

# Commercial

## THE PACIFIC

# Advertiser.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

### THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

#### Rural Sketches Of the Hawaiian Islands.

A Trip to Kauai, (Continued.)  
BY HOLSTEIN.

Kaia, the Estate of E. Krull, Esq.,

Is without doubt one of the finest dairy establishments on these islands. The cattle range is very extensive, stretching for miles over plain and valley. Streams afford clear and wholesome water in abundance, the neighboring mountains and groves of timber pleasant shelter, the plains plentiful feed for the numerous cattle that roam over those rich pastures, whose grass is short but very nutritious. The dwelling house is situated on the edge of a fine grove of trees. Near it is a large garden, where every kind of vegetable grows in abundance, from the German pole bean to the full sized beet or early parsley. Our host led us through the grove, whose shadowy walks winding through the luxuriant growth conducted us to a rustic summer house, that, situated on a mountain spur, affords one of the finest views over the lesser hills and wood-clad valleys that stretch before us like a picturesque panorama closed in by the dark blue of the distant ocean. This is one of the finest scenes on the island, and will leave its pleasant impression on the memory of every visitor who has the least perception of the beautiful in nature. Our lodgings were prepared in a house encircled by a grove of ancient koa trees. The moon was in her full and shed her glorious light over the surrounding landscape. Before us stretched the wood-clad valley. Long we stood that evening in the rose-embowered verandah feeding our eyes on the glories of the night. Silence, deep as the grave, around us. No sound but the monotonous chirp of the solitary cricket calling to its solitary neighbor. Not a voice of life disturbed the stillness of the night. And as we gazed in silence over the valley, we could not but think on the past, on our own far distant beautiful home of childhood, on the past of the lovely picture before us, and the hundreds of homes that in days of yore nestled among those valleys over which the hand of Ares had spread the silence of the tomb. Alas, the past! Alas, the present! What shall be the future? Shall that ancient race once more revive, once more repeople those desolate places over which the shadowy spirits of the past sit in silent sorrow, or is their doom extinction? Who shall answer and who can lift the veil that hides the coming century?

The next morning's rising sun was ushered in by the warbling of numerous birds in the surrounding grove. God's own little missionaries, sending nature's hymn of praise on high. There is something so singularly sweet and soothing in the songs of birds. Who has not felt it? and who can wonder that groves were the primitive temples in which humanity praised the Eternal. We paid an early visit to the dairy, where our host, an early riser, had been long before us. The bright pans, the rich cream, the heaps of golden butter and the sweet odors of the cool and to the highest extent of cleanliness kept dairy repaid us well for our visit. From there we proceeded to the milking pen. There were from 100 to 150 cows in the enclosure and a corresponding number of calves in a large room or stall. Some ten or twelve natives were employed in milking, and what was most astonishing was the perfect silence that reigned. Not an angry word, not a loud curse or the sound of a kick or whip, not a bellow from either cow or calf, except the gentle lowing when the cow met its young, was heard. There was no running of animals to and fro, no driving with sticks, no lashing. The animals stood or laid down tranquilly chewing their cud till their turn to be milked came. Mr. K. assured us that at the time of his taking possession of the stock, the animals were wild and unbroken. Gentleness and kind treatment had wrought this change. For the purpose of milking, a large shed is built on one side of the enclosure containing a number of open stalls. At the head of each stall stands a solid post upholding the plate, and at a distance of a foot or 18 inches stands a light post in a socket, the upper end working in a socket of the plate in this manner. The opening to receive the neck of the cow, the stick gently to the head. Every cow walks gently to its place, puts her head through the bars, receives her calf, and is milked. Mr. K.'s establishment is without doubt the best conducted of the kind that I have seen for many years, and well worth a visit of those that are interested in similar business. We next visited the buildings and enclosure where Mr. K. annually butchers a large number of fatted cattle. We found in this establishment the same order and cleanliness which is conspicuous in the whole establishment. The beef packed here is as favorably known in the market as the butter that comes from the dairy. We bid our host a hearty good-bye with many thanks for his kind hospitality, and pursued our journey to Lihue. On leaving we took a last look at the beautiful grove. Those who have visited this estate will surely remember it, and will feel grieved to learn that its glory, the old wide spreading grove, are dying with every day under the strokes—not of the woodman's axe, but of the insidious and deadly attacks of the small ants. This pest is taking an onward march of destruction, and the day is near when not a koa tree shall remain on the island of Kauai. Alas, the blight that has fallen on the race not even spares the green-wood tree! The road to Lihue leads again through a very broken country where numerous streams gush through the gullies. Near noon we made a halt on the banks of the Lihue river under the shade of some fine kukui trees. From here to Lihue the grass loses its green hue and the barren slopes, denuded of vegetation, showing their ugly red surfaces, give a rather dreary aspect to the landscape around Lihue. We arrived at an early hour at the cottage of Mr. Claus, an old Honolulu resident, and were most hospitably received.

The Plantation of Lihue  
Has tested largely the patience and enterprise of its owners. Located in a part of the island where times of great drought occur, the proprietors were induced to lead the water through channels many miles in length to their fields, and though the undertaking has been great and no doubt very expensive, the results have been most beneficial and will repay the labor and expenses. "The part of the cane field that we visited, and where irrigation had been introduced, looks promising. The canes were of good size and joint, and promise a fair crop from a most unpromising soil. I could not withstand the temptation to percolate a lump of this singular soil to bring with me

to Honolulu. The red appearance is easily accounted for by the most extraordinary amount of oxides of iron. Although in itself this element enters but sparingly into the composition of plants, when rightly handled it has no injurious influence upon the soil, as its decomposition gives place to a number of the most useful combinations with organic and inorganic substances. I observed a number of organic substances intermingled with the soil. At present there can be no lack of these elements, but an injudicious course of farming will soon exhaust them. No soil, in my opinion, requires a more conscientious course of under-ploughing of the trash in as green a state as possible or a course of green manuring, to retain and augment not only the organic elements but also silicates and lime, the supply of both of which is very limited, than the soil of Lihue. A process of liming would perhaps be of great advantage. Whenever an earth brought in contact with an acid produces an effervescence, we may be certain that it contains a sufficiency of lime. The Lihue soil produces no effervescence. But liming put on the land considered as a manure, without under-ploughing of the trash, might for a few years, as long as there remains a sufficiency of organic matter in the soil, produce good effects, but the activity would be a fictitious one, that would be followed by sterility.

The difference in the color of the unbroken soil from the cultivated is very distinct. The latter is much darker and shows a change has brought forth already its beneficial changes, in changing the protoxide of iron into a peroxide. If lime is not wanting, such soil will grow more productive, as I know from experience. In the virgin earth more or less of this iron is united with sulphur, forming a mineral of a bright yellow color, iron pyrites or sulphure of iron. Tillage decomposes these and the oxygen combines with the sulphur, forming sulphuric acid. If lime is present or applied it will again combine with the sulphuric acid forming gypsum or sulphate of lime, the best of all compounds of sulphur and most valuable for the soil of Lihue. Another change occurs by means of tillage and moisture. While the protoxide of iron is converted into a peroxide, water is decomposed, and while the oxygen changes the iron, the hydrogen combines at once with nitrogen in the atmosphere, always present in soils, and forms ammonia. Such are a few of the changes which are produced by tillage on those soils, and every succeeding year adds to their productivity. If rightly managed, the soil of Lihue becomes sterile it is the fault of bad management and that alone.

Next morning while on our road to Koloa, we paid our respects to Hon. Judge Widemann. Here we remained a few pleasant hours and were shown the manufactory of oil from kukui nuts. There was a time when this oil made a considerable item in our exports. To Mr. W. belongs the honor to have revived this once extinct article of home manufacture. Where so many nuts grow will all over the group, it is singular that this industry has remained so very limited. At a distance of a mile from Mr. W. stands a very neat chert. The houses here are generally about a mile apart. This is "the City of Miles."

On our road to Koloa we passed through some fine tracts of land. The road presents a new feature in being supplied with regular milestones. There can be no doubt that the roads on Kauai are the best kept of any I have seen. Bridges are put up where wanted and kept in repair. Early in the afternoon we arrived at

The Plantations of Koloa.  
Here we enjoyed the frank and kind hospitality of Mr. Burbank, the efficient manager of this, the oldest sugar plantation on the islands. The fields are very extensive, the cane looks well, and we were promised well. The plantations are at great distances from the mill, and are still farther extended. The soil has a more favorable aspect than that of Lihue and rains are said to be more plentiful. We had the pleasure to meet Mr. Thomas Marshall, the present efficient Sheriff of Kauai. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn that Mr. M. looks healthy and well, which is in a good measure owing to much exercise. Mr. M. having become a most expert equestrian on account of his many official journeys, delights in this health-giving exercise and its pleasant incidents.

We also made the acquaintance of the Messrs. Hollister, who have introduced the culture and manufacture of tobacco, with the most decided success. Their field of tobacco looks extremely well, and we understand that they intend to enlarge the manufactory by applying machinery. Mr. H. very kindly regaled us with two samples of home manufacture. The first was in appearance and taste something like Rhenish wine, the latter a very pleasant ciderlike and cooling beverage. Both articles would not only find a ready market at Honolulu, but if once known a ready sale abroad, and largely in the culture of orange orchards or in the gathering of guavas to the limited industry of our native population. But O hush! Hawaiian legislative wisdom! A profitless expense to the people, a dead weight to every enterprise and home industry, a curse to the country!

The houses at Koloa are numerous, but are as irregularly built and at great distances from each other, as if some giant had scattered them broadcast over the ground. Kauai is undoubtedly one of the best jewels in the Hawaiian crown, rich in products of walk and rider in water power. Thousands of hands might be employed in manufactories, thousands till the grateful soil, a thousand hearthstones send their curling smoke aloft, but alas! where are the people? Only three days' journey we never met a single traveler on the lonely road. Kauai, the beautiful, the fertile, the desolate! May soon a better day dawn over this island, may our sincere wish in taking leave of Kauai and its kind and hospitable inhabitants.

CHUNG HOON & CO.,  
Commission Merchants and general Agents—Agents for the Pankas and Amamula Sugar Plantations—Importers of tea and other Chinese and foreign goods and wholesale dealers in the Hawaiian Islands at the new Stone Store, Nuuanu Street, below King.

S. H. DOWSETT,  
LUMBER MERCHANT!  
Is now prepared to furnish building material of every description at the lowest market rates. Orders from the country, and other islands solicited. Lumber Yard on corner of Queen and Fort Streets.

THOS. SPENCER,  
SHIP CHANDLER!  
Dealer in General Merchandise, Island Produce, &c., and Commission Merchant.  
Byron's Bay, Hilo, S. I.,  
Will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of every description of goods required by ships and others. The highest price given for Island Produce.  
Hilo, February 3, 1861.

Sugar and Molasses!  
From the Plantation of J. MAKEE,  
EAST MAUI!  
CROP OF 1863.  
For sale by (375-6m) C. BREWER & CO

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

### Business Cards.

J. H. COLE,  
AUCTIONEER.  
(SUCCESSOR TO A. F. EVERETT.)  
At his late rooms, Queen Street. 369-1y

H. W. SEVERANCE,  
AUCTIONEER.  
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.  
Fire-proof Store, Robinson's Building,  
QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU.  
Will continue business at the new stand. 371-1y

DR. J. MOTT SMITH,  
DENTIST.  
Office corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. 332-1y

H. STANGENWALD, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Late New York City Dispensary Physician, member of the  
Medical Chirurgical College and of the Pathological Society  
of New York.  
Office at Dr. Judd's Drug Store, on Fort Street. Residence in  
Nuuanu Valley, opposite that of E. O. Hall, Esq. 383-1y

A. S. CRINBAUM & CO.,  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fashionable Clothing,  
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's  
Superior Furnishing Goods. Store, formerly occupied by  
Messrs. W. A. Aldrich, Esq., in Makee's Block, Queen  
Street, Honolulu, Oahu. 384-1y

DUFFIN & WILSON,  
DUFFIN'S MARKET, King Street.  
One door from the corner of Fort Street. 369-6m

C. E. WILLIAMS,  
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in Furniture of every description.  
Furniture Warehouses on Fort Street, opposite  
Messrs. Lewis & Dickson's office; Workshop at the old  
Stand, Hotel Street, near Fort.  
N. B.—Orders from other islands promptly attended to. 369-1y

Von HOLT & HEUCK,  
General Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Oahu, S. I. 373-1y

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT,  
Commission Merchant and General Shipping Agent, Honolulu,  
Oahu, H. I. 373-1y

H. FISCHER!  
TAILOR—Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of fine  
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Buckskins, Nuuanu St., below  
King St. 364-1y

B. F. SNOW,  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. 373-1y

J. WORTH,  
Dealer in General Merchandise, Hilo, Hawaii. Ships supplied  
with recruits at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms.  
Bills of exchange wanted. 373-1y

C. H. LEWIS.  
LEWIS & DICKSON,  
Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials, Fort St. Honolulu. 373-1y

B. F. EHLERS,  
Dealer in Dry Goods, Silks, &c.  
262-1y Fort Street, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

JOHN THOS. WATERHOUSE,  
Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise, Honolulu, H. I.  
—REFERENCES—  
Messrs. E. K. & W. W. W. H. E. S. W. Esq., Honolulu, H. I.  
A. C. WILLIAMS & Co., Honolulu, H. I.  
D. M. & S. Co., Honolulu, H. I.  
H. J. DICKSON, Esq., Honolulu, H. I.  
H. J. DICKSON, Esq., Honolulu, H. I.  
G. T. LAWTON, Esq., Honolulu, H. I.  
F. B. & Co., Honolulu, H. I.

MELCHERS & CO.,  
Importers and Commission Merchants,  
AGENTS FOR THE  
HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
KAWIHI SUGAR PLANTATION,  
TOREY SUGAR PLANTATION.  
GERTAY C. MELCHERS, J. D. WICKER, F. A. SCHAEFER,  
Bremen, Honolulu. 387-1y

D. N. FLITNER,  
Continues his old business in the fireproof building, Kaahuna  
street.  
Chimneys built by observation of the sun and stars  
with a transit instrument, and also by the use of  
meridian of Honolulu. Particular attention given to  
watch repairing. Sextant and quadrant glasses silvered  
and adjusted. Charts and nautical instruments constantly  
on hand and for sale. 373-1y

CASTLE & COOKE,  
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise,  
in the Fireproof Store in King Street, opposite the  
Seamen's Chapel.  
Dr. James Melchior,  
Wholesale and Retail Agents for  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, cash  
assets \$2,500,000.  
Raynolds, Devos & Pratt—Importers and Manufacturers of  
Paints, Oils and Varnish, and Crystal Oil, Oil  
of Pine and Co's Carriages and Carriage Materials.  
388-1y

ALLEN & BERRILL,  
KAWAII, HAWAII.  
Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping business  
at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the  
justly celebrated Kawaihi Potatoes, and such other  
articles as are required by whale ships at the shortest notice,  
and on the most reasonable terms. 373-1y

FIRE WOOD ON HAND.  
D. C. WATERMAN & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
Special attention paid to the interests of the Whaling Fleet,  
by the furnishing of funds, purchase and sale of Exchange, Oil,  
Bone, General Merchandise, and the procuring of Freight  
—REFERENCES—  
Messrs. ISAAC HOWLAND, JR., & Co., New Bedford  
W. G. E. POPE, Esq., do  
MORGAN, STONE & Co., San Francisco, do  
MCKEE & MERRILL, do 373-1y

W. A. ALDRICH, J. S. WALKER, S. C. ALLEN,  
ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.,  
Importers and Commission Merchants—Dealers in General  
Merchandise, and Agents for the Sale of Island Produce.  
—ALSO—  
Agents for the Lihue, Metcalf, and Princeville Plantations. 346-1y

J. H. WOOD,  
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every  
description. Shoe findings, Pump Sole, Rigging, Harness,  
and Patent Leathers. Call, Goat, Hog, and Buck Skins,  
Trunks, Valises, Sparring Gloves, Fells, and Masks, Blacking,  
Brushes, Hosiery, &c. &c. Brick Shop Store, corner of  
Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu, H. I. 373-1y

SHERMAN PECK,  
Honolulu.  
B. A. F. CARTER,  
Honolulu.  
C. BREWER & CO.,  
Commission & Shipping Merchants,  
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.  
—REFER TO—  
JOHN M. HOOD, Esq., Honolulu, H. I.  
JAMES HUNTER, Esq., Boston.  
CHARLES BROWN, Esq., do  
H. A. PRITCH, Esq., do  
MESSRS. MCKEE & MERRILL, do  
CRAB, WOLCOTT BROS., Esq., San Francisco.  
MESSRS. WM. PESTAL & Co., Hongkong.  
MESSRS. PETER, HERBERT & Co., Manila. 382-1y

### Business Cards.

E. HOFFMANN, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon, Makee's Block, corner Queen and Kaahumanu streets. 373-1y

GEORGE W. BROWN,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Office, Court House up stairs. 385-1y

H. L. SHELTON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Will practice in any of the Courts of this Kingdom. Particular  
attention given to the drafting of Legal Documents in the  
Hawaiian language. Office in the Court House. 382-3m

H. S. HOWLAND & CO.,  
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants, Queen Street, Honolulu.  
R. S. HOWLAND. W. K. SNODGRASS. 384-1y

H. Y. LUDINGTON,  
(SUCCESSOR TO F. A. PRATT & Co.)  
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Wines and Spirits, and  
Malt Liquors, Carlton Wharf, Honolulu, H. I. 364-1y

H. HACKFELD & CO.,  
General Commission Agents, Honolulu,  
Oahu, S. I. 373-1y

W. N. LADD,  
Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanics',  
Tools and Agricultural Implements, Fort Street, Honolulu.  
373-1y

HONOLULU STEAM FLOUR MILL Co.  
Proprietor—S. SAVIDGE. 372-1y

A. S. CLECHORN,  
Dealer in General Merchandise, Fireproof corner of Kaahumanu  
and Queen streets, opposite Makee's Block.  
Also, Retail establishment on Nuuanu street, above King.  
Island Produce bought and sold. Island orders carefully  
attended to. 388-1y

JANION, GREEN & CO.,  
Commission Merchants—Fire-Proof Buildings, Queen street,  
Honolulu, April 1, 1859. 373-1y

GEORGE CLARK,  
BOOT and SHOE MAKER, Hotel street, between Nuuanu  
and Maunaloa streets. 373-1y

W. FISCHER,  
Cabinet Maker and French Polisher, Hotel Street, opposite to  
Government House. 373-1y

E. O. HALL,  
Importer and Dealer in Honolulu Dry Goods, Paints, Oils, an  
general Merchandise, corner of Fort and King streets. 373-1y

FLORENS STAPENHORST,  
Agent for the Bremen and London Board of Underwriters. All  
average claims against the said Underwriters, occurring in  
or about this Kingdom, will have to be certified before him.  
372-1y

JOHN RITSON,  
IMPORTER  
WINE, SPIRITS,  
ALE AND PORTER,  
HONOLULU. 378-1y

CHAS. S. BISHOP.  
BISHOP & CO.,  
Bankers. Office in the east corner of "Makee's Block," on  
Braw Bills of Exchange on  
Messrs. MAXWELL, MITCHELL & Co., New York.  
HENRY A. PRITCH, Esq., do  
Messrs. MORGAN, STONE & Co., San Francisco.  
Will receive deposits, discount first-class business paper, and  
attend to collecting, &c. 373-1y

E. P. ADAMS,  
SHIP CHANDLER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
LAHAINA, MAUI.  
Irish and Sweet Potatoes, with other recruits, constantly on  
hand and for sale at low rates. 383-6m

WILCOX, RICHARDS & Co.  
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants, dealers in General  
Merchandise. Keep constantly on hand a full assortment  
of merchandise, for the supply of Whalers and Merchant  
vessels.

AGENTS FOR THE  
Regular Dispatch Line of Packets,  
HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO.  
"Barb" "Comet," Capt. Jas. Smith,  
"Yankee," Capt. John Puty,  
One of the above vessels will be dispatched regularly every  
three weeks, or oftener.  
Freight and Passengers taken at the lowest rates.  
All of the above vessels have superior accommodations for  
Passengers, for whom every comfort will be afforded.  
Through Bills Lading, will be given at Honolulu, for merchandise  
to New York or Boston, the freight being reshipped at San  
Francisco, on board first class clipper without extra expense  
to shippers.  
Shippers can also procure at Boston or New York, through  
Bills Lading, for freight shipped via San Francisco, of Messrs.  
Giddell & Williams, Boston and Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.,  
New York. Messrs. Melcher & Merrill, Agents for Regular  
Dispatch Line, at San Francisco. 385-1y

Insurance Cards.  
THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
"Limited."  
Capital One Million Pounds.  
Head Office, Manchester Buildings, Liverpool.  
Agents at Honolulu,  
N. B.—This Company takes risks on goods only and not on  
vessels. 373-6m

HAMBURG-BREMEN  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Com.  
pany, are prepared to insure risks against fire in and  
about Honolulu.  
Particulars apply at the office. MELCHERS & CO. 373-1y

CALIFORNIA LLOYDS,  
MARINE INSURANCES.  
OFFICE: Southwest corner of Washing-  
ton and Battery streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED  
to issue "Marine Insurance Policies," each being respon-  
sible for the sum written on the Policies against his own name  
only, and for himself and not for others or any of them.  
JOHN PARROTT, JAMES DODDING,  
GEO. C. JONES, WILLIAM E. BARBON,  
N. LINDSEY, JAMES OTIS,  
JAMES FREMAN, WILLIAM H. HADGON,  
LAFAYETTE MAYNARD, J. MORA MOSE. 385-1y

ALDRICH, WALKER & CO. Agents,  
Honolulu, H. I.

Mutual Marine Insurance Company,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN  
appointed Agents for the above company, beg leave to  
inform the public that they are now prepared to issue  
MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES  
on Cargo, Freight and Treasure.  
H. HACKFELD & CO 358-1y

Honolulu, April 2, 1862.

### Mechanical.

RICHARD GILLILAND,  
Ship, House, Carriage and Orna-  
mental Sign Painter.

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM  
the residents of Honolulu and others,  
that he has opened his shop in the com-  
pulsory room on Kaahumanu street, oc-  
cupied by the late John F. Colburn, as an  
auction room, where he will receive all  
orders, and execute them in the highest style of the art, with  
despatch.  
An experienced carriage painter and trimmer, has been en-  
gaged who will warrant his work to be equal with the best ever  
done here. 384-3m

COOPERING!  
J. A. BURDICK,  
IN REMOVING HIS BUSINESS  
to his new COOPERAGE on the Esplanade  
Fort Street, takes this opportunity of re-  
peating his sincere thanks to his friends and  
the public in general, for the support and pa-  
tronsage which they have been pleased to grant  
him for the past year, and hopes that by attention to busi-  
ness and promptness in the execution of all orders entrusted to  
him, he will merit a continuance of their favors. 387-1y

W. PHILLIPS,  
Painter, Glazier, Paper-Hanger, &c.  
Opposite H. Dimond & Son,  
KING STREET. 391-3m

W. BENNETT,  
Boot and Shoe Maker,  
Nuuanu St., east side, above Hotel St.  
All Orders entrusted to us will be attended to with dispatch  
and despatch. 391-1y

NEW SAIL LOFT.  
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFUL-  
ly informs his friends and the public generally, that he  
has removed his place of business to the  
FIRE-PROOF BUILDING!  
corner of Queen and Kaahumanu streets, third floor, over  
Messrs. Giddell & Co., where he may be found ready to do  
anything in his line, in a workmanlike manner, and on the  
most reasonable terms.  
N. B.—Sails stored for customers without charge.  
W. G. WOOLSEY. 389-3m

HENRY ALLEN,  
Carpenter, Builder, Undertaker, &  
DEALER IN SECOND-HAND  
FURNITURE!  
Call and Examine my Stock, before  
Purchasing Elsewhere,  
At my shop, in Fort Street,  
365-6m

REMOVAL!  
GEO. W. VOLLUM,  
BOOK-BINDER!  
HAVING REMOVED BACK TO THE OLD  
Mission Building, is now prepared to execute all orders  
for binding  
Books, Pamphlets,  
Newspapers, Music,  
Old Books, &c., &c.  
Orders from the other islands should be accompanied with  
particular directions as to the style, and if the work is to  
match volumes previously bound, a sample volume should be  
sent with the job.  
All orders left at H. M. Whitney's Bookstore will receive  
prompt attention. 387-3m

HONOLULU  
Steam Biscuit Bakery.  
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RES-  
pectfully inform his friends and the public generally that  
The Honolulu Steam Biscuit Bakery  
Being now in full operation, he is prepared to furnish  
Pilot & Navy Bread, Water Crackers,  
And other descriptions of  
Fancy Biscuits,  
All of superior quality and at  
Prices to defy competition.  
Parties furnishing their own flour for ship bread, will have it  
made up at the lowest possible rates.  
SHIP BREAD REBAKED.  
Orders from the other islands will be promptly attended to.  
ROBERT LOVE, Nuuanu Street.  
17 Orders in Honolulu for shipping to be left with Messrs.  
Wilcox, Richards & Co. 373-6m

HONOLULU  
IRON WORKS.  
STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, BOIL-  
ers, Coolers, &c., made to order. Iron and Brass Cast-  
ings made and Job Work executed.  
At the Shortest Notice.  
In order to meet the wants of the Hawaiian Islands, the  
Proprietor of the Honolulu Iron Works has been induced to expend  
a large sum of money in erecting new and costly machinery, on  
such improved principles as to enable him to do work with un-  
equal dispatch, in the best manner, and at most reasonable rates.  
No one now need go to San Francisco to fill orders, as the work  
can be executed at the Honolulu Iron Works as well as at low  
rates, and with as much dispatch as it can be at the former  
place.  
In the machine shop there are  
Bolt Cutting,  
Planing and Heavy  
Lathes.  
In the blacksmith shop there is a powerful steam blast which  
enables us to do  
Heavy Blacksmithing.  
TERMS CASH.  
387-6m-1y THOMAS HUGHES.

STOVE AND TIN SHOP!  
DO YOU WANT A STOVE  
Or TIN WARE  
OF ANY DESCRIPTION?  
GO TO GEO. C. SIDERS!  
Corner of Fort and King Sts.  
Opposite Mr. E. O. Hall's Store, and you will have an opportunity  
of obtaining just the article at the LOWEST  
market rates.  
COOK STOVES! BOTH FOR  
WOOD AND COAL. TIN AND JAPANESE WARE,  
consisting in part of racks, boxes, tea and coffee cans, kettles, trays,  
sugar bowls, spittoons, nurse cans, lanterns, lamps, candlesticks,  
&c. &c. Britannia tea and coffee pots, silver leaf, tin and copper  
hip baths, zinc, Russia galvanized and English sheet iron,  
children's baths, tin toys of all kinds.  
SHIP WORK and PLUMBING executed with  
neatness and dispatch. 348-6m-1y

Scientific American for 1864.  
PERSONS WISHING TO SECURE THIS  
valuable publication for the next year, should leave their  
orders at once, as the list must be forwarded by the next mail.  
Subscription—\$3 a year, in advance.  
No mechanic or planter can afford to be without this  
publication. Address H. M. WHITNEY.







PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Mr. Editor:—In the last *Polynesian*, under the cover of an obituary notice of His Majesty Kamehameha IV., some writer has had the bad taste to fling out slurs and insinuations against the American Missionaries as a body, and at Mr. and Mrs. Cooke individually, as the instructors of his late Majesty. What motive could have led to this cowardly and wanton fling, I know not, but as one of the privileged to guess, I may say it was one of revenge, for if rumor is to be believed, the supposed writer of the article was once forbidden the honor of visiting the Royal School by Mr. Cooke, from fear that "evil communications would corrupt good manners."

The following is the allusion referred to: "Unlike the greater proportion of boys who afterwards prove themselves entitled to the name of leaders, the late King was unmistakably bright and ready while in school, and his mental activity was quite equalled by his quickness of eye and limb. He held, to use a term that would be applied in other parts of the world, very few 'educational' advantages. Latin and Greek and French and German were beyond the skill of his instructors, and the hundreds of boys who were his contemporaries were his equals in these languages. But his teachers were conscientious, and his moral training was thorough. The question was often asked how he came to know so much as he did, and it was as often answered that his opportunities were of his own making. Nobody knew him better for a moment than he was destined to make a mark and be a power in his country, and such he did and was. In or about the beginning of 1874, the late King and his brother, present sovereign, left school for the simple reason that they could learn nothing more of their teachers. But the understanding intentions of the principals (Mr. and Mrs. Cooke) were and are remembered as the efforts of all persons should be who do their best."

But I might have allowed the foregoing quoted remarks to pass unheeded had not words of the same purport been given from the desk at the Reformed Catholic (Temporary) Cathedral on last Sabbath, by Bishop Staley, from whom, as his late Majesty's chaplain, something was expected, which might have been as oil to the troubled waters, not, as is the case, exciting a controversy in which none but unkind feelings can have sway.

The Bishop and his associates have seen fit, from their advent among us, to speak in disparaging terms of the American Missionaries and their labors, whenever opportunity offered, and I have been somewhat surprised that their unchristianlike conduct has not met with some reformation from that body, although none can doubt but that their silence under every species of insult and abuse, is much to their credit.

After due deliberation, I am, however, led to say a word in their behalf, from the belief that their sin is not that they are missionaries but that they are Americans. I arrive at this conclusion after carefully considering a number of circumstances which have occurred of late, and am somewhat ashamed of the fact that there should be among the Bishop's congregation Americans, who aid him, by their countenance and counsel, in his unwarrantable course.

The best answer to these unkind and uncalled-for slanders at Mr. and Mrs. Cooke that I can make, is to copy a report on the Royal School, made by the Hon. R. C. Wylie among many notes published by him some eighteen years since, and which have been copied by a London *Magazine*, and which I consider excellent authority.

Extract from Mr. Wylie's Notes. 37. SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.—In the very important part of providing instruction for all classes, as in every other duty connected with their sacred calling, the missionaries stand pre-eminent. With them, I believe, resides the merit of having established the first school for the systematic education of the children of the Sandwich Islands. The school was founded in 1820, in 1820, the American mission selected for that purpose Mr. & Mrs. Cooke, who were missionaries. Having lately at the request of Dr. Judd, visited the school, to watch the progress of a disease, bearing some resemblance to the "typical milder" of the "Cotton," than any other known type of fever, I have been an eye-witness to the anxious and parental-like concern of Mr. & Mrs. Cooke, both of the sick and healthy children of the school, and I am prepared to state from observation, that a more proper selection could not have been made.

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELIGION	EDUCATION	REMARKS
Alfred K. Cooke	18	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
John K. Cooke	17	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
William K. Cooke	16	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
Charles K. Cooke	15	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
James K. Cooke	14	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
Thomas K. Cooke	13	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
Robert K. Cooke	12	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
Henry K. Cooke	11	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
George K. Cooke	10	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
Edward K. Cooke	9	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
Frederick K. Cooke	8	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
Philip K. Cooke	7	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
Samuel K. Cooke	6	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
Benjamin K. Cooke	5	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
Isaac K. Cooke	4	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
Abraham K. Cooke	3	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
David K. Cooke	2	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
John K. Cooke	1	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.
William K. Cooke	0	M	Anglican	Common School	One of the best scholars in the school.

Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic (mental and written), geography (descriptive and topographical), history, drawing, music (vocal and instrumental) are all taught with skill and energy. The school is very commodiously arranged. Strict order and obedience are observed, without any exertion of authority approaching to harshness. Books, maps, stationery, globes (terrestrial and celestial), are at all times within the reach of the scholars, and there is an excellent apparatus to illustrate the movements of the planets which compose our solar system.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooke neglect to impress upon their pupils that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and religion the basis of all private and public wealth. A portion of the scholars, and there is an excellent apparatus to illustrate the movements of the planets which compose our solar system.

On Sundays, the pupils regularly attend two services in native, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, and one in English, by the Rev. Mr. Damon. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, both by precept and the example of their own well regulated family, enforce the utmost propriety of moral deportment, and every particle of cleanliness, dress, manner and address, calculated to add to the polish of refinement to more solid and useful attainments.

The pupils rise at breakfast at 7 A. M., dine at 1 o'clock, take tea at 4 P. M., and retire early to rest. At table, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke always preside, and there is an abundant supply of good and substantial food. The school hours are from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. The medical care of the pupils has devolved upon Dr. G. P. Judd, who, notwithstanding his onerous and numerous duties as secretary of state for foreign affairs, head of the financial department, &c., &c., always finds time to attend, when wanted. I myself have been an eye-witness of the extreme anxiety and tenderness with which he watched the progress of the fever of little William, whose mother was so severely and so long suffering, and it is but right I should add that his good and exemplary lady was a frequent visitor at the bed side of the sick child.

It is impossible, in any part of the world, that sick children could have been better looked after, than were William, Lot and Jane, by Dr. Judd, and Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, whether as respects the curative or nursing department.

Amongst other things pleasing to observe, was the great care and attention bestowed upon the physical education of the pupils. They were encouraged to the gymnastic exercises which tend to develop the physical powers and fortify the constitution. Among these were playing ball, flying kites, cultivation of flowers, swinging, seesawing, walking, and riding on horseback.

There Admiral Thomas was here, he was always glad to see them at his house, and to encourage them to go out to tea-parties at the houses of respectable foreign residents here. I have thus met the young chiefs often in society, and I have always found that they support their part in the conversation, in English, with much decorum and propriety. In fact, there is nothing strange in their manner or habits that could strike a stranger as differing much from the manners and habits of young English or Americans of the same age.

Foreign Summary.

The English harvest is worth only \$150,000,000 or so more this year than usual. Greek fire is pronounced by an exchange as electric. He judges by the shock it gave Beauregard. The two Englishmen who discovered the source of the Nile should visit the South and discover "the last child."

A lady who drowned herself for love near Pawtucket was recently borne to her grave on a bier carried exclusively by women, and one hundred other women followed in procession.

On the anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Chile, September 18th, the Chilean Minister at Washington, Mr. Asta Buzurga, was greeted by the Marine Band with the national hymn of Chile and the national airs of the United States. This, it is understood, was done by direction of the Government in return for a similar compliment given to the United States Minister in Chile, on the Fourth of July.

RAISING A SUNKEN VESSEL.—M. Bauer, an engineer, has, after long preparatory labors, succeeded in raising a Bavarian steamer, which sank some time ago in the Lake of Constance. The engineer in order to raise the vessel, which was lying at a depth of 70 feet, made use of an apparatus of his own invention. By means of divers he attached to her two large balloons, made of waterproof linen, which he filled with air. When the expansion had become sufficient, a movement was observed in the water, which looked as if boiling, and the vessel gradually came to the surface.

THE VOICES OF THE BATTLE FIELD.—In his report of the Chickamauga battles, B. F. Taylor records the following fact: "If anybody thinks that when our men are stricken upon the field they fill the air with cries and groans, till it shivers with such evidences of agony, he greatly errs. An arm is shattered, a leg carried away, a bullet pierces the breast, and the soldier sinks silently upon the ground. He does not creep away, if he can, without a murmur or complaint; he falls as the sparrow falls, speechlessly, and like that sparrow, I earnestly believe, falls not without note by the Father. The dying hero gives out his fearful utterances of human suffering, but the mangled rider is dumb. The crash of musketry, the crack of rifles, the roar of guns, the shriek of shells, the rebel whoop, the Federal cheer, and that indescribable undertone of grinding, rumbling, splintering sound, make up the voices of the battle field."

FRANCE'S NAVY AMBITIONS.—Accounts from France indicate unusual activity, and the use of all available ingenuity in the Navy Construction Yards of the Empire. At Toulon the Department of Marine had just contracted for an "immense quantity" of steel plates for the plating of vessels already on the docks, and to be completed during the present year. An "enormous sum," say the French journals, is to be directed to this purpose out of the Marine Budget of 1863. At Toulon, metal-plated vessels of still newer model are building, of such supposed superior power, both of action and resistance, that they are called "Napoleon's Bull Dogs." These are supposed to be principally for coast defence. Another writer speaks of them as "floating batteries" after a more formidable model than hitherto known. The plan is reported to be the result of a critical comparative examination of a number of different plans submitted to the Minister of Marine, and to combine in one the individual merits of each.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.—The London *Star* publishes a very full sketch of the speech of Senator Sumner on our "Foreign Relations," and has a long editorial on the subject. The *Star* says: "The Hon. Charles Sumner has not belied the confidence inspired by a long and illustrious career. He is as firmly as ever the friend of peace between Great Britain and America. His speech at New York on the 10th of September, is indeed heavy with charges against France, and the French Republic, but it is for justice, not for an incentive to strife. It is a complaint of hopes disappointed, of friendship withheld, of errors adopted and obstinately maintained. It is, however, an argument which does honor even to those whose names are against it, and which aims to establish future relations of the closest alliance. Senator Sumner's chief reproach is this—that we have acted unworthily of ourselves; unfaithful to our deepest convictions and best interests. We can afford to be so, but we must judge as he is in his sharpest accusations."

THE TELEGRAPHIC WONDER.—The following account of an extraordinary French telegraphic invention is given by the Paris correspondent of the London *Star*: "The Abbé Casselle's patent is taken up by the Government. A project of a law was recently presented to the Corps Legislatif, which proposes that it should supersede the Morse apparatus now in universal use. The pantograph is one of the greatest scientific wonders of the present day. It is properly enough termed here an autograph and amateur. A dispatch written at Paris is reproduced without the assistance of any clerk at Marseilles with the most rigorous fidelity, as is also a portrait, or sketch of any kind. No doubt the need of dispatch is a great supply of electricity as that of Morse, and is much less affected by the condition of the atmosphere. The Empress has lately had her likeness telegraphed to some of her friends in the provinces; and, last week, Casselle telegraphed a painting of a full blown rose to the Governor of the island of Corsica. The telegraphic administration. The petals were of a beautiful pink color, and the leaves of an equally good green; in short, were exactly like the tints of the original. Rosin, also, not many days ago, telegraphed to Marseilles, by this apparatus, a melody which he improvised in honor of the inventor, and which has since gone the rounds of the Paris salons."

HIS CONDITIONS.—The Vienna *Presse*, published in the city where Maximilian resides, said in its issue of September 14th: "The Mexican negotiation which will formally offer Archduke Ferdinand Max the imperial crown, voted by the Assembly of Notables, is expected to arrive here in a few days. It is asserted that the Archduke is greatly disposed to accept the offer, but it is a mistake to suppose that he will embrace it unconditionally. He is firmly determined only to ascend the throne provided the Powers interested in holding the balance of power by the erection of a monarchy in Mexico, the dissolution of the North American Republic, and the prevention of the subjugation of Europe by America, will fulfill such conditions as shall afford the Mexican throne warrants of permanency. These conditions are: 1. Guaranty of the throne by the Three Powers who originally undertook the expedition (England, France and Spain), that it is to say, that they shall undertake to support the monarchy by arms in case of danger from within or without. 2. That all the Mexican municipalities shall declare themselves, by free and voluntary vote, in favor of the establishment of a monarchy and the choice of an Austrian prince. Upon these conditions, and, as we are positively assured, upon these conditions only, Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian will set out for Mexico."

CONTRA: April—Alfred Caldwell's draft on Sec'y of State, \$500 Dec.—A. J. Cartwright's "Swift and Allen," 270 \$750 00 Balance due Treasurer, 3 14 Honolulu, Dec. 8, 1863. ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, Treas.

THAT SANK GREK FIRE.—Dr. Richardson, a scientific gentleman in England, in a late work, makes the following remarkable declaration: "At last that which the English nation, or rather Government, refused to study as a means of warfare, has been turned to practical account in America. Liquid fire has found its way into Charleston, and the question to be asked is, will its application stop there? It is folly to rest content with saying that the practice is barbarous. Barbarity pertains to the use of bayonets and swords and grenades, and all else; the points to be recognized are the nature of the extreme anxiety and tenderness with which they will soon find means of improving their first attempts; that the successful employment of one liquid will suggest others, and that suddenly we may be roused to the unpleasant consciousness that all our great armaments, all our forces, all our ships, all our men, are at the mercy of a foe who has learned a new art in war, in which science has supplanted courage, and in which brute force stands but second in the contest. Let us have no mincing of the matter so as to British interests as the application of liquid fire in warfare. The worst cannot be spoken too early; if shells charged with liquid fire were to be used by America in a war with England, there is not a wooden ship in the whole of our marine service, royal or mercantile, that would ever be absolutely safe after a single shell, even from a rifle, had thrown the treacherous and terrible combustible on to the sails, decks or quarters; while there is not a town or fortress within the range of American cannon that might not be destroyed by fire from a few well directed shots. It behooves us, therefore, to be up and doing. We must learn either 'to meet fire with fire,' and to 'threaten the threatener,' or we must acquire the gentler art of effectually neutralizing an agent of destruction which we may soon to employ, as beneath our civilization."

WANTED! HARPER'S MAGAZINE OF THE FOLLOWING dates: January, February, March, and May, or before the 15th day of February, 1864; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned. D. H. HITCHCOCK, Administrator estate of G. W. Bassett. 392-3m.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Administrator of the estate of the late G. W. BASSETT, of Hilo, Hawaii, would notify all persons who may have claims against the said estate, to present them on or before the 15th day of February, 1864; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned. D. H. HITCHCOCK, Administrator estate of G. W. Bassett. 392-3m.

European.

The French navy has an aggregate strength of 478 ships, carrying 9,718 guns. Of the whole number of vessels, 34 are iron-clad in whole or in part. One hundred and eleven of the number are sailing vessels.

The English journals, with Southern sympathies, begin to show signs of a collapse in the South. Even the London *Morning Herald* admits that the last news received shows that the numerical weakness of the South is beginning to affect seriously the operations of her armies.

It is reported that the new Mexican loan will be twenty or twenty-four millions sterling. The *Times*, editorially, assumes that the Archduke Maximilian will ascend the throne of Mexico, and that the British government will acknowledge and favor the reorganization of the government of that country.

QUICK WORK.—A firm of biscuit manufacturers in Carlisle, England, by way of showing what could be done by rapid work, recently had a field of wheat reaped, the straw thrashed and ground, and the flour made into biscuits, which were served hot on the breakfast table at eight o'clock, in exactly four hours from the time the sickle was first put into the standing grain.

Lancashire prospects look darkly for the coming winter, as the protraction of the American war and the high price of cotton will inevitably lead to a large number of mills closed, and an immense number of hands unemployed. Nevertheless, there is said to be a large sum of money still in the hands of the Relief Committee, and various towns and districts are about to receive government loans, as authorized by Parliament, in order to enable them to employ, in works of street improvements, sanitary operations, and town parks, the suffering population.

RUSSIAN WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—The Paris *Standard* points to the warlike preparations of Russia, and says: "The dispatches of the Government of St. Petersburg are warlike, and its acts are not less so. It parades its military preparations. At Helsingfors it tells the people of Finland that it relies upon them to the integrity of the empire, and that it is a step backward for the orders bestowed upon Mouraviev, it rewards Vice Admiral Novosilski for his labor in superintending the fortifications at Cronstadt. New war vessels are to be constructed in Finland, where 20,000 troops are already stationed. Eleven platoon and turret gunboats will leave the dockyards of St. Petersburg in the Spring. Lastly, on the banks of the Amoor a body of troops, composed of Baskirs, Calmyres and Chinese, is being formed, to be made use of, says the *Breislau Gazette*, against the French and English."

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—The London *Army and Navy Gazette* of September 12th, registers to state that in the late experiments with the Armstrong gun at Newhaven, the defects of the lead coated shot and fine grooving were very apparent, as happened in the previous practice. With the full charge of the shot, the shells burst, and the shot, which were supposed to be of the Armstrong pattern, were found to be of the old pattern. The shells were stripped of their lead coating and fell short. Last Thursday's experiments, which were conducted partly to try the fuses, showed that the 110 pounder could not be depended upon in the least degree, in close hand to hand combat; and established, also, the fact that the peculiar nature of the Armstrong rifling rendered it very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a safe fuse for the gun.

THE RUSSIAN DISPATCH TO ENGLAND. [From the London Times, Sept. 21st.]

The purport of this somewhat curt dispatch is, unhappily, too plain to be mistaken. Not only is it not a step forward, but it is a step backward. Having provoked and invited an interchange of opinions on its own conduct and got the worst of the argument, the Russian Government now turns round and refuses to say a word more, lest it should be tempted to lose its temper. This would be legitimate if a definite complaint had been made against it, and no claim of redress had been preferred. A mere disputant may always plead disinclination to go on arguing on pain of being considered to have been contented with those which we had always before us. But we were not theoretical propositions, nor did we treat them till she found Winter approaching and a reluctance on the part of England and Austria to proceed to extremities. The line which she has now adopted is that which we had always before us. She votes the further consideration of a disagreeable topic "superfluous;" she bows the three monarchs out of the room more or less civilly. France, as the most vigorous and dangerous, appears to have received the most peremptory rebuff, and to this is appended, for the benefit of all the Powers, a curious memorandum, in reply to a small portion of the French note, which merely proves how little can be said for a bad cause in many quarters. Austria, as it were, one whom Russia is least accustomed to fear, is dismissed with an answer which cannot have been very soothing, if we may judge by the fact that the *Presse* of Vienna advises the occupation of Poland in the name of Europe. Meanwhile, the Russian Government accepts the full responsibility of its note, knowing that it has gained time, and put the winter between itself and foreign intervention. This is a dangerous game to play, and this easy triumph of diplomacy may prove to have been purchased too dearly. The immediate gain of time may seem altogether favorable to the Russians, but if they should be able to hold out a few months longer, time will be on the side of the Poles. Sympathy is not a feeling that is blunted by the continued suffering of its object, and the immediate gain of time may seem altogether favorable to the Russians, but if they should be able to hold out a few months longer, time will be on the side of the Poles. Sympathy is not a feeling that is blunted by the continued suffering of its object, and the immediate gain of time may seem altogether favorable to the Russians, but if they should be able to hold out a few months longer, time will be on the side of the Poles. Sympathy is not a feeling that is blunted by the continued suffering of its object, and the immediate gain of time may seem altogether favorable to the Russians, but if they should be able to hold out a few months longer, time will be on the side of the Poles. 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### How it will be Accomplished.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1863.

Those, again, who imagine that the State authorities, as at present constituted in any rebel State, will formally apply for the readmission of their State into the Union, are laboring under a delusion which facts and experience ought by this time to have utterly overthrown. The State authorities of the seceded States, Legislatures have not in any one case, for a single instant since the rebellion commenced, shown the least solitary sign, or shadow of a sign, indicative of a desire for re-construction or reunion in any event. When Grant, after capturing Fort Donelson, advanced upon Nashville, the Legislature of Tennessee was in session; but, instead of even whispering of aid, or, at least, of abstention from further secession, they passed the most defiant resolutions, and fled to Memphis, from whence they subsequently broke up again, fled, Heaven only knows whither. Such has been the course of each Southern Legislature, of every Governor and of all the authorities, from the beginning until this hour. Those Legislatures are composed of the same men—the same class of men—who have, in the past, so often, and with so material fortunes upon its success, who have in their corporate capacity taken the oath, “never to submit or yield,” and who I believe, as corporate official bodies, never will submit or yield. It would be against our experience, against the analogies of history, and against human nature, to suppose that they would. At all events, as I have already indicated, the Legislature of the Governor already indicated, the Legislature of the Governor, half-a-dozen of the seceded States have, since the rebellion began, had abundant opportunity of rescinding their secession ordinances, and manifesting their Unionism.

of terror; on commenced the systematic attempt, by fraud, by falsehood and by force, to compel the inhabitants of the State to accept the new condition of things; to vindicate "State Sovereignty" and "Southern Rights"; to take advantage of the rebels' "treachery," "lack of the fight," to repel invasion, etc. etc. The scheme was all too successful. The swift, powerful and *positive* current of opinion swept into its volume the great and stagnant masses; and at last by its rush and sweep forced even antagonistic elements to join it. Thus, at last, by a common course and common struggles, the State formed a compact body, at war with the Government, and with the rebels. Such was the case when the war raged in Missouri, or for about a year, it raged in Tennessee. But as in Missouri, so in Tennessee, fortune was against the rebels, until at last we have come to command and occupy the State from Fort Donelson, to Tallahomah, from McMinnville to Memphis, and the rebel Army has been driven to the southern side of the Tennessee River. The Union element—the element which had still remained really loyal notwithstanding all that had taken place—began once more to reassert itself. Andrew Johnson, who had been appointed Military Governor by the President, and who had resided in Nashville since shortly after its capture, had organized the loyalists here and there in the Union counties. They were joined by the Union element of the State, and the cause was hopeless, who began to long for peace, and for a return to business and the ordinary pursuits and profits of life. These various classes have attained such strength that they have at last

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