PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

EXTRACTS
From the Letter of Mr. Samuel Hallett,
To the Loyal League of Utica, N. Y.

* * * * Bad as has been our generalship on many important occasions, shamefully as private interests have been consulted at the expense of the public welfare, much as we have unfortunately realized in our own case, the varied mischiefs of which the history of other countries is so full and so instructive, yet, notwithstanding, our cause has been onward; we have made progress; we have saved the Border States; the Queen of Rivers has been rescued from her ravishers; we have given up nothing, in short, wherever we have planted the old flag, and, by the recent confession of the *Richmond Examiner*, surveying the past and the future, there is nothing at this moment practically left of the Confederacy but a strip of impoverished country in seven States! * * * *

Our debt is scarcely any larger than that of the Rebels; but while we have a profitable commerce, and all our foreign markets as before, the ports of the Rebels are closed; and the one staple, which was to be the corner-stone of their new edifice, has been unavailable, beyond a few thousand bales carried off furtively at night by the violators of the laws of England and the laws of nations. Taxation has utterly failed them thus far, beyond a sum of sixteen millions of dollars, the result of the first year's efforts of the tax-gatherers. There is no commerce, there are no manufactures, one-half the fields and plantations of the South have been overrun alike by friend and foe, and the sable laborers, whose sweat made their masters rich and insolent and presumptuous, have run away and *blessed the Lord!* How can such a Confederacy, bankrupt and exhausted, carry on a war much longer? It is impossible.

On the contrary, our system of finance, at which the fossilized economists of Europe were so alarmed, has through the patriotism and good sense of the people, been successful beyond all calculation and all experience. If the war had been carried on on the basis of gold, and an issue of bank currency with suspended specie payments, the Government would have been a mendicant in the streets; its stocks would have been sold at 40 to 50 per cent discount; there would have been no money in circulation but of the basest sort and at the largest discounts. All existing contracts would have been endangered, and universal litigation and bankruptcy inevitable. But by issuing legal tender money based upon the property of the people, by levying taxes in proportion to the resources and business of the country, and by paying the interest in gold, the treasury has been kept full. The receipts are now as large as the expenditures, we have not borrowed one penny from our European calumniators, and, happily owe them nothing.

* * * * * *

This paper money—this legal-tender currency—has converted itself into factories, houses, lands and railways, or funded itself into active securities laid by for a rainy day; it has given such an impetus to business of all kinds that none but the idle can say they have not shared in the general prosperity. If the war debt, now about nine hundred millions, should reach twice that amount, *nine years'* hay crops of this country would alone pay it, principal and interest. There is no doubt about any debt which our Government is obliged to contract in this contest; and that this opinion is not my own merely, is apparent from the fact that the conversions of currency have been going on into the 2-50s at the rate of from one to two millions a day, and the present further issue of Government paper has become unnecessary. Can a people who do this be put down? Let Secession and treason take notice of these facts, and, like their great hunchback prototype, learn the force of the admonition, and despair, and die. But the necessities of commerce are solving this problem. The Southern people are now finding out what rebellion costs. The blockade will be eternal unless they throw down their arms and seek our forgiveness. It is not possible to conceive of a greater wretchedness than is now the fate and the just punishment of the Rebels. Pride is now followed by destruction, and their haughty spirits made but a short step before their fall. And they have no one to blame but themselves. In the sight of God and man, of their misery we are innocent. Whatever provocations they may allege for their misconduct, there never has been any to warrant it or excuse it. The question of Slavery was naturally one on which the human mind would employ itself. * * * * * *

I think I cannot possibly do better on this occasion than to quote from the speech made by the Vice-President of the Confederacy, A. H. Stephens, at the Georgia Convention called for the purpose of considering the question of Secession. Nothing I could possibly say would be so forcible. I therefore ask your attention to what Vice-President Stephens said at the last opportunity allowed him for free speech in his own State. * * * * * *

Mr. Stephens said:

"This step, once taken, could never be recalled; and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow (as they would see) must rest on the Convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war, which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolations of war upon us; who but this Convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure, as I honestly think and believe, shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate? Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons you can give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause or one overt act can you name or point, on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded by it? What justice has been denied? and what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer.

"While, on the other hand, let me show the facts (and believe me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North; but I am here the friend, the firm friend and lover of the South and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithfully for yours, mine, and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness,) of which I wish you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic to the history of our country. When we of the South demanded the slave-trade, or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave law of 1850? But do you reply that in many instances they have violated this compact, and have not been faithful to their engagement? As individual and local communities they may have done so, but not by the sanction of Government, for that has always been true to Southern interests.

"Again, gentlemen, look at another fact; when we have asked that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of Slavery, have they not yielded to our demands in giving us Louisiana, Florida and Texas, out of which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you by this unwise and impolitic act do not destroy this hope, and, perhaps, by it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico were, or by the vindictive decree of a universal emancipation, which may reasonably be expected to follow. But, again, gentlemen, what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the General Government? We have always had the control of it, and can yet, if we remain in it and are as united as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and management of most of those chosen from the North. We have sixty years of Southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controling the Executive Department. So, of the Judges of the Supreme Court, we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North; although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the Free States, yet a majority of the Court has always been from the South. This we have required so as to guard against any interpretation of the Constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the legislative branch of Government. In choosing the presiding Presidents (pro tem,) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four to their eleven. Speakers of the House we have had twenty-three, and they twelve. While the majority of the Representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the North, yet we have generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country. Nor have we had less control in every other Department of the General Government. Attorney-Generals we have had fourteen, while the North have had but five. Foreign Ministers we have had eighty-six, and they but fifty-four. While three-fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents abroad is clearly from the Free States, from their greater commercial interests, yet we have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world markets for our cotton, tobacco, and sugar, on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the higher offices of both army and navy, while a larger proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors, and controllers filling the Executive Department; the records show for the last fifty years that of the three thousand thus employed, we have had more than two-thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the Republic.

"Again, look at another item, and one, be assured, in which we have a great and vital interest; it is that of revenue, or means of supporting Government. From official documents we learn that a fraction over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of Government has uniformly been raised from the North. Pause now while you can, gentlemen, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in a war with the North; with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices to the altar of your ambition—and for what? we ask again. Is it for the overthrow of the American Government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of right, justice, and humanity? And, as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest of statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, that it is the best and freest Government—the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measuses, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of heaven ever shone upon. Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government an this, under which we have lived for more than three-quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

Mr. Garrett, the American Naturalist.

We are glad again to meet our old acquaintance, Mr. Garrett, after an absence of three years to the Society Islands. We have, in former times, alluded in our columns to the scientific explorations and researches of this gentleman. During the last seven or eight years, he has been employed by the Corporation of Harvard University, Cambridge, under the direction of the celebrated Professor Agassiz. For several years, he was engaged in collecting specimens of natural history, principally those of the various fishes of these Islands. In May, 1860, he left for the Society Islands, and there he has been since engaged. He has visited every island, and every valley and reef of every island, collecting specimens of shells, fishes, and every variety of animals and insects. The extent of his collection may be indicated by the fact, that he has used three hundred gallons of alcohol in preserving these specimens. He has collected over 400 different species of fish. Each one of these is carefully painted from life. Some of his drawings, which we have examined, are executed with great skill and taste. The number of his specimens which were forwarded from the Society Islands, would not fall below ten thousand.

Mr. Garrett has devoted his life to enterprises of this nature. When a boy of sixteen, he shipped as a sailor and explored the shores of Brazil, and several of the West India Islands. Our first acquaintance with him was formed in 1846 or '47, when he was attached to the *L. B. Jenny*, a sperm whaleship. During that voyage, he was absent four years and a half, visiting various parts of Polynesia and the East Indies. He returned from that long voyage, and his specimens of shells attracted much attention among the naturalists of the United States. Subsequently, he visited Florida and the West Indies. By some of our readers, it will be recollected that he made a voyage in the *Morning Star*, and during his absence explored the island Apaiang, of the Kingsmill Group, and Ebon, of the Marshall Islands.

He is now contemplating a still more extensive voyage among the South Sea Islands, including the Marquesan, Navigator, Friendly and Fejee Groups. A period of not less than five or six years will be occupied in these new explorations. He is now perfecting himself in the photographic art, as he will go prepared to take views of natural scenery, animals, and the inhabitants of those remote regions. Hereafter his researches will embrace a wider range than they have hitherto done. Most assuredly we wish him success in this new region of the globe which he hopes to explore. True genius is modest. Most emphatically is this true of Mr. Garrett. Unless we are much mistaken, he is doing the work and others are reaping the glory! He has never published any work, and yet has furnished a vast amount of useful materials for others to embody in their publications. He pursues these studies from his love of the work, and we could wish that he was deriving a pecuniary benefit at all adequate to the immense labor and toil which he has undergone. It is no idle play to spend one's life rambling over reefs or in caves, among Polynesian fishermen, under a broiling tropical sun, or living in native huts, and transporting *tons of specimens* from island to island, where the means of conveyance are rare and insecure. During our own trip to Micronesia, we saw enough of savage life to convince us that a Naturalist, with such aid as he can obtain at the islands, is compelled to undergo an amount of labor, expense and hardship, which would discourage a man of ordinary ability. Mr. Garrett's modesty we know would object to our making the public statement, butwe are bold to assert that there are but few men in the world whose labors are intrinsically of more value to the cause of natural history. Take for example, his late exploration of the Society Islands. It is undoubtedly more thorough and important than that of any English, French or American exploring expedition that ever visited those islands. Should he ever return from the voyage upon which he is about to start, we hope the corporation of Cambridge University, or the Smithsonian Institute, or some other of our great National Institutions, will invite him to enjoy a portion of their income, and make him a pensioner for life. We are confident no explorer is more worthy of their notice, or has contributed more largely to widen the sphere of science and knowledge. We are afraid his modesty will prevent him from urging his claim, and some less deserving man will enjoy the bounty.—*The Friend.*

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THE UNDERSIGNED BEING ABOUT TO leave the country for an indefinite time, has appointed Young Sheong and Achu, by letters of attorney, to act jointly for him during his absence.
CHUNG HOON.
Honolulu, June 23, 1863. 370-3m

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Fancy printed flannels, cassimetts, linen sheeting,
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Large assortment of fancy bonnet ribbons,
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Blue pilot cloth, monkey jackets, cashmere coats,
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White cotton shirts, assorted flannel shirts,
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Silk undershirts, white wool undershirts, cashmere do.

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Brandy in casks, genuine Holland gin,
Superior sherry, port wine, claret in casks,
Madeira and claret in cases, gilks,
Champagne in quarts and pints, fm Ruinart pere & fils, Rheims;
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Champagne in quarts and pints, from Adolphe Collins, Chalons.

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Pickles, bottled fruit, mustard, Swiss cheese,
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Or any other delicacy to tempt the appetite of the most fastidious epicure?
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Best Charcoal Tinplates,
Lampblack,
Cement,
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Holland Sail Needles,
Sewing Needles,
Sheet Zinc, Whiting,
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Sheet Iron,
Hoop Iron,
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Sheep Shears,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Butcher Knives,
Horn Combs
Mirrors, gilt and jacc. frame assorted sizes,
Gilt Moulding,
Black Silk Umbrellas,
Entoutcas,
Hemp Canvas,
Seaming Twine,
HOUSEPAPER, BORDERS & CORNERS
ALSO,
ALES, WINES & LIQUORS,
Lager Beer,
Bottled by And. Muller, in cases of four dozen each.
Superior Hock Wine,
Superior Sherry, in pints,
" **Port Wine,** qts. and pts.,
Superior French Cognac,
" " **Claret,**
Superior Cherry Cordial,
Holland Gin, key brand, in square bottles
PALE ALE, J. C. MARZETTI & SON'S,
" " Bass & Co.'s,
" " H. Deetjens'.
Crushed and Powdered Sugar.
Shelled Almonds,
Sauer Kraut,
Vinegar.
370-2m &c., &c.

NOTICE!
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS FOR Mr. R. W. Meyer, Molokai, would inform the public of Honolulu, that the favorably known
"MEYER'S DAIRY BUTTER!"
Can be procured at RETAIL ONLY at the Stores of
Mr. James Steward, Hotel Street, and Mr. S. Savidge, Fort Street,
Where this Butter acknowledged to be
The very best made on the Islands,
Will always be found fresh!
370-3m vosHOLT & HEUCK.

PUULOA SALT
For Sale!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at low rates,
COARSE & DAIRY SALT!
In Bags or by the Cargo.
WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO.,
365-6m Agents for Puuloa Salt Works.

PLANTATION BEEF!
To Sugar Planters and Others.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THEIR **Steam Apparatus** in full operation, Sugar Planters and others will find it much to their advantage to purchase an article of
SALT BEEF
which we offer for two and a half cents per lb without containers or three and a half cents per lb in barrels and tierces; also a prime article of
CHOICE CUTS, and NEATS TONGUES,
At Lowest MARKET RATES.
This is without exception one of the best articles of Beef packed at these Islands, as all the inferior parts are steamed down.
The above articles will be delivered at our Store House at Kawaihae, Hawaii, or forwarded to any part of the Islands. All orders left with Mr. G. C. McLean, Honolulu, or forwarded to the undersigned at Libue, Waimea, Hawaii, will meet with immediate attention.
375-3m FRANCIS SPENCER,
Manager of Waimea Grazing & Agricultural Company.

THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER
IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning.
CITY AND ISLAND SUBSCRIPTIONS, $6.00 A YEAR.

The subscription price for papers forwarded to any part of America is $7 50 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 3 to 8 cents on each single paper.

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☞ Communications from all parts of the Pacific will always be very acceptable.

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PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
—SUCH AS—
BOOKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
CATALOGUES, BILLS OF LADING,
BILL HEADS, CONSULAR BLANKS,
CIRCULARS, BLANK DEEDS,
AUCTION BILLS, HAND BILLS,
PAMPHLETS, SHOP BILLS
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	1 wk.	3 wks.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12m.
Five Lines.....	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$3.00	$4.50	$6.00
Ten Lines.....	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.25	6.50	10.00
Fifteen Lines....	2.00	2.50	3.50	5.25	8.25	13.00
Twenty Lines...	2.25	3.00	4.00	6.50	10.00	16.00
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Quarter Column.	5.50	7.00	8.50	13.00	22.00	42.00
*Quarter "	6.25	8.00	10.00	16.00	24.00	47.00
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