragraphs whose headings refer to sudden and violent deaths.

This homicidal tendency will, it is to be hoped, be checked soon from some such cause—if by no other—that brings about the decay of other phrenzies—such as those of fashion—they become too "common." There was a time when suicide was considered quite the thing amongst the noble Romans; but, now with pistols selling for $3.00 per dozen with a box of cartridges thrown in—the vulgarity of the proceeding is a serious bar to its adoption by many.

It is some time now since "the troubles in Ireland" spread themselves out over the pages of our exchanges. Of course there is some space devoted to the chronicling of events in the Emerald Isle, but nothing more than the customary disturbances. It may be that the cold and inclement weather interfers with active operations, in which case we must wait until spring opens and the war path is open again.

On the war-path in the United States are a few Indian tribes, but no "Indian war" is in progress. Now that the Southern Pacific R.R. is substantially completed, the worst bands of Indians, and the as-much-to-be-dreaded border ruffians are much divided, and within reach of prompt chastisement. In a few years there will be no "boundless west," within the Territories of the American Republic; the region that is known as such being opened up to civilization.

From South America, such information as we do receive leads us to the belief that Peru is fo a long time—for ever perhaps—doomed to remain under the control of the Chileans. Her fate excites but little commiseration, as it seems to be evident—from her past history—that if she had gained the ascendancy in the late war she would have ground Chili as fine as Chili does her. Of the two people the present victors are conceded to be the superior physically and mentally, and now that they have the opportunity, it is to be hoped that they will establish an enlightened and progressive government.

Mexico is enjoying such a blessing now, and has before her a bright future. She looks to be one of the richest governments in the world in proportion to her area and population.

General Notes.

A crusty old fellow once asked, "What is the reason that griffins, dragons, and devils are ladies' favorite subjects for embroidery designs?" "Ah, because they are continually thinking of their husbands," was the lady's quick retort.

It will evidently have to be reconstructed thus: "How far that Jablockoff of 10,000-candle power, or Bush light, or incandescent filament of the Edison system, as the case may be, throws its ray," etc. This will not, perhaps, be as good poetry as the other, but it will be nearer the facts.

Gold diggings that pay $10 a day have been discovered in the Cariboo and Lillooet districts of British Columbia, and miners are flocking in great numbers to the new fields. A party of Indians recently brought in $4000 worth of gold dust and a recent mail steamer took away $52,000 worth.

The Paris Bourse estimates the total stock of gold in the world in use as coin or as banking reserves in one shape or other at about £580 000,000, of which total England has £126,000,000, France £136,000,000, Germany £80,000,000 and the United States £92,000,000. Other nations come in for shares varying from £800,000 in the case of Holland to £30,400,000 in Spain's.

Contrary to the general opinion, taking the last five years ending in December, 1880, it does not appear that the supply of Asiatic ivory is falling off. On an average over these years the British imported 3684 hundredweights per annum. At any time the highest import from the East was in 1858, when it rose to 5000 hundredweights. It seems that when elephants are tamed the tusks do not grow so long, and the ivory is not of so fine a quality.

The idea of piercing the Isthmus of Malacca, which is a matter of considerable interest in France, is being actively pursued. The French Consul at Siam, Dr. Harmand, the celebrated explorer of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, has just surveyed the ground, with the co-operation of the King of that country, and has reported that the scheme is perfectly practicable. The King, it is stated, has expressed his willingness to make a concession to M. de Lesseps.

Novelties in the construction of tables are the object of an international competition and special exhibition projected by the Lower Austrian Gewerbe-verein in Vienna. Silver and bronze medals are offered for telescopic dining tables, folding tables, card tables, simple tea tables, writing tables, toilet tables, modes of connecting top and legs, etc. Applications must be made before Nov. 1, and the exhibition will be held in the first quarter of next year.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF J. M. OAT, JR., & COMPANY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. M. Oat, Jr., will settle its affairs.

W. L. GRIEVS,
J. M. OAT, Jr.

Honolulu, January 25th, 1883. ja27 w3t

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

APPLICATION HAVING BEEN MADE to me for the settlement of the boundaries of the land of Kalnaokau, Waikiki, Island of Oahu, the matter will come up for hearing at my office in Honolulu on

Monday, the 19th Day of February, 1883, at 1 P. M.,

At which time and place all persons interested in the settlement of said boundaries are notified to be present.

RICHARD F. BICKERTON,
Commissioner of Boundaries of Island of Oahu.

Honolulu, January 26, 1883. ja27 w3t

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed by the Hon. Abr. Fornander, in Chambers, Trustee and Administrator of the Estate of the late John Miller of Makawao, Island of Maui, hereby notifies all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned; all parties having property in their charge belonging to said estate, are requested to notify the administrator of the same without delay. All parties having claims against said estate are requested to present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned within six months, or they will be forever barred.

W. F. MOSSMAN,
Trustee and Administrator Estate of John Miller, deceased

Makawao, Sept. 26th, 1882. oc7 6m

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of Broglie, Spear & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. A. W. Richardson retiring. All claims will be paid by C. Broglie and J. A. Spear, and all debts will be collected by them.

CHARLES BROGLIE,
JOHN A. SPEAR,
A. W. RICHARDSON.

Honolulu, H. I., January 19, 1883. jan13 w4t

NOTICE.

KNOW ALL MEN THAT I, THE UNdersigned, own all of those several pieces or parcels of land situated in Kona, Hawaii, as follows:

Land in Kaloko, more particularly described in R. P. No. 3772, L. C. A. No. 9241.

Ahupua'a of Makua, L. C. A. No. 11293.

Land known as Makalawena, L. C. A. No. 7506.

[illegible] of land in Wailoa [illegible]

A tract [illegible] F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., General [illegible]

Therefore, all parties [illegible] are hereby requested to vacate within thirty days. YORK

For information regarding terms, etc., inquire of the undersigned at the office of His Majesty's Chamberlain, Iolani Palace, Honolulu.

Honolulu, Nov. 30th, 1882. LEVI ISAAC KAIAMA. de2 2m