THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

IS PUBLISHED

Every Saturday Morning.

City and Island Subscriptions. $6.00 a Year.
Foreign Subscriptions. $8.00 a Year.

The subscription price for papers forwarded to any part of America is $8.00 per annum, which includes the American and Hawaiian postages. All papers for European ports will be charged the postage demanded at the post-office, which varies from 4 to 8 cents on each single paper.

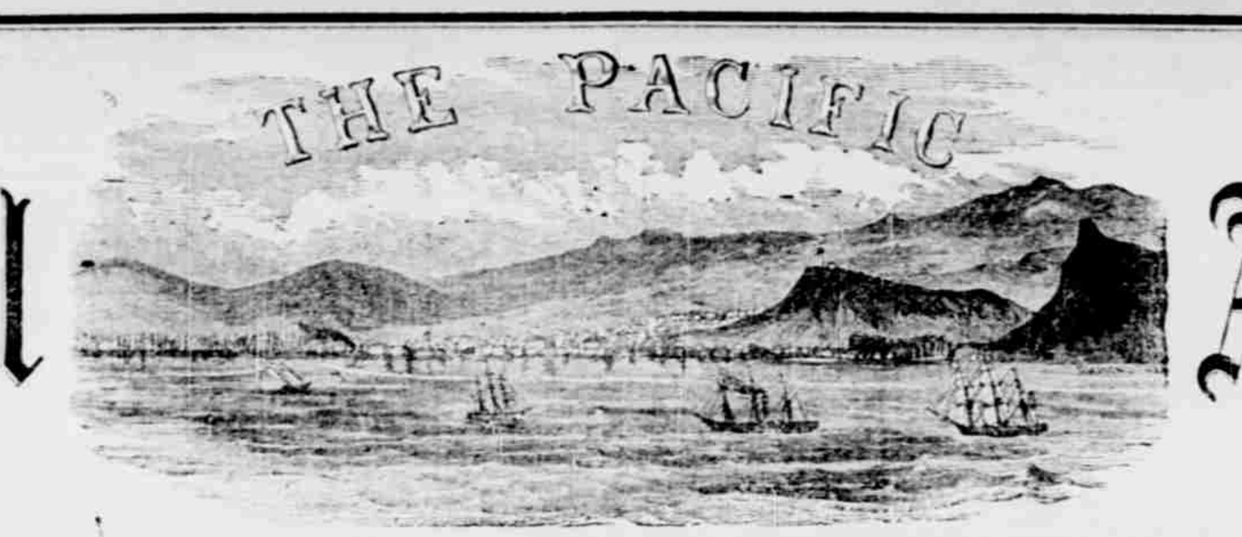
☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
☞ Communications from all parts of the Pacific will always be very acceptable.

PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

☞ VISITING, BUSINESS AND ADDRESS CARDS printed on a "Yankee Card Press," in the highest style of the art.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.



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THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

Rates of Advertising.

Space measured in Nonpareil type.	1 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
5 Lines	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
10 Lines	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
15 Lines	2 00	4 00	6 00	7 50	10 00	15 00
20 Lines	2 50	5 00	7 50	10 00	14 00	18 00
30 Lines	3 00	6 00	10 00	16 00	18 00	25 00
¼ Column	8 00	12 00	16 00	22 00	35 00	50 00
⅓ Column	10 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00	68 00
½ Column	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	100 00
Whole Column	20 00	40 00	60 00	80 00	120 00	200 00

☞ Business Cards, when prepaid *for a year*, are allowed a discount from these rates, which are for transient advertisements when paid or charged quarterly.

☞ Advertisers residing in the Eastern United States, can pay for their cards by enclosing *Greenbacks* for such amount as they wish to pay, and their cards will be inserted as per above table, for the time paid for.

Commercial Advertiser.

Charity Begins at Home.

Judge not another—look within;
There you will find enough of sin;
Weeds luxuriant, rank and wild,
Many a thought by sin defiled;
Many a fretful, peevish feeling
O'er your better nature stealing;
Many a cold, ungrateful look
Warm affection scarce can brook,
Many a harsh, unfeeling word,
Heart-piercing as a sharpened sword;
Ah! look within, thou need'st not roam,
For charity begins at home.

Judge not another, for you'll find
In dark recesses of your mind,
Hidden by self-esteem from view,
Seen by others—not by you—
Follies that make you blush when seen
By the light of conscience's faithful beam.
Drag the intruders forth to light,
And judge them by that standard bright;
Banish the beam before you try
To force the mote from another's eye.
Ah! look within, thou need'st not roam,
For charity begins at home.

Judge not another—keep in mind
The golden rule for all mankind.
Whenever tempted to expose
Another's follies, think of those
That lurk within; the wish repress
Your scorn of others to express
Whene'er to ridicule inclined,
Ah! think how sensitive your mind;
Perhaps that very moment, too,
Some one may be displeasing you.
Ah! look within, thou need'st not roam,
For charity begins at home.

Judge not another—keep in mind
The judgment that ye give ye'll find;
That measure ye to others mete
Shall be returned to you complete.
Cease, then, all judging, till you find
No trace of error in your mind;
Then will you never judge again,
For error you shall still retain;
Till all your pulses cease to beat,
With error you'll be found replete.
Ah! look within, thou need'st not roam,
For charity begins at home.

—*Selected.*

Editorial Gleanings.

Oil on Troubled Waters.

We have heard some skepticism expressed as to whether oil dropped overboard in a gale of wind would have the effect to smooth the sea. The idea is not a new one, and originated many years ago with a Yankee skipper, who, while his ship was scudding before a furious storm, lashed a barrel of oil on the stern, bored a hole in it and letting the oil run out, thus conquered the angry waves. The following extract from a late exchange is a case in point:

"A valuable chronometer has been presented by leading Boston insurance companies to William E. Woodbury, master of the bark *Ionic*, for his good management of that vessel on a recent voyage from London to Boston, on which occasion he literally oiled the angry sea by throwing overboard perforated barrels of oil."

A Freedman's Ideas of Politics.

The ideas of the recently freedmen of color in the Southern States are somewhat crude as to political matters, as witness the following platform put forth by one Lenkhom, a freedman, who is running for a delegate to the State Convention in Flavianna county, Virginia. He announced himself recently as being in favor of "low tariff, no taxes; more money to be sent South, and especially that the price of whisky should be put down."

An African Potentate.

Some time ago King Theodorus, of Abyssinia, in a fit of passion, imprisoned Her Britannic Majesty's Embassador and several other British subjects. England is in a dilemma. The Queen has sent His Majesty letters and presents to which he deigns no reply. A war with Abyssinia would pretty surely result in the immediate murder of the prisoners.

Liberality of Napoleon.

The French Emperor knows how to make himself popular with the lower classes. It is reported that—

"Every workman and workwoman of Paris is to be given a ticket to the Exposition by the Government, so that they can make at least one visit to it without cost."

Russian America.

Many of the American papers are making merry over Seward's late purchase, and poking all manner of fun at it. One editor gravely accounts for the unusually cold spring throughout the States by the acquisition of so many icebergs, and another makes the important discovery that "the acquisition of Russian America gives the United States four hours and thirty-nine minutes more sunlight than it had before—though the sun still sets on our dominions."

How to Save Oil.

We find the following in one of our exchanges. It will be very easy for any one to try it: "A short time ago we published an article from an exchange, to the effect that salt in a kerosene lamp was a great saving of oil. We have since fully tested it, and it is a greater saving than was stated in the article referred to. Fill the lamp half full of common salt, then fill up with oil. It burns with a clearer flame, and is a saving of more than twenty-five per cent in oil. Try it."

Kansas.

This young State appears to be peculiarly radical on the suffrage question and on the subject of the liquor traffic. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed—

"Prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, unless a majority of all men and women in a ward, corporation, or township, sign a petition for a license. Two proposed amendments to the State Constitution have been agreed upon by the Legislature, and will be submitted to the people at the next election. One extends the right of suffrage to colored and the other to female citizens. An active canvass has begun in the State, under the lead of Sam. Wood and the equal suffrage party. Lucy Stone spoke to a large audience in Leavenworth, and will make the tour of the State. They are sanguine of carrying the measure.

The Eight Hour Move.

The Massachusetts Legislature has rejected the Eight-hour Bill. In Nebraska, where the system has been adopted, the laborers have been working eight hours for eight hours pay. They have unanimously petitioned to be allowed to work ten hours for their old pay. Nearly all are now at work under the old system.

"A few discontented strikers continue to hold daily meetings and exclude the reporters. Inflammatory harrangues are made, and threats of violence are frequent. The papers are full of reports of crime all over the country. Each day's dispatches add to the already long list of murders, suicides, arsons and criminal assaults."

"In Chicago the excitement growing out of the recent labor troubles is gradually subsiding, though the subject continues to be much discussed in all departments of business. Both parties seem determined to hold out in the positions they have assumed, though in some cases concessions are made on both sides, but more particularly by the laborers. Meetings are held daily by the strikers, which are numerously attended, and on these occasions the speakers indulge in rather extravagant language as to the justice of their cause and the large amount of aid they are to get from the workingmen of other parts of the country. Many fear that these expectations of aid may prove delusive, and they begin to feel anxious about the future. Those with families can hardly afford to wait long for the promised aid, and if it ever comes it will probably be so small in amount to each striker that it will scarcely save him and his family from begging. Meanwhile the employers, with few exceptions, are firm in their determination not to yield. They will be pretty sure to win, as the strikers already begin to manifest signs of weakness. Considerable numbers are seeking their old places under the old ten hour system. Most of the rioters who were arrested by the police have been discharged, no persons appearing to prosecute them."

Suffrage.

Recently a caucus of Republican members of the Legislature of Connecticut was held, at which a resolution was adopted to pass and submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution of the State to strike out the restriction upon colored men voting. A similar amendment was defeated two years since.

A. B. C. F. M.

At the last meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, held in New York, Dr. Woods, one of the Secretaries, made the following statements:

"The receipts of the Board during the last fiscal year amounted to $446,942. During the first eight months, the receipts were $248,709. During the same period just elapsed they were $252,350. The statement exhibits an increase of $3,659. In donations there has been a falling off of $9,016, while there has been an increase of $12,657 26 in legacies received."

How Have the Mighty Fallen.

We find the following striking "personal" item in a Western paper:

"George B. McClellan, well known as having married a daughter of Colonel Marcy, of the regular army, was, at last accounts, somewhere on the Mediterranean with his wife and child, expecting to return to America next fall. Mr. McClellan has been making quite a protracted stay abroad. He was formerly a military man."

Ritualism.

The Ritualistic movement in England, and in a modified degree in America, is being pretty severely commented on by both the press and the pulpit. Trinity Church, in New York, has adopted the "deformed Catholic" style of intoning the service, the priests turning their backs to the audience, and other Puseyite forms. The celebrated English independent preacher, Mr. Spurgeon, thus cauterizes the Ritualists:

"We have no longer any right to speak of our national Protestant Church; it is not Protestant; it tolerates barefaced Popery, and swarms with worshippers of the God whom the baker bakes in the oven, and whom they bite with their teeth. Not many streets from the house in which we are assembled, you may have your candles, and your incense, and your copes, and your albs, with other pomps and vanities of the detestable idolatry of Rome. That Romanism against which Latimer bore testimony at the stake has been suffered to hold its mummeries, and practice its fantastic tricks, in the name of this nation, until it counts its deluded admirers by tens of thousands. That monster, which stained Smithfield with gore, and made it an ash-heap for the martyrs of God, has come back to you. The old wolf that rent your fathers, and tore their palpitating hearts out of their bosoms, you have suffered to come back into your house, and you are cherishing it, and feeding it with your children's meat. Once again the harlot of Babylon flaunts her finery in our faces almost without rebuke. Do not tell me it is not Popery; it is the self-same Antichrist with which your fathers wrestled—and a man with but half his wits about him may see it to be so; and yet this land bears it and rejoices in it, and crouches at the foot of a priest once more. Our great ones, our delicate women, and dainty lords, are once again the willing vassals of priestcraft and superstition; and amid all this, if any one speaks out, he is assailed as uncharitable, and abhorred as a trouble in Israel. Is it for nothing that God has favored this land with the Gospel? Must all the light be turned to darkness? Must all the gains of the valiant men of old be lost by the sloth and cowardice of this thoughtless generation? In the days of yore, men like Knox and Welch in Scotland, and Hugh Latimer and John Bradford, fought like lions for the truth; and are we to yield like coward curs? Are the men of oak succeeded by the men of willow? The men who cried 'No Popery here!' now sleep within their sepulchres, and their descendants wear the yoke which their fathers scorned. Shall not God visit us for this? I would that a voice of thunder could arouse this slumbering generation.

Church and State.

The press and working men of England are calling loudly for a dissolution of Church and State. The forums declare that the Bench of Bishops should be abolished, or if it is needful that religion should be represented in the House of Lords, that able men of the dissenting faith should also have a voice. The Archbishops and Bishops have enormous revenues. They usually come in in procession, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and sit in their regalia. It is not unusual for these magnates of the Church to have an income of £15,000 to £100,000, while the poor curates, who do the work, are kept at starvation prices. Lord Shaftsbury declared that this state of things had so wrought on the minds of the workingmen and the lower classes that they would not go to church at all. Five years ago he formed a Committee, himself at the head of it, and established street preaching and Sunday service in the theatres. Since that time reforms have followed—drunkards have been reclaimed, men made industrious and pious, and the religious would now as soon abandon church service on the Lord's day as theatre preaching.

Death and the Bachelors.

Dr. Stark, of London, has recently published some statistics which convey a fearful warning to young men to avoid the perils of single wretchedness. The mortality tables show that between twenty-five and thirty years of age, the death rate with bachelors is 13.7 per thousand, which was during the same period it is only 8.6 among married men. Continuing the comparison, the English doctor proves that between thirty and thirty-five, married men leave this pleasant mundane sphere at the rate of nine per thousand, whilst 14.7 is the figure for the less fortunate bachelors. Advancing in age, the huge difference in favor of the benedicts is lessened, of course; but up to the last stages in life the bachelors have the worst of it, as according to the tables of Dr. Stark, the married men go off at the rate of 33.8 per one thousand; and the bachelors at 43.3 per one thousand.

Practical Truths about Advertising.

The Louisville *Journal* is a paper not only of experience and observation, but especially of good sense, what it says may therefore be relied on as correct. We commend to the careful perusal of our readers its remarks in a recent issue on the subject of advertising, and indorse every word that follows as practical and truthful:

"We have been carrying on the Louisville *Journal* between thirty-six and thirty-seven years. During all that time we have known no man of business in the city *to fail who advertised liberally*. And we have known no one to succeed in any considerable, if even in a respectable degree, who didn't advertise liberally.

"Do you tell us, oh, candidate for the custom of the community, that you can't afford to advertise because your business is dull? Listen! and we will tell you. It is dull because you don't advertise, and you don't advertise because it is dull. So the vacant circle is complete. We tell you, if you are doing ill, to advertise that you may do well, and, if you are doing well, advertise that you may do better. Set high your mark of business success, and advertise upon it. You can do so if you will, even in hard times.

"A little nerve is needed in advertising as well as in using any other effective means of success. Your men who have no more nerve than a wet rag, advertise little or not at all, and they succeed little or not at all. You may suppose that we are giving advice that we think would benefit ourselves. Yes, we do think it would benefit us, but benefit you immensely more. Think a little, and you will agree with us. And if you agree with us, be wise enough to act accordingly."

A Self-Made Man.

Dr. G. W. Hosmer, who is at present editing the New York *Herald*, is a striking example of a successful self-made man. He was at first a printer in the office of the journal in question, but found time, in addition to that devoted to his daily labor, to store his mind with much learning. He became a linguist, acquired a thorough knowledge of the classics, studied medicine, took his diploma with all the honors, and yet was all the while a journalist, not losing during these years of study the opportunities for promotion in the *Herald* office, where he became a correspondent, a member of the editorial staff, and finally, as we said above, managing editor.

Business Cards.

C. S. BARTOW,
Auctioneer,
Sales Room on Queen Street, one door from Kaahumanu street.
573 1y

E. P. ADAMS,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
FIRE PROOF STORE,
In Robinson's Building, Queen Street.
550-1y

A. F. JUDD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets. 543 1y

HENRY THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office on Queen Street, opposite the Court House, up stairs.
556 1y

JOHN H. PATY,
Notary Public,
Honolulu, H. I. Office at the Bank of Bishop & Co. 581 6m

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents,
Honolulu.
580 1y

C. H. LEWERS. J. G. DICKSON.
LEWERS & DICKSON.
Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials,
Fort Street.
580 1y

B. F. EHLERS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Silks, &c.,
574 Fort Street. 1y

JANION, GREEN & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
In the Fire Proof Buildings, Kaahumanu and Queen Streets.
580 1y

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

ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT,
Commission Merchant and General Shipping Agent,
580 Honolulu, Oahu. 1y

J. WORTH,
Dealer in General Merchandise,
HILO, Hawaii....Ships supplied with recruits at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Bills of exchange wanted.
580 1y

TH. C. HEUCK,
General Commission Merchant,
560 Fort Street. 1y

C. FRED'K PFLUGER,
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Men's Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and Yankee Notions,
Store on Fort Street, nearly opposite Messrs. vonHolt & Heuck.
579 1y

L. L. TORBERT,
Lumber Dealer.
Office North west corner of Queen and Fort Streets, Honolulu.
564 1y

JOHN RITSON,
Dealer in Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter.
537 Honolulu. 1y

JOHN THOS. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise,
563 Queen Street, Honolulu. 1y

E. O. HALL & SON,
Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Dry Goods,
Paints, Oils, and General Merchandise.
541 Corner Fort and King Sts. 1y

AFONG & ACHUCK,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise and Chinese Goods.
Fire-proof Store, Nuuanu Street.
Under the Public Hall. 547 1y

THE NEWSPAPER KUOKOA,
Published Weekly in the Hawaiian Language.
It has the largest circulation in the group, and is read both by Hawaiians and Foreigners. Price $2 a year in advance. Advertisements translated into Hawaiian free of charge. Office in South corner of Sailor's Home.
560 1y

CHAS. R. BISHOP. W. C. RALSTON.
BISHOP & CO., Bankers.
Office, in the east corner of Makee's Block,
Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.
Draw Bills of Exchange on
The BANK OF CALIFORNIA, - San Francisco.
Messrs GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., New York.
" LEES & WALLER, - - New York,
TREMONT NATIONAL BANK, - - Boston.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, - - London.
Will receive deposits, discount first-class business paper, and attend to collecting, etc. 580 1y

ALLEN & CONWAY,
Kawaihae, Hawaii,
Will continue the General Merchandise and Shipping business at the above port, where they are prepared to furnish the justly celebrated Kawaihae Potatoes, and such other recruits as are required by whale ships, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Firewood on Hand.
580 1y

A. S. CLEGHORN,
Dealer in General Merchandise, Fire-proof Store,
Corner Kaahumanu and Queen Sts.,
(Opposite Makee's Block.)
Also, Retail establishment on Nuuanu street, above King.
☞ Island Produce bought and sold. Island orders carefully attended to. 547 1y

MELCHERS & CO.
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Agents for the HAMBURGH-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
KAIWIKI SUGAR PLANTATION,
TOBEY SUGAR PLANTATION.
GUSTAV C. MELCHERS, Bremen. J. D. WICKE, Honolulu. F. A. SCHAEFER, Honolulu.
546 1y

BOLLES & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants,
Queen Street.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hawaiian Produce.
Refers by permission to
Messrs. C. A. Williams & Co. Messrs. C. Brewer & Co.,
Messrs. Castle & Cooke,..... Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co.,
Messrs. D. C. Waterman..... Messrs. C. L. Richards & Co.
562 1y

THOMAS 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.
☞ Money advanced for Bills of Exchange at reasonable rates.
564 1y

GEORGE G. HOWE,
Dealer in Redwood, Northwest Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Nails, Paints, &c.
At his Old Stand, Fort street, on the Esplanade.
540 1y

NEVILLE & BARRETT,
Planters and General Store Keepers,
Keopuka, North Kona, Hawaii, near Kealakeakua Bay. Island Produce bought. Ships supplied with Wood, Beef and other necessaries.
Agent at Honolulu, A. S. CLEGHORN. 567 1y

DR. J. MOTT SMITH,
Dentist,
Office corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. 565 1y

A. C. BUFFUM, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence, Aldrich House, Fort street. 574 1y

E. HOFFMANN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner Merchant and Kaahumanu sts., near Postoffice. 580 1y

DR. KENNEDY,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Fort St, opposite C. E. Williams' Furniture Warerooms. 538 1y

JOHN S. McGREW, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office—Over Dr. E. Hoffmann's Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant Sts., opposite the Post Office.
OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 10 A. M.; from 3 to 5 P. M.
RESIDENCE "EMMA HOUSE" ON ADAMS ST. 569 1y

CHUNG HOON. YOUNG SHEONG
CHUNG HOON & CO
Commission Merchants and General Agents,
Agents for the Paukaa and Amauulu Sugar Plantations—Importers of Teas and other Chinese and Foreign Goods and wholesale dealers in Hawaiian Produce.
In New Stone Store, Nuuanu St., below King.
574 1y

M. S. GRINBAUM & 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 W. A. Aldrich,
543 *Makee's Block, Queen st.* 1y

J. S. WALKER. S. C. ALLEN
WALKER & ALLEN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
575 HONOLULU, H. I. 1y

EDWIN JONES. G. R. WOOD.
JONES & WOOD,
Grocers and Ship Chandlers,
LAHAINA, MAUI.
Money and Recruits furnished to Ships on Favorable Terms.
566 1y

C. L. RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in General Merchandise,
Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of merchandise, for the supply of Whalers and Merchant vessels.
566 1y

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets.
569 1y

D. N. FLITNER,
Continues his old business in the fireproof building,
Kaahumanu Street,
Chronometers rated by observations of the sun and stars with a transit instrument accurately adjusted to the meridian of Honolulu. Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextant and quadrant glasses silvered and adjusted. Charts and nautical instruments constantly on hand and for sale.
580 1y

D. C. WATERMAN & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
Especial 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.
ALDRICH, MERRILL & Co., San Francisco.
580 1y

SAM'L N. CASTLE. J. B. ATHERTON. AMOS S. COOKE.
CASTLE & COOKE.
Importers and General Merchants,
In Fireproof Store, King street, opposite the Seamen's Chapel.
Also, Agents for
Dr. Jaynes Celebrated Family Medicines,
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
The Kohala Sugar Company,
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company,
The New York Phenix Marine Insurance Company.
556 1y

SHERMAN PECK. H. A. P. CARTER.
C. BREWER & CO.
Commission and Shipping Merchants,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
AGENTS
Of the Boston and Honolulu Packet Line.
AGENTS
For the Makee, Wailuku & Hana Plantations
AGENTS
For the Purchase and Sale of Island Produce.
—REFER TO—
JOHN M. HOOD, Esq.................New York.
CHAS. BREWER, & Co. }
JAMES HUNNEWELL, Esq. }.........Boston.
R. B. SWAIN & Co. }
CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS Esq. }......San Francisco.
548-1y

OFFICE AND FANCY STATIONERY

....AT....

Whitney's Book Store!

JUST RECEIVED

BY LATE ARRIVALS

....FROM....

NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Consisting in part of

ASSORTED SIZED COPYING PRESSES and Stands,
Assorted sized Cash Boxes, Bill Head Boxes,
Thermometers,
Bill Hooks, Pen Racks,
Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils,
School Slates, Scrap Books,
Herbariums, Twine Boxes,
Mottled Twine, Tooth picks
Superior Plain Cap Paper,
Superior ruled cap paper,
Superior plain letter paper,
Superior ruled letter paper,
Assorted note paper, Bill head paper.
Blotting pads, Music paper,
Osborne's colors, Setts Chess men,
Backgammon boards, Checkers and dice,
Alphabet Blocks, Mathematical Instruments.
Assorted sized blotting pads,
Gutta percha pen holders,
Washington Medallion pens,
Fairchild's superior gold pens,
Ivory paper holders,
Fancy paper holders,
Westonholm's Penknives, Charlton's mucilage,
Gutta percha bands, Lane's rulers,
Wafers, Seals.
David's black, blue and carmine inks, Maynard & Noyes' inks,
Arnold's inks, assorted sizes.
Assorted ink stands, Assorted pen cleaners,
Photographic Albums, Propeller pencils,
Pencil leads, Crayons.
A fine assortment of Blank Books,
Choice assortment of Envelopes,
Exchange Books, Receipt Books,
Order Books,
Mann's parchment Letter Books,
Cap and Letter Clips and Files,
Letter and Card Wallets,
Memoranda Books, Pass Books,
Camel's hair copying brushes, Composition card frames,
U. S. Postage stamps, Letter scales,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

A NEW WORK BY ELLIS.

The American Mission in the Sandwich Islands,
A Vindication and an Appeal
In relation to the
Proceedings of the Reformed Catholic Mission at Honolulu.
BY REV. WM. ELLIS.
Reprinted from the London Edition.

$1 in Boards—50 Cents in Paper Covers.
For Sale by H. M. WHITNEY.

Insurance Cards.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on
Cargo, Freight and Treasure,
by COASTERS from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa.
578 1y H. HACKFELD & CO.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
National Insurance Company,
Of San Francisco,
Office, No. 408 Montgomery Street, near California.

MARINE INSURANCE upon Hulls, Cargoes, Treasure, Commissions, Profits, and other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all ports in the world, inland Risks.
MARINE RISKS on Coasters. Also, on Freight, Cargo, &c., to and from all inter-island ports insured against.
FIRE INSURANCE upon Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rents, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Insurable Property.
CAPITAL, (PAID UP) ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid in United States Gold Coin.
WILLIAM PIERCE, ... President.
D. W. C. THOMPSON, ... Vice-President.
W. W. WIGGINS, ... Secretary.
AMOS NOYES, ... Marine Officer.
Executive Committee:
ALBERT DIBBLEE, Chairman. JOS. A. DONOHOE. R. G. SNEATH. JOHN G. BRAY. ABRAM BLOCK.
N. B.—Particular attention to Fire Insurance on Dwellings, Churches, Furniture, &c.
C. BREWER & Co., Agents.
578 6m Honolulu.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
Of San Francisco, California.
Cash Capital, - - - - $1,000,000.
JONATHAN HUNT,.......................President.
H. H. BIGELOW,.......................General Agent.
J. M. SHOTWELL,......................Secretary.
C. A. LATON,.........................Marine Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THE AUTHORized Agents of this company are prepared to insure risks
On Cargo, Commissions and Profits!
In Vessels either in the Foreign or Inter-island Trade. Will issue
Fire and Marine Time Policies
Covering risks on Public Buildings, Stores, Dwelling Houses, Furniture, and Goods in store, and on Hulls of Vessels not rating lower than A. 2.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid in U. S. Gold Coin.
N. B.—Policies furnished at once without the delay of forwarding applications to San Francisco.
For rates of premium and particulars apply to
574 1y BISHOP & Co., Agents.

SAN FRANCISCO
BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed agents for the San Francisco Board of Underwriters, representing
The California Insurance Company,
The Merchants Mutual Marine Insurance,
The Pacific Insurance Company,
The California Lloyds, and
The Home Mutual Insurance Company.
Beg leave to inform Masters of Vessels and the public generally that all losses sustained on VESSELS and CARGOES, insured by either of the above Companies against perils of the seas and other risks, at or near the Sandwich Islands, will have to be verified by them.
573 3m H. HACKFELD & Co.

J. D. WICKE,
AGENT FOR THE BREMEN BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS
ALL AVERAGE CLAIMS AGAINST SAID Underwriters, occurring in or about this Kingdom, will have to be certified before him. 563 1y

CALIFORNIA 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., to and from all parts of the world.
H. HACKFELD & CO.
Honolulu, April 2 1862. 571 1y

HAMBURGH-BREMEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire in and about Honolulu. For particulars apply at the office.
MELCHERS & CO.
Honolulu Oct. 11, 1857. 531-1y

INSURANCE AGENCY.
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 92 Broadway, New York,
—AND—
THE UNITED STATES CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY.
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed AGENT of the above named Companies, is prepared to receive applications for *LIFE INSURANCE* in a Company whose "success is unparalleled in the history of Life Assurance."
—ALSO—
To issue POLICIES for *CASUALTY INSURANCE* in the only Mutual Accident Company in America.
565 1y M. B. BECKWITH.

THE NORTHERN INSURANCE COMP'Y OF LONDON.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS FOR THE above Company, have recently received instructions to reduce the Rate of Premium on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein, and are now prepared to issue policies on more favorable terms than heretofore.
Risks taken on Buildings Machinery, &c., on Sugar Plantations. JANION, GREEN & Co.,
545-1y Agents.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Of 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 CARGOES, FREIGHT and TREASURE.
537-1y WALKER & ALLEN.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE COMP'Y.
"Limited."
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
Head Office, Manchester Buildings, Liverpool.
AGENTS AT HONOLULU,
JANION, GREEN & Co.
N. B.—This Company takes risks on goods only and not on vessels. 564 6m

Lossing's Pictorial History of the Great Civil War.
THE MOST IMPARTIAL AND Authentic HISTORY OF THE REBELLION yet undertaken, and will be the Standard History for fifty years to come.
To be completed in Three Handsome Octavo Volumes of more than 600 pages each, Illustrated with over 2,000 Splendid and Truthful Engravings on Steel and Wood.
VOLUME I IS NOW READY.

Anecdotes, Poetry, and Incidents of the War, North and South!
BY FRANK MOORE, EDITOR OF THE REBELLION RECORD.
With Elegant Cabinet-size Steel Plate Portraits of all the leading Generals. Contains, in 500 pages, double-column, more than 5,000 well-told Stories of Adventure, Humor, Heroism, Anecdotes, Details of Great Battles, Prison Songs and Incidents, Jokes, Facetiae and Ballads.
SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.
Address H. M. WHITNEY,
Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Mechanical.

HAWAIIAN BARREL FACTORY.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD Respectfully inform the Planters that they are now prepared to furnish Sugar Kegs, Molasses Barrels, and Cone Drainers, for draining Refinery sugars, at reasonable rates. Having improved machinery they are prepared to manufacture a superior article.
All orders filled with promptness and dispatch.
579 1y J. A. HOPPER & Co.

H. FISCHER,
Merchant Tailor.
Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellow's Hall Honolulu, H. I
565 1y

W. FISCHER,
Cabinet Maker and French Polisher, Hotel Street, near the Drug Store of J. Mott Smith & Co. 532-1y

ROBERT RYCROFT,
PLUMBER,
CORNER OF FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS,
HONOLULU, H. I.,
Where he will be found ready to attend to all customers in his line. 575 6m

JAS. L. LEWIS,
Cooper and Gauger!
At the Old Stand, corner of King and Bethel Streets.
A Large Stock of OIL SHOOKS and all kinds of Coopering Materials CONSTANTLY ON HAND. He hopes by attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed, and for which he now returns his thanks. 572 6m

JOHN NOTT & CO.,
Copper and Tin Smiths, Ornamental Iron Rail Makers,
TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Copper Work, consisting in part of STILLS, STRIKE PANS, SORGHUM PANS, WORMS, etc., etc.
We would also invite attention to our patterns for ORNAMENTAL IRON RAILING, suitable for building or cemetery lots, which we can furnish at reasonable prices. Also, Right and Left Hand Screws for tightening wire fence.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
Orders from the other Islands will meet with prompt attention.
Shop on Kaahumanu St., one door above Flitner's. 571 6m

E. DELEMAR. J. CASE.
E. DELEMAR & Co.,
PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
569 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu, H. I. 1y

J. H. WICKE,
Cabinet Maker!
ALAKEA STREET BELOW THE THEATRE.
Furniture made and repaired at reasonable prices. 568 1y

W. BENNETT,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
King Street, Opposite the Bethel.
Honolulu, H. I. 566 1y

BISCUIT BAKERY.
JAMES GOLDSTONE,
CORNER OF QUEEN AND RICHARDS STREETS
☞ Ships' Bread rebaked at short notice. ☜
560 1y

GEORGE LEONARD,
Manufacturer of FURNITURE of all Descriptions.
PLANING, SAWING AND TURNING DONE.
Mouldings of all kinds constantly on Hand.
556 1y

GEORGE CLARK,
BOOT and SHOEMAKER, Hotel street, between Nuuanu and Maunakea streets. 531-1y

GEORGE MILLER,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
Shop on the Esplanade, opposite the Court House.
530 1y

C. E. WILLIAMS,
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in Furniture
Of Every Description.
Furniture Wareroom on Fort street, opposite R. D. Morgan's Family Market; Workshop at the old stand, Hotel street, near Fort.
N. B.—Orders from other islands promptly attended to. 530-1y

ROBERT LETT,
Boot and Shoe Maker!
Hotel street, between Alakea and Fort Streets.
Boots and Shoes
Made and repaired in a workmanlike manner. 546 1y

F. H. & G. SEGELKEN,
Tinsmiths and Plumbers,
Nuuanu Street, near the Wharf STOVES and LEAD PIPE always on hand. Jobbing of all kinds attended to. 559 1y

A. DOIRON,
Catholic Church Premises, Honolulu,
HAVING LATELY RETURNED from San Francisco
With a New Stock of Materials,
He is prepared to Repair
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND MUSIC BOXES
560 With promptness and dispatch. 1y

JAS. A. BURDICK,
COOPER AND GAUGER,
Continues the business
At his Old Stand on the Esplanade.
All work done with care, and orders promptly attended to.
546 CHARGES MODERATE. 1y

HAWAIIAN SOAP WORKS,
By WILLIAM H. HUDDY, at Leleo.
HAVING RECEIVED A LARGE AND FULL stock of material, is prepared to supply his customers and the public, with the best Yellow, Brown and White SOAP.
—ALSO—
SOFT AND OIL SOAP,
In large or small quantities to suit.
P. S.—Soap grease always wanted. 547 1y

HONOLULU SOAP WORKS,
BY W. J. RAWLINS.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE Works is prepared to supply his customers, and the public in general, with the best quality YELLOW SOAP.
SOFT SOAP always on hand.
THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR SOAP GREASE. 542 1y

PACIFIC BRASS FOUNDRY.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESpectfully inform the public that he is prepared to cast and finish all kinds of brass and composition work with dispatch and at reasonable rates.
☞ All kinds of ship and plantation work furnished on short notice.
☞ Constantly on hand, hose couplings of the following sizes:—¾, 1, 1, 1½, 2 and 2½. Also, oil cups and gauge cocks.
JAMES A. HOPPER,
534-1y King street.

ROBERT NEWCOMB & CO.,
BOOK-BINDERS.
Merchant Street, opposite the Sailor's Home,
Plain and Ornamental Binding executed at short notice and reasonable terms.
531 1y

J. P. HUGHES,
IMPORTER & MANUFACTURER of all kind of Saddlery, Carriage Trimming, Mattress making and repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
☞ All orders promptly attended to
Corner of Fort and Hotel street, Honolulu 538-1y

Hawaiian Marriage Certificates.
PRICE $1. PER DOZEN.
For Sale by H. M. WHITNEY

THERMOMETERS.
CALCULATED TO SCORE FROM 120° to 240° Fahrenheit. 75 Cents to $1.50 each.
For Sale by H. M. WHITNEY.

Advertisements.

SPERM AND WHALE OIL.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND and FOR SALE by the *CASE, BARREL or GALLON* at
569 3m BOLLES & Co's.

Window Glass for Sale.
ALL SIZES—FROM 7x9 TO 30x40—AT the very lowest figure, by the box or single light
568 6m L. L. TORBERT.

PIANOS!
And Other Musical Instruments,
TUNED AND REPAIRED
BY CHARLES DERBY AT THE THEATER.
Lessons Given on Piano and Guitar.
554 Best of references given. 1y

WAILUKU PLANTATION.
NEW CROP, NOW COMING IN.
For Sale by
577 3m C. BREWER & Co., agents.

LEWERS PLANTATION.
1866. —— 1866.
SUGAR AND MOLASSES
CROP NOW COMING IN AND FOR SALE in quantities to suit purchasers by
577 3m C. BREWER & CO.

MAKEE PLANTATION.
NEW CROP OF
SUGAR AND MOLASSES!
Now Coming in. For Sale by
565 6m C. BREWER & Co., agents.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES!
—Of the—
HAWAIIAN SUGAR MILL, Crop of 1866,
For sale in quantities to suit by
572 6m CASTLE & COOKE.

SAMUEL G. WILDER,
Sugar Planter.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS,
"WILDER PLANTATION,"
563 6m Kualoa, Oahu.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES
OF THE KOHALA SUGAR COMPANY,
For sale in quantities to suit by
570 6m CASTLE & COOKE.

Waikapu Plantation,
H. Cornwell, Proprietor.
SUGAR AND MOLASSES
FROM THIS PLANTATION FOR SALE in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to
533 1y GEO. C. McLEAN, Agent.

HANA PLANTATION.
NEW CROP OF
SUGAR AND MOLASSES!
570 3m For sale by C. BREWER & Co. agents.

KAIWIKI PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses!
CROP 1866, NOW COMING IN AND FOR sale in quantities to suit by
561 6m MELCHERS & CO.

HAWAIIAN RICE!
RECEIVED DIRECT FROM PUNALUU Rice Company Mill, for sale in quantities to suit by
570 3m E. P. ADAMS, Agent Punaluu Rice Co.

HAWAIIAN RICE!
Coolie and Extra.
For Sale in quantities to suit by A. S. CLEGHORN,
533 1y Agent Honolulu Rice Mill.

HAWAIIAN LEATHER!
Sole and Saddle Leather, and Tanned Goat Skins.
For Sale by
533 1y A. S. CLEGHORN, Agent Waimea Tannery.

DUFFIN'S MARKET,
E. ASEGUT, Proprietor.
KING STREET, HONOLULU. 561 1y

FORT ST., FAMILY MARKET.
ROB'T D. MORGAN.
Choicest Meats from finest herds. Poultry, Fish, Vegetables &c., furnished to order. 561 1y

WAIMANALO MARKET,
HONOLULU, H. I.,
King Street, opposite the Bethel.
540-1y

VOLCANO HOUSE!
CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS Now open for the reception of
Visitors to the Volcano!
Who may rely on finding
COMFORTABLE ROOMS, A GOOD TABLE AND PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
Experienced Guides for the Crater always in Readiness.
Steam and Sulphur Baths, Horses Stabled and Grained if Desired.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo can procure animals warranted to make the journey, by applying to D. H. Hitchcock, Esqr., Hilo.
564 1y J. L. RICHARDSON & Co.

FRAMED PICTURES,
THE ATTENTION OF THE PATRONS of the fine arts and such as are in search of ornaments for their dwellings, is invited to a collection of
New and Choice Pictures!
RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK BY THE SYREN,
And now open for inspection in the room over the Bookstore.
Among them will be found:
ELEGANT STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, in gilt and Walnut frames;
COLORED STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, in Gilt and Walnut frames;
COLORED CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS of English and Swiss scenery;
PLAIN AND COLORED LITHOGRAPHS.
The whole embracing the finest if not the largest collection ever opened in Honolulu, and ranging in prices from $2.00 each to $50.
Special care will be taken in packing pictures intended for the other islands.
These pictures will be sold at much lower prices than they can be imported for.
569 6m For Sale by H. M. WHITNEY.

GIFTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
GIFT BOOKS, of every desirable style, size and price, including rich bound gilt edge Morocco and other binding Among them works on Poetry, Love, Music, Romance, Religion, &c., &c.
JUVENILE BOOKS—The finest and most varied collection of entertaining Juveniles ever offered here.
CHILDREN'S COLORED TOY BOOKS, cloth and paper.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—Including all the latest styles, richly bound and ornamented with painted and embossed edges. Pocket Albums. The assortment is unequalled in variety and taste. Prices from $1 to $25.
PHOTOGRAPHS, full size, plain and colored, suitable for framing. A variety of Frames also on hand.
PHOTOGRAPHS, framed in *Passepartout*.
CARTES DE VISITE, a collection of over 1,000.
PRANG'S COLORED CARDS, representing Birds, Roses, Flowers, Autumn Leaves, &c., &c. The same in Albums.
GOLD PENS AND PENCIL CASES, of Leroy Fairchild's unrivalled make. The assortment embraces cases for ladies and gentlemen.
ENGRAVINGS AND FRAMED PICTURES—a choice collection of plain and colored. Also, Picture Frames and Glass.
BOXES OF TOY ALPHABETS, Dissected Maps, &c., &c.
TRANSPARENT SLATES for drawing, &c.
PAINT BOXES, of various sizes and quality.
CHESS MEN AND BOARDS.
LADIES' PORTFOLIOS and Traveling Writing Cases.

PERSONS IN SEARCH OF
Useful, Durable Articles for Gifts,
WILL DO WELL TO
Examine the Assortment at the Bookstore of
550 H. M. WHITNEY.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

The schooner *Alberni* arrived from Victoria on Thursday, having had a long passage of 34 days. During the first part of her voyage she had light and head winds, and was twenty-two days reaching the latitude of San Francisco. From thence to this port she was 13 days. By her we learn that the new tariff act passed by the Legislature last winter, had gone into operation, and was proving injurious to the commercial prospects of the port. Heretofore Victoria has been a free port, and with all the advantages thus afforded her failed to make progress. The recent change has created great dissatisfaction, and all who could were leaving the place.

As the new tariff will interest our merchants, we insert it in full, for a copy of which we are indebted to J. Ritson, Esq.:

British Columbia Tariff.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES WILL BE CHARGED WITH SPECIFIC DUTIES, AS FOLLOWS:

Ale and Porter, in wood	15 cts. per gall.
Ale and Porter, in bottle	20 cts. per doz. (qts.)
Bacon and Hams	4 cts. per lb.
Barley, Oats, Field Peas, Malt	30 cts. per 100 lbs.
Beans, Split Peas	1 ct. per lb.
Bitters	$1 50 per gall.
Butter	10 cts. per lb.
Candles	5 cts. per lb.
Cheese	5 cts. per lb.
Cider	15 cts. per gall.
Cigars	$2 per 100 (2 cts. ea.)
Coal	$1 25 per ton.
Coffee, raw	3 cts. per lb.
Coffee, manufactured	6 cts. per lb.
Eggs	12½ cts. per doz.
Flour	$1 50 per bbl.
Fresh Fruits, viz: Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries and Gooseberries	1 ct. per lb.
Gunpowder, sporting	6 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, blasting	3 cts. per lb.
Hay	$4 per ton.
Lard	5 cts. per lb.
Lime	50 cts. per bbl.
Lumber:	
Rough Fir and Cedar	$3 per 1000 feet.
Dressed Fir and Cedar	$5 per 1000 feet.
Shingles	$1 per 1000.
Fence Pickets	$2 per 1000.
Laths	$1 per 1000.
Live Stock:	
Horses and Mules	$2 per head.
Beef Cattle	$3 per head.
Milch Cows	$2 per head.
Sheep and Goats	75 cts. per head.
Hogs	$2 per head.
Potatoes	½ ct. per lb.
Rice	1½ cts. per lb
Sugar, raw	2 cts. per lb.
Sugar, refined	2½ cts per lb.
Spirits: (According to proof.)	
Brandy	$2 per gall.
Gin, Whisky, Rum	$2 per gall.
All other kinds	$2 per gall.
Tea	12½ cts per lb.
Tobacco	25 cts. per lb.
Vegetables, viz:	
Onions	2 cts. per lb.
Other kinds, fresh	1 ct. per lb.
Wheat	35 cts. per 100 lbs.
Wines, viz:	
Champagne and Moselle	$3 per doz. (qts.)
China Medicated	$1 50 per gall.
California, red and white	25 cts. per gall.
Claret	20 cts. per gall.
Port, Sherry, and all other descriptions	75 cts. per gall.
Bran and Shorts	25 cts per 100 lbs.
Buckwheat	1 ct. per lb.
Oatmeal	1 ct. per lb.
Cornmeal	½ ct. per lb.
Hops	10 cts. per lb.
Shot	2 cts. per lb.

ON THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES THE SEVERAL AD VALOREM DUTIES SET OPPOSITE EACH ARTICLE WILL BE CHARGED.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Axes	15	Molasses	12½
Beef, salt	10	Nails	12½
Billiards and Bagatelle Tables	12½	Nuts and Almonds	12½
Blankets	20	Oils	15
Boots and Shoes	20	Opium	25
Bread	20	Paints	10
Cards, playing	50	Pork, salt	10
Chocolate	20	Plants, Trees and Shrubs	12½
Clothing, ready made	15	Poultry, dead and alive	25
Confectionary	20	Quicksilver	10
Drugs, medicines	20	Rope, Cordage and Twine	5
Dry Goods	15	Soap	15
Earthenware	12½	Stationery	12½
Fish, preserved, dried and salt	15	Tinware	25
Fire Arms	12½	Vegetables, preserved and salt	10
Fruits, preserved and dried	12½	Wagons, Carriages	20
Furniture	15	Trunks	12½
Glass and Glassware	12½	Watches and Clocks	12½
Groceries	12½	Window Sash and Doors	20
Hardware & Ironmongery	12½	Ship Building Materials, viz:	
Harness and Saddlery	20	Manufactured Sails	20
Hemp, Canvas, &c.	2½	Cotton Canvas	5
Leather	15	Woodenware	12½
Jewelry	20	Yeast Powders	12½
Machinery	10	All other articles not enumerated in either of the above lists, nor in the following list of free goods	12½
Matches	12½		
Meat, preserved	12½		
Meat, fresh	20		

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES SHALL BE ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY:

Agricultural implements, books printed and manuscript, bricks, all fresh fruits, not enumerated in schedule of specific duties, coin, gunny sacks, iron and steel, all kinds of woods not enumerated in schedule of specific duties, calves under 12 months old, personal effects, salt, garden seeds, grain for seed, tar and pitch, tin, copper and zinc, wire, (iron and brass), copper sheets, boiler plates and bolts, and patent metal for ships, iron hoops, sheet iron, lead in pipe, sheet and bars, rough and partially manufactured wood used in construction of carriages and wagons, and steel springs, anchors, cables, chains, and copper bolts for ship building, fresh fish, fish oil, whalebone, raw hemp for rope making, tallow, gas retorts, fire clay, furs, hides, lemon and lime juice, guano, wool, oakum, jute, wagon axles, ships' blocks and junk, and blacksmiths' coal.

Just at this time, when annexation to the United States is being discussed there, this change in the commercial policy of British Columbia will do much to hasten the project, and change the views of the few who have opposed it.

Excepting the vessel noticed above, we are without a foreign arrival the past week, and our harbor in consequence wears a most uncommercial look.

The bark *Lono* has been laid on for Valparaiso, and will load molasses, taking about 1200 barrels. Advices by the late mail report that the price of this article was still high in Chile, 30 cents per gallon in bond, and the prospect of ventures made thither are certainly very good. The vessel will also be offered for sale on her arrival there.

The bark *Comet*, which is the only vessel in port for San Francisco, is loading rapidly, and will sail on Tuesday or Thursday next week, taking a full cargo, consisting mostly of sugar and molasses.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

It is said that 1,000 boats and over 1,200 men are employed in the New England lobster fishery, representing a capital of $150,000, and using not less than 11,000 "traps."

A number of Northern capitalists have been induced to visit Norfolk, Virginia, and other localities, for the purpose of erecting saw mills for getting out ship timbers.

The tobacco crop of Virginia, now coming into market, is one of the largest and best raised for many years past, and is commanding extraordinary prices.

It is estimated that on the 1st of January last, there were held by the farmers of the Connecticut Valley between Springfield and the North State line, 80,000 cases of tobacco, valued at $1,200,000. The prospects for its sale are bad.

The raising of the ships sunk in Sebastapol harbor is proceeding slowly. The masts and rigging have been removed, but the hulls still remain six or seven fathoms deep in the muddy bottom.

Bark Arab, recently of New London, purchased by John McCulloch, has been re-sold to William T. Smith, of N. B. She will be fitted for the whaling business, and sail about the 15th of June for the Pacific Ocean, under command of Capt. Frederick P. Cole.

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Comet, Tuesday.
FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, on Monday.
FOR HILO—Per Odd Fellow, Monday.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 13—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, from Windward Ports.
13—Schr Mannokawai, Antone, from Maui.
14—Schr Kona Packet, Marchant, from Hawaii.
14—Royal yacht Kamaile, Adams, from Molokai.
14—Schr Kohala, Howard, from Hawaii.
14—Schr Ka Moi, Wilbur, from Maui.
14—Schr Owana, from Molokai.
15—Schr Malolo, from Kauai.
15—Schr Yette, from Kauai.
15—Schr Mary, Nika, from Kauai.
16—Schr Helen, Balastier, from Maui.
16—Sloop Isabella, from Maui.
17—Schr Warwick, Halemake, from Molokai.
18—Schr Nettie Merrill, Kinney, from Kauai.
18—Haw'n schr Alberni, Rathburn, 34 days from Victoria, V. I.
18—Schr Kamaile, Adams, from Molokai.
19—Schr Odd Fellow, Cluney, from Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

July 13—Schr Mary, Fatey, for Hawaii.
13—Am bark D. C. Murray, Bennett, for San Francisco.
13—Schr Nettie Merrill, Kinney, for Kauai.
13—Schr Moi Wahine, for Maui.
15—Schr Mannokawai, Antone, for Maui.
15—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, for Windward Ports.
15—Schr Kate Lee, Crane, for Maui.
15—Royal yacht Kamaile, Adams, for Molokai.
16—Schr Marilda, Harrison, for Hawaii.
16—Schr Mary, Nika, for Kauai.
17—Schr Helen, Balastier, for Maui.
17—Schr Kona Packet, Marchant, for Hawaii.
17—Schr Ka Moi, Wilbur, for Maui.
17—Schr Kohala, Howard, for Hawaii.
17—Schr Malolo, for Kauai.
18—Schr Warwick, for Molokai.
18—Sloop Isabella, for Molokai.
19—Schr Nettie Merrill, Kinney, for Koloa.

IMPORTS.

FROM VICTORIA—Per Alberni, July 18—157 pkgs beer, wine and spirits, 154 pkgs salmon, 75 pkgs dry goods, 12 pkgs cod fish, 12 tons moulding sand, 6 cs effects, 200 M shingles, 26 M ft lumber, 3 pkgs sundries.

PASSENGERS.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, July 15—Miss Hattie Baldwin, Judge Hart, Henry Waterhouse, T E Cooke, James Woods, Capt D Hempstead, W R Brown, C Emmes, E S Flagg.

FOR KAHULUI—Per Kamoi, July 17—Mrs Sherman Peck, Rev S C Damon, wife and 2 sons, Mr Needham.

MARRIED.

LEWERS—CARTER—In Honolulu, July 16th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. R. Lewers to Miss Catherine B. Carter, both of Honolulu.

STREHE—WILHELM—In Honolulu, July 6th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. August Strehe to Miss Rosina Wilhelm, both of Honolulu.

CHILLINGWORTH—MARIE—In Honolulu, July 15th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. S. F. Chillingworth to Miss Marie, both of Kawaihae, Hawaii.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

News of the Morning.

The Steamer and Kate Lee are the only arrivals this morning, and bring but few passengers.

A bark was telegraphed last evening, and is off the port this morning. Supposed to be the *Celestia* or *Cambridge*, from San Francisco.

We go to press with no later foreign intelligence than that given in our last, the latest San Francisco dates being the 20th of June,—with Eastern telegrams to the 18th or 19th. The selection of foreign items given are late and will repay personal.

The clipper ship *White Swallow*, which has been looked for all the week, could not have left San Francisco at the date she was expected to—July 1. The scarcity of seamen at that port may have detained her. With the fresh trades now blowing, she ought to make the passage in 12 to 14 days, which will give us news to the 6th inst.

The steamer *Kilauea* will be laid up the week commencing July 29, to clean boilers, machinery, &c., and will resume her trips on the 5th of August. During the past month she appears to have given satisfaction to all who have taken passage on her, and has made very good time.

As usual in summer, our population has become scattered, and many are enjoying themselves in rambles and excursions over Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. The roads on all the islands are said to be in pretty good condition, and no better season for traveling could be desired. Rev. Messrs. Corwin and Damon, with their families, are both spending a few weeks on East Maui, purposing to return the latter part of August.

By the schooner *Odd Fellow* we learn that the *Lackawanna* arrived at Hilo on Saturday, and left again Thursday morning, returning via Kealakeakua. She will probably arrive within a day or two.

The King's yacht *Kamaile*, returned from Molokai on Thursday evening. We learn that His Majesty's health was about as usual. He was engaged in superintending the erection of a frame dwelling at Kaunakakai, apparently with the intention of making a prolonged visit on his farm.

Gen. M'Cook, accompanied by Capt. Reynolds and Lieut. Perkins, visited the Lahainaluna Seminary on Monday of last week. The institution has now 105 students, and is under the supervision of Rev. S. E. Bishop, Principal; Rev. C. B. Andrews, Professor, and Rev. M. Kuaea, Assistant. Its prospects were never more encouraging than they now are.

The outside of to-day's paper contains some interesting selections, including Nasby's latest letter, describing the triumphal visit of J. Davis, Esq., to Richmond, and the various scenes attending the bailing of that famous rebel chieftain. He makes some most capital hits in this letter.

The American and European mails by the *Comet* will close on Tuesday next. Files of the ADVERTISER can be obtained at the counter in wrappers, ready for posting.

We learn nothing additional from the crater by the *Odd Fellow*, but all reports state that it is unusually active.

The Neutrality Proclamation Again.

The official *Gazette* of this week returns to the subject of the neutrality proclamation, and again most forcibly illustrates what has so often been observed, that a Government organ makes a poor disputant, when, as in this case, attempting to deny established facts. Still denying what is as clear as the day, that the Hawaiian proclamation recognized the rebels as belligerents, it seeks to shift its ground and makes a feeble attempt to screen the Hawaiian Ministry, by throwing the responsibility of the proclamation upon other parties.

After quoting in full the paragraph from Mr. Corwin's oration, accompanied with its own version of the speaker's meaning, it says:

"In reply to this accusation, it was explained in the *Gazette* that no King of these Islands *ever recognized any belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy*, and that the proclamation was never revoked, because it was only a publication of the law of nations, and there was, in fact, nothing to revoke."

No explanations nor denials can ever alter an established fact. The evidence presented by us last week fully proved to all impartial minds that the British proclamation was generally understood to concede belligerent rights. As the Hawaiian proclamation applies to the United States and the rebels *the same terms* as the British, it follows that, so far as this point is concerned, the two documents convey the same meaning, and must be construed as granting belligerent rights alike to both. If any further evidence be needed regarding the British proclamation, it is furnished by the language of the American Minister to England. Mr. Adams, in one of his despatches, discussing the proclamation, maintained:

"1.—That the act of recognition by Her Majesty's Government of insurgents as belligerents on the high seas before they had a single vessel afloat was precipitate and unprecedented.

"2.—That it had the effect of creating these parties belligerents after the recognition, instead of merely acknowledging an existing fact.

"With regard to my first proposition I have ventured to affirm that the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents on the 13th of May [the date of the British proclamation.—ED.] was precipitate and unprecedented. That it was precipitate, is clear from the fact that not a single vessel entitled to the character was at that moment afloat on the ocean, and that even on the land the war itself had barely commenced in the bloodless capture of Fort Sumpter. That it was unprecedented, I must infer that your lordship does not design to dispute, since it appears that you have not availed yourself of my invitation to furnish me with any example."

Again, the London *News*, of May 20, 1861—seven days after the issue of the proclamation—said:

"It is necessary to bear in mind continually that Ministers have determined to grant to both parties in America — the North and the South — belligerent rights. The meaning of this is, that England is prepared to treat the United States and the Confederate States as two powers, not, indeed, independent, but at war with each other, and entitled to belligerent rights. England, therefore occupies towards each of them the position of a neutral, and is bound to conduct herself with perfect impartiality to both parties."

Now as the official *Gazette* denies that there was any similarity between the British and Hawaiian proclamations, it becomes necessary to show that there was. The former recognized the rebels as belligerents *only by inference*. It no where terms them such, as do the French and Spanish proclamations; but it alludes to the United States and the rebels as the "said contending parties"—the very words used several times in the Hawaiian proclamation, which leaves us to infer that they were copied from the former. In this respect, then, the two proclamations coincide and are identical; and the same criticisms and censures apply equally to both. If one conceded to the rebels belligerent rights, most certainly the other did. The *Gazette* admits that England was bound, as a necessary consequence of the proclamation, to "treat the parties as belligerents." If it is fair to deduce this inference from the one proclamation, it is equally so from the other. No reasonable mind can doubt that both documents fully recognized the United States and the rebels as equals in every respect, and if equals then belligerents, however much it may now be the policy of this Government to take a different stand. After this admission of the *Gazette*, no further proof need be called for.

The *Gazette*, after thus yielding the point of dispute, changes its tactics, and undertakes to furnish a history of the Hawaiian proclamation, introducing first a letter from Mr. Dryer, then United States Commissioner, in which, under instructions from Mr. Seward, he calls the attention of this Government to President Lincoln's blockade proclamation, and states that all vessels acting under the pretended authority of the rebels *would be dealt with as pirates*. He communicates also a dispatch from Mr. Seward, who had instructed him to inquire "what course His Hawaiian Majesty's Government intended to pursue with regard to vessels of this description, found frequenting the King's waters." Accompanying this is a reply from Mr. Wyllie to Mr. Dryer, an official opinion given by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and a reply from Mr. Dryer, advising that he had sent on the proclamation to Washington.

This correspondence is all very well so far as it goes, but it by no means relieves the late Ministry of blame, or sustains the presumptuous assertions of the *Gazette*, made in the following paragraph:

"Although it may surprise some parties, it is nevertheless true that the proclamation in question was issued upon the application of the Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. William H. Seward, *for the protection of the property of loyal American citizens against rebel privateers.*"

In an ordinary newspaper publication, this might not deserve special notice; but appearing in the official organ of a government, and from the pen of a minister, it has more serious import. What shall be said of a Government which, after committing an offensive act, seeks to absolve itself by charging the responsibility upon the American Secretary. Mr. Seward never asked for the issuing of a neutrality proclamation or any manifesto recognizing the rebels or their piratical craft. He had already protested with England and other powers against in any way recognizing the rebels as equals or belligerents, and now to assert that this proclamation was issued "upon his application" is the height of official impudence. Mr. Seward sent to *inquire* what stand this Government proposed to take, hoping it would *tabu* the pirates which then threatened to swarm in this ocean, and forbid its citizens from aiding or harboring them.

A proclamation might have been issued, which would not have given offense—one recognizing the rights of the United States, and denying all rights to the rebels; offering the hospitality of this port to American ships of war and forbidding rebel vessels from entering any of our ports. Instead of such a friendly act, this Government, through its officious and hasty Minister, issued a manifesto recognizing the rebels *as equals with the United States*, and placing both on the same footing in every respect. A more offensive and indiscreet act it is hardly possible to conceive of. There was no call for such a proclamation as appeared, and it was an injury and an injustice to a friendly power.

The *Gazette* publishes a letter of the Judges of the Supreme Court to sustain the issuing of the proclamation; but this document fails to carry the support intended, inasmuch as their advice was not followed. In their reply to Mr. Wyllie they say:

"Mr. Seward is apprehensive that efforts may be made to fit out privateers in our ports for the purpose of aggression on American commerce. To permit it would unquestionably be a breach of neutrality and in derogation of our duty; neither can our ports be used as a depot for the spoils or the prisoners of privateers.

"We have also examined the proclamation issued in 1854 by His Majesty the King, proclaiming neutrality in the war then pending between the great maritime powers of Europe, and the resolutions of the privy council which accompanied it, and we are of opinion that similar declarations at this time will be in accordance with our rights and duties as neutrals."

Thus it will be seen that they advised the issuing of a declaration similar to that of 1854, which proclamation *offered the protection and hospitality of all Hawaiian ports to the belligerents*, so long as they respected its neutrality. It furthermore denounced as "pirates" all who fitted out vessels here for privateering. Here is the document in full:

PROCLAMATION.

Kamehameha III. King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that We, Kamehameha III., King of the Hawaiian Islands, hereby proclaim our entire Neutrality in the war now impending between the Great Maritime powers of Europe; that Our Neutrality is to be respected by all Belligerents, to the full extent of Our Jurisdiction, which by Our Fundamental laws is to the distance of one marine league, surrounding each of our Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai and Niihau, commencing at low water mark on each of the respective coasts of said Islands, and includes all the channels passing between and dividing said islands, from island to island; that all captures and seizures made within Our said Jurisdiction are unlawful; and that the protection and hospitality of Our Ports, Harbors and Roads, shall be equally extended to all the Belligerents, so long as they respect Our neutrality.

And be it further known, to all whom it may concern, that We hereby strictly prohibit all Our subjects, and all who reside within Our Jurisdiction, from engaging either directly or indirectly in privateering against the shipping or commerce of any of the Belligerents, under the penalty of being treated and punished as pirates.

Done at Our Palace of Honolulu, this 16th day of May, 1854. KAMEHAMEHA.

KEONI ANA.

By the King and Kuhina Nui.

R. C. WYLLIE.

The Judges advised that these declarations should be repeated, but how different was the proclamation of 1861! It uttered the very reverse of what they had suggested. It *denied* to the privateers and prizes of the United States the asylum and hospitality of Hawaiian ports, and then, as if to heap insult on injury, placed the rebels on the same footing with the United States. And now the *Gazette* has the impudence to utter the following language:

"It is natural to smile at the awkward position of an orator who has seen fit to reproach this Kingdom for a public act, in the presence of the diplomatic representative of the United States, although that nation has never made nor authorized any complaint of the proceeding, but, as we shall see in the sequel, is bound to requite it with gratitude."

When the millenium sets in, and not before, will the United States "requite this government with gratitude" for its efforts to injure them and to benefit their insurgent rebels. If Mr. Seward has never taken any notice nor sent any formal complaint against the offensive proclamation, it was not because there was no room for it, but, because other and more important business occupied his attention. The cool impudence of the government organ in uttering such language is on a par with the proclamation itself. How long does the *Gazette* suppose that "our great and good friend"—England or France—would have tolerated that proclamation, had it applied to either of them?

We have thus shown that the British and Hawaiian proclamations, so far as concerns the offensive point, are identical, and that both conceded equality and belligerent rights to the rebels. Consequently the protests of the American Government against the former are equally applicable to the latter. We have shown that the assertion of the *Gazette* that the proclamation was issued at the instance of the American Secretary of State has not the least shadow of a foundation. That the advice of the Judges of the Supreme Court, had it been followed, would have been acceptable and without offense to any but the rebels themselves. And finally, it is clear that the responsibility falls on the Ministry alone, who acted with "unseemly haste" and much imprudence.

The Ministry made haste to enter the strife by issuing the proclamation, but have shown no haste to annul it. England withdrew her "special orders" May 11, 1865, and the proclamation itself June 2, 1865. France and the other powers followed soon after. The Hawaiian Government to this day declines to mend its error, and the proclamation stands there a monument of the folly of its Ministry and their unfriendliness to a great and magnanimous nation in its hour of peril. There let it remain till the ruler of nations himself decrees justice and rights the wrong, if they have not manliness and honesty enough to acknowledge the error which has been committed.

Only a Matter of Form.

If anything were needed to illustrate the position taken by us from the outset that the bogus Constitution imposed upon the country by the political tinkers of the Convention of 1864, was not only an outrage but a farce,—that need was amply supplied when the very first Legislature that assembled under the so-called Constitution proceeded to take measures to amend that precious document. What a commentary is this upon the total unfitness of the Ministry to manage public affairs!

In the Convention of 1864,—which perpetrated that great wrong upon the people, the abrogation of the Constitution—in discussing the proposed substitute, on the 17th of August, the subject of pay of Representatives, under the 56th Article, came up. Various motions were made for filling the blank. Mr. Ukeke wanted the pay for the session fixed at $300; Dr. Judd at $250; and the late Judge Robertson moved to amend to $150 for the entire session, whether long or short, supporting his motion by a speech. This motion was upheld by the Ministers with all the strength of their party, and with all the tactical wirepulling for which the then Attorney General was noted. The Government motion was carried by a small majority, eleven to nine, and the pay fixed at $150.

In the following Legislature, elected under the so-called Constitution which the Ministry had tinkered up and crammed down the throats of the people, one of the adherents and tools of the administration moved a proposed amendment to this same Article 56, raising the pay of the Representatives to $250 per session. This was supported by the Ministry and carried without opposition. By Article 80, any amendment may be proposed in one Legislature, and if agreed to by a majority, shall be referred to the next Legislature, the proposed amendments being published for three months previous to the next Legislature. If such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members of the Legislative Assembly, and be approved by the King, they shall become a part of the Constitution.

In the last *Gazette*, under the head of "By Authority," we find the following:

Proposed Article of Amendment to the 56th Article of the Constitution, granted by His Majesty Kamehameha V., by the Grace of God King of the Hawaiian Islands, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1864, in accordance with the provisions of Article 80.

SECTION I. That Article 56 be, and the same is, hereby amended by striking out the word "One," and inserting in place thereof, the word "Two," so that the Article will read as follows:

ARTICLE 56. The Representatives shall receive for their services a compensation to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Public Treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed, increasing the compensation of said Representatives beyond the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for each session.

I hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment of Article 56 of the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, was agreed to by a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1866, and by vote of said Legislative Assembly, entered upon its journal of that date, in accordance with the provisions of Article 80 of the Constitution.

R. H. STANLEY,
Secretary of the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands.

Honolulu, July 1, 1867.

That the Government will carry the above amendment without any trouble, under the present system of suffrage, is a foregone conclusion. They could just as easily carry a measure for raising the pay of Representatives to $500, or even $1000, as to $250. The people are thoroughly apathetic about Governmental affairs, and submit to taxation without representation without a murmur, while the few who are drummed up to the polls will vote as dictated by the wirepullers. Ours is no longer a Government of the people, but the government of a clique. The maxim, "the greatest good for the greatest number," was here, under the revolution of 1864, exactly reversed.

It matters but very little how those who have got their feet upon the necks of the Hawaiian people choose to alter or amend the thing they call a Constitution. Having disfranchised the masses, without right or reason, they have reached the depth of political wickedness. But time, the avenger, will set all things right, and the people patiently bide their time.

☞ George Francis Train, while a very eccentric character, and frequently exposing himself to deserved ridicule by his literary and political antics, possesses nevertheless no little talent and a basis of sound common sense. One quality he possesses in an eminent degree — the restless, pushing, aggressive characteristics of a thorough Yankee, with sufficient of self-esteem—not to say impudence, to keep himself before the people in one way or another. The history of his career in England, whither he went to introduce his street railways, illustrates the character of the man for pertinacity and combativeness. He and Heary Ward Beecher were the only two American speakers who ever bearded the British lion in his den, and boldly told him of his faults. And John Bull rather liked it, if only for the refreshing audacity of the thing. Train has had the satisfaction of seeing his system of street railways,—the project of which was at first pronounced quite impracticable — very extensively adopted in many of the principal cities of England, as had for a long time previously been the case in the United States.

On the last page of to-day's paper will be found the report of a characteristic address, recently delivered by Mr. Train in New York, on the occasion of a public ovation to a celebrated Hydropathic practitioner, about to sail for Europe. Train tilts at the medical fraternity of the old school in gallant style, and with cutting satire shows up the antiquated, old fogy system of practice. And there is unquestionably a great deal of truth and sound sense in what he says, although, as is usually the case, whenever he undertakes to discuss any subject, he is emphatic, severe and dogmatic.

It must be confessed by the most zealous partizans of the old school that, while in the arts and sciences, and indeed in every department of human knowledge, great progress has been made, during the past fifty years, the healing art has remained comparatively at a stand-still. As a general thing, we swallow the same drugs and undergo the same treatment as did our ancestors, while there is more than reason to believe that the average of constitutions are far weaker to-day than those of two or three generations back. One reason undoubtedly why there has been no greater improvement in the curative art, is found in the fact that men are averse to trying experiments on so delicate an organization as that of the human body. It is only the great and bold innovators, like Hunter, Hahnemann and Cooper who make discoveries in medical science, while the great mass of practitioners are content to plod along in the old routine.

But while the old system may and no doubt does need reformation, still, there are humbugs extant which are still more mischievous and destructive of health than all the bleeding, cupping, purging and blistering that Dr. Slop may be supposed to have recommended to "my uncle Toby." We refer to the thousands of quack nostrums, advertised so extensively, as cure-alls. There are, however, exceptions to this general rule, and some really valuable "patent medicines" are regarded with favor by regular practitioners.

Train, however, is enthusiastic in favor of the hydropathic or water-cure system, and it certainly, in a majority of cases, recommends itself to reason and common sense as the most natural. Hahnemann, in Germany, was the first to initiate the idea of curing diseases by the use of water alone, but Priessnitz, in the same country, perfected the idea by setting up his water-cure establishment at Bonn, in Southern Germany. Since then, there have been numerous water-cure establishments set up all over Europe, especially in Germany; and in America they are numbered by scores. Many prominent physicians, educated in the old school of medicine, have given in their adhesion to the new treatment of diseases. Plenty of fresh cold water; plenty of pure air; a proper amount and kind of exercise;—these are indispensable requisites that lie at the bottom of the hydropathic system.

Kauai Correspondence.

WAIMEA, Kauai, July, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—In our last letter we were tired, jaded and belabored, as well as our Pegasus, on the bluff overlooking the valley of Hanapepe. Probably the 4th had something to do with it, but on reading the *Advertiser*, which contained our ride thus far, we found a cleft as wide as that which separated the cliffs of the valley. It was red and ferruginous. Where we wanted to put in Tom Moore, he was divided but not like the vale of Avoca, the calm waters did not meet at any one point. But we will not complain, and will continue our ride.

When we left you the Eagle folded his wings and was on the descent.

We descended to the valley near the sea, by a road cut in the side of the cliff, well and substantially made, walled and paved when necessary; crossed the valley; forded the stream, where it was 100 yards wide, the water above our saddle girths, got our "butes" full of a foot bath; reined our sad and belabored steed up at the first house, and, like Richard the III., asked for a horse. One was led forth. We mounted, leisurely crossed the sandy strip of valley, ascended the red ferruginous ridge beyond and came to fair galloping ground. Hoping to have a more lively ride to Waimea, we plunged our spurs into the third horse, spoke to him, stroked his neck, animated him, but he did not appreciate it. In sporting parlance he "took the studs," stopped, reared, pitched, plunged, came down with a short jerk on his fore feet, and, had we not been a more retreating than fighting officer in the several Hispano-American wars in which we have been engaged, he would have colored my best black suit with the red soil. But I kept on him; there was a long parley, great efforts on my part, and great resistance on his. How long we would have remained in that saltiferous attitude we could not tell, but fortunately three natives overtook us in a dashing gallop, he started off with them; followed in the trail over the long rolled barren ridge, and paused not in his pursuing career until he had passed a desolate and dry valley, at whose mouth a wreck was heaved up on the beach, where he paused, stamped and tried to turn back. By dint of forcible persuasion he started again, doggedly, went over another ridge until he arrived in the next valley before you reach Waimea, where there were cocoanut trees refreshened by a brook of water. Over this brook was a wooden bridge. Here he paused, erected his ears, snorted, looked wild, and reared in that classical position which is given to the statue of Peter the Great, and which Mills has given General Jackson in Washington and the great Washington in Richmond. We imagined ourself bronzed and in that peculiar self-sustaining position. But rather desiring to be in Waimea than a statue, we finally dismounted, put the rope to his nose, halter-like, and pulled him across by main force. By this time he became either fearful or tired, and went on quietly to the crossing at Waimea. Here it required all the surplus population to get him on to the ferry-boat.

Well through all these great tribulations and difficulties, we arrived at Waimea, chatted with Salem, smoked with him, went to the house of W. H. Coles, took a glorious lunch on water-melons and musk-melons, had a general chat, a fine bed, and being rid of bad horses, and in a good humor generally, thought well if not better of Waimea. We deferred seeing things till next day.

This valley is as beautiful but more contracted than that of Hanapepe. The river is wide and shallow, and runs between high basaltic cliffs. The current sweeps near the eastern bluff and leaves most of the valley on the western side; that is highly cultivated in nice taro and other vegetables. But the valley is short, extending but a few miles. It is the vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet. From the point where the streams unite, you can trace the windings of the magnificent gorges, through which dash the mountain torrents. There is thrift and prosperity among the small rice planters residing in the valley, but there is comparative poverty. No person is wealthy. The rich landed proprietors, the King and the lessees on long terms, generally get all the profits. There are but very few who hold their land in fee simple. When this is the case permanent prosperity can never attend any country. The cocoa trees give the valley a beautiful tropical appearance, and there are various trees, mostly exotics, mingled with them. We had the pleasure of tasting some delicious mangoes and peaches on the premises of our friend Coles.

The town proper of Waimea is scattered and without regularity or order. The greater portion is in the valley, and westward, on rising the rocky basaltic plain that slopes down to the sea beach, there are a few buildings, and the only church of the place. The church is built of a soft conglomerate sandstone composed of the sea sand and decomposed coral. It is grayish white, and becomes hardened from exposure to the atmosphere. The church stands conspicuously to the right of the Waimea road. The house of the hospitable Judge Kauai, Dr. Rowell's and Mrs. Whitney's are about all that are seen on the highlands, with the exception of a few halepilis of the indigent but apparently happy natives.

The church is notorious as being the origin of a lawsuit, and which has hung fire for more than a year in the Supreme Court after the argument. In the meantime the contending parties have, by mutual consent, occupied the house of prayer at different times without in any way interfering with each other. Indeed, this house is commodious enough for both parties, and for all the present and prospective races of Waimea.

The scenery around Waimea, like all other parts in the Islands, is one of great beauty, and not without a picturesqueness not known to many parts in the Islands. The lofty ridge of mountains indented with deep gulches and fertile valleys on the right, and the deep gorge of the Waimea valley, which opened out grandly—the plain clothed in green, sloping down to the sea, the islands of Niihau and Lehua rising to the southwest, the beautiful groves of cocoanut trees towards Napali—all tend to give the scenery a tinting of the romantic and beautiful.

Enjoying the hospitality of our friends a few days, we prepared to return. We again changed horses, our friend, Judge Kauai, was kind enough to furnish a genuine "racker"—a perfect racker of felicity. We mounted at 6 o'clock.

We forded the Waimea river at the mouth where the waters having cut a new channel rushed into the ocean over the accumulating sands with a frightful report. We examined the dismantled and silent old Russian Fortress, standing on the point of the bluff immediately east of the former mouth of the river, built of the ochre-colored and iron-stained trap and basalt, it looked rugged, useless, ugly, desolate—an emblem of arrogant folly, a monument of usurping ambition.

We soon reached Hanapepe, when our guide—a bright-eyed boy, a son of the Judge—commenced taking in the discharged horses, and we left the bucking charger we had ridden to Waimea.

Our troubles were over when we arrived at the hospitable mansion of the efficient Circuit Judge of the Island.

Enjoying a fine lunch, a glass of ale and several law suits, we galloped in the evening to Koloa, where we again reveled amid poi, fish, fruits and flowers, and prepared to visit Hanalei and the intermediate points of the Island. And here we leave you until we write from Hanalei. LA PAZ.

FROM VICTORIA,—V. I.—The Hawaiian schooner *Alberni*, Capt. Rathbone, arrived on Thursday P. M., after an unusually long passage of thirty-four days. The following is her report:

"Left Victoria June 13; next day no wind; anchored in the outer bay; 15th went out in a gale of wind and put into Port Angelos until the gale subsided; 18th, passed Cape Flattery; was four days in sight of the land with light S. W. winds and calms; 29th, 16 days out, was within about 250 miles of Cape Mendocino; was 21 days to Lat. of 40°; took the trades July 10, in Lat. 33° 25, Long. 139° 46, very light, and so continued to port; made Hawaii, July 17, arrived off Honolulu 18th at 4 P. M."

We have received files of Victoria papers to June 14. They are mostly occupied, editorially, with complaints of the ruined condition of the colony, financially and commercially; the project of confederation with the other British North American colonies; and the idea of annexation to the United States. The *Morning News*, a recently established [illegible], is a strong advocate of the latter scheme. It says the allegiance of the Victorians should go where their interest lies,—that their government must be connected with that of the people with whom they have the most commerce—that they must have free trade with their neighbours unless they would starve. It advises that the colonists show respectfully, but in plain, unmistakable language, by a monster petition or by a *plebiscite* vote, what they want, and backed, as the *News* is sure they will be, by the United States Government, they will get all they ask—the cession of British Columbia to the United States.

The *Colonist*, while admitting the necessity of a change in the colonial government, which on all hands is acknowledged to be mismanaged, does not favor annexation, but strongly advocates confederation with the other North American colonies.

To illustrate the rapid decadence of British Columbia, it is stated that in 1860, the population was estimated at about 20,000; it now amounts to not one half that number. Victoria, at that time, could boast of about 10,000 inhabitants; it has now dwindled down to about 2,000. During the same period, San Francisco has added 50,000 to its population, and the increase over the whole state is in a corresponding ratio. The only reason, says the *News*, for this wide difference in the relative progress of the two countries is the fact that "in the one the people rule, while the other is governed by an official oligarchy, who have no direct interest in the country, further than to screw from the tax-payers the amounts of their respective salaries." Gov. Seymour appears to be extremely unpopular, and the papers handle his official acts without gloves.

The climate of Victoria must be bracing, at least. On the nights of June 8th and 9th, there was considerable frost, and gardens suffered. The sidewalks were white with it, until the sun was up.

200,000 CEDAR SHINGLES!

JUST RECEIVED PER "ALBERNI," For Sale Cheaper than any in the Market, by
582 1m DOWSETT & Co.

A YOUNG LADY

BETWEEN THE AGE OF 6 AND 10, CAN be received as companion to a little English girl of 8 years old, to be educated and brought up by a superior Governess. For terms apply to
MRS. MASON, Lahaina.
Music, French and Drawing if desired. 582 3t

Champion's London XXX Table Vinegar!

IN GLASS.—FOR SALE BY
582 S. SAVIDGE.

Clear Pork, at Retail!

NEW BEANS.
582 For Sale by S. SAVIDGE.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE W. MACFARLANE WILL transact all business for me during my temporary absence from this Kingdom. (582 6t) D. N. FLITNER.

Furnished Apartments

TO BE LET AT THE PELLY HOUSE. Hotel Street. For farther particulars apply at the Premises to (582 E. C. ROWE, Proprietor.

G. W. NORTON & Co., COOPERS AND GAUGERS,

ON THE ESPLANADE,
First Door above the Custom-house,
Honolulu, H. I.
5000 BARRELS NEW AND OLD OIL CASKS. 582 1y

METALLIC PAINT!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THAT INVALUABLE, DURABLE, FLEXIBLE, preserving, anti corrosive
METALLIC PAINT
For Coolers, Boilers, Roofs, Steam Engines, Cast Plows, Houses Fences, Schooners, Steamers,
AND ALL OTHER IRON or WOOD WORK.
555 6m For Sale by C. BREWER & Co.

HONOLULU STEAM BAKERY!

R. LOVE & BROTHERS, Proprietors,
NUUANU STREET.

PILOT, MEDIUM AND NAVY BREAD, always on hand and made to order.
Also, Water, Soda and Butter Crackers,
JENNY LIND CAKES, &c.
SHIP BREAD REBAKED on the shortest notice.
FAMILY BREAD, made of the Best Flour, baked daily and always on hand.
N. B.—BROWN BREAD OF THE BEST QUALITY.
582 1y

H. L. Chase's Photographic Gallery!

FORT STREET.

IS NOW OPEN AND PREPARED TO take PHOTOGRAPHS of any size in the BEST STYLE AND ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
COPYING AND ENLARGING done in the best manner.
For Sale Cards of the Hawaiian Kings, Queens, Chiefs and other notable persons.
ALSO—A full assortment of LARGE AND SMALL FRAMES, For Sale at Low Prices.
582 11t H. L. CHASE.

SUPPORT HOME PUBLICATIONS!

A Book which should be in Every Library.

ANDREWS' HAWAIIAN DICTIONARY

CONTAINING ABOUT 20,000 HAWAIIAN Words, with English signification, and
—ALSO—
An English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and Chronological Table of Historical Events.
By Lorrin Andrews.
PRICE—{ Bound in Sheep, ... $5.00
{ Bound in Half Morocco, . . . 6.00
For Sale by H. M. WHITNEY.
This Valuable Work can be obtained in London of Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row.
And also in New York of Messrs. BARNES & Co., John St.
ALSO FOR SALE,
Bishop's Hawaiian and English Phrase Book, 50 cts.
582 tf

Expected to Arrive in September From Boston per Ceylon,

CAPT. G. L. WOODS,
The Following Assortment of Merchandise
CAREFULLY SELECTED, Viz:
MEN'S FELT HATS, DIFFERENT STYLES.
MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, asst. quality and pattern.
MEN'S BROGANS, assorted sizes.
MEN'S SADDLES, complete.
White and Blue Cotton Thread, Ball Wicking,
Black, Brown and Green Enameled Cloth,
An assortment of India Rubber Toys,
India Rubber Hose of ¾ and 1 in. with couplings, etc., etc.
Maynard & Noyes' Ink, Mason's Blacking,
TOBACCO Choice Brands,
Card Matches, Charcoal Irons,
Hunt's Assorted Axes,
Axe Handles, No. 1 and 2.
NATIVE SPADES WITH HANDLES (OO'S.)
Kegs Cut Nails, asst. sizes.
Zinc Slating Nails, Stone Trucks.
CASES DOWNER'S KEROSENE OIL!
BARRELS TURKS ISLAND SALT,
Etc., Etc., Ect., Etc., Etc.
582 2m For Sale by THEOD. C. HEUCK.

FOR SALE.

ONE HEAVY 4 WHEELED HORSE DRAY, made and may be seen at
573 3m THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS.

Portland, Rosendale and Newark Cement!

FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES
578 4t By C. BREWER & Co.

For Sale!

THE FINE A1 SCHOONER
ALBERNI!
160 TONS REGISTER.
JUST ARRIVED FROM VICTORIA, V. I.
And ready for a voyage to any part of the world.
For particulars apply to
582 JANION, GREEN & Co.

For Valparaiso Direct.

The Hawaiian
Bark Lono,
HOWARD, Master.
Will have quick dispatch as above. Having a large part of her capacity engaged, shippers of freight and passengers are requested to apply early to
582 2t H. HACKFELD & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG!

The A1 American Clipper Ship
White Swallow,
1,000 Tons.
KNOWLES.........................Master.
Is soon expected from San Francisco and will be dispatched as above. For freight or passage apply to
581 H. HACKFELD & Co.

Regular Dispatch Line FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Favorite Clipper
Bark Comet,
J. PATY, Master.
Will have Quick Dispatch for the above port.
For freight or passage apply to
581 C. BREWER & Co.

Assignees' Notice.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF WALKER, ALLEN & Co., are notified that a first dividend of seventeen per cent will be paid on their claims against the estate at the BANK OF BISHOP & Co., on and after Monday the 15th day of July inst.
C. R. BISHOP,
J. W. AUSTIN,
581 3t Assignees of the Estate of Walker, Allen & Co.

For Sale To Arrive per Ceylon.

A SUPERIOR, CUSTOM MADE, TOP BUGGY, Latest style.
581 2m By J. H. WOOD.

LOST.

A LIGHT YELLOW CANARY BIRD with a few brown spots upon it, a very fine singer. Any person returning the same to A. D. CARTWRIGHT, will be suitably rewarded. 581 2t

JUST RECEIVED PER COMET,

AND FOR SALE LOW
500000 REDWOOD SHAVED SHINGLES.
581 5t LEWERS & DICKSON.

FRESH AND CHOICE GROCERIES,

Just Received,
Per Comet and D. C. Murray!
In Large Variety and Superior Quality,
—AT THE—
Family Grocery and Feed Store.
CHOICE CAL. HAMS, SMOKED HAMS,
Smoked Beef, Very Nice Cal. Bacon,
Fine Salad Oil, Cox's Gelatine,
Buckwheat Flour, Rye Meal,
Very nice Dried Peaches, Table Fruits, Pickles,
Pickled, Salmon, Currants, Figs, Oats, Bran,
Barley, Onions, Choice Salmon in tins,
Corn Starch, Saloon, English Herring in tins,
Sago, Pearl Barley, Kits Mackerel,
Coarse and Fine Hominy,
Walnuts, Almonds, French Mustard,
Horse Radish, Jellies in glass and tins,
Nice white Vermicelli, Extra Jamaica Ginger,
&c., &c., &c.
581 5t For Sale low by I. BARTLETT.

For Sale!

THE DWELLING HOUSE OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY JAMES LOUZADA, Esq. The house contains a Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Two Bed Rooms, Two Bath Rooms and Pantry. On the premises are a Good Cook House, Store Room, Servant's House, Carriage House, Stables, Hen House, etc., etc. The grounds are well laid out with trees, and water is laid on in six places for irrigation.
For particulars enquire of Mr. LOUZADA next door, or to
581 3t G. C. McLEAN, Nuuanu Street.

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR sale the property known as the
Kaiwiki Sugar Plantation!
Situated near Hilo, Hawaii, with all the lands, leases of lands, mills, machinery, tools, implements, carts, improvements, etc., belonging to the said plantation.
The plantation consists of about 8000 ACRES OF LAND, of which 450 are now planted with cane, property of the plantation; besides 120 acres of cane to be ground on halves. The land is well watered and wooded. The Mill has a fine water power attached thereto, and the Mill Buildings are within half a mile from the landing. The Plantation will be sold together with the balance of this season's crop or be delivered to the purchaser after the present crop is taken off. The next crop is estimated at 500 tons.
TERMS LIBERAL.
For further particulars apply to
581 2m MELCHERS & Co.

Coffee Plantation Real Estate!

For Sale at Auction.
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24th OF JULY, 1867, at 12 O'clock noon, by order of the CONSUL OF PRUSSIA, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, all the
Real Estate and Personal Property!
Belonging to the Estate of GEORGE WENTZEL, deceased, late of Makawao, Maui, consisting of
334 Acres of Land more or less in Puumalei or Puuomalei, Haiku,
Situated about one mile from the English Church in Makawao. Said Premises are nearly all enclosed with a wire fence and divided into four different lots. Two thirds of said land is covered with wood, consisting of koa and kukui, some taro land, and there is
A Good, Substantial One and a Half Story Dwelling House,
And Necessary Out Buildings.
On the Premises are Two Large Cisterns, and there are likewise from 10 to 15,000 Coffee Trees, from 2 to 4 years of age, in a good state of cultivation and many of them have borne fruit this year.
ALSO—Immediately after sale of Real Estate the balance of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
Consisting of Tables, Bedstead, Chairs, Farming Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Saddles, Bridles, etc.
THE SAID PREMISES WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE
At the House of George Wentzel in Puumalie.
Not in front of Makawao Church as stated heretofore.
Terms of sale will be HALF CASH, half payment by note at 6 months, secured by mortgage on the property, together with one per cent per month.
For further particulars enquire at the Prussian Consulate.
581 2t THOMAS W. EVERETT, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT In Honolulu.

ALL THAT SPACIOUS AND EXTENSIVE
HOTEL CALLED THE NATIONAL!
Situated on the corner of Nuuanu and Hotel Streets, containing an area of nearly one acre, in the centre of the best business location in the city and established upwards of 25 years. The premises have a frontage of two hundred and eleven feet on Hotel Street, and one hundred and eleven on Nuuanu Street, and are held in fee simple.
ON THE CORNER STANDS A
SPLENDID BAR-ROOM!
Built but a few years ago, and measuring 58 by 28 feet, with a lofty ceiling, fitted up with all suitable appliances and private apartments attached.
Adjoining the Bar is a Two-story House,
The Lower Story of which contains a BOWLING ALLEY 78 feet long, relaid within a few months. Above a BILLIARD SALOON AND BAR, 105 feet long, containing THREE BILLIARD TABLES and some private chambers. Underneath is a WINE CELLAR, cool and commodious. There is also a Tank adjoining, containing 1,660 barrels of water, as a protection against fire.
ON THE REAR OF THE PREMISES STANDS A
LARGE TWO-STORY STONE BUILDING
70 by 24 feet, the Lower Story of which is fitted up and furnished as a RESTAURANT AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, with capacious culinary arrangements.
The upper story contains THIRTEEN COMFORTABLE BED CHAMBERS, all well furnished.
A portion of the Lot is let off to good tenants, and yields a clear rental of above $2100 a year.
The above Concern will be Leased or Sold!
Either in whole or in part, and is well worthy of the attention of parties in the same line of business.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN MONTGOMERY, Solicitor,
578 6m Office in the Court House.

AUCTION SALES

BY C. S. BARTOW.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 24th INST.,

At 10 O'Clock A. M.,

The Undersigned will Sell at his Salesroom,

An Assortment of Merchandise!

JUST RECEIVED

PER ALBERNI FROM VICTORIA.

—CONSISTING OF—

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

MILLINERY, STRAW HATS,

2½ AND 4 POINT BLANKETS,

HOSIERY, GROCERIES,

BEST FRAZER RIVER SALMON, 10 bbls. extra for family use. OULOHANS, &c.

For further particulars see Posters.

C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF

NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE!

At Auction.

At the Private Residence of F. A. Schaefer, Esq.,

NUUANU VALLEY, ON

THURSDAY, - - - - - - JULY 25th,

At 10 O'clock, A. M., will be offered at Public Auction,

The Entire Furniture of the House.

MAHOGANY PARLOR SETTS, Viz:

Hair Cloth Sofas, Arm Chairs, and Chairs, Card Table, Book Case, Ladies' Work Table, Whatnots, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE, Viz:

Mahogany Marble Top Side Board, Mahogany Extension Table, Chairs, Crockery, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Pure Silver Ware, Superior Silver Plated ware, Superfine Table Linen, &c., &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE, Viz:

French Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mahogany Chest Drawers, Marble Top Washstands, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Toilet Setts, Spring and Hair Mattrasses, &c., &c.

ALSO—KITCHEN FURNITURE COMPLETE.

1 Superior Rosewood Cottage Piano, new,

AND MAHOGANY MELODEON,

One Large Gilt Frame Mirror, Statuettes, Vases, Engravings,

AND A VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES.

☞ Posters previous to sale.

THE

PRINCEVILLE SUGAR PLANTATION,

Island of Kauai,

For Sale at Auction.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER ISSUED OUT of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands,

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

SATURDAY, 7th day of September, 1867,

In front of the Court House Door, Honolulu, at 12 noon,

THE WELL-KNOWN ESTATES OF

PRINCEVILLE, EMMAVILLE, KALIHIWAI, KALIHIKAI AND HANALEI.

The whole forming the Princeville Sugar Plantation, situated in the district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, and belonging to the estate of Robert Crichton Wyllie,

Together with all the

MILLS, MACHINERY, CARTS,

CATTLE, HORSES, IMPROVEMENTS,

CONTRACTS FOR LABOR,

And Other Property to the same belonging.

Belonging to this Plantation are about **1000 Acres of CANE LAND**, of which 650 acres are bottom land, and about **6000 Acres** WOOD AND PASTURE LAND. There are at present 450 acres in Cane. The crop of sugar for the present year has been 650 tons, and the crop for the next year is estimated at 600 tons. The dwelling houses, mill buildings, and the machinery are in good order and very complete. The power used is steam, but there is water power for all purposes.

The plantation is capable of producing 1,000 tons of sugar per annum. There are **100 COOLIES** belonging to the plantation whose contracts for labor expire in October, 1870, their wages being $4 per month each and found. The whole forms one of the most desirable estates on the Hawaiian Islands, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

TERMS LIBERAL.

For further particulars apply to

J. W. AUSTIN,
C. R. BISHOP,
S. N. CASTLE,

Quorum of the Executors of the will of R. C. Wyllie.

577 3m

NOTICE.

I THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I will pay no debts contracted in my name without my written order. S. A. COMSTOCK.

Honolulu, June 25, 1867. 579 3m

FOR SALE.

THE LEASE OF THE HOUSE SITUATED in Nuuanu Valley above the first bridge, now occupied by the undersigned, apply to F. A. SCHAEFER.

580 3t

The Latest Fashionable Hair Restorers.

RING'S VEGETABLE AMBROSIA IS the miracle of the age. Also,

Martha Washington's Hair Restorer.

For sale by (579 6t) DR. E. HOFFMANN.

Fence Wire,

HOOP IRON, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-4, 1 1-2, 1 3-4 Inches.

Sugar Keg Shooks, Eastern Pine & Oregon.

MOLASSES BARRELS, Eastern Pine;

NEW OAK BARRELS, suitable for Molasses Carriers and Beef Packages.

PIPE-CLAY,

BEST BILLING'S SUGAR CURED HAMS,

BEST CRUSHED SUGAR, in kegs, each 100 lbs.

INVOICES OF CHAMPAGNE!

For Sale in quantities to suit purchasers by

580 1m H. HACKFELD & Co.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS COMPANY.

MAKE ALL KINDS OF

Machinery, Sugar Mills, Steam Engines,

CENTRIFUGAL MACHINES.

Also, Boilers, Coolers and Sheet Iron Work, and all kinds of BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS.

A large stock of Piping, Elbows, Tees, Brass Valves and Cocks, Sheet Iron, Boiler Plate, Bar Iron, Centrifugal Wires, India Rubber Packing, and every description of Machinery always on hand.

A Great Variety of Machinery on hand & for Sale Low.

577 1y HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

Fall Season of 1867!

A FINE CARGO OF

ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOODS,

WAS TO LEAVE LIVERPOOL

ON OR ABOUT MAY 20th,

IN THE A1

BRITISH BARK 'CARSTANG.'

THE CARGO WAS

Expressly Selected for this Market.

AND WILL BE

Offered by Samples when it Arrives.

Apply to (579 2m) JANION, GREEN & CO.

The Honolulu Iron Works Company

HAVE ON HAND

CART BOXES OF ALL SIZES, AND ARE prepared to sell at very reduced rates.

☞ Parties taking 1 dozen Sets or more can be supplied at 6 cents per lb., and by the Set at 8 cents per lb. 573 6m

---

NEW

Picture Frames

..AND..

FRAMED PICTURES,

FOR SALE CHEAP

At the Book Store.

FEED! FEED! FEED!

HEAVY CALIFORNIA OATS.

Heavy California Barley.

Heavy California Wheat.

Fresh Bran,

Fresh Corn,

Fresh Cracked Corn,

Fresh Cracked Wheat,

Fresh Corn Meal.

Bakers' Extra Flour in Qr. Sacks.

For sale and delivered in the city by

579 1m S. SAVIDGE.

AUCTION SALES

BY E. P. ADAMS.

ON TUESDAY. - - - - - JULY 23d,

At 10 O'clock, A. M., at Sales Room,

A General Asst. of Merchandise!

—ALSO—

CALIFORNIA OATS EX COMET,

Cases California Lard in 10 lb. tins,

Barrels Red Salmon, Barrels White Salmon,

Corn Brooms, Natural Leaf Tobacco, etc., etc.

EUREKA HOTEL

And Restaurant!

DURHAM ROBINSON, Proprietor.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public that he is fully prepared to carry on this business on the most approved style, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

Neatly Furnished Rooms To Let upon Reasonable Terms.

580 1y

REVERE HOUSE.

SAMUEL A. LOLLER

NOTIFIES THE PUBLIC THAT he has opened

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

On the premises formerly known as the "GLOBE,"

On King Street, near Fort St.

Suits of Rooms can be had well furnished. The patronage of travelers and the Island community is respectfully solicited.

575 3m

Just Received

PER D. C. MURRAY,

A Large and Carefully Selected Assortment

—OF—

CHOICE GROCERIES.

CONSISTING OF GOLDEN GATE FLOUR, Wheat Meal, assorted Table Fruits, Jellies, Extracts, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Smoked Salmon, Saloon Bread, Crackers and Cakes, New Onions, Fine Hominy, Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Oats, Bran, Oysters, Almonds, Spices, Dried Peaches, Extract of Jamaica Ginger, &c., &c., &c.

For sale cheap at the Family Grocery and Feed Store by

578 1m I. BARTLETT.

We Receive Regularly from Hilo

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

KEGS OF FRESH DAIRY BUTTER!

Suitable for Family and Ship's use.

579 3m H. HACKFELD & Co.

JUNE 29th, 1867.

Now Landing from Bark D. C. Murray

A SMALL LOT OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

Columbia River Salmon,

in barrels and half barrels. For sale by

579 5t BOLLES & CO.

FOR SALE!

AT THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS,

Best Cumberland Blacksmiths' Coal,

576 IN CASKS. 3m

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL!

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL HAS been completely renovated, and is now

Ready to Receive Boarders,

BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

The attention and patronage of the public is respectfully solicited by the undersigned.

Board $5 a Week!

576 3m M. COHEN.

Golden Gate Mills Flour!

Bakers' Extra, Extra Family and Superfine,

In Quarter Sacks.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF THE ABOVE Celebrated Flour, by every Packet, direct from the Mills, and warranted of the best quality. For sale by

579 3m

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE been duly appointed Administrators of the Estate of T. C. Wilmington, deceased, therefore all persons having any claims will present the same, and those indebted to the late T. C. Wilmington, will please pay to

KAAHANUI WILMINGTON,
ASA HOPU,

Hana, July 1st, 1867. 581 3t Administrators.

T. P. O. T. M. I. L. T. S.

Meerschaum Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars,

AT THE

CIGAR STORE,

DR. HOFFMANN'S OLD STAND.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per "Isabella," from London,

A MAGNIFICENT AND

Choice Assortment of Genuine Meerschaums

Embracing every variety of Style, viz:

Silver Mounted, Carved, Plain, Fancy, straight and bent, with elegant Amber Mouth-pieces attached. Also, Plain and Carved Meerschaum Cigar Holders of all patterns; spare Amber Mouth-pieces and Rosewood and Gutta Percha Pipe Stems, all of which are offered for sale

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

All Pipes Sold, Guaranteed Genuine—No Mere Sham about them.

Also, on Hand, Received per Late Arrivals,

A Large and Complete Assortment of

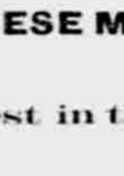
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

All brands and qualities, for sale at very reasonable prices. The best Manilla and Havanas constantly on hand, together with a well selected stock of Cigar Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Snuff Boxes, Cutters, Clay and Wooden Pipes, Cutlery, Walking Canes, &c., &c.

N. B.—I would respectfully call the attention of Traders and those residing on the adjacent Islands to my well selected stock of Pipes, Tobacco and Cigars.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

575 3m H. McINTYRE.



CHINESE MATTING,

The Best in the Market,

CHEAP,

—AT—

A. S. CLEGHORN'S.

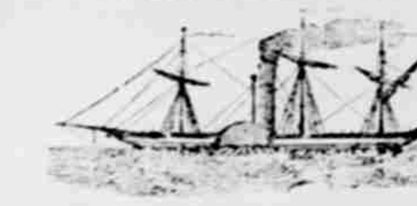
579 1m

HAY

OF THE WAIKIKI HAY FARM, IN BALES at **$1.50** per bale, delivered in lots of five bales, orders will receive attention left with Mr. BARNES, or with

571 6m L. McCULLY

THE STEAMER



"KILAUEA"

WILL LEAVE

On Monday, - - - July 22d,

At 4½ o'clock, P. M.

—FOR—

KONA, HAWAII!

And Intermediate Ports, viz:

Lahaina,
Kalepolepo,
Kawaihae,
Kailua, and
Kealakekua.

Returning will Leave

Kealakekua and Kailua every Wednesday,
Kohala every Thursday afternoon,
Kawaihae every Thursday night,
Kalepolepo every Friday morning,
Lahaina every Friday night.

☞ The KILAUEA will henceforth call at MAHUKONA, Kohala, every Thursday afternoon, on her way back to Honolulu, and will take Goods and Passengers to and from that port.

580 JANION, GREEN & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The *KILAUEA* will lay up the week commencing July 29th, and **Resume her Regular Trips on Monday, August 5th.**

REGULAR PACKET FOR

Honoipu and Kohala Plantation.

The Fine Schooner KOHALA,

C. HOWARD, Master.

Will run regularly on the above route.

For freight or passage apply to the Master on board,

568 3m Or to CASTLE & COOKE, agents.

REGULAR PACKET

For Lahaina and Makee's Landing.

The Fine, Staunch Clipper

Schooner Kate Lee,

FOUNTAIN, Master.

Will run regularly and punctually on the above route. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

568 6m C. BREWER & Co., agents.

For Hana, Kaupo and Maliko.

Schr. Manuokawai,

Will run regularly. For freight or passage apply to

568 6m C. BREWER & Co., agents.

NOTICE.

The Schr. ODD FELLOW!

Is regularly laid on as a

Packet between Honolulu and Hilo.

For Freight or Passage apply to

579 3m CHUNG HOON & Co., Agents.

FOR KAWAIHAE.

Schooner Marilda,

Will run as a regular packet to the above port. For Freight or passage apply to Captain on board, or to the Agents.

WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

Agents at Kawaihae,

ALLEN & CONWAY. 578 3m

For Hilo and Kaupakuea, Hawaii

Schooner Active,

Will run as a Regular Packet to the above ports, touching a LAHAINA. For Freight or Passage apply to

573 3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR HANALEI, KAUAI.

Schooner Prince,

Will run as a Regular Packet to the above port. For Freight or Passage apply to

573 3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii.

Schooner Annie,

Will run as a Regular Packet to the above ports. For Freight or Passage apply to

573 3m WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR WAIHEE, Maui.

The Fine

Schooner Mary Ellen,

J. WEST, Master.

Runs regularly to the above port. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board or to

572 6m C. BREWER & Co., Agents.

For MALIKO, Maui.

Clipper Schr. Helen,

Will run as a Regular Packet between this Port and Maliko. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to (570 3m) S. SAVIDGE, Agent.

SCHOONER

Kona Packet,

L. MARCHANT, Master,

Will Run Regularly between this Port and Kona and Kau.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

568 6m C. A. WILLIAMS.

Kona Coffee

Constantly on Hand and For Sale in Lots to Suit.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE public that he is prepared to furnish

Choice and Well Dried Kona Coffee!

Having the agency of the following parties in Kona:

Messrs. NEVILLE & BARRETT, Keopuka.
H. N. GREENWELL, North Kona.
D. MONTGOMERY, Kailua.
G. H. SPALDING, Kahaluu.

569 1y A. S. CLEGHORN.

Expected to Arrive this Fall,

FROM HAMBURG,

TWO SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANOS,

Cottage Style.

577 3m By THEOD. C. HEUCK.

NOTICE!

COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT,

KING STREET,

Next Door to Messrs. Castle & Cooke.

HORN & VOSS

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF HONOLULU; Also, OFFICERS OF VESSELS, that they will

OPEN ON SUNDAY, THE 19th INSTANT,

In connection with their CONFECTIONERY and BAKERY ESTABLISHMENT

A RESTAURANT!

After the name of the

COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT,

Where they will be happy to

Receive Boarders by the Week, Day or Single Meals.

—ALSO—

A SEPARATE REFRESHMENT ROOM FOR LADIES!

TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE AND OYSTER STEWS,

Furnished from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

N. B.—The Greatest Cleanliness Observed.

573 3m

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

I CONTINUE TO PURCHASE SEA Island Cotton, IN THE SEED, and will pay for the same, on delivery, the Highest Cash Price.

Marquesan, Tahitian or Fiji Sea Island Cotton,

Delivered fresh and in good condition, will always obtain the highest cash price obtainable in the Pacific, with a reasonable allowance for freight.

Having the most approved gins, and every facility for cleaning and putting up the cotton for the use of the manufacturers in Europe, under special instructions from them, I am prepared to purchase and gin any quantity that may be offered.

None but **PURE SEA ISLAND COTTON** wanted, nor any except **in the Seed.**

Pure Sea Island Seed will be supplied WITHOUT CHARGE to applicants from any part of this group or the Pacific Ocean.

H. M. WHITNEY.

N. B.—There is no crop of any description so likely to pay a sure and handsome income to the planter, ON A SMALL OUTLAY, as Sea Island Cotton; and this will probably continue to be the case for the next ten years. Special care should be taken in selecting the best locality for planting—generally a valley, the nearer the sea the better, well sheltered from strong winds, and where frequent rains prevail.

Honolulu, June, 1867. 577 6m

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

COTTON GROWING.—The schooner *Nettie Merrill* brought from Niihau, a few days ago, some 6,500 pounds and the steamer and *Kona Packet* some 4,000 pounds from Hawaii, of the very choicest Sea Island Cotton. That from Hawaii was raised by a native, who received $355 for cotton brought down this week, including a premium of $100, which he had earned, and who has been paid nearly one thousand dollars for cotton delivered by him during the past twelve months. This would indicate that the article can be grown here in certain localities, although on the Island of Oahu the cultivation of it has nearly ceased owing to the caterpillars and drought, which entirely destroyed the plantations in 1866. There are certain tracts of low moist land near the sea on each of the Islands, both on the weather and lee sides, where the plant will thrive better than anything else, and these are the localities which should be selected—the nearer the sea the better; and of soils, sandy soil is the best. Any foreigner, who has the land, can engage profitably in cotton growing, with very little outlay for capital. A plow and cultivator, with a few laborers to assist him in picking is all that is needed; and in six months from the time his plants are up his harvest begins, and he will be receiving the reward of his labor, which, on favorable soil, will be from fifty to sixty dollars an acre, though good management may perhaps increase it to eighty or a hundred dollars. Sugar cane does not average this return to cultivators, to say nothing of having to wait three times as long for the pay.

THE CONCERT—Last Saturday evening, at the Theater, was poorly attended, but the singing was most excellent. It was the first opportunity that Madame D'Ormy has had of displaying her rich voice, and though in the early part of the performance she did not appear to have that freedom and vivacity for which she has the reputation, yet the generous appreciation which she met from the small audience, seemed to impart a new spirit to her, and her performance during the second part was all that could be asked. Her execution of the patriotic song,—"Bless me father, let me go," was really touching. Herr Schraubstadter's playing and singing were of a superior order, and all who heard him, concede that he possesses a voice of richness, power, and strength seldom met with here.

— On Monday evening next, a second vocal and instrumental concert of operatic and other select music will take place at the theater. Madame Josephine D'Ormy, whose singing on last Saturday evening was so universally admired by the small but appreciative audience then gathered, will give some of her best pieces, and will be assisted by the Herr Schraubstadter on the piano, with his fine tenor voice. These two artistes sang together some years ago in the Italian Opera in New York, and thus understanding each the other's style, they produce a "concord of sweet sounds" but seldom heard here. The price of box seats has been reduced on the present occasion to $1, and fifty cents for the parquette. We hope to see a full house, and we are confident that none who go to hear Mad. D'Ormy sing will fail to be satisfied and delighted. Herr Schraubstadter, we understand, will return to San Francisco by the *Comet.*

MATTERS ON HAWAII.—A correspondent, writing from Kona, says: "The volcano is just now very active, and parties lately in from Kilauea report it very full, almost to overflowing. They also state that the old crater on the summit of Mounaloa has broken out again and is quite active. The atmosphere has been unusually smoky for several days, so that we have been unable to see the steamer or schooners passing. The weather, however, is fine and pleasant, with copious showers of rain every few days. The orange crop bids fair to be a good one this year, and the blight is leaving slowly but surely. Cane does well in both North and South Kona, and much would be planted if there was any means of getting it ground. Those who have planted are unable to sell it, and as a consequence it rots in the ground."

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, the Honorable Mrs. Bishop, while on the way to Heeia, met with a painful and serious accident. The horse which she was riding when near the 8 mile post, made a sudden spring, which unseated and threw her to the ground. Retaining her hold upon the bridle, and before she recovered from the fall, the frightened animal plunged and stepped upon her, breaking both bones near the left ankle. The servants and attendants rendered immediate assistance. A carriage was procured from the Kaneohe Plantation, and not without much suffering she reached her house at Heeia. A messenger was dispatched to town to inform Mr. Bishop of the accident, and to procure medical assistance. We are happy to learn that the accident though severe, is cheerfully borne, and that it offers no serious impediment to a speedy recovery.—*Gazette.*

THE HEATED TERM. — For two weeks past the weather in Honolulu has been extremely warm, even for this time of the year, the sun on the Esplanade and about the wharves being hot enough at certain hours of the day to cook eggs—soft boiled—almost as well as Sam Loller. The nights, however, have been freely visited with refreshing trade wind showers, and the air of the early mornings is delightful. On Thursday and yesterday the strong trades hauled more to the northward, and from "terrible hot," the passing word of pedestrians was—"Rather more comfortable." The thermometer has ranged the past week as follows: At sunrise, 70 to 72; at noon, 80 to 86; and at sunset 72 to 75.

SUPREME COURT.—On Wednesday before Associate Justice Davis, the case came up of Daniel Montgomery vs. Aldrich, Walker & Co., to recover the proceeds of several shipments of coffee by the plaintiff to the defendants, and by them sold on plaintiff's account, prior to the dissolution of the copartnership of Aldrich, Walker & Co. The evidence was all in on Wednesday, and on Thursday the case was argued by counsel and submitted. Mr. R. H. Stanley appeared for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General for the defendants. Decision reserved.

A DIME IN COURT.—Last Wednesday there was a case of assault and battery in the Police Court. The assault was fully proved,—indeed the assailant admitted the charge, but proved such extreme provocation that the Magistrate imposed a fine of only ten cents, remitting the costs. By the way, the Police Magistracy must be almost a sinecure, for this was about the only case in a week.

FAINTED AWAY.—Yesterday, an old native woman landed from the *Odd Fellow*, from Hilo, and walking a few steps up the wharf, tottered and fell. The natives crowded around her, *lomilomiing*, but never thought of water until a foreigner suggested it. After remaining insensible for half an hour, she was carried home.

FIRE AT EWA.—On Friday night of last week, the trash house adjoining the sugar mill of Mr. McColgan at Ewa, was discovered to be on fire. The house is fortunately built over a creek, and by promptly cutting the beams it fell into the water, and thus the other buildings were saved. The loss is but trifling. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

LEGAL NOTICE.—John Hobbs, jr., has applied for letters of administration on the estate of John Hobbs, Sen., of Koloa, Kauai, deceased. Tuesday, Aug. 6, next ensuing, is appointed for hearing the application, before Hon. D. McBryde, Circuit Judge, at Wahiawa, Kauai.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—D. Pali, a member of Engine Company No. 4, died on Tuesday last, and was buried on Thursday morning at Kalihi, deputations from the different companies attending his funeral in uniform.

GIRLS' SCHOOL AT MAKAWAO.—We learn that the annual examination of the Rev. J. P. Green's school for Hawaiian girls at Makawao, will take place on Thursday next, 25th instant.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY NATIVES. — From the native paper *Ke Au Okoa*, we learn that one day last week two natives at Ewa, assaulted and struck another one in the face with the pommel of a Mexican saddle, (an old kind of a weapon) and bruised him severely. Then going to another place, they fell in with a native named Paulina, whom one of them beat with a stick of sugar cane and injured his eye. They then tied his hands with a lasso, and proceeded to drag him after their horses. Luckily the horses went slow, or the man's life would have been in danger. The two wretches who committed these assaults were subsequently arrested and fined by the local Magistrate $100 each. It is not stated as to what was the cause of this conduct so unusual among Hawaiians, but the fair inference is that liquor was at the bottom of it.

— Since writing the above we have made further inquiries into the facts, and find that our surmise as to the cause of the trouble was correct. All four of the men came to Honolulu to sell poi, after disposing of which they procured some liquor and returned to Ewa. There they got a fresh supply from a house kept by a native who it is reported makes and sells beer. They then quarrelled about a woman, and the two assailants, taking the other two separately, beat them unmercifully. The fine imposed was only for the assault on the first—the second case remains to be tried. We recommend the consideration of the foregoing to the *Gazette*, when it next tries to prove that drunkenness is not on the increase among the Hawaiians.

ABUSE OF FEMALE CHILDREN. — In spite of the fact that there are several prisoners in the chain-gang, serving out their punishment for this horrible crime, yet there can be but little doubt that it is still practiced to no small extent in Honolulu, principally among the lower order of Chinese. One day this week a little native girl, under ten years of age, was brought to the Station-house by her father, who made a complaint that she had been violated by the Chinese keeper of a cake shop. The Sheriff investigated the matter, and although he was fully convinced of the truth of the child's statement, yet there being no corroborative evidence—as the crime was committed over a fortnight ago, and was concealed by the child from fear—it was not deemed advisable to bring the case to Court, and thus a miscreant, for whom hanging would be too good, goes unpunished to continue his fiendish practices. The crime of rape is a difficult one to prove under any circumstances, and more especially when the victim is a child. It is to be hoped that the native newspapers will strongly direct the attention of parents and guardians to the danger, in more ways than one, of letting their children run about the streets, as is so much the practice now.

BASE BALL AND CRICKET.—The interest in these healthful games continues unabated. Every Saturday afternoon, strollers on the Esplanade after four o'clock may see some very good sport. Standing in the shade it is pleasant enough to see a chap rushing frantically after a flying ball, or another running the "bases" and dodging the attempts to "put him out" before he reaches "goal"—this is all very fine to look at by one standing in the shade—but it strikes us that such 2.40 running under a broiling July sun, is decidedly a pursuit of pleasure under difficulties. We learn that there are two organizations or clubs of base ball players in the city, and that a challenge has passed between the two to play a match game on the 31st instant, for fifty dollars to be expended in a lunch. This however was declined. The "Albion Cricket Club" are also flourishing and propose having a match game on the 31st.

CURIOSITIES OF BILL-LITERATURE. — One of the Honolulu boat-boys, who was justly proud of his knowledge of the English language, once handed a shipmaster his bill for boat-hire, as follows:

Capt.——————, ship——————, ...dr.
To been outside 3 time
28 a been..........................68

A German tin and sheet iron worker, (since left) once rendered a bill to a Captain for

"Ein Scheidirunstofbibe."

The Captain puzzled long over the item, and so did his agent. Who would ever imagine that the worthy Teuton considered that a very plain way of spelling "One sheet iron stove pipe."

TAX ASSESSORS FOR 1867.—The following persons have been appointed by the Minister of Finance as Assessors for the year 1867:

OAHU.—Honolulu, S. N. Castle; Ewa and Waianae, J. P. E. Kahaleaahu; Waialua, J. W. Keawehunahala; Koolauloa, Naili; Koolaupoko, Chas. H. Judd.

MAUI.—Lahaina, D. Kahaulelio; Wailuku, T. C. Forsyth; Makawao, Thos. W. Everett; Hana, C. K. Kakani; Molokai and Lanai, Chas. Kalu.

HAWAII.—Hilo, J. Kai Akina; Hamakua, S. C. Wiltse; North Kohala, J. Wight; South Kohala, G. K. Lindsey; North Kona, C. F. Hart; South Kona, J. H. Kamalo; Kau, W. F. Martin; Puna, L. Kalua.

KAUAI.—Hanalei, H. J. Wana; Anahola, Geo. N. Wilcox; Lihue, S. Kaiu; Koloa, G. W. Lilikalani; Waimea, J. Kauai; Niihau, Kaika.

CATTLE STEALING.—By advices from Lahaina, we learn that a gang of natives at Kaanapali have been carrying on the business of cattle stealing pretty extensively, for some time. Sheriff Treadway writes that he had arrested seven of the supposed thieves, and it is said that as many more are implicated.

— From Lanai, it is reported that Capt. Gibson had lost a number of sheep by thieves. It seems a pity that the Captain cannot regulate things on that small island, where he is pretty much Governor General; or if he is not, ought to be.

FINED.—In the Supreme Court on Monday last, Mr. G. C. Siders, who was convicted last week of furious driving, was brought up for sentence. The Attorney-General entered a *nolle prosequi* as to that part of the indictment charging that this was a second offence, which, under the statute, is punishable by a fine *and* imprisonment at hard labor not to exceed six months. The Court thereupon ordered Mr. Siders to pay a fine of $300, together with costs, amounting to $87 37.

SUICIDE OF A CHINAMAN.—Last Wednesday morning a Chinamen, keeping a restaurant on Maunakea street near Hotel, was found in bed in a state of insensibility from the use of opium. It is said that he had latterly lost considerable money at gaming, and on Tuesday night purchased $1 50 worth of opium, nearly all of which he must have taken. Drs. Hoffmann and McKibbin endeavored to remove the poison by means of a stomach pump, but it was too late, and the man died within an hour after he was discovered.

LEGAL NOTICE.—T. W. Everett, administrator on the estate of J. C. Farwell, of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, has made application to be discharged from further liability, and the 14th day of August next is set for hearing the application before Judge Kahalewai at the Court House in Lahaina.

Treasurer's Report.

[We condense the four reports of the late treasurer of the Agricultural Society into one statement, for brevity.—ED.]

ROYAL HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT.

Receipts.

Oct. 20, 1863—Cash from Bishop & Co.		$1,756 02
Oct. 20, 1863—Cash from two subscriptions		10 00
April 20, 1865—Balance interest to date		264 40
Dec. 31, 1865—Balance interest to date		80 92
April 1, 1866—One Subscription		5 00
Dec. 31, 1866—Balance interest to date		101 47
April 6, 1867—Sale of garden		2,104 00
June 10, 1867—131 Subscriptions to May 1, 1867		655 00
June 17, 1867—Balance interest to date		47 33
		$5,024 14

Expenditures.

Nov. 14, 1863—Paid Holstein	176 00	
Feb. 11, 1864—Paid Polynesian Office	1 50	
March 5, 1864—Paid Holstein	50 00	
April 12, 1864—Paid Holstein	16 00	
April 30, 1864—Paid Polynesian Office	6 00	
May 14, 1864—Paid Holstein	30 00	
Aug. 20, 1864—Paid Holstein	50 00	
Sept. 20, 1864—Paid Holstein	16 00	
Oct. 20, 1864—Paid Holstein	27 60	
Feb. 16, 1865—Paid C. Waters	50 00	
Mar. 20, 1865—Paid H. M. Whitney	3 25	
April 5, 1865—Paid Polynesian Office	1 00	
April 5, 1865—Paid Dr. Hillebrand	500 00	
April 20, 1865—Paid C. Waters	48 00	
July 31, 1865—Paid C. Waters	48 00	
Sept. 1, 1865—Paid J. M. Smith	3 00	
Oct. 31, 1865—Paid C. Waters	48 00	
Feb. 1, 1866—Paid C. Waters	48 00	
May 1, 1866—Paid C. Waters	48 00	
July 1, 1866—Paid H. M. Whitney	5 00	
Aug. 1, 1866—Paid C. Waters	48 00	
Aug. 22, 1866—Paid C. Derby	108 82	
Oct. 1, 1866—Paid C. Derby	202 00	
Nov. 1, 1866—Paid C. Waters	48 00	
Jan. 8, 1867—Paid C. Waters	56 00	
Jan. 10, 1867—Paid C. Derby	119 55	
Jan. 10, 1867—Paid J. Montgomery's acc't.	125 94	
June 17, 1867—Bal. due Society this date	3,034 48	
		$5,024 14

Denies all Knowledge of Liquor Manufacture.

HAMAKUA, Hawaii, July 8, 1867.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir*:—My attention has been called to an article in your issue of the 22d of June, styled illicit distillation of the spirits called *okolehao*, on the Island of Hawaii, and especially in the District of Hamakua—to which, as a resident of said district, I feel it my duty to contradict the assertion in behalf of the foreign residents of Hamakua, none of whom make *okolehao* at the present time, and to the best of my knowledge never have. The writer was erroneously and maliciously informed in regard to the foreigners of Hamakua. I do not know one that could not procure an iron pot and gun barrel, if so disposed; therefore I am inclined to think that there are some foreigners in this district who are not so familiar with the implements to make that fiery spirit called *okolehao* as the writer of the above mentioned article. I cannot see where we are committing, in that respect, an outrage against the laws of the realm. We feel indebted to him for the interest he takes in our health and prosperity, but sincerely hope, when he again attacks the veracity of the foreigners of Hamakua, that he may receive his information from a more reliable source.

Yours, GUN BARREL.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—At the test of the 14-inch guns for Fortress Monroe, 100 pounds of powder were used. A solid shot, at 22 degrees elevation, attained a range of 8,220 yards. A similar gun has gone to England, to be at the great artillery test against iron-plating.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—John Antrim of this city has fallen heir to a large estate in Ireland, the property of the late Duke of Antrim, valued at seven millions sterling.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The *Herald's* Rio correspondence of May 7th says the cholera is raging in the Brazilian camp, on the river La Plata. Nearly 700 deaths occurred in four days at Buenos Ayres. The streets are filled with funerals and people are dying in the streets. There is a crowd rushing to the interior.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Grecian Minister has arrived, and will be presented to the President on Friday.

Three and three fourths miles of the track of the Union Pacific Railroad were laid on the 5th—a feat unparalleld in the history of railroading. The men worked only the usual working hours.

Many volunteers have left Greece to reinforce the Christians in Candia.

At a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the California, Mexico and Oregon Steamship Company yesterday, a resolution increasing the capital stock to $5,000,000 was adopted. Secretary Russell announced the consolidation of the California Steam Navigation Company with this Company, and arrangements were made to extend their operations to the whole Pacific coast.

It is stated that the registry of Alabama will be about 180,000 voters, and equally divided between black and white.

Alexander Stephens is much more feeble than usual.

BOSTON, June 16.—The raft *Nonpareil* was spoken one hundred and seventy miles east of Sandy Hook; all well.

The President leaves on the 21st for Boston, escorted by two Commanders of Knight Templars. His reported serious illness is untrue.

BOSTON, June 13.—The President's reply to the invitation of the city government to visit Boston, says: "I intend being present at the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in your city on the 24th instant, and during my short stay will feel honored to accept the hospitalities of your city, receiving them with reciprocation and friendship for the courtesy which prompted the Council in their offer."

NEW YORK, June 13.—The great yacht race today was won by *Phantom*, one of Commodore Stebbin's vessels. The *Palmer* came in second, *Magic* third, *Vesta* 11th—one hour and twenty minutes between first and last boats.

IMPEACHMENT:—It is not improbable that in the contingency of a July session, that a final vote on impeaching the President may be taken. Boutwell, Williams, Thomas and Lawrence vote aye on the resolution of censure, declaring the President guilty on the acts which merit condemnation. Eldrige and Marshall voted no. The former arguing that the Committee was transcending its duties in considering or passing such a resolution.

ALBANY, June 4.—Hon. L. Harris Hickox, Major and member of the Constitutional Convention, was shot this evening by General Cole, brother of Senator Cole of California. Hickox died within thirty minutes. Cole remarked that while he was in the army Hickox had outraged his wife, and added: "I have the evidence in my pocket." He quietly awaited the arrival of the police and was conveyed to the station house.

CHARLESTON, June 4.—General Sickles has issued an order defining the qualification of civil officers, exhorting the civil officers to be vigilant in maintaining order, and authorizing post commanders to summon civil officers and citizens to their assistance when necessary. No distinction of caste or color to be allowed.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.—NEW YORK, June 14.—The *Herald's* San Luis Potosi letter, of May 20th, says: To-morrow Maximilian, Miramon, Mejia and Castillo may possibly be sentenced to be shot. Maximilian offered to addicate and use his influence to cause the immediate surrender of Mexico and Vera Cruz. In return, he asked a safe conduct out of the country, for himself, his general officers and troops, and Generals Mejia and Castillo. The proposal was rejected. Emperor Maximilian and Mejia were placed in separate cells. A Court Martial was organized to try them to-morrow. A sentence is expected to be given, which will, if passed, undoubtedly be death. A notice was served upon the President that Maximilian denies the jurisdiction of the Court on grounds of international law. "I am the head of a government, "he says," recognized by every Power in the world except the United States, and can be tried only by a legal congress of nations." What the result will be no one ventures to predict. Instructions have been forwarded to Minister Campbell to proceed at once to Mexico to take up his residence near the Juarez Government.

American Summary.

The New Orleans *Times* wants to see female suffrage established at once and have done with it.

Nasby says that if the Blairs can be induced to take positions in the Russian territory, the seven millions spent in its purchase is a mere bagatelle.

Returning to hard currency—paying for new territory with iron-clads.

Judge Edmonds estimates the number of spiritualists at about 4,000,000.

The Prince of Wales is said to be writing a book on his tour in the United States.

Instructions have been sent to Minister Adams to decline the English propositions for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims.

A dispatch from Calcutta, dated May 3, reached New York in season for the morning papers of May 6, which is perhaps the most extraordinary instance of telegraphic skill on record.

"Mark Twain" says in his programme of his lecture on "Kanakadom," that "some little pathos will be infused into this lecture, and persons who are overcome by it may go out for a few minutes."

The Mobile *Tribune* tells the colored men they must vote right or other labor will be imported and they will be put out of employment.

There are every year in Russia three hundred and eighty horse fairs, at which the number of animals sold is estimated at 263,000.

PERU.—The Congress of Peru, after an exciting debate, has decided that the Roman Catholic religion shall be the religion of the State to the exclusion of every other.

It is in contemplation to erect no less than one hundred and twenty-five public drinking fountains in New York during the present season, beside a number of fountains fitted for supplying dogs and other small animals with water which will be erected by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A fashionable, but ignorant lady, desirous of purchasing a watch, was shown a very beautiful one, the shopkeeper remarking it went thirty-six hours. "What, in one day?" she asked.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.—Professor Agassiz writes to the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, that he is not able at present to come to California; that he is very anxious to come, and will do so as soon as he can afford the time. He will give notice to the Institute when he has fixed on the time of his visit, which will not be this year, but may be next.

The Lincoln cabin, which was built of rails split by Abraham Lincoln and John Hanks, and which has been in Philadelphia since 1865, is to be exhibited at Paris by Mr. Hanks.

The New York *Sun* has ascertained that now that the annual moving crisis is past, and there remain in the city an unusually large number of empty houses, many landlords are astonished to find themselves outdone by the resolution of former tenants not to submit to extortion and injustice.

The Buffalo *Commercial* tells the story of a man from the country, who called at a hardware store in that city and after being shown a large assortment of scissors, turned to the clerk, remarking, "my wife's putty sick, and its 'bout an even thing if she gets any better; guess I'll wait and see if she gets well 'fore I buy any scissors."

Eight years ago fourteen rabbits were turned out in Mr. Austin's estate of Barwon Park, Melbourne. The number of their progeny shot last year on this estate was 14,253; and in spite of this destruction and what goes on outside the estate, they have swarmed over the neighboring country, and have been found at considerable distances around.

A READING PEOPLE.—Wisconsin is a reading State. It supports one hundred and thirty-three newspapers. In politics, eighty-five of these are Republican, forty-eight Democratic. There is not a county in the State which has not at least one local paper.

The street car difficulty in Richmond seems to have been temporarily settled. After a consultation with General Schofield, the president and directors decided to open four cars to the general public, white and black, and appropriate two to the exclusive use of women and children. Many of the whites protest that they would rather walk than ride in the same car with the blacks, but this is not a favorable season for pedestrianism, and perhaps their feelings may be changed. On the other hand, the negroes are said to be dissatisfied because they are not allowed the freedom of the whole road. On the whole, it will prove that only time is needed to harmonize all interests.

The abolition of slavery in Brazil is not likely to occasion any such disturbance of society as in this country. The slave trade was forbidden by law in 1845, and a growing feeling of opposition to slavery led afterwards to frequent manumission. There is none of that prejudice against color in Brazil which exists in the United States, and this has made the work much easier. The empire was undoubtedly prepared for the edict which the Emperor, stimulated without doubt by the action of the United States, has just promulgated.

The friends of freedom throughout the world will recall with gratitude the fact that in six years 32,000,000 men have been restored to freedom,—25,000,000 in Russia, 4,000,000 in the United States, and now 3,000,000 substantially manumitted in Brazil. Cuba and Porto Rico are now the only strongholds of slavery left, and these cannot much longer hold out in the face of the opposit on of all Christendom.

European Summary.

Two woman have been elected as parish overseers in England.

Crinoline dies hard. The ladies in Paris are about equally divided as to its continued use.

It is said that George Augustus Sala has made an engagement to write only for the London *Daily Telegraph*, at a salary of £1,200 a year.

A man has recently died in London whose sole business for seventeen years has been to catch frogs for the serpents in the Zoological Gardens.

The London *Punch* has as a rival Judy, a new comic paper, which was announced to appear soon.

The Edinburgh *Caledonian Mercury* has just been suspended, after an existence of over two centuries. It was established in 1662.

The national debt of Turkey now funded and inscribed amounts to £73,400,850.

On the 1st of January, 1866, there were 30,896 lunatics in asylums and hospitals in England and Wales, besides about 10,000 in workhouses.

Rev. Mr. Boyd, the well-known "Country Parson," has charge of the largest church in the north of Scotland. He says, "Our parish church is 750 years old, and in our church-yard people have been buried for 1700 years."

The wonderful French cannon, the construction of which is supposed to be a profound secret, can be fired, it is said, 40 or 50 times a minute. It carries with accuracy 2000 yards, and a single discharge would destroy the whole front of a battalion. It is so light that two men can easily lift it.

The London *Times* declares that it is "the intention of the Queen's Government to withdraw at no distant time all British troops from the American Continent."

Although Oxford has beaten Cambridge in the university race seven times in succession, yet in the whole number of matches since their beginning in 1829, she is only four ahead. Cambridge has won ten races and Oxford fourteen in a period covering thirty-eight years.

Mr. Spurgeon's Agricultural Hall congregations are rising weekly. On a recent Sunday the gifted orator had an audience of 22,000, all of whom, it is said, heard him distinctly. Of course, care was taken to ask each person if he heard prior to making this statement public.

In England the construction of a postal telegraph is contemplated that will include every post town in the United Kingdom, and every other town of 2,000 persons, and there is to be a deposit office at every postoffice which is not a telegraphic office proper. In England and Wales there are 561 post towns, 414 of which send one or more day mails to London, and 513 of which receive one or more day mails from London.

In the London *Times'* office a new printing machine is erected which will print 20,000 copies of the paper per hour. It will print on a continuous sheet, which will afterwards be cut into separate copies of the *Times.*

The number of newspapers in the German language published in Europe is 3,241, of which 747 are political.

Herr Schweizer, director of the Observatory at Moscow, has published a pamphlet, in which he attempts to show that the town and its vicinity lies on a very thin crust of earth, beneath which is a very deep and extensive cavern. It is said that experiments have fully borne out the truth of Herr Schweizer's statements. Pleasant for Moscow!

A very rare natural phenomenon—a fall of red snow—took place in the Swiss canton of Graubundten lately. According to a lecture recently given at a meeting of the Society of Naturalists at Choir (Swiss) the red snow was declared to have come from the African desert, blown by the "fohn" (Swiss term for south wind).

A bill has been adopted in the French legislatif body changing the term of naturalization from ten to three years and to one year when important services are rendered.

Reform demonstrations have taken place at Birmingham, Leeds, London, Devonport and other towns. Resolutions expressing regret that the Reform Bill now before Parliament was too restrictive in its character were passed.

The Volunteer Review at Dover has been highly successful. The weather was fine, the total number of volunteers on the ground was 24,034. A sham battle was fought, in which the fleet of ships off Dover—the Castle and the military took part together with the volunteers.

The present pope has occupied the Vatican for twenty-one years. When he assumed the reins of government, the debt was only $16,000,000; during his administration he has added to this amount $100,000,000. The expenses annually are about $10,000,000, while the income from taxes is less than $5,000,000. This government, that Archbishop Manning and Mr. Newman commend so highly, is therefore, living beyond its means and already bankrupt.

The suffrage in Italy is by no means universal. An elector must be first, an Italian citizen; secondly, not less than twenty-five years old; thirdly, must reside in the commune or section of commune in which he gives his vote; fourthly, must be free from all criminal condemnation; and fifthly, must pay forty francs' of taxes or the same for house rent. Artisans, however, are excluded, except the masters of workshops.

The severe sentence of the Italian Admiral Persano, who has just been cashiered and stripped of his rank and decorations, because at the battle of Lissa he transferred his flag from the deck of the *Re d'Italia* to the hold of an iron-clad, recalls to a contemporary by contrast the conduct of Admiral Farragut under similar circumstances. At the attack on the rebel fleet in Mobile harbor, he was urged to seek safety in a monitor. "No!" replied the gallant old officer, "If I must go to the bottom, I'd rather go on a shingle than in a tea kettle." And in the end the shingle seems to have been the wiser as well as the more honorable choice.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed a letter to Mr. Crawford, in which the hon. gentleman, annoyed and offended by the defeat of his amendment to the principle of the Government Reform Bill, withdraws from the direction of any further opposition to the Bill, but his vote he says, is at the service of his friends who may have the courage to attempt to improve it, and he is willing to return to the command on a future occasion. The reason assigned for throwing up the command is that "Liberal members, whose convictions allow them to act unitedly upon this question, are not a majority, of the existing House of Commons." Mr. Gladstone is held in such great esteem by every man of liberal opinions, that the course he has taken is regarded with universal regret. There is no living statesman so largely possessed of the confidence of the country; and when the Derby Ministry shall have run its course there is no doubt of his being called by the popular voice to fill the highest position in the service of the Crown, it is therefore lamentable that the right hon. gentleman should through an error of judgment or fault of temper, voluntarily descend from his [illegible] position, turn his back upon his friends, [illegible] them seek somebody else to lead them [illegible] through the fight.

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Sir Archibald Alison on a European War.

Sir Archibald Alison, in a recent speech at a volunteer drill, took an extremely gloomy view of the prospects of England in the event of a European war. The war, he thinks, is sure to come; he accepts Mr. Disraeli's *mot* that Europe has become "a great camp;" and he does not think that mere non-intervention will save England from having a share in the general catastrophe:

"A dreadful war is about to commence on the continent, which will, to all appearance, terminate in the undisputed supremacy of one power. What such power will be, whether Russia, Germany or France, as yet lies buried in the womb of time; but of one thing we may be well assured, that which ever gains on the continent will ere long turn its victorious arms against us. The simple enthusiasts who think that commercial interests will govern the earth and arrest the arms of conquest will then find how miserably they have been mistaken; and power won by the sword will never cease to make use of the sword for its extension. Look at Rome in ancient, and France under the First Napoleon in modern times. The power victorious on the continent will, beyond all question, turn its arms against this country—the only remaining check on its ambition. Besides their natural and unavoidable inclination, all the great powers of Europe have wrongs to avenge, inflicted on them by Britain in former times, and which they will willingly seize the first opportunity of requiting. We have paid two visits to France within four centuries, and have occupied Paris, and her sons would gladly return the compliment at London. We have made a long visit to Russia at Sebastopol, and she will always feel awkward till she has returned it to us at Portsmouth. Our victorious arms have been seen at Washington; and the Americans are only waiting for 'England's difficulty' to let their standard be seen in London."

After this candid avowal of belief in the early coming of Nemesis, the tory historian administered cold comfort to his hearers by assuring them that the introduction of iron plating had at one blow destroyed the naval superiority of England, that her wooden navy is useless and that the rest of the world is quite up with her in the race for the construction of an iron-clad fleet:

"It is doubtful whether our royal navy as yet equals that of America. United to that of Russia, the latter is decidedly superior to anything we could bring forward. If a forest of hostile iron-clads appear off Spithead or Plymouth, vain will be the forty or fifty noble sail of the line lying in our harbors. Everything will depend not on the fifty old wooden line-of-battle ships, but on the eight or ten fine iron-clads. This great change has entirely altered our relative position in any future naval war; and unless steps are taken, and that speedily, to counterbalance its effects, it may safely be predicted that evil days are coming upon us, and that the days of our national independence are numbered."

Our readers will observe how Alison, with so many of his countrymen at this time, is haunted by the notion that an alliance of the United States with Russia for some purpose and at some time is among the contingencies to be provided for.—*Boston Advertiser.*

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A Tilt at the Doctors.

Characteristic Speech of George Francis Train.

The New York *Herald* gives the following report of a characteristic speech made by George Francis Train at a concert in honor of Dr. C. Schieferdecker, of a hydropathic institute in that city—the doctor being about to return to Europe. The *Herald* says:

In the midst of the concert, George Francis Train was called upon for an address, as it was known he could not remain until the concert was over, in consequence of an engagement to leave that night to join a party on the way to the Rocky Mountains. Having derived much benefit from Dr. Schieferdecker's treatment, and being a thorough convert to the hydropathic doctrine, he remained behind his party expressly to assist at this entertainment. In response to these calls, Train made the following characteristic remarks:

TRAIN'S SPEECH.

An ancient sage says: "The medical, legal and clerical professions are the crutches on which ignorant, discordant and diseased humanity hobble through the world." They take possession of your body, your pocket and your soul. Without them we would have more religion, less discord and more ripe old age. Some other day I will take up the legal and clerical brothers, but to-night you ask me to talk about the doctor, more especially as he is about to leave us, a loss we shall only experience when he is far away. Having given the national diagnosis on financial affairs to the gold brokers and talked charity to the Fifth Avenue aristocracy for the Southern Relief Fund within the week past, why not enter a new field and expose the swindling, murderous system of the honorable faculty in poisoning our babes with vaccine, shattering the constitutions of our wives, our daughters and our mothers by the damnable use of the speculum, and creating drunkards of all our people with their alcoholic medicines, their fashionable "Bourbons?" Hygeia, the goddess of health, has hard work to fight the battle with Esculapius, the god of medicine. Hippocrates and Galen were relics of barbarism; yet they still practice at the medical colleges. Paracelsus, with his infamous calomel, still peoples the graveyards with his legalized poison, while Jenner still inoculates the healthiest of our race with the seeds of death. Hahnemann made a marvelous leap in progress when he forced homeopathy upon the world. The strength of the contending colleges still rages over the deathbed of the deluded patient. The Faculty had discovered 3,000 medicines in 2,000 years of practice, and owned all the corner lots in all the cities to mix their deadly drugs. Hence, when the advanced physician dropped the large pill and adopted the small pill, the revolution began; for the great saving in human life is already opening the eyes of the blind. One step more and Pressnitzism, Schieferdeckerism, will remove the scales, and poor, Faculty-fooled humanity will be emancipated.

Hydropathy is in the science of health what the steamship, the locomotive, the gaslight and the telegraph are in the science of locomotion and progress. Allopathy is the stage-coach, the mail-bag and the tallow-candle system of advancing backward. Schieferdecker's prescriptions need not be written in Latin. Rest, regularity, recreation, diet, exercise, pure air, pure water, early hours, are nature's physicians. Why is it the faculty insult us by writing their prescriptions in Latin, unless it is to deceive? Why is it that men, sensible in business matters, intelligent in worldly affairs, are such dupes in relation to their health? New York is full of large-brained men, who build blocks of houses, railways, factories, establish banks and launch ships, who act like fools in the presence of their doctor. They have decided opinions on everything but their health. They think they can drink, smoke, gorge and outrage nature day and night for years, and the magic of a lilliputian white pill dissolved on the end of the tongue twice a day will immediately restore their shipwrecked constitution. Here is the criminality of the faculty. They want chronic invalids; they pay better; plenty of self-indulgences, plenty of medicine and constant flattery of their patients is the old school doctors' stock in trade. Schieferdeckerism says meat once a day, bread and milk for breakfast and supper, plenty of water inside and out; no alcoholic drinks and no medicine, and sleep with four windows open. He tells you that earth, water, air and sunshine are God's doctors. That cleanliness is next to godliness. While allopathy says, "Him that is filthy let him be filthy still." Our prisons are peopled with better men than those who persist, under the cloak of medical science, in destroying the vigor of our manhood. The medical fraternity have done more to demoralize the community than any other profession. [Great applause.] Their entree and exit out of our houses, our bed-chambers, is more privileged than the master of the house. Husband or father has no questions to ask. It is only the family doctor! What has made them better men than the rest of mankind? Remember that society is organized hypocrisy; that crime is not in the act, but in getting found out. "Take the money out of his pocket," said Smike, "but don't break the law." "Don't take that flower," said the bishop to his daughter in the park, "the policeman may see you." "Don't play marbles on the sidewalk, it is Sunday; come and play in the back yard." "Isn't it Sunday in the back yard, mother?"

French fashions, French customs, extravagant living, and the family physician's prescriptions are fast destroying American morality and American constitutions. Fewer marriages and more divorces produces less virtue and more vice. Our modern marriage service should read thus: Clergyman—"Will you take this brown, stone front, this carriage and span, these diamonds, for thy wedded husband?" "Yes." "Will you take this unpaid milliner's bill, this high waterfall of foreign hair, this affectation accomplishments and feeble constitution for thy wedded wife?" "Yes." "Then, what mammon has joined together let the next best man run away with, so that the first divorce Court may tear them asunder.

Sometimes when all the remedies of your faculty fail, and the patient is beyond the power of paying bills much longer, they say, as a dernier resort, try Schieferdecker. And why is it that, after thirty years of practice on these cast off patients of allopathy and homeopathy, he has lost only eight? Because he assists nature and makes the man again a child. 'Tis a pitiful sight to walk up Wall street and Broadway, and see men, just on the doorstep of paralysis, apoplexy, or softening of the brain, just stepping into Greenwood, who with proper treatment, would be good for twenty years of active life. 'Tis pitiful to see an innocent babe, whose blood was pure for generations, inoculated with some terrible disease that the vaccine doctor has taken from some other child, whose ancestor's blood has been corrupted for centuries. 'Tis pitiful to see so many of our women lose all sense of delicacy, and, we might say, of chastity, in submitting to the demoralizing use of the speculum at the suggestion of the family physician. 'Tis pitiful to see all habits of temperance set aside and the seeds of drunkenness planted forever by the family physician recommending Bourbon. I believe to-day there is more whisky drank in Fifth avenue than in Sixth avenue. Corpulency has become chronic. Plethora abdominalis is the fashionable disease. Hydropathy, Schieferdeckerism, ignores all these pestilential contrivances of the faculty. Hence this powerful organization hurls its anathemas broadcast at this new agent that is undermining by acts and facts their swindling system.

Latterly the faculty have recommended mineral waters and sea bathing—two new agencies for deluding their patients. Newport and Saratoga are the Sodom and Gomorrah of our day. Three months at those fashionable places will keep the doctors busy the other nine. While the mineral waters destroy the inner coating of the system, the salt water stops the pores and destroys the fine sensibilities of the skin on the outside. Hydropathy forbids the use of either. The stereotyped phrase of your family physician, when you ask if Schieferdeckerism won't help you, is, "Yes, it is good for some, but your constitution wouldn't stand it." That settles the question, and the pill-box, the lancet, and Bourbon resume possession of its victim.

Again the faculty, ignorant of the disease, invented another word, which applies to the whole three thousand in the medical calendar, "You have taken cold." What is more senseless? Why don't they say you have taken hot or have taken lukewarm? No matter what the ailment—a severe cold. Cramp, a cold; neuralgia, a cold; headache, a cold; sciatica, a cold; groin pains, a cold; rheumatism of the knee, a cold. No matter what the disease—if a bone in the throat—the faculty will be sure to call it a cold. Perhaps I am too censorious upon the doctors. I admit that the patients deserve a fair share. They will not practice self-denial; they will over eat, over drink, over indulge in dissipation, and expect their doctor to make them well with one powder and one pill. Hence an institution is needed where a man can gain his health without being daily led into temptation. Man needs occasional rest. When the race is over, the horse is groomed in the stable or turned loose in the pasture with his shoes off. The steam engine goes into the machine-shop for repairs. Is man stronger than the horse or the locomotive, that he alone requires no repairs?

We shall miss the doctor, I am afraid, more than he will miss us, and wish his friends could induce him to return. There are many of his late patients ready and willing to build a suitable hydropathic institute if the ball is only set rolling. I am willing to make one of fifty to erect a place on the Hudson, near Central Park, where all the advantages of the city, without the disadvantages of the country, will be most invaluable. A building constructed like that at Ilkley Wells, in Yorkshire, with grounds, and birds and flowers; with pleasant walks, shade trees, and plenty of pure water. It should be made a place of pleasure, of recreation, of health, with bowling alleys and billiard tables, gymnastic grounds, fencing and Indian clubs. It should be made attractive—something that will entrap an invalid out of the hands of his own family—who will ridicule him if he mentions the name of water cure. Men are cowards at their own table or when near the family physician. The words humbug, charlatan, quackery, are fired off at the poor man or woman who dares to make a strike for health. We must have music and charades and pleasant pastimes, which, with the gossip of a hundred patients, would make all go merry as a marriage bell. Let us initiate a plan and induce the doctor to come back to us, for I know of nothing so manly, so noble, so philanthropic, as to rescue mankind from the clutches of the honorable faculty.

Nasby.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Triumphal Progress of J. Davis from Fortress Monroe to Richmond.

THE "SPOTTSWOOD," RICHMOND, VA., May 13, 1867.

In castin a retrospective glance backerd over the pathway uv the past, I kin see many mistakes wich I hev made. I hevn't alluz made the most uv opportoonities—I hev doubtid when doubtin wuz a crime, and I hev stood shivrin on the brink and feared to lanch away on Jordons on the tother side uv wich wuz pelf and profit. Our foresite isn't alluz ez good ez our hind-site. I am satisfied that the greatest mistake I ever made in all my life wuz in not plungin headlong into the war, ez a Confedrit Major-General, distinguishin myself for crooelty toward Fedral prizners, and bein at the close uv the fratrisidle struggle reseeved and embraced ez a long-lost though somewhat froward brother by the Northern people, and uv coorse bein the objeck uv sympathy ez a marter by the Southern people. In this sitooashen a man hez two strings to his bow. He brings to his support the two extremes. He fetches together HORRIS GREELY from the one side and Genral BOREGARD from the tother—they embrace, and standin onto both their sholders he hez wat may be called a soft thing uv it.

I wuz led into these train uv reflections by the experience I hev hed with our sainted cheef, Jefferson Davis. I came to this city on a secret mishun, the principal objiek uv wich wuz to see that everything wuz done for the comfort uv the illustrious man that cood be done, on the ocashen uv his contemplatid trip to Richmond, and that the arrangements should be ez perfect ez possible. Partikelerly wuz I charged to see that everything calkelatid to jar onto his sensitive feelins be removd—everythin wich cood wound his sense uv hearin, seein or smellin.

The grate man had consentid to go. He hed bin, he felt, illegally deprived uv liberty—unconstooshnelly in fact—and ef he shood consult his own feelins he wood remane, but to forgive wuz divine. Vewin these perceedins in the lite uv an apology he wood go.

The day hed arrived. The steamer wuz at the Fortress carefully prepared to receive its illustrious burden. It hed been thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, the cabins hed bin nooly furnisht, and speshl alterashens made for the President and party. Ther wus Yoonited States officers and soljers aboard, but out of respeck for the feelins uv their illustrious "prizner," ez he is technically called, they kep theirselves away out of his site, that the color uv their uniforms might not awaken onpleasant relleckshens. So perfeck, indeed, wuz the arrangements that the railin uv the boat which wuz originelly bloo, wuz kiversd with gray cloth, and the eagle figgerhead uv the craft wuz sawed off. This wuz sejested by a eminent Conservative uv Noo York, who hez a large Southern trade wich he didn't prejoodis by his course doorin the war. The ladies' cabin wuz originelly assigned to the party, but a female passenger hed no more regard for the comfort uv the marter than to die on the passage, an they were deprived uv it. The Conservtive merchant insisted that the corpse be thrown overboard, but Mr. DAVIS, with a magnanimity wich wuz alluz characteristic uv him, refoozd. "No," said he, "let her rest there. I kin endoor the inconvenience, severe as it is. It is but one more attempt to break my sperit."

All the way up ther wuz the most tetchin deference shown him. At every landin the people were assembled to greet him, and ez they salooted him, he acknowledged it with a show uv condesenshen I never saw off the stage. He conversed but little on the passage up. Ez the boat was a sweepin majestically past pints made historicle by the events uv the great struggle, his eye wood brighten, ef they wuz sich pints ez a Confedrit cood take pride in, or dim with teers ef they wuz pints at wich ther hed bin reverses.

We arrived at Richmond at last. The most considrit preparashens hed bin made for his resepshen. Ther wuz no irons onto him—the only guards in site wuz them wich hed bin detailed to keep the crowd from annoyin him, and a carriage wuz in readiness, into wich we seated ourselves, and wuz driven off at a dignified pace to that resort uv the aristocracy uv Virginny—the Spottswood. Here more considerashen wuz shown. Mr. DAVIS being averse to walkin up-stairs, a suite uv rooms hed bin prepared for him on the fust floor, and the presence uv Genral BURTON, uv the Fedral army, bein obnoxshus, he wuz assigned by the Ex-President a room at the further end uv the corridor. His nerves bein very sensitive, heavy mattin wuz laid down in all the halls, and the servants uv the house wuz especially drected to wear list slippers and to walk on their tip toes.

I wuz invited to his room and wuz favored with a few minutes conversashen with the first of Amerikens, and, when he dies, the last. Glancin out uv the winder his fine, soft grey eye restid on the roof uv Libby. "Lies! lies!" sed he angrily.

"Wat speshl lies hev yoo reference to?" askt I.

"Them wich wuz publisht in the scurrilous reports uv the Committees uv a unconstooshnel Congris regardin the treatment av prizners in Libby. They asserted that the officers died becoz they hed but ten feet by two, for sleepin, washin, cookin and eatin. They hed that space, and wat more wuz necessary? Why give 'em room to cook when they hedn't anythin to cook? Wherefore room to eat ef they hedn't anythin to eat? No, its false. It wuzn't the crowdin that perdoost the mortality."

Only wunst wuz his buzzum wrung. He wuz a standin at the winder, gazin out upon Richmond, his mind revertin to the time when it wuz the Capital uv his Confederacy, when a procession passed with moosic, and flags and banners. With a shreek uv angish he burried his head in the curtins, and wept aloud. I rusht to the winder. It wuz ez I feared. Filin slowly by wuz a percession uv niggers who hed past that way perposely. "Merciful Heaven!" sed he, "hez it come to this?" and he wuz very reserved and deprest the balence uv the day.

The next day the President wuz taken to the Court. Ez he entered the room and glanced proudly over the awjence, it wood hev bin very difficult to hev decided whether he wuz a goin to try the Court or the Court him. But repressin hisself he took his seat. Techin solisitood wuz displayed in the Court Room for his comfort. A crack in the winder casin let in a draft uv cold air; he shuddered and a shudder run thro the entire assemblage. The shudder uv the Conservative merchant from Noo York wuz trooly artistic. Cotton wuz calld for, when the Conservative merchant's wife tore off one uv her buzzums and stufft the apertoor. Wuz ther ever more techin sceenis? The President wept ez he beheld it. On assertainin the temperatoor wich best sootid his system, a thermometer wuz brot, and the room wuz kept at that percise degree.

There wuz sum triflin legal formalities gone through with, and the President's counsel made a motion that he be admitted to bail. There wuz a stir in the Court. "Make it a million!" sed one, "so that the craven North shel see how we kin take keer uv them we love!" but UNDERWOOD, with the meanness characteristic uv the man, fixed it at $100,000, and brisk ez bees, SCHELL, a Noo York Dimocrat, several Richmond Dimocrats and HORRIS GREELY stept forred and signed it. Ez HORRIS did it I coodent restrane myself no more. Bustin into teers I fell onto Greeley's buzzum and we embraced. Ez he hedn't his spekticles on he sposed it wuz Davis hisself, and he bustid into teers also, and there wuz wun uv the most strikin tabloos ever exhibited. I got away afore he diskivered his mistake.

Here wuz the endin uv our troubles—the consummashen uv our hopes. DAVIS is FREE! The pent-up emoshens uv the people found vent. Ez he stept into the street the people crowded to the carriage wich contained us and rent the air with cheers. We reacht the hotel, and after embracin his wife, a season of religious exercises wuz held. The clergyman who hed charge of DAVIS' piety doorin the war wuz present, and he offered prayer. He prayed fervently that the Lord wood forgive the people of the north for the wrong they hed done our sainted head, that he wood forgive, ef possible, the late head uv the Fedral Government who hed opposed him and the glorious coz, and ef Divine mercy could stretch so far that he wood forgive the Colonel uv Michigan cavalry wich hed hunted down the Saint who wuz now in our midst, and made uv him a captive. He prayed for forgiveness for the reckless men of the North who invaded Virginy; for the noosepaper condukters who had opposed him who is now with us, partickilerly HORRIS GREELY who hed this day in some measure atoned for his previous short-comins. He prayed that the blessins uv Heven might rest, first, upon the city uv Richmond, then upon the balance uv Virginy and afterward upon the rest uv the Southern States, and he wound up with a fervent appeal that the Ethiopians, wich coodent change their skins, might see the error of their ways and return to their normal condishen.

After this the President received his friends.

I am not permitted to give more uv the President's plans than this: He will remain in secloosion, and will take no part watever in politics until after his finel acquittal in November. He don't feel at liberty to take hold uv the Government so long ez ther is even a technikle charge agin him. Our friends in the Northern States, who expected him to take the stump in their behalf this fall, will be disappinted. I return tomorrer to Kentucky.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster), and Professor in the Ham and Japheth Free Academy for the development uv the intellek uv all races irrespective o color.

The Japanese at Washington.

On the 3d of May, the Japanese Commissioners were presented by the Secretary of State to the President. Ono Tomogoro, the chief Commissioner, said: I have the honor to offer to the honorable President of the United States the assurance of His Majesty, the Tycoon's best respects, and his earnest wishes for the excellent health of the President; and also his best wishes for the happiness and the prosperity of the people of the United States. His Majesty, the Tycoon, sincerely desires that the friendship now existing between the honorable President and himself, and between the people of both countries, may be extended, and thus the welfare and happiness of both may be promoted by their dealings with each other.

The President, after cordially welcoming the Commissioners to Washington, said:—"I am glad to see the Representatives of Japan here, that I may say to them personally, and with a full knowledge that what I am saying may go abroad throughout the world, that from the first hour in which the United States were admitted to look in upon Japan, we have sought to obtain from her people no advantages which were not reciprocally beneficial to themselves, and, on the other hand, that while my own country has been tried in the furnace of civil war, as Japan now is, every word that has been uttered to us by the Tycoon of Japan has been frank, sincere, just and honorable, and that whatever difficulties have at any time arisen between some of his people and citizens of the United States, your Sovereign has always done all that was in his power to avert and heal them. We are advancing our frontiers near to Japan, while we are at the same time connecting our ports with hers by a new, regular and frequent steamship line. It shall not be my fault if the two countries do not come to esteem each other the more by reason of greater commercial and social intimacy. You will make your special business known to the Secretary of State at your own convenience, and it will receive the attention and respect which is always bestowed by this Government upon the wishes of a friendly nation. If beyond this it shall be in the power of this Government to aid you with disinterested advice, counsel and assistance, they will be cheerfully afforded."

The object of the visit of the Commissioners to the United States is said to be to procure advice as to the best means of defence against iron-clad vessels of war, and also to contract for the building and purchasing of a fleet of iron-clads for the government of Japan.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Cable has transmitted a long account of the coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Austria as King and Queen of Hungary, at Pesth, on June 8th. The coronation took place at Ofen, across the Danube, with medieval splendor, and the concluding rites at Pesth. Eight thousand Hungarian and Austrian nobles, a hundred diplomatists, and a number of strangers witnessed the ceremonies. The Greek Bishops, assisted by acolytes in gorgeous costumes, performed the ceremony. The Emperor, when anointed, wore the ancient robes, shoes, crown and mantle of Stephen, the first Christian King of Hungary. The Empress was anointed under the right arm-pit. The Emperor took the oath, in which he promised to reconquer the ancient limits of Hungary.

The despatch says nothing like this has been witnessed for centuries, and will probably never be repeated. The ceremony closed by the King riding upon a mound of earth brought from different departments of Hungary, waving his sword to the four points of the compass, and solemnly swearing he would defend the Kingdom against the world. This was followed by a grand banquet and illumination at night, the Peers acting as servants at the table. The Hungary Diet voted a hundred thousand ducats as a present to the King and Queen. Then Arch-Dukes were present; a general amnesty for political agencies was proclaimed amid excitement and enthusiasm indescribable.

The nobility of Warsaw met on Sunday, and resolve to send a deputation to Paris expressing their horror at the recent attempt to kill the Czar.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Attorney General's opinion is published. The points made have been correctly telegraphed. The argument is quite elaborate. Military Commanders are bound to protect regularly elected State officials in the enjoyment of their rights, and are not authorized to destroy those rights. No official, either legislative, judicial or executive, can be appointed to office by the military. The right of electing their own officers is still left with the people, and must be preserved. Attorney General Stanbery proceeds to specify some of the acts in which the Generals have exceeded their authority. General Sickles assumes to make the law, and invests himself with the same power and authority as Congress itself, and in effect declares: "I am the State." Notwithstanding these assumptions, Commanders do not possess the paramount authority. The President must see that they execute their duties according to law. The military Commander has power, when in his judgment he deems it necessary, to take the administration of the law into his own hands, to try, and punish criminals by Military Commission. The Attorney General has doubts of the constitutionality of the law on this point, and cites the decision of the minority.

Thad. Stevens, in a letter addressed to the *Chronicle*, desires that a quorum of Congress should be present in July. He denounces the Attorney General's interference with reconstruction as a usurpation. He says it has been decided that the conquered States should be treated as subdued territory, without reference to their former condition. They must be rebuilt by the legislative power alone. Rebuilding the conquered States does not come within the provisions of the Constitution. The Attorney General's opinion is no better than that of any other lawyer.

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