

J. MOTT SMITH, Director of the Government Press.

HONOLULU: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1868.

BY AUTHORITY.



November the 28th inst., the Anniversary of the Recognition of Hawaiian Independence by the Governments of Great Britain and France, occurs this year on Sunday; the Holiday will, therefore, be celebrated on Monday, the 29th inst.

FRANK W. HUTTONSON, Minister of Interior. Home Office, Nov. 7, 1868.

Saturday, December 11th, is the Anniversary of the Birth Day of His Majesty Kamehameha V, and will be kept as a Holiday, in the usual manner.

FRANK W. HUTTONSON, Minister of Interior. Home Office, Nov. 7, 1868.

Frank Biedt, of Hanalei, has this day been appointed an Agent for the acknowledgment of Deeds on the Island of Kauai.

THOS. BROWN, Registrar of Conveyances. Registrar's Office, Nov. 3, 1868.

Edwin H. Boyd, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights, vice William H. Fouse, Esq.

FRANK W. HUTTONSON, Minister of Interior. Home Office, Nov. 24, 1868.

AKANA, a Chinese, who took the oath of Allegiance in the office of the Department of the Interior, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, is requested to bring his certificate for examination.

FRANK W. HUTTONSON, Minister of Interior. Home Office, Oct. 25, 1868.

EXCHANGE.

The Whaling Fleet—about fifty vessels—has arrived from the North, with a more than average catch for the season. Contrary to their usual way of dropping in, this, from the beginning of September to the middle of November, this year they have all come together—the bulk of the arrivals being within two weeks. To pay off the crews, and prepare for another cruise, they need a large amount of coin, probably two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—the most of which, this year, must be obtained at once.

There is a sudden demand for coin, for whalers' exchange. This coin must be diverted from the ordinary channels of business, for there has not been, this year, any provision made for the season, by getting money from abroad, by those who either attend to the fleet as a special business, or who invest in whalers' exchange for remittance, or speculation.

Last week, it appears that coin became scarce. Not only the whalers found rates advancing, but merchants and others found accommodation to be a matter of some difficulty, and that the money market had a decidedly upward tendency. Those who want money, of course, look upon this tendency as only bad; while those who are the lenders do not see it in that light. The former see in it combinations and "coners," and are ready to find fault with anybody and everybody; while the latter see only the natural rise in the value of money, from the lack of having a supply of it on hand, to meet the sudden and large demand of the whalers. This sudden demand is an explanation of the cause of the rise in money, and were any other articles of merchandise in question, would be deemed a sufficient one.

Shooks, not long since, took a rise when the making of refinery sugars ceased, and it was found that the market was bare of them—the importations having previously ceased through the substitution of bags for kegs. Whalers' shooks have been known to rise, at times, much beyond the usual market price; and rope and whalers' recruits are certainly dearer in the fall than in the summer. If we mistake not, there is, to-day, a deficiency of tonnage in our harbor for forwarding the catch, so that freights have advanced to 12 cents the gallon.

For the purpose of making our port an attractive recruiting port to whalerships, and to avoid any appearance of design to injure owners, ought we to devote ourselves, not only to the supply of ready money, but of all the various articles necessary to their recruiting and shipping their catches home? Ought we to cry down every merchant who, looking after his own business, does not seek to manage the business of others, supplying their lack of foresight or calculation, if such there be?

It is one of the most difficult of calculations, to forecast what will be the requirements of the fleet on their arrival here, in the fall. Such is the uncertainty, that few, if any, after the experience of the past few years, will venture largely into preparations to meet their wants, more especially in the way of ready coin. It is impossible to foresee, while the ships are still at the North, how much or little their catch will be; what damages they may receive during their cruise; how many ships will be lost; what will be the market price of oil and bone, and consequently, what will be the amount of money required to pay off their crews, and refit them for another voyage. So, also, it is uncertain, if importation of coin is necessary, who is doing it and who not; how much of the coin in the country will be available, and how much will be needed to supplement the short supply, and more especially when the cost of the importation has been incurred, whether it can be made up with a reasonable profit to the dealer, by the rates which will obtain for Exchange. It is a fact, that those who

have tried preparing for the fleet, have not, of late years, been the gainers thereby. Whalers' Exchange, while it is one of the soundest and safest sorts of Exchange, no longer offers such a margin to the buyer as to induce the hoarding of funds for months previous to its being upon the market, and hence the practice of waiting for it, which prevailed so extensively some years ago, when it never ranged below ten per cent, and often reached twenty per cent, has caused our small capitalists, at least, to prefer to loan out their funds on regular rates of interest, rather than take the chances in Exchange.

There exists no longer, our former dependence upon Whalers' exchange to pay for our imports. Formerly, our exports were small, and our merchants had small credits abroad to draw against, for paying their bills abroad. With our present exports nearly equalling our imports, we have credits sufficient to meet our necessities for Exchange, so that Whalers' Bills must offer superior inducements, and be sold at a better rate than other Bills, in order to make it advantageous to delay remittances until the fall season. San Francisco has displaced New Bedford.

These facts show that the "Fall Season" has not the commanding influence upon our commercial transactions that it once had, and that Whalers' Exchange, having competitors, must come upon the market and take its chances, like any other commodity. Those interested in selling it, if they wish to be shrewd and drive good bargains here, must make their calculations and pre-arrangements accordingly, or do the best they can, when they put it upon the market.

We cannot believe that "owners" are such innocents as to make wry faces if, under such circumstances, rates for exchange rise, or will complain that they are badly used by our business men, when by their knowledge of how to manage their ships to their own best advantage, they dispatch agents here, and send out supplies and recruits, but do not send out, what is the first supply needed—money. It is evident, that the loss of interest, the cost of transportation and insurance, in bringing it from home, or even down from San Francisco, to their apprehension, is a greater risk of loss than what they fear may be the case, in engaging it in our town. They are ready to accept the chances of the market, and leave fault finding to their self-appointed champion here. Whalers have obtained money cheap, and will be able to do so again. We consider this an exceptional year, not only in the largeness of the catch, and closeness of arrival, but in the state of the money market in San Francisco. Money is stringy there, it had to be obtained, to meet the wants of their own business men, and interest has advanced very largely.

The effect of asking a higher premium for money than was supposed would rule, has been to bring out, small sums from various quarters, and to stimulate those interested in disposing of exchange to collect it together, and make it available. If there is plenty of coin in the Kingdom, there is no danger of exorbitant rates ruling, and we need not worry lest some other port will get our whale ships, away from us, or that our merchants will be open to the charge of extortion. We remark in conclusion, that it is very bad, that people who have coin to sell, won't sell it, except on their own terms. It is very bad, that sellers of exchange can't have the coin they want for the asking, and at such rates as they may choose to give. It is very bad that business is business, and that because it is so, "our port must suffer, and that owners and agents of the American whaling fleet will fully appreciate this effort to do them an injury."

Our neighbor says the advocates of the law of master and servant, having been beaten in the field of argument have fled to their "house of refuge" the GAZETTE. Probably they belong to that fortunate class who do not know when they are beaten, and consequently do not suffer like those who are conscious of defeat. It is true that the advocates of repeal assert the law to be unconstitutional, but their opponents do not think so, and the Court has never declared it to be so; and besides, they say that the same eminent and just man, who drew the bill of rights, drew up also the law, and he and his associates passed them both, within the short space of two years, and men like Chief Justice Lee and Associate Robertson are generally supposed to know what they mean, and work consistently with their assets.

The advocates of repeal assert that the law is opposed to progress and the spirit of the age; their opponents contend that it is based upon the principles of justice, and cannot be set aside without weakening the foundations of moral obligations; that it enforces the only reparation, which under the circumstances, the willful injurer can make to the injured; that the moment he comes to injure he ceases to suffer; that to teach a large class of the community that they can inflict at pleasure, with impunity, and willfully, certain specific injuries upon their neighbors, is contrary to the principles of justice and sound morality, and dangerous to society; that the very essence of all law is to secure reparation for wrong doing—and that aid in restraining men from doing wrong who are not restrained by moral considerations; and that this is the principle laid down by the Infamous Law Giver, for the government of human society; for He says He will judge men according to that they have done, and render to every man according to his deeds. The law sought to be repealed, when penned by the late Judge Lee was supposed to do this and nothing more. Some think so still.

The advocates of repeal, tell of hardships which have happened under the law; but there will be hardships suffered under any law which man can make, but do not hence sweep away all laws, till you can substitute a better. They do not quote that part of the same law entitling reparation from the injuring master to the injured servant. They have identified its operation with good servitude and Egyptian bondage, thus attempting to render it odious. It has been shown that it has no attribute of the former, and the creator who discussed the latter has a strange mixing up of Egyptian bondage, an oppression, which God frowned upon, with the system of Hebrew servitude regulated by God himself and supposed to be adapted to their peculiar circumstances—but even in the statement of these regulations, he made statements not found in the Bible—or if so, which have escaped our research.

Again to disparage the friends of the law—they say the Planter's Meeting was packed, when they well knew that circumstances were sent to many of their prominent speakers and writers, only the day previous, lest they should forget the meeting; and besides some of them were personally urged to attend, besides the urgent call of the Chairman on opening the meeting, and afterward, for them to speak freely.

They say resolutions were prepared beforehand, showing the course determined upon by those calling the meeting. Resolutions were prepared by those calling the meeting, to have something tangible to act upon, but with the determination to sustain any amendment, change, or substitution, which might seem better than the original, and the Chairman, as well as others, did sustain the amendment or substitute offered by Mr. Bartlett, and were prepared to sustain any others, which they might be convinced were better. But the majority did not pass the amendment. There was no packing of the meeting—no abridgment of discussion—but a cordial invitation to all to attend, and to discuss freely, to amend or reject, as the meeting might think proper: there was not even a thought of giving a partisan character to the meeting. But how was it with the meeting at Kamaekapili? They refused even to allow the report of the majority of the Committee to be read on Tuesday evening which we should have supposed they would have allowed from courtesy, even had they determined beforehand to reject it.

We are not surprised that the advocates of the law did not know of their defeat from arguments presented, till the Advertiser told them of it, and not knowing it, did not very keenly feel its sting. But what is the true cause of the present movement? We notice the Kamaekapili meeting passed a resolution favoring the introduction of South Sea Islanders. Now, we have to go back but a few months to find its leaders denouncing the expedition of the *Manassah* for those Islanders as one of very great turpitude, and insulting an old resident through the *Advertiser*, because, thinking the expedition was designed for good, and not for evil, he dared to say so. If the thing was so wrong then, why is it not so now? If our law of contracts to service is so bad, and our laborers so abused, why not give a portion of their sympathy and indignation to European and American seamen, and the marine laws of those countries which, in their operation, are so like ours—and the seamen a hundred times more numerous than our laborers. We should not wonder if the real object in hand is to get a good hobby to ride at the next election, and if this is likely to be a good one, it will, no doubt, be faithfully ridden, right or wrong.

The real motive was brought out by a speaker who said: "We want a new Administration." Well, let the would-be repealers get it if they can, but don't sweep away a good and just law unless something else as good, or better, can be substituted in its place. Try some other hobby which will not be so mischievous in its effects.

There has been no more bitter jibe upon the self-styled philanthropists, who are now seeking to excite a prejudice in this country and against this country, with regard to the employment of Chinese labor, than may be read in our monthly neighbor, the *Punch* Bore for July. In the "Home Gossip" column, for that month, it is said: "That quondam talk of the town the *Manassah*, which departed this place, amid a war of words, on Feb. 15th, came back on the 15th ultimo (June), with about eighty foreign laborers, men, women and children, apparently healthy and contented voyagers. She anchoring in an ominous calm, far different from the thunder storm of criticism which hailed her exit; and we hold our breath in awful expectation, being assured by the great powers, that the *Manassah* question is only in abeyance until they have recovered breath, and received the latter dictionaries of errors from the Coast." This little sentence hits the matter off exactly. There is a "party" of one of two, and, as far as we can see, that covers the whole number—certainly six would embrace the whole—who, to use their own phrase, are anxious to keep up with what they style "the spirit of the age." They resemble exceedingly the frog, who wished to swell himself to the size of the ox. Looking across the waters to the United States, they fix their gaze upon certain eminent philanthropists and resolve to equal their fame. Alas, if they could bear in mind the miserable fate of the poor frog, as well as be inspired by his ambition. The same persons who were so entirely opposed to

the *Manassah* expedition, who sought to add to, or found a reputation for their advocacy of human rights by heaping adjectives upon the persons whose duty it was to carry out the views of the Legislature, or on those employed to carry them out, are now quite earnest in their commendations of such schemes, only reversing as a slight covering to their shamelessness, and from among their whole stock of wrong that was to be done: "oh, we like to have them brought here, but without contracts," that is to say, turned ashore on the beach to shift for themselves, without any assurance that they will have support or remuneration. But they say, "oh, somebody would employ them." Yet, there have been advertised by the Board, for some weeks, nine men and eleven women, of the passengers per *Manassah*, having with them eight children, and not one of these philanthropists (3) has offered to find them or any number of them employment; and it is hardly improper to say, that of all the men who spoke at the late meeting against the employment of Chinese, not one of them is sufficiently interested in the industrial enterprises of the country to employ two men, much less any considerable number, if Mr. Whitney were excepted, who, as a publisher, employs quite a number, but has little or no occasion for rude labor. Even this pretended favoring of the *Manassah* is, so much preferable to Chinese, is a mere sham; and they take good care to emancipate their resolution in this respect; and it is to be inferred that they did so purposely, to prevent, as far as in them lay, the introduction of any laboring element. Their Resolution, originally was as follows:

Resolved, That we do approve of the appropriation of governmental funds to the assistance of Pacific Islanders who come here free of contract, and was amended, by adding: "provided they become permanent settlers," and in that form was passed. Who is going to know whether they will "become permanent settlers?" When is the money to be advanced,—before or after they start? Who is to pay the passages? If the public treasury, when is it to be done,—before or after they announce their intention of being "permanent settlers?" If payment is to be made after the expression of such a determination on their part, is the ship-owner to play philanthropist, and wait for his pay till they have made up their minds? If their passages are to be paid on their arrival, or even to some extent before the starting of the ship to bring them, then how do the gentlemen composing this meeting propose to get back the money, when the immigrant shall conclude to go back to his country, or to go from here to some other?

Mr. Caplan hit the matter exactly as far as any who were voting for the Resolutions were concerned, other than those whose simple desire it is to excite a little commotion, no matter at what risk, for the purpose of making themselves of some little fancied consequence. His argument shows that the difficulty in his mind, is not in the question, of contract or no contract, but it is the fear that the Chinaman will learn the Cooper's trade,—come into competition with himself,—and this consideration controlled every man voting with Mr. Caplan, except a very few who merely talked to create dissatisfaction, for their own petty ends. Hence the rebuke of Mr. Hughes, to the effect that any mechanic who could not compete with a Chinaman, ought to fail. And this is, or ought to be, the feeling of every man who is able to read and get the ideas which are being developed regarding his trade, and labor-saving machines. This is, or should be, the idea of every man who is capable of speaking freely, and understandingly, the language in which the business of the country is carried on. This is, and should be, the idea of every man who believes that the intelligence of his hand can aid the industry of his hands, and improve the skill of them, as well as control and obtain profit from the industry of less educated, or less experienced, or less astute men. It is not true, then, that any man who fears the competition of a Chinaman, and that Chinaman one whom they characterize by the errors derived from the *COAST DICTIONARY*, edited by men who have such sympathies and predilections as to induce them, in New York, to hang a negro to the lamp-post, because he was black, and could compete with the glorious white skin in the labor market—and was venturing to strike a blow in defence of his country and for the freedom of his race—indicates by that fear, that he is not so high in the scale of civilization, in his own opinion, as the Chinaman.

Now, here is fullness for you. Here is richness. Phonographic reporting could go no further. Everyone must see at once the power and strength of reasoning with which Mr. Lyons proposes to impel the world on. Any one of Mr. Lyons' numerous lady admirers and friends who were not at the meeting, must see at a glance all the elegance of his diction, and the young speaker at Punalou, who addressed him and others, on the 10th of June, 1868, must be prepared to exhort him again: "In behalf of the Alumni of this institution, of which you are the glorious representatives, I bid you take courage, and not to despair;" and, again, to exclaim: "Gentlemen, I bid you the true sentiments of the Alumni, when I say you have rendered yourselves ILLUSTRIOUS." Surely, the young orator would, on the faith of the ungarbled report, be willing to continue in the strain with which he was then inspired: "We are proud of you, to-night, and we shall ever be willing to trust the liberty of the press, and the interests of the Hawaiian Nation in your hands." Just think of that, now!!!

For ourselves, we most unfortunately can not claim the honor of Mr. Lyons' intimate acquaintance, and, therefore, must speak with diffidence,—but from his appearance, (and it must be conceded that appearances are deceitful,) and from our observation of him when we have been so fortunate as to bear him impart wisdom to the People, we should say he was utterly incapable of ridiculing anybody.

WILD BULLOCK AGAIN.—Yesterday morning as a lot of bullock were being landed from the schooner *Martha*, one or two of the most untamed of them, charged up the Esplanade, giving chase to some persons who were looking on. Fortunately, no one was injured, although several were badly frightened. It speaks well for the good luck of those who visit the Esplanade when cattle are being landed there, that no one is seriously injured, as it is more from their good fortune that they escape, than from any other cause.

THE word "garbled" is a good word, and one much in vogue with our neighbors. Indeed, he is in the habit of using expressions regarding his neighbors not usual or justified among gentlemen. Hence, he "brands things as infamous falsehoods," speaks of people as "lying," etc.—all of which is unimportant, considering the source from which it comes, tending only to show what a misfortune it is that he has not been brought up among gentlemen, or if he was, that good example should have been so sadly wasted on him.

"Garble," according to Webster, signifies, to pick out or select such parts as "may serve a purpose;" "to mutilate;" "to corrupt;"—so we were induced to look over the *P. C. Advertiser* reports of the meetings which he says we "garbled," and of which he says, in his issue of Nov. 1st. "We have given full reports of the proceedings;" and as the perusing of our friend's lack numbers affords the same description of amusement that a boy has in watching the eccentric movements of

his kite, naturally, we find something new, in the line of absurdity, each time we read, —or, to keep the simile of the kite, each time the string lengthens. Good manners, as we have before indicated, is the strongest point of our friend; next to that, his accuracy of statement; and, last, his modesty—his entire absence of anything like pretensions. Don't say that this is a "lie," because, if you do, you will confirm the statement that your good manners is your strongest point; and if that be your strongest, what will become of the subsequently-mentioned virtues?

Well, to return to our perusal of back numbers, and more especially to their reports. We find that ours are much more full than theirs, and for illustration may venture to quote from their issue of the 23d, the following, as their FULL report of Mr. J. O. Carter's remarks:

"J. O. Carter addressed the meeting in an eloquent strain, in which he reviewed the arguments brought forward by the advocates of the Coolie Contract system. His remarks were listened to with attention, and frequently applauded."

And from that of Oct 10th:

"Mr. J. O. Carter wished it to be understood that what he had said at the meeting, was not to be understood as the views of a newspaper with which he was connected."

Now, in view of the fact that the paper alluded to by Mr. Carter is the one in which the above succinct, graphic, and "ungarbled" report of his speech is given, it will be seen that the attribute of exceeding modesty is quite as well sustained as that of good manners—for they not only style themselves, on all proper and improper occasions, the "leading Journalists," but when they make a few remarks in public, modestly—that is the word—"umbrily" attribute to themselves the gift of eloquence. And, indeed, fiered by the success of his Junior, the Senior—the Proprietor—went in, next time, to make his bid for fame, and opened up his plan for peopling the Islands, by bringing South Sea Islanders, and giving them the canoes, apparatus, fishing grounds,—(and ponds, for aught we know)—of our fishermen, and sending the fishermen to work on the plantations. Truly, he did not mention how many there are engaged in fishing, or why or how their property is to be taken away from them, or whether they wished to be set at work on the plantations; and if they do, why they had not previously offered themselves. But, then, you see, genius does not descend to particulars, but only sketches out magnificent things for lesser mortals to admire and carry out,—in like manner as genius sketches out the vague idea of what Mr. Carter's speech was, by the single word "eloquent," in their report, without furnishing people with the sentences which fell from that inspired source, and which ought to go resounding—

"Through the corridors of time."

We have to confess to it, that we did not report Mr. Carter's remarks in exactly that way, and rather think that people got about as good an idea of what he may have said, as though we had.

Turning from the report of Mr. Carter's remarks to those of Mr. Lyons—in their issue of Oct. 30th—and remembering that Mr. Lyons' services are sometimes employed—or were wont to be employed—by the same paper, and that he is regarded by the other two, three, or four, who, jointly with him, constitute their Party, as a great and shining light, it is well to quote their "ungarbled" report of his remarks at the meeting of the 26th of October:

"C. J. Lyons illustrated how the contract system resulted in bringing down wages. He sketched the dreary picture of our future as drawn by some of the speakers. What we ask for is free competition. Shall workmen be asked to sanction a 'coercive' law? The cases of sailors and guano diggers are different. A great principle is involved here—free manhood and remunerative wages."

Now, here is fullness for you. Here is richness. Phonographic reporting could go no further. Everyone must see at once the power and strength of reasoning with which Mr. Lyons proposes to impel the world on. Any one of Mr. Lyons' numerous lady admirers and friends who were not at the meeting, must see at a glance all the elegance of his diction, and the young speaker at Punalou, who addressed him and others, on the 10th of June, 1868, must be prepared to exhort him again: "In behalf of the Alumni of this institution, of which you are the glorious representatives, I bid you take courage, and not to despair;" and, again, to exclaim: "Gentlemen, I bid you the true sentiments of the Alumni, when I say you have rendered yourselves ILLUSTRIOUS." Surely, the young orator would, on the faith of the ungarbled report, be willing to continue in the strain with which he was then inspired: "We are proud of you, to-night, and we shall ever be willing to trust the liberty of the press, and the interests of the Hawaiian Nation in your hands." Just think of that, now!!!

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROCERIES AND Provisions Fresh and Cheap! For Sale by the Undersigned, SARDINES, in half and qr. cases. Swiss cheese, about 80 lbs. each; Westphalia Hams, Bologna Sausages, Limburg Cheese.

Crushed Sugar, in packages of one hundred pounds each. Dried Apples in barrels. Sinters in barrels. Sage in Demijohns. Pearl Barley in demijohns.

HERRINGS, in kegs of 4 to 5 dozen each. Sour Cabbage in kegs. Almonds in demijohns. Chocolate, Cases Powders.

Superior Fine Dairy Salt, in oak barrels. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. THEOD. C. HEUCK, Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets.

BEER, WINES LIQUORS,

Superior Quality Received by Late Arrivals! FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES. Liberal Discount ALLOWED ON Purchases of Large Quantities!

DEETJEN & SCHROEDER'S Celebrated Ale, quarts and pints. Deetjen & Schroeder's celebrated Porter, in quarts and pints. Still and Sparkling Hocks, choice quality in quarts and pints.

Fine Old Sherry, in cases. Superior Clarets in cases. Extra fine Grandcourt Champagne, Sauterne in cases and cases, Nordhauser Korn in cases, Doppel Kozmml in cases.

Scotch Whiskey, in cases. Bourbon Whiskey in cases. Honekamp, Angostura, and other Bitters.

Superior French Brandy, in cases and cases. SUPERIOR HOLLANDS GIN, in cases and cases.

S. Rybenbe & Son's Celebrated Schiedam Gin, in cases of 12 and 15 bottles each. CININ STONE JUGS, in baskets.

Please examine Qualities of the above and Prices of same, at the Store of THEOD. C. HEUCK, Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets.

MESS BEEF! THE WELL KNOWN BEEF, PACKED BY C. BERTELMANN, KAUAL, Is again offered to Ship Owners, Agents & Captains, and guaranteed to be a Very Superior Article.

The great care given in the selection of the Best Cattle, To the Pickling and Packing with best quality Salts, and being put up in best Oak Preservation Barrels, has confirmed the good name and reputation of this Beef.

An inspection of all and every single barrel is invited. Satisfactory references given by permission of parties in town, who for many years have taken this article.

For Sale at the Store of THEOD. C. HEUCK, Corner Fort and Merchant Sts. Honolulu, Nov. 2, 34-3m

PACKET LINES.

For San Francisco. Connecting with the Overland Railroad. The Clipper Bark Comet, WILL SAIL ON SATURDAY, NOV. 20th. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. BREWER & Co.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE. For San Francisco. THE FINE CLIPPER BARK D. C. MURRAY Master, N. T. HENNETT, Pilot. Having a Large Part of her Cargo and a number of Passengers engaged, will have QUICK DISPATCH for the above port.

For Freight and Passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

North Pacific Transportation Co's Steamship IDAHO, Will take WHALE OIL and BONE to San Francisco. At Low Rates of Freight. Free Storage for Oil, on the Steamer's Wharf, and for Bone, in the Company's Warehouse. Apply to H. HACKFELD & Co., Agents.

North Pacific Transportation Company's San Francisco and Honolulu Line. The Company's Splendid A 1 Steamship IDAHO, WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN Honolulu and San Francisco.

Liberal Advances Made on all Shipments per Steamer. Cargo for San Francisco will be received at the Steamer's Warehouse, and receipts for the same given by the undersigned. No charge for storage or cartage. Fire risks in Warehouse not taken by the Company. Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by sailing vessels. Particular care taken of shipments of Fruit.

All orders for Goods to be purchased in San Francisco, will be received and filled by return of Steamer. Shipments from Europe and the United States, intended for these Islands, will be received by the Company in San Francisco, if consigned to them, and be forwarded by their Steamers to Honolulu, FREE OF CHARGE, except actual outlay. Passengers are requested to take their tickets before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing and to procure their Passports.

All bills against the Steamers must be presented before two o'clock on the day of sailing, or they will have to lay over till the return of the Steamer for settlement. H. HACKFELD & Co., Agents.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. Of New York. CASH ASSETS, over \$30,000,000! CASH DIVIDENDS In 1868.....\$3,257,137.26.

The Largest Life Insurance Co. In the World. PREMIUMS MAY BE PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY OR QUARTERLY. ADAMS & WILDER, Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FOR SALE! The British Brig BYZANTIUM, With a Carrying Capacity of about 300 tons. Was built in Yarmouth, England, of the very best of Oak, is staunch and strong, and well fitted in every respect, and can be sent to sea without any outfit for repairs.

She Would make an Excellent Whaler. For particulars, apply to Captain Calhoun, or to WALKER & ALLEN.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED Offers for Sale his HOUSE AND LOT, situated in Lahaina, on the corner of Lahaina Road comprising 1 1/2 acres more or less of land and which is now planted with Grape Vines, yielding from 6 to 8 barrels of Wine annually, together with Two Houses, Water Privileges &c. Title, Fee Simple. For terms apply to WM. ENOS, Waikuku.

H. VOSS, UPHOLSTERER, No. 5 Merchant Street, OPPOSITE THE SAILOR'S HOME, Solicits the patronage of the Citizens of Honolulu and the other Islands. He is prepared to execute all orders in the Upholstering line, Furniture repairing, Slipcover fitting, Shades and Curtains made to order and put up; Carpets, Matting, and Oil Cloth laid; Spring and Hair Mattresses made to order; Hair Mattresses and Pillows always on hand. All orders from Ship Masters punctually attended to.

To CAPTAINS OF WHALERS And Others interested in Trading at the South and Arctic! We beg to Recommend THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES: SINGLE BARRELED GUNS, SHOT, Gaspowder, Bait and ammunition, Bullets, Handaxes, Butcher Knives, Saws, Pocket Knives, Dressing Combs, Needles, Percussion caps, small & large Bows, Pipes, Cheap Brandy & Rum in Demijohns, Beers, Ales, and Wines. TOBACCO, SLOPS, Heavy woven blankets all colors, Regans, Woolen Socks, Heavy woolen frocks, Hats, Sailors' Jackets, Pen Jackets, Undershirts and Drawers, Flannel shirts. Heavy Canvas, Rigging leather, Copper, Composite metal and nails, Turpentine, Black and white paints, etc., etc. For Sale at Low Figures, at ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & Co's, Agents.

COMMERCIAL.

HONOLULU, NOV. 16, 1869.

The Amship Magnet, from Boston, arrived today with a cargo of General Merchandise to Messrs C Brewer & Co. We understand that this vessel will load about 100 tons of goods for export on her present cargo.

We are glad to report the safe arrival of the New York Packet, from New York, on Sunday evening last. She was towed into the pier by the tug Tia, from the channel between the Island and Honolulu.

The steamer side of the Island, on Wednesday last, at C. S. Bartow's auction room, was well attended by the trade, and the proceeds amounted to \$10,000. Another sale is advertised for today by Adams & Wilder, at the store of Messrs H. Hackfeld & Co. of goods recently imported, per bark A. J. Pope, from Bremen.

The bark Comet is advertised to sail for San Francisco on Saturday Nov. 20. The next departure for that port after the Comet will probably be the steamer Idaho to sail Saturday Nov. 27. The bark A. J. Pope will load for Bremen with dispatch.

We have not been able to hear of any sales of insurance in Honolulu, with the exception of \$100,000 of marine for export on private terms. Indeed, we quote at \$10 per \$100, Office 11th St. Am Fork \$25. Medium Risk \$100. Foreign \$250 to \$300. Baker's extra, small capacity \$250 to \$300. Of money on rate is optional. A small amount has been placed during the week at 7 per cent premium.

Of late years it has not paid anybody to lay by or import money for the use of the wharves, because the fleet has been small and the revenue to be derived from the ordinary business of the country there is plenty of capital, though considerable amounts, belonging to parties formerly resident here, have been withdrawn within the last few years because of the difficulty of finding constant employment for it, even at reduced rates of interest.

During the last three years the planters have largely reduced their indebtedness, some by failure and others by the profits of their plantations, and it is to be hoped that nothing will happen to prevent a further reduction of such debt, thus increasing the capital of the country and giving means for new enterprises.

We are informed that a large part of the rice imported during a number of years past has been brought here for the use of the community at the expense of the Bank, and the rice brought here and sold at a profit, and the rice not wanted, at a rate that will remunerate the importer, does anybody think of expressing sympathy for the rice, or propose to contribute to make up the loss? If the demand happens to exceed the supply in consequence of the unusual good fortune of those who want to use the money for a short time, so there say good reason why the article would be sold at a good profit.

If freight is abundant, and tonnage available at hand is scarce, does not the rate of freight go up? If stocks are in short supply, does not the rate of interest rise to suit the price? And if so, what is reasonable and fair, what person thinks of calling upon the whole community to subsidize him?

The amount of money needed in the fall season cannot be forecast, nor can any effort be made to provide small means upon such great uncertainty. Those who may want, and do not provide, must take the risk of the market, and those who do provide without assurance of demand, must take the risk also.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

- Nov 10-Sch. Hagan, from Honolulu. Am. Fr. Co.
Nov 11-Sch. Kama, from Honolulu. Am. Fr. Co.
Nov 12-Sch. Kama, from Honolulu. Am. Fr. Co.
Nov 13-Sch. Kama, from Honolulu. Am. Fr. Co.
Nov 14-Sch. Kama, from Honolulu. Am. Fr. Co.
Nov 15-Sch. Kama, from Honolulu. Am. Fr. Co.
Nov 16-Sch. Kama, from Honolulu. Am. Fr. Co.
Nov 17-Sch. Kama, from Honolulu. Am. Fr. Co.
Nov 18-Sch. Kama, from Honolulu. Am. Fr. Co.
Nov 19-Sch. Kama, from Honolulu. Am. Fr. Co.
Nov 20-Sch. Kama, from Honolulu. Am. Fr. Co.

VESSLS IN PORT.

- U. S. S. Mohican, from Honolulu.
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MEMORANDA.

Report of Hark Bark Paia, Passage from Petropavlovsk to Honolulu. Left Petropavlovsk on the 24th of Sept. had planned to sail for the U. S. on the 25th, but was delayed by the ice, which was so bad that it was necessary to wait until the 27th, when the vessel sailed for Honolulu. The passage was uneventful, and the vessel arrived here on the 10th of Nov. The crew was well, and the cargo was in good order.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR CONCERT!

On Saturday Evening, November 20th, A CONCERT Will be Given by the Choir of the Protestant Church, AT WAIALUA, OAHU.

The avails will be devoted towards paying the Debt on the Harmonium. TICKETS can be obtained of Rev. J. N. FALKALL, or S. N. EMERSON, and at the Doors Open at 6 P. M. Exercises to commence at 7.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS. THE CELEBRATED SUGAR LAND OF HAKALAU In the District of Hilo, Containing 9,357 acres by survey.

To be Let! A PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN Manoa Valley with pasture for two or three horses, formerly occupied by the late Theo. Metcalf. Also a large pasture land adjoining if required.

To Lease! FOR A TERM of years, a valuable lot of Building Ground on Hotel Street, next to the Empire House.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS. DEMIJOHNS, DEMIJOHNS, 300 9-GALLON DEMIJOHNS, 250 3-Gallon Demi Johns, 150 4-Gallon Demi Johns. Will be Sold Cheap!

EXPECTED IDAHO ON MONDAY NEXT. A Large Assortment of GROCERIES! AT LOWEST MARKET RATES!

FOR THE FALL TRADE! THE UNDERSIGNED Offer for Sale THEIR FINE STOCK OF GOODS!

Arrived per A. J. Pope, FROM BREMEN. New Styles of Prints, FURNITURE PRINTS, Blue and white Cottons, Blue and striped ticks, White and brown Drilling, Ravens Duck.

Very heavy white moleskin, Ribbed white moleskin, Quilting, White linen, Woolen Dress Goods & Clothing, In Large Assortment, Black & Blue Broadcloth, Cassimeres, White and blue sewing cotton, Brooks' spool cotton.

Blue Pilot Jackets, Blue and Black Cloth Pants, Denim Trousers and Trowsers, Blue Serge Drawers, Cassimeres Pants, Men's Woolen and Cotton Socks, White Cotton Shirts and Undershirts, Regatta Shirts, Cotton Drawers, Fine Blue Flannel, Felt Hats, etc.

Dundee Hemp Canvas & Sail-Twine Wrought Iron Nails, Choice Brands of Tobacco, A Fine Assortment of Liquors, Ales, Beers and Wines, Cases French Cognac, Deetjen's Pale Ale, Muller's Lager Beer, and Deetjen's Porter—quarts Cases Sherry & Port Wine, Cases French Claret—Pauillac Ducaze Cases Holland Gin—Key Brand, Rhine Wines, Schloss Johannisberg, in pints & quarts, Heidsieck & Co's Champagne, in pints and quarts, Haut Sautesnes—Chateau d'Yquem, —ALL THE ABOVE—

ARE WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE, And of the Choicest Quality. Liquors either in bond or duty paid, for sale at the Lowest Market Rates by F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

WALL PAPER! JUST RECEIVED per A. J. POPE! ANCHORS & CHAINS, BOLLES & CO. WALL PAPER! JUST RECEIVED and for Sale! SOME ELEGANT PATTERNS OF Wall Paper, AT TORBERT'S.

Supreme Court—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Booth of Honolulu deceased. NOTICE—Proper application having been made to the Honorable A. S. Hartwell, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Mrs. Anna Booth administratrix of this Estate, for the release and discharge of H. A. Widemann co-administrator, from the administration of said Estate. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Friday the 3d day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing the application aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

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AUCTION SALES.

By ADAMS & WILDER.

CREDIT SALE! THIS-DAY, Wednesday, Nov. 17, At 10 o'clock, A. M., At the Store of H. Hackfeld & Co, The Cargo —OF THE— Bark A. J. POPE, —CONSISTING OF— Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, &c., &c., &c. Terms Liberal. ADAMS & WILDER, Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, December 2d, Engravings, Paintings, Books, &c. ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 9th, Glass-Ware, Plated-Ware, &c. &c. ON SATURDAY EVENING, December 11th, Japanese Wares, Cabinets, Bronzes, &c. &c.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, December 17th, China Fancy Goods, Ivory Goods, Silver-Ware, Toys, &c. ON TUESDAY EVENING, December 21st, Fine Goods, Fancy Wares, Opera Glasses &c, Fine Holiday Presents.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 23d, Fancy Wares! Suitable for Holiday Presents. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 29th, Fine Goods! For New Year's Presents.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, December 31st, New Year's Eve Sale! Choice Goods. ARRANGED EXPRESSLY For the Pacific Coast, 44-31 BLACK & AULD.

JUST RECEIVED per A. J. POPE! ANCHORS & CHAINS, BOLLES & CO. WALL PAPER! JUST RECEIVED and for Sale! SOME ELEGANT PATTERNS OF Wall Paper, AT TORBERT'S.

Supreme Court—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Booth of Honolulu deceased. NOTICE—Proper application having been made to the Honorable A. S. Hartwell, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Mrs. Anna Booth administratrix of this Estate, for the release and discharge of H. A. Widemann co-administrator, from the administration of said Estate. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Friday the 3d day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing the application aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden from trespassing on all lands situated in Waimea, South Kohala, and at Humuhumu Hill, Island of Hawaii, belonging to the Granting Company. Party or parties acting contrary to this will be prosecuted according to law. ASHFORD SPENCER, Manager.

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DRUGS & MEDICINES.

R. R. R. 51 BETTER THAN 10 Sarsaparillian! (PREPARED IN VACUO.) The Curative Principle of Sarsaparilla enters largely into the composition of R. R. R. RESOLVENT

One Bottle of Resolvent Better than Ten Large Bottles of Sarsaparilla. One Bottle will Purify the Blood, and Expel Corruption from the Body!

1 BETTER THAN 10 R. R. R. Resolvent cures with astonishing rapidity every form of Chronic, Scrofulous and Skin Diseases, and exterminates all corruption from the human system.

One bottle of Dr. Radway's Renovating Resolvent contains more of the active curative principles of the best Sarsaparilla (Sarsaparillian), than ten of the largest size bottles of the mixture sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

The process adopted by Dr. Radway in preparing this (prepared in vacuo) of Medicinal Roots, Plants, Herbs, and other vegetables possessing great curative properties over Scrofula Chronic, Syphilitic and all skin diseases, that enters into the composition of the Renovating Resolvent, produces a substance of the purest extract of 20 lbs. of the crude roots. The inert matter that enters so generally in the large bottle mixtures and prepared under the official or pharmacopoeia formula, is by Dr. Radway's process, cast aside as rubbish.

The Resolvent is a powerful and efficient for a dose for all Skin Diseases, such as Pimples, Boils, Sores, and Eruptions of the Skin, Humors in the Blood, &c. One teaspoonful, three times per day, will, in a few days, make the blood pure, the skin clear, the eyes bright, the complexion smooth, and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blisters, Pustules, Tetter, Cankers, &c. from the Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small.

The first dose that is taken cleanses the disease and commences its work of resolving away all diseased deposits, Purifying the Blood, and driving corruption from the system.

The Renovating Resolvent, if used in any of the following named complaints, will positively cure the patient: Skin Diseases, Curies of the Bones, Humors in the Blood, Constitutional, Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases, Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Boils, Nodules, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ear, Ophthalmia, Itch, Constipation, Rheumatism, and Gout, Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel, Rheumatism, Renovating Resolvent is the only remedy that has dissolved calcareous concretions.

Its SOFTENING, diuretic, litholytic and tonic properties exceed that of any medicine in the world; it readily assimilates with the fluids, and promotes their exit through the Kidneys, Urinary Organs, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the only remedy that has dissolved calcareous concretions.

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SUGAR & MOLASSES.

THOMAS SPENCER-PLANTATION 1869 HILO, H. I. Sugar and Molasses. CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

ONOMEA PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1869 COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1869 COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

MAKEE PLANTATION. New Crop of Sugar & Molasses NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, by C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

WAILUKU PLANTATION. NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS, by C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

PUNALUU RICE. No. 1 and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

For Hilo and Kaupakua, Hawaii. Schr. Active. Will run as a regular packet to the above ports, touching at LAHAINA. For freight or passage apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

Regular Packet for Molokai. Schr. Kamaile, Captain. Will run as a regular packet between Hilo, Hilo, and Molokai, touching at Kamaakahi and Pahoa. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or H. PRENDERGAST, Agent.

For Hilo and Onomea, Hawaii. Schr. Annie. Will run as a regular packet to the above ports. For freight or passage apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

DILLINGHAM & CO. No. 95 King Street. Have Received EX RECENT ARRIVALS!

An Assortment of Hoyle's Prints, Ladies' Sup'r White Cotton Hose, WHITE & FIG'D TOILET QUILTS, HUCKABUCK TOWELS, FINE FLANNELS,

White Linen Table Damask, White Linen Damask Napkins, Green & Crimson Damask, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

LINEN THREAD, spool a skein, LINEN FRONTING, CORSETS, ALSO—Files—Flat-Bast'd, Half-Round, & Saw, C. S. Firm's Chisels and Gouges, Dagger and Sheath Knives, Butcher's Steels, Bread Knives, Sets Carvers,

Table Cutlery, Wade & Butcher's Razors, Fish and Shark Hooks, Sets of Brace and Bits, Row-locks and Sockets, Hunting Whips, Percussion Caps, Shot Pouches, CARPENTER'S PENCILS, FABER'S PENCILS, SEWING PALMS,

Downer's Kerosene Oil, Hubback's White Lead & Zinc, BOILED LINSSEED OIL, PAINTS, IN OIL & DRY COLORS, And a Variety of Articles, Too Numerous to Mention, —TO ALL OF WHICH—

The Attention of Dealers AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

Just Received per Ship Ceylon! —FROM BOSTON— A FINE ASSORTMENT OF TOBACCO, —FOR SALE BY— F. A. SCHAEFER & Co. 40 1m

Just Received ex R. W. Wood. MUNTZ' YELLOW METAL, And Composition Nails, for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

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Packing Up.

From the London Saturday Review. We once knew a somewhat eccentric fellow, eccentric however on this point alone, who piped himself on starting for his summer tour simply "as he stood." With a hat and an umbrella he would cheerfully start for the Caucasus or Nova Zembla, if his whim took him there; he certainly did start with this "as he stood" outfit for Moscow and the Caucasus. To use his own phrase, he "packed as he went along." A hand-bag was snatched at Dieppe, Paris yielded a razor and a tooth-brush, the necessities of civilized repose got hitched on at Strasburg, a comfortable wide-awake marked his stay at Dresden, his railway rug bore the stamp of Viennese extraction. He would fling down his burden when he reached home again, and declare he needed no Murray. Every article of his accumulated belongings had its separate history, its memories and associations. As he unpacked his carpet-bag he unpacked his diary. The carpet-bag itself was one of the most notable events of his tour. Its desirableness had loomed on him as he parted from the Italian lakes. Its necessity forced itself on him at Rome. "The idea struck me as I stood on the Capitol," he would say, "that I must have a carpet-bag. At Naples, with the great blue circle of the bay before me, I saw it, I had it." The very incongruity of the collection, as it strewn the floor, framed itself into a sort of mosaic of his travels. There was a German heaviness about his overcoat, a Swiss force about his stick, an Italian grace in the loose splendors of his necktie, a Russian precision in his gloves, "I am," he would comment reflectively, "all I have seen and heard."

The Chinese Question. BY REV. JOHN TODD, D. D. The Chinese are coming—there is no doubt of that—coming in waves as certain as the waves roll in upon the Pacific shores; coming in multitudes almost countless—coming to the Pacific slope, to the great midland valley, to the desolated fields of the South, to the great cities and villages of the East.

What makes it certain that they will come? (a) They are so crowded and fall at home that they are suffocating. They want to breathe and they want to eat. They commit infanticide, they do the work of cattle, they almost starve, and they are ready to risk to any spot where they can live. Hunger drives them out.

(b) Emigration is to them, no new thing. They have scattered all along the coast of Japan, they have gone to the Sandwich Islands, to South America and elsewhere, for a long time, in the hope of bettering their condition.

(c) The facilities are such now that they can reach our shores in seventeen days, and every month new opportunities are afforded.

(d) They here find food, clothing and wages which seem almost incredible to them. Those who come entice others; and those who return to China are almost invariably found back again soon.

(e) Our country wants cheap labor, and will do almost anything to get it; and water is hardly more certain to run down hill and find its level, than men are to go where they can find good wages. They will come for the pay which they are sure to command.

(f) They will be encouraged to come. At the present time there is great danger that they will be enticed and deceived, and brought over as coolies. Our Government cannot be too anxious to prevent this. I fear there are revolting means used, at the present time, to get them on our shores.

What are they good for? They are good for household domestics—for the best now to be had. They are much esteemed in California—neat, quiet, contented, docile, economical, able and willing to do just as you tell them. They are comparatively almost an angelic order of beings in the kitchen. They are capital cooks, and soon give great satisfaction in that line; and as to washing, all the washing and wringing machines, mangles and the like, are not to be compared to theirs. They are good in the factory—quickly learn, need showing but once, quickly catch an idea in mechanics, and accurate to imitate. No better uneducated operatives can be found.

They are equally good anywhere—in the mines, on the farm, on the railroad. There were ten thousand of them at work at the same time, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and whether the Chinaman swings an ax, or drags the rock, or laid the barrow, chopped in the forests, or laid the rails, he found no superior. They were industrious, patient, quiet, faithful and highly esteemed by their employers. High praise is not beyond desert.

They are quick and apt to learn—can often acquire an alphabet in a single lesson. Their natural abilities are undeveloped as yet; but so far as we know, they are prompt, apt, and accurate scholars, and can master anything they undertake. They can all read and write their own language. I have by me now, a beautiful newspaper in Chinese. Purchase an article of them, and though they may do it up in a piece of old newspaper, they will write its name, if not more on the wrapper. They will bring their industry with them. By the Burlingame treaty, we are to be benefited in their country and they in ours. We may build our houses of worship there, if they may their here. Already they have their temples, or Joss-houses in numbers in California, and will doubtless have them in New York and Boston. It would be a relief to China to have as many emigrate to this country as we have inhabitants at the present time. Whether it was wise or right to make such a treaty, and thus bring a very low idleness under the protection of our Government, we will not now discuss. The effect of this new element will be in developing the resources of our country,—what upon the Celtic, the Teutonic and the African population already here,—what upon our future national Government and the destiny of this country. I have discussed in another place, and have no room here. I found the Chinese in several Sabbath schools in California—where they soon learn to read, and are greatly delighted to be able to read in their own language. They are heathens, and are to roll in idleness among us like a thick cloud. He who as a statesman or a christian looks at our future without taking this new element into the account, will make a great mistake. The providence of God is sending them to us that we may receive these poor, life-miser in the name of Christ, treat them kindly, and educate them for his glory. So evidently is the divine hand in the whole thing that I have ceased to have any anxiety as to results. It seems as if divine wisdom could not wait for our slow movements and so he pours the heat in among us,—perhaps to rear their temples in sight of the Missionary House. I have acquired views respecting the present indications of this wisdom in my late tour, such as I never had before; and who ever lives to see the changes to be made during the next twenty-five years, as time rolls up his curtain, will, I doubt, see that the world moves fast. Time grows greater, space and distance less,—the divine and the human meeting and working together as never before.

CASE OF HANBROU'S CEMENT.—The town council of Greenville, by their treasurer's exhibit, would appear to have arrived at the very perfection of financiering, for it is seldom that the expenditures of a public body so nearly tally with the receipts as in this case. It is in fact that the balance sheet shows "cash on hand two cents."

A TAX on beehives, from thirty years old and upward, is proposed in Paris.

MERCHANDISE, & C.

H. HACKFELD & CO. Offer for Sale The Following Goods, NOW LANDING EX R. C. WYLIE, —JUST ARRIVED— From Bremen!

DRY GOODS! FANCY GOODS, SILKS, BROADCLOTHS, CASHMERE, CLOTHING! SADDLERY, HARDWARE, PAINTS, GROCERIES! Wines, Liquors, Ate, &c. &c. H. HACKFELD & CO.

RUIBART, Pere & Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche, in quarts and pints—A New Invoice, now landing ex R. C. WYLIE, and for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents Messrs. Ruibart, pere & fils.

HEIDISCK & CO'S CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints—just received ex R. C. WYLIE, and for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents Messrs. Heidisck & Co., Rheims.

MULLER'S LAGER BEER, in pints and quarts, Best India PALE ALE, in pints and quarts, now landing ex R. C. WYLIE, and for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

VALVANIZED IRON PIPE, 1 inch and 1 1/2 inch, ex R. C. WYLIE, and for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

ROOFING SLATES, 16 x 18, just received and for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

WINDOW GLASS, of assorted sizes, for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

BLACKSMITH'S COAL, FIRE CLAY and PIPE CLAY, for sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

RHINE WINE and CLARET, For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

SUPERIOR OAK BOATS, For Coasters use. Also, a LONG BOAT, all oak. For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

HEMP CANVAS and DUCK, For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

3000 BBL'S. NEW OIL CASKS, For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

SARDINES, in qr. and hf. boxes, AMERICAN HAM'S, in cases, Swiss Cheese, Prunes, Olive Oil. For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

PALM OIL, For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

BURLAPS—Heavy and Light, For Sale in quantities to suit by H. HACKFELD & CO.

SUP'R ENGLISH ALE and Porter, and GERMAN ALE, in quarts and pints, For Sale in quantities to suit by H. HACKFELD & CO.

JAPANESE BAZAR! —REMOVED TO— No. 38 Fort Street. MRS. McDOUGALL

Would respectfully call the attention of Residents and Visitors to the CHOICE COLLECTION OF Japanese Ware! —INCLUDING— Many New Goods Just Opened, Beautiful Straw-worked Boxes, Japanese Lanterns, Crystal Jewelry, Porcelain Ware, Embroidery, Bronze and Silver Buckles, Scarf Rings, Studs, Statuary, Charms, Inlaid Cabinets, Fishing Cases, BAMBOO CHAINS, CURIOS, &c., &c.

ALSO—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF INDIA RUBBER GOODS, Fine Water-proof Coats and Capes, Pouches, Brushes, Combs, Dolls, Walking Cases, Drinking Cups, Telescope Tumbler, Rings, India Rubber Jewelry, Teething Rings, Toys, Napkin Rings, Vest Chains, &c., &c.

All New Goods, Just Received, —AND COMPRISING— The Finest Assortment of Rubber Goods ever opened in this Market, —AT THE— JAPANESE BAZAR, NO. 38 FORT STREET. [3m] Florida Water of the best Quality. BROWN'S TROCHES, HAMBURG Tea, Sedilla Powders, Such as Great Assortment of Essential Oils, such as Oil Rose, Oil Bergamot, &c., &c., Glycerine, Syrings a variety, Broom Pumps, Nursing Bottles, Trusses, &c., Cocoa Butter, White Wax, Spermaceti, White Castile Soap, Pain Killer, &c., &c. For Sale at Lowest Prices by H. L. CHASE.

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MERCHANDISE, & C.

SHORTLY EXPECTED FROM LIVERPOOL! A Large Assortment of IRON-STOCK ANCHORS —AND— Chain Cables.

5 Anchors, weighing from 2200 to 2700 lbs. 3 Anchors, " " 1500 to 1700 lbs. 7 Anchors, " " 500 to 1000 lbs. 4 Anchors, " " 400 to 500 lbs. 6 Anchors, " " 200 to 300 lbs. 7 Anchors, " " 150 to 200 lbs. 4 Anchors, " " 100 to 200 lbs.

CHAIN CABLES, 1 Chain Cable, 1/2 inch, 1 " " 1 " " 2 " " 1 " " 3 " " 4 " " 5 " " short links.

Cordage, Best Lard Russia Hemp Rope, Best Russia Standing Rigging, from 4 1/2 to 8 inches, Best Russia Bolt Rope, Manila Cordage, size from 1 1/2 to 5 1/2 inch.

Barrels of Stockholm Tar, Half-Barrels of Pitch, Barrels of Coal Tar, Portland Cement, Westphalia Hams, Half-Barrels of Crashed Sugar, French Olives, Shell Almonds, French Sardines, in qr. boxes, Lea & Perrin's Sauce, Best Herrings, in tins, French Green Peas, French Mustard, Pate de foie gras.

English Jams and Jellies, In Cases, Ass'd Pickles, Curry Powder, Raisins, Currants, Etc., Etc. To be Sold Cheap, on Arrival, by BOLLES & CO.

BAGS, BAGS—2000 Best Liverpool Salt Bags, just received, and for sale at a bargain, by BOLLES & CO. PAINTS and Paint Oil, a general assortment, for sale by BOLLES & CO.

SPUN-YARN, Ratlin, Hosiery, Marlin, Seining, Wormline, Fish-line, Signal Halyards, &c., For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

COTTON DUCK, Lawrence & Woodbury, Nos. from 1 to 10, Hemp and Flax Canvas, Nos. from 9 to 7, Cotton and Hemp Salt Twine, For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

PORTLAND CEMENT, Oregon-Roman Cement, Rosendale Cement, California Lime, All in good order, and for sale at lowest prices by BOLLES & CO.

SALMON—2000 lbs. best quality Columbia River Salmon, —Also, Fifty Cases Fresh Salmon, in 1 & 2 lb Cans, packed in Spring of 1869, For Sale by BOLLES & CO.

FOR SALE! 2000 TONS —OF— HAWAIIAN SALT In Lots To Suit Purchasers, —BY— H. HACKFELD & CO.

TOBACCO & CIGARS. JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPEN for Inspection, A LARGE AND CHOICE Assortment of Tobacco & Cigars

Comprising in part the following Brands: TOBACCO! The C. Williams & Co's Light Press Natural Leaf, very fine. J. F. Oyley's Hard Press Natural Leaf, very fine. Golden Bars, Medium Press Natural Leaf, very fine. Pocket Piece, Medium Press Natural Leaf, Pocket Piece Navy Sweet, Horn's Best Fine Cut Chewing.

Smoking Tobacco, A Variety of Brands, CIGARS! Tip Top, German, Rio Del Norte, German, Mariscal Villars, German, La Rectitude California, made from Habanna Tobacco, La Paz, Genuine Habanna, very fine. El Capricho de Cuba, Genuine Habanna, very fine. Briar Wood Pipes, 52 3m Snuff &c., &c.

Soda Water always On Hand! In Syphon or Soda Bottle. ORDERS FROM THE OTHER ISLANDS Respectfully Solicited and PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Hollister & Hyland, No. 68 Nuuanu St., Honolulu.

REDWOOD LUMBER FROM CARGOES of ETHAN ALLEN, LEGAL TENDER, CAMBRIDGE and NORTH STAR, consisting of Surfaced Boards, 2 to 2 inch, Rough Boards, Tongued & Grooved Flooring, 2 to 1 inch, Pickets, rough and fancy, 4 & 5 feet, Scantling, all sizes, Battens, 1 and 1 1/2 inch, Siding, Plank, Shingles, &c., For Sale at DOWSETT & CO'S, Honolulu, Sept. 20, 1869.—26 14

Just Received per Steamer Idaho, AN INVOICE OF Boots and Shoes, Especially Selected for this Market. For Sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, in Probate. In the matter of the Probate of the Will of James L. Loomis, deceased. Before Mr. Justice of the Peace, in the Hawaiian Islands, praying for admission to probate of a document purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of James Loomis, who formerly resided at Williamsburg, State of New York, U. S. A., deceased, and the issuance of Letters Testamentary thereon to the persons named therein as Executors.

It is hereby ordered, that the SECOND MONDAY OF FEBRUARY in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be appointed for hearing said application, in the Court Room of the Supreme Court, in Honolulu aforesaid, and that all persons interested in said estate be called to be and appear at the time, and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any they have, why said document should not be admitted to Probate as the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, and the Letters Testamentary should not be issued thereon to the Executors named therein, by publication of notice for at least three months previously to said day of hearing in the Hawaiian Islands, and in the Hawaiian Islands, printed and published in the City of Honolulu.

L. McCULLY, Clerk of the Supreme Court. R. H. STANLEY, 43 13c Solicitor for the Petitioner.

Notice to Tax Payers In the District of Honolulu. IN ACCORDANCE with instructions received from His Excellency the Minister of Finance, I hereby give notice that the Tax Collector's Office, on Marine Street, opposite Honolulu Iron Works, will be open for the collection of Taxes, EVERY DAY, during the month of November next, from 9 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. After that date, the law will be rigorously enforced. GEO. H. LUCE, Collector.

Honolulu, Oct. 23d, 1869.—41 1m

List of Foreign Jurors DRAWN FOR the December Term, A. D. 1869, of the Circuit Court, of the Second Judicial Circuit. W. Goodale, J. Daniels, H. Chamberlain, J. F. Green, F. W. Noble, J. M. Liverham, F. A. Oulinet, S. H. Handler, C. Farden, N. F. Sayre, H. Gibson, J. Boardman, Eugene De Lamar, A. H. Spencer, E. H. Butler, D. F. Grant, D. F. Sandford, H. Turton, James Smyth, S. T. Alexander, H. Dickinson, Thomas Cummings, John H. McCULLY, Clerk Supreme Court.

Licences Expiring in Nov'r, 1869. RETAIL—Honolulu, 12, Hollister & Hyland, Nuuanu St., 6th, E. H. & G. Segokou, Nuuanu, 7th, John Mahina, 24, Ah Tong & Ah Chuck, Nuuanu, 16th, W. N. Ladd, Fort, 23d, G. W. Mason, Queen St., 8th, Ah Kesa, Nuuanu, 5th, McGrover, Maunaloa, 24th, Cleghorn, Nuuanu, Heala, Ohau, 2d, Ah Tong, 14th, Alkana, Waiolu, Puna, Hawaii, 16th, C. N. Spencer & Co., 17th, Hawaii, 10th, Waiolu, Hawaii, 29th, Teen Kahu, Kaunaloa, Hawaii, 30th, Apo, Maui, Kaunaloa, 29th, Kaunaloa, 12th, WHOLESALE—Honolulu, 3d, W. L. Green, 6th, Waterhouse, Queen St. SHIPPING—11th, W. M. Markham, VICTUALING—Honolulu, 11th, Ah Chung. BILLIARDS—9th, Louzada & Howland. BUTCHER—Wailuku, Maui, 20th, J. Daniels. RETAIL SPIRITS—6th, Louzada & Howland.

HORSE—2d, Honolulu, No. 91, Mokuahe, 2d, Kaunaloa, 3d, Keolu No. 95, 7th,