PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

From the New York Nation.

Coolie Labor at the South.

The *World* a few days ago made the following announcement:

"If the experiment of free negro labor does not hereafter work well in the cultivation of cotton, sugar, rice, and other staple Southern products, it is inevitable that the owners of large plantations South will try what can be done with coolie or Asiatic labor. It is probably known to many of our readers that, during the past ten years, large numbers of Hindoos and Chinamen have been induced to emigrate to Cuba, Trinidad, and British Guiana, under contracts to work, for a term of years, for stipulated sums. All accounts agree that the experiment has proved successful. The climate does not disagree with the Asiatics, whose labor is far more efficient than that of the freed negro.

"An effort is now making to introduce coolie labor into Jamaica."

The writer then quotes Trollope in proof of the success of the experiments in the British West Indies.

Let us commence by saying that Trollope's work on the West Indies, like his deceased mother's book on the United States, abounds in inaccurate statements, and is consequently very untrustworthy authority. So far as Jamaica is concerned, the writer of this article has had an experience of matters there which entitles him to say that most of the statements in that work should be taken *cum grano salis*, and that many of them are totally incorrect. Trollope spent only a few weeks in the island, which he visited on official duties in the post-office department of the imperial Government; and he was during the whole of that time engaged in traveling from place to place. He was everywhere the guest of the planters, from whom he derived all his information as to the state of affairs generally, and the character and condition of the blacks in particular. Such information would be of course colored by the peculiar prejudices of the dominant class; and he cannot therefore be regarded as a trustworthy guide in matters relating to Jamaica. We will not however content ourselves with mere assertion, but shall let facts speak.

At the time that Mr. Trollope wrote his book on the West Indies, it is true that strenuous efforts were being made to promote coolie emigration for the cultivation of the Jamaica sugar plantations, and that those efforts were encountering stout opposition both from a certain party in the colony and from another in England composed of the philanthropists of Exeter Hall. In view of the results of such emigration in British Guiana and Trinidad, Mr. Trollope thinks it "singular" that an attempt should be made to prevent it in the case of Jamaica. But he was either ignorant of the fact, or he suppressed it, that the experiment of coolie labor as a substitute for that of the negro had been already tried in Jamaica, and had proved a total and miserable failure. It was not more than three or four years after the emancipation of the blacks that the planters of that island fell upon the expedient of importing coolies to do the work of their plantations. Under legislative enactment an agency was established in India for collecting coolies and shipping them to Jamaica, and over ten thousand of these people were sent to the island and distributed among the planters. But it was soon discovered that most of them were totally unfit for agricultural labor, and upon enquiry it turned out that the majority of them had been hastily taken from the scum of the streets of Calcutta and Madras, and shipped off to the West Indies. All that the agent and his subordinates seemed to have cared about was their head-money; the more coolies they shipped, the more pay they got; and in their greed of gain they foisted upon the colony a lot of worthless people. The planters found that they had committed a great mistake. The coolies were either turned off the plantations or left to wander whithersoever they pleased without any restraint, and to find subsistence as best they might. The consequences were most deplorable. The poor wretches were soon found infesting the streets and the highways, living by mendicancy, and large numbers of them perished miserably.

Meanwhile the island had been burdened, through the experiment, with a debt of nearly two millions of dollars, that became a charge upon the general revenue, to which the freed negroes were compelled to contribute as well as the planters. Undeterred, however, by the bitter experience of the past, at the period when Mr. Trollope visited Jamaica; the planters, still bent upon obtaining cheap labor, were agitating for a renewal of the experiment that had already so lamentably failed. There were those, both in Jamaica and in England, who had not forgotten the upshot of the first trial. They opposed the scheme, but were unsuccessful in their opposition; and it was ultimately decided, after two years of agitation, that the experiment should be again tried, under, professedly, more stringent regulations than at first—provision being made, among other things, that two-thirds of the expense should be borne by the planters. And what has been the result? This time an agent, specially selected with a view to his fitness for the work, was sent out from Jamaica to India; ships were chartered, and about four thousand coolies were sent over to the island in the space of three years. Then the planters suddenly discovered that there was no longer any need of coolie laborers, that the expense attendant upon the scheme was too heavy for them to bear, and that the negro laborers were preferable to the Asiatic. The agent was summarily recalled; and for nearly two years past, not a single coolie emigrant has been landed on the shores of Jamaica. The greater portion of those now on the island will have to be sent back to India, after fulfilling the terms of their indentures; and when the last of them shall have left for his native land, it will be found that the island has incurred a debt little short of four millions of dollars through the twice-repeated experiment, without having reaped any benefit in return for such a large outlay of money.

As to Cuba, we shall say nothing here, for coolie emigration there is, we fear, only another name for slavery; but with regard to Demerara and Trinidad it cannot be denied that in those colonies the experiment has to all appearance worked successfully. But for this two reasons may be assigned, not operating in the case of Jamaica. First, in both of those countries population is much more sparse than in Jamaica. With a territory four or five times as large, Demerara, according to the last census, has little more than one-third the population of Jamaica; and Trinidad, which is about half the size of her sister island, has barely one-fourth the population of Jamaica. In both these colonies, then, labor is scarce; but in Jamaica, with fair wages and regular payments, it can be had in abundance. Second, the experiment has been conducted with a different system of management from that which obtains in Jamaica. Demerara and Trinidad are what are called "crown colonies." Their legislatures are not elective bodies, chosen by suffrage in the colony, but are composed of nominees of the crown; and thus the imperial Government exercises a more direct and influential control over their affairs than is possible in the case of Jamaica, where the popular voice is represented, or supposed to be represented, in the legislature. In those colonies, therefore, the regulations under which coolie emigration is conducted have been framed in strict compliance with the instructions of the Colonial Minister for the time being, and these were of a nature to ensure the most ample protection for the emigrant laborer. In the case of Jamaica, on the contrary, almost everything has been left in the hands of the local legislature, and the planters have resented, as an arbitrary and unjustifiable interference with the authority and power of the employer, and a gross reflection upon their humanity and sense of justice, any attempt on the part of the imperial Government to apply the same rules to them as to the other two colonies. The results have proved that the conduct of such an experiment as the one in question ought never to have been entrusted to them. We have said that the scheme of employing coolie labor has, apparently, succeeded in Demerara and Trinidad; but the fact is, that both those colonies are now burdened with enormous debts incurred for this Asiatic emigration; and it is notorious that since Trollope wrote his book on the West Indies a sad reaction has taken place in the fortunes of the latter. What the end will be of a system of labor so utterly at variance with all known laws of political economy, remains yet to be seen.

In Jamaica, the second trial of the scheme promises to be as disastrous as the first, although it has been made under all the advantages of the experience derived from that by the planters and the legislature. From a recent number of the *Falmouth Post*, a newspaper published on the north side of the island, we find that vagrancy and destitution are again common among the coolies in Jamaica:

"The parish of St. James is not the only one in the county of Cornwall in which there is a vast amount of destitution among immigrants that have been imported from the East Indies. In the towns and rural districts of Trelawney, Hanover, and Westmoreland, many of these people, covered with sores, almost naked, and apparently in a starving condition, wander about asking for alms. Some of them, it is supposed, are deserters from the properties of their employers, and others, having terminated their contracts of service, depend upon chance for their subsistence. The sub-agent, whose duty it is to look after, neglects them; and we have reason to believe that much of their unserviceableness and vagrancy is the result of this culpable neglect. This is a fact to which we respectfully direct the attention of His Excellency the Governor and the members of the Executive Committee. What is to become of these miserable creatures, who, whatever be their faults, ought not to be left to shift for themselves?"

Commenting on this, the *County Union*, another Jamaica newspaper, says:

"Let the Governor enquire now, and he will find a miserable coolie in the county jail, sent there for no crime whatever—sent there upon the wanton caprice of Mr. Rawlins (the sub-agent)—sent there without trial or offence—sent there to work out that cold-blooded inhumanity of which every act of his is redolent. This poor wretch is, and has been for some time past, a mere anatomy of bone, covered by as sunken a proportion of skin as the human frame can exist in. He is scarce able to crawl—scarce able to lift hand to mouth to keep himself alive with offal picked up in the streets, or thrown from the yard in which turtle is prepared for exportation. We have seen him contest a meal with the carrion-crows, fighting for the refuse bones with raw flesh on them, and if the police were examined on the man's case, and chose to speak the truth, his sores had maggots on them when he was taken up! This," adds the *Union*, "shows what can be done in a country where slavery and the whip have been abolished."

Foreign Items.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, who is now studying the United States laws, is so utterly stripped of his property by the rebellion that his family have had to rely altogether upon kind friends for their support.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon declares that Romanism is gaining immensely in England, and that London is now covered with a net-work of monks, and priests, and Sisters of Mercy, and the conversions made are not by ones or twos, but by scores, till England is being regarded as the most hopeful spot for Romish missionary enterprise in the world.

A polite young man gave up his seat at the Paris opera to a wealthy old party, who soon died and remembered the courtesy to the amount of 100,000 francs. Politeness is often its own reward, particularly in the horse-cars, when you give up your seat to a queenly young women, who accepts it as a right which you have been too slow to concede.

The thieves of Brooklyn have adopted a new mode of robbing stores at night. Covering a pane of glass in the window with a paper staturated with mucilage, they await the passage of some noisy vehicle, and then, by a quick blow, the pane is shivered, but no glass falls, as it adheres to the paper, which also deadens the sound of the blow. The rogues then cut the pane out and take what they can get.

MURDER ON BOARD A WHALESHIP.—The bark *Callao*, Capt. Howland, which has arrived at this port, brought home Thomas T. Franklin, the cook, in irons, for the murder of one of the seamen, a Portuguese, named Thomas Gonsalves, the particulars of which are as follows: On the morning of August 23d, on the passage home, Franklin had some words with Gonsalves, the latter complaining about his breakfast, when Franklin seized a stick of wood and struck Gonsalves a blow about one inch above his right ear, fracturing his scull badly, and killing him almost instantly. Franklin was immediately seized, ironed, and placed in close confinement, with a guard over him. On Thursday morning he was brought ashore and delivered into the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Cobb, and taken to Boston for trial before the United States District Court. Franklin is a colored man, and hails from Providence, R. I. Gonsalves was a native of one of the Western Islands.—*N. B. Shipping List.*

THE WEBSTER FAMILY.—A late Eastern paper says:

Daniel Webster, the grandson and namesake of the great statesman and orator, and son of Col. Fletcher Webster, died at Marshfield on the 24 inst., aged 25 years. But one of the family is now left to perpetuate the name—Ashburton, the brother of the deceased and the inheritor of the Marshfield estate as soon as he comes of age, a very promising young man, now in the navy. Fletcher Webster left these two sons and a daughter, the last still living. Edward Webster, the Major, who died in Mexico, left no children. There are four other grandchildren, by his much-loved Julia, bearing the name of Appleton. This is all of the family of Daniel Webster. The stay of the House, or of its name, is Ashburton. Whether he, with his limited resources, will be able to keep the Marshfield estate in a condition worthy the fame of the grandfather is doubtful. That remains much as the great statesman left it. The library contains 4,000 volumes, and is full of English history and literature, cyclopedias, dictionaries and all reference books and miscellaneous works. The parlors abound in curiosities that were presented to Mr. Webster. The house is a spacious one of wood, painted white, with green blinds. It is in the style of an English gentleman's home, and has that magnificent elm beside it which shaded the immortal Daniel.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—In this connection it is proper for us to say, that the Central Pacific Railroad Company, report to us that they have now nearly 5,000 workmen, (chiefly Chinese.) busily engaged in the prosecution of this great and important work across the continent. The Sacramento Bee, of the 12th inst., says, of this enterprise—

The Company have one thousand men at work between Dutch Flat and the Trukee River, a large portion of whom are opening tunnels at the summit of the Sierras, and that in January next the Central Pacific Railroad will be open to Dutch Flat, and next season it will reach the Big Bend of the Truckee. This the Company is enabled to promise by the recent discovery of a more favorable route for a short distance, and also from the fact of finding much of the work of a less formidable character than was at first estimated. The Truckee reached—the Sierras surmounted—the most dreaded impediment to a railroad to the Missomri will have been overcome and passed; and it may be considered not over-sanguine to predict the completion of the Atlantic and Bacific Railroad from the latter River to the Sacramento as early as Anno Domino 1870.

Ex Governor Stanford, one of the leading men engaged in this enterprise, states that, probably, in no other country could as much work be accomplished during six or eight months of the year as in the dry season of California. There is no loss of time by wet or rainy weather, every day counts, besides the Chinese are found to be more steady and reliable than any other class of laborers.—*Mer. Gaz.*

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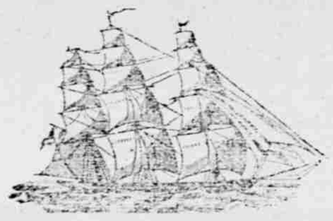
Per Hawaiian Bark



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S. GEERKEN, Master.

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From BREMEN,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

GOODS!

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FALL TRADE

As Follows:

DRY GOODS.

TURKEY red and yellow prints, Pink and yellow prints, Fancy prints, Fancy Tibet prints, large, Black and white mourning prints, Two blue prints (New styles and colors)
Turkey red cotton, White shirting,
Brown cotton, Brown drills,
Blue cotton, Denims,
Red ticking, Hickory stripes,
Mourning Muslin, Victoria lawns,
Tape check muslin, Swiss muslin,
Curtain muslins, Black cobourgs,
Plain black alpaca and orleans,
Black, blue and white figured alpaca,
Black, blue and green lasting,
Black and blue cotton velvets,
Sheeting 10-4, 11-4, 12-4,
Assortment of white linen,
Undressed brown linen,
Blue twilled flannels,
Fancy and white flannels, assorted,
Black and blue broadcloth, Cashmeres,
Cotton huckaback towelling.

Clothing, &c.

Blue P. C. monkey jackets and pants,
Blue and black cloth pants,
Cashmere sacks and pants,
Moleskin and cotton pants,
Fancy flannel shirts,
Blue and grey flannel overshirts,
Hickory shirts,
White cotton shirts, fancy bosom,
do. do. do.
Superior white cotton shirts, linen bosom, collars & sleeves,
Fancy regatta shirts, assorted,
Ladies' mantles and children's jackets,
Men's felt hats.

Hosiery.

Men's grey and white merino socks,
Men's brown and mixed cotton socks,
Women's white and black cotton stockings,
Children's socks and stockings,
Men's heavy woolen socks and stockings,
Men's woolen comforters,
Men's grey and white merino undershirts,
Ladies' white merino undershirts,
Brown, white and fancy striped cotton undershirts.

Handkerchiefs.

Fancy pongee silk handkerchiefs,
Silk corahs, Black silk cravats,
Black and fancy silk neckties,
Turkey red and yellow handkerchiefs,
Fancy cotton handkerchiefs,
White muslin handkerchiefs, fancy border,
White muslin handkerchiefs, lace border,
Valencienne handkerchiefs,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs.

Saddlery.

Ladies' side saddles,
English saddles, all hogskin, complete,
English saddles, hogskin seats, complete,
French saddles, complete,
Bridles with curb bits, iron tinned bits,
Woolen and cotton saddle girths.

Perfumery.

Superior cologne water,
Cologne water in 8 cornered bottles,
Genuine Lubin's extracts, Hair oil,
Macassar oil, Fancy toilet soap.

Groceries.

English pie fruits and pickles,
Sardines in quarter and half boxes,
Raisins in quarter and half boxes,
Almonds in demijohns, Westphalia hams,
Swiss cheese, Green cheese,
Loaf sugar, Crushed sugar,
Ultramine blue, Indigo blue,
Chocolate, Demijohns pearl barley, Sago, Carraway seed,
Vinegar, Licorice.

Glassware.

A small invoice of fine Cut Glasses, Tumblers, &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Fencing wire, Bar iron, Hoop iron,
Iron sugar coolers, Copper wire cloth,
Galvanized iron pipe, Sheet zinc,
Cocoa-handled butcher knives,
Sailor's jack knives, Knives and forks,
Scissors, Jewsharps, Iron thimbles, Needles,
Iron tinned saucepans, Iron tinned tea kettles,
Iron pots, Rivets, Wrought nails, Ingots tin.

Naval Stores.

Boiled linseed oil, Zinc paint,
White lead, Green paint, Paris green,
Prussian blue, Red lead, Yellow ochre,
Venitian red, Copper pump tacks,
Assortment of Russian cordage, Spunyarn,
Manila rope ¾ and 1 inch, Flag lines,
Log lines, Marline, Housing, Rat line,
English hemp sail twine, Roping twine,
Hemp canvas, Russia light and heavy ducks,
Muntz yellow metal and nails.

Spirits, Wines, &c.

Superior French brandy, in casks and cases,
Barrels and kegs of rum, Genuine Holland gin,
Common Holland gin, Benicarlo wine, in casks,
Claret, in casks and cases,
Barclay, Perkins & Co's porter, in quarts and pints,
German ale, in quarts and pints,
Superior sherry and portwine, in cases,
Stomach bitters,
Champagne, quarts & pints, Heidsieck & Co's Grand vin royal;
Champagne, quarts & pints, Ruinart pere & fils, Carte blanche,
Selters water.

Sundries.

Blankets, scarlet, blue, green, white, grey,
Burlaps, Black silk umbrellas,
Black silk hat ribbon, Fancy bonnet ribbon,
Black and fancy silk velvet ribbon,
Linen thread, white, brown, black,
Cotton thread, white and blue, Spool cotton,
Worsted braid and gimp, Barege, black, brown, blue,
Crape, White cotton huckaback towels,
Linen huckaback towels,
Cotton and linen Turkish towels,
Carpet bags, Woolen shawls and plaids,
Long shawls, Berlin wool,
Ladies' and children's straw hats, trimmed,
Boys straw hats and caps, French calfskins,
Plated candlesticks, Ladies' head dresses,
Porte-monnaies, Ladies' work baskets,
Ladies' writing cases, Lead pencils,
Carpenter's pencils, Steel pens
Foolscap, letter, and note paper,
Blank books, Receipt books, Letter copy books,
Envelopes, Framed slates and slate pencils,
Assortment of toys,
Ivory combs, Dressing combs, Hair brushes,
Pearl buttons, Pant buttons, Porcelain buttons,
Gold leaf, Printing paper, Smoking pipes,
Walking canes, Suspenders, Feather dusters,
Ladies' and gentlemen's kid and silk gloves,
Red quilts, Rifle powder, in ¼ and 1 lb tins,
Flower pots, Empty demijohns.

OAK BARRELS AND KEGS.
OIL SHOOKS. FIRE BRICKS.
FIRE CLAY. PIPE CLAY.
KAOLIN. PORTLAND CEMENT.
BLACKSMITH COALS.
STEAM COALS.
ROOFING SLATES.

Oak Boats 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 ft long.

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English fancy prints, new patterns,
English turkey red and yellow prints,
English pink and yellow prints,
English two-blue prints,
English black and white prints,
English plain turkey red,
White cottons, brown cottons,
Brown drills, blue drills,
Blue cotton, regatta stripes,
Blue striped bed-ticking,
Victoria lawns, blue denims, white moleskin,
Black Coburgs, black alpacas,
Colored Coburgs, colored alpacas,
Worsted lasting, check pant. stuff.
Blue twilled flannel,
Fancy colored flannel,
Black and blue broadcloth,
Fancy woolen cassimere.

Hosiery, &c.

White, pink and striped cotton undershirts,
Brown merino undershirts,
Plain silk undershirts,
Gents' brown merino socks,
Gents' brown cotton socks,
Gents' mixed cotton socks,
Children's white and colored cotton socks,
Men's white cotton gloves,
Ladies' white cotton stockings.

Clothing.

Hickory shirts, denim frocks and trowsers,
Blue monkey jackets,
Blue and white flannel sacks,
Black alpaca sacks,
Black cloth coats and sacks,
Waterproof sacks,
Black and fancy cloth pants,
Black and fancy buckskin pants,
Checked cotton pants,
Checked linen pants,
Blue flannel pants,
Pilot-cloth pants,
Checked flannel shirts.

Hats, Handkerchiefs, &c.

Gents' black felt hats,
Men's cheap felt hats,
Gents' black silk cravats,
Sailors' woolen mittens and comforters,
Silk-finished cotton handkerchiefs,
Printed cotton handkerchiefs,
Printed jac. handkerchiefs,
Turkey red and yellow handkerchiefs.

Saddlery & Hardware.

Ladies' side-saddles,
Gents' English saddles,
White woolen saddle-girths,
Needles, butcher-knives,
Jack-knives, pocket-knives,
Cigar-cases, scissors,
Knives and forks,
Dogchains, fishhooks,
Springs, table and teaspoons,
Soup-ladles, fencing wire,
Enameled iron saucepans,
Hoop iron, sheet zinc.

Groceries.

Westphalia hams,
Shelled almonds in demijohns,
Muscat raisins in stone jars,
Cephalonia currants in stone jars,
Singapore pepper,
Vinegar in demijohns,
Wine vinegar in cases, olive oil,
French chocolate, stearine candles,
Ultramarine blue in balls and powdered.

Spirits, Wines and Malt Liquors.

Cases Holland gin, genuine,
Fine old Cognac in cases,
Superior sherry in cases and casks,
Superior port in cases,
French claret in casks, (Chateau Lagrange,)
Chateau Cantemerle in cases,
Chateau Latour in cases,
Burgundy wine,

The following assortment of GENUINE RHINE-WINES:

SCHLOSS JOHANNISBERGER,
GEISENHEIMER,
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CHAMPAGNE, quarts and pints, Heidsick & Co's Rheims.

Demijohns alcohol, 95 per cent.,
German pale ale in quarts,
German porter in quarts and pints.

Sundries.

Hessians, 40 inches wide,
Dundee hemp canvas asst. numbers,
English hemp sewing twine,
Bunting red, blue, white, black and yellow,
Black crape, Woolen barege,
Ladies' shawls, Berlin wool,
Silk hat ribbons, black and colored,
Artificial feathers, Woolen drawers,
Assorted woolen blankets, Grey woolen blankets,
White Union blankets,
White and blue sewing cotton,
Brooks' spool cotton, Black silk umbrellas,
Ladie's silk mittens,
Black and fancy silk velvet ribbons,
Black silk velvet,
Foolscap and letter paper,
Printing paper, Playing cards.

HAVANA CIGARS

Manila cordage ¾, 1, 1¼ inch,
Grindstones, White soap,
Linseed oil in demijohns, Oil paints in tins,
Clay pipes, Double barreled guns,
Percussion caps, Lead pipe,
Lampblack, Caustic soda,
Drawer looking glasses, Gilt frame looking glasses,
Gilt and jace. framed mirrors, Gilt moulding,
Porous watermonkeys, Copying ink,
Letter copy books, Dressing combs,
Hair pins, Rowing pins,
Lefaucheux's revolvers with cartridges, &c., complete,
Wrought iron nails and spikes, Files, Mecheros,
Oak wardrobes, Mahogany sofa tables,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

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November 4th, 1865. 493-1m

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IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted at the Regular Meeting of the Company, on the Evening of November 1st, 1865, notice is hereby given, that Article 1 of Section 6, of the By-Laws of said Company, in regard to the equipments of members, will hereafter be STRICTLY ENFORCED.

Per Order.

WM. CLARK, Secretary.

Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1865. 493-3t

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