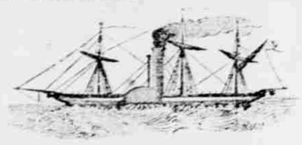
PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "AJAX!"



Three Weeks Later News from California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

The California Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Ajax*, Capt. Godfrey, was signalized on Saturday, about 1 P. M., and at 2 o'clock arrived at the Esplanade wharf.

Her departure from San Francisco was delayed, as we anticipated, on account of stormy weather and other causes, till the 13th of January, on which day she left at 12 M., and made the passage in 14 days. Excepting the first day out she had a succession of southerly gales and heavy head sea the entire passage. Taking these things into consideration, she has certainly made a good run.

Madame ANNA BISHOP SHULTZ, the world-renowned singer, arrived in the *Ajax*, accompanied by Mr. CHARLES LASCALLES, an accomplished pianist, who propose giving concerts during their stay here. The unqualified encomiums given by the press in California to these fine artists, are a sufficient guarantee of a welcome from our citizens.

The *Ajax* will remain in port about twelve days, leaving for San Francisco on the 10th inst.

The bark *Mauna Kea*, which left this port Dec. 4th, arrived at San Francisco Jan. 5th—32 days passage. She was loading for Puget Sound.

The bark *Onward*, which sailed from Honolulu Dec. 13th, arrived at San Francisco on the 10th of January—27 days passage. She would leave between the 20th and 25th, and will be due here February 10th.

The Eastern news is not very important. The President's Message will be found in the papers. It is very universally commended. Also Gen. Grant's Report on the war.

The Pirate Semmes is under arrest and will be tried at Washington.

Nothing has been done as yet about the trial of Jeff. Davis.

The rebels in Tennessee are causing a great deal of trouble, requiring more forces to be sent to that State.

From Europe nothing very special.

The war between Spain and Chile has began in earnest. The Chilean navy has captured a Spanish steam gunboat at the first brush.

The premium on gold in New York was on the decline, and quoted January 8th at 140.

Telegraphic News!

Dates from Dec. 25th to Jan. 11th.

Mexican Affairs.

The French Minister fully contradicts the report that Maximilian is going to leave Mexico. He has advices of a recent date, indicating that Maximilian is stronger than ever with the people, and that in a short time everything will be in a most satisfactory condition for the stability of the Empire.

THE GUARANTEE TREATY.—Advices from the City of Mexico contain some very interesting statements with reference to a treaty entered into by France, Austria, Italy, Spain and England to guarantee Maximilian's throne. It is now alleged that this treaty was signed some sixteen months since, when the opinion was universally held abroad that the rebellion would be successful. The guarantee of the integrity of Maximilian's Empire, however, remains, though it has not been deemed prudent to make it known up to this time. Recent events, especially the diplomatic correspondence since the close of the war, have made it, to the opinion of Maximilian, desirable that the text of the treaty should be given.

It is understood that the next man from the City of Mexico will bring the text of this treaty, which will be published in the official organ of Maximilian at the Mexican Capital. These advices also state that Maximilian and his friends entertain no apprehension respecting the permanency of his Empire. In addition to the guarantee of the Western Powers, there are large material interests at stake. One company of Frenchmen is building the road from the City of Mexico to the Pacific coast, while another company (English) is building the road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. Maximilian's supporters boast that they will secure a good deal of the traffic of the East Indies and Eastern Asia, which we hope to monopolize by the building of the railroad to the Pacific coast. Mining companies, manufacturing associations and other large enterprises are on foot both in England and France, who will have claims on their respective Governments, which will induce them to insure the permanence of the Mexican Empire.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN DOCUMENT.—Among the public documents, just printed at Washington, is a message from the President transmitting a communication relating to the "bloody decree" of Maximilian, based upon Gwin's declaration that those who were fighting for Mexican independence were no better than bandits. The decree, dated October 3d, condemns to death every armed man who is not a French soldier or a traitor, and even those who will proffer information which may aid the defenders of the country, and sanctions severe penalties for the mere act of concealing a patriot or circulating alarming news. And it has been carried out by his French directors, who have been, by a system of Court-martial, sending to the scaffold captive patriots called "guerrillas," and even military officers of the national army who could not be called so. This extraordinary severity is in open contravention of the studied and mild promises made in the first proclamation on landing at Vera Cruz, dated May 23, 1864, &c.

MAXIMILIAN'S EMBARRASSMENTS.—NEW YORK, Jan. 5th.—A letter from a commercial house, dated City of Mexico, December 17th, says the three loans put upon the market since the establishment of the Empire have burdened the nation with a new debt of nearly eighty millions of dollars. Of this sum only about eight millions have been used for the public service.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says it is generally thought France and the United States will, in a friendly way, hit upon a plan for giving full scope to the Monroe Doctrine without hurting the dignity of France. The French Government in this arrangement will make a grand point in preventing its repudiation of Maximilian.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8th.—A correspondent of the London *Morning Advocate* says Marshal Bazine, in his last dispatches to his Government, says that the French forces must be largely reinforced or withdrawn without delay, otherwise he will be driven to the pestilential coast, where sickness will destroy his army.

The Minister to Mexico will be dispatched at once to the headquarters of the Juarez Government and attach himself to the President of the Republic, making an active demonstration to Maximilian of the policy this Government intends intends to pursue. This course has given offence to the French Minister.

It is said there is a secret understanding between Napoleon and Maximilian, allowing the former to withdraw the French troops from Mexico.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5th.—In the House various resolutions of inquiry were passed, including one offered by Ingersoll, of Illinois, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the suppression of polygamy in Utah.

On motion of Mr. Pike, of Maine, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for drawbacks on duties paid on material entering into the construction of American ships, in order to compete with foreign constructors on equal terms.

Arrival of Semmes.

Capt. Raphael Semmes has arrived, under arrest, and will be held in custody at the Navy Yard until he can be brought to trial upon the charges preferred by the Secretary of the Navy. The detail of the Court is not announced.

Judge Hughes, one of pirate Semmes' counsel, yesterday (Jan. 3d) applied to the Secretary of the Navy to fix the day for the trial of the accused. The Secretary declined, for the reason that there was not a sufficient number of officers of proper rank now unemployed. Semmes is confined in a room in the Navy Yard, no one except one of his counsel is allowed to speak with him.

Jan. 7th.—Washington dispatches say about thirty commanders of vessels are already summoned as witnesses for the Government in the approaching trial of Semmes.

The pirate Semmes will be immediately put upon his trial. He will, doubtless, be convicted and pardoned.

The Chilean War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is said that there is an American enterprise on foot for the destruction of the Spanish blockading fleet off the Chile ports, by torpedoes. The order for the construction of torpedoes was given to a prominent manufacturer in New York. A steamer sold by the Government at public auction, and subsequently purchased by the Chilean agent, has been fitted out for the purpose. She will have a tender. The torpedoes were delivered aboard, and regular clearances for Chilean ports obtained, carrying the Chilean flag, and carrying crews selected for the purpose. The vessel sailed several weeks since, and in a short time the news of her success or failure will be received here. Her commander is to receive $20,000 in gold if he blows up the Admiral's ship, and proportionately for the destruction of the others.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says it is generally believed in official circles that Spain will push her demands against Chile. England and France will remain neutral, while the United States will espouse the cause of Chile. It is thought the expected visit of the Empress Charlotte to France is preliminary to Maximillian's return to Paris. The papers are strictly forbidden to speak on Mexican affairs.

Details of the naval engagement off the Chilean coast says, the Chilean vessel *Esmeralda* is a steam corvette of about 900 tons, carries 18 guns, crew counted, 123 men. The Spanish gunboat *Covadonga* carries 3 rifled guns, 135 men. There were fifteen shots fired at a distance of over a half a mile by the *Esmeralda*, nearly all of which hit the *Covadonga*. *Covadonga* threw nine shots, but her guns were so badly served the *Esmeralda* did not suffer the slightest damage. When news of the capture was received at Santiago there were great demonstrations of joy. The flag of the Republic appeared flying in every house and bands of music paraded the streets, and crowds of people joined in singing national hymns of praise and victory; a solemn *Te Deum* was chanted in the cathedral in which the archbishop officiated, the President and all high officials of the Government were present.

In Peru the people appear to be well satisfied with the change of Government. Numerous places have declared their adherence to the Dictatorship; in Arequipa a rising in favor of Pezet was organized by Coronel Goizueta, but it was easily suppressed. The Government takes a decided stand in the question with Spain. Besides the union of their squadron with the Chilean vessels, it is new beyond doubt that the treaty with Spain will not be accepted by the present Government. Diplomatic relations with Spain have been entirely broken off.

Several Chilenos and foreigners in Montevideo have purchased and fitted out some three or four privateers to sail under the Chilean flag and prey on the commerce of Spain on that coast.

SENTENCE OF KETCHUM.—NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Young Ketchum, the forger, has been sentenced to the State Prison for four and a half years. He received his sentence with composure, but his father and brothers were deeply affected. Horace Greely, George Opdyke, David Dudley Field and William E. Dodge went to Albany a few days since to obtain from Governor Fenton a pardon for Ketchum. They were fortified with letters from Chief Justice Chase and about all the persons whom Ketchum had wronged. No reply has been given.

On the 4th January Edward B Ketchum was taken from the Tombs to Sing Sing prison by Sheriff Kelly. He was accompanied from the city prison by his father and one of his brothers.

IMMENSE STAGE ENTERPRISE.—The Kansas city *Journal of Commerce* announces that there is in contemplation, in that city, the starting of a stage and express company to carry freight and passengers and the mails from that point to New Mexico, Arizona, Salt Lake, Colorado, and other places. It further adds that the enterprise is in opposition to the Butterfield Stage and Express Company, and upon a larger scale, having a capital of over $3,000,000. It proposes to absorb the stage line at present starting from that city, use its road (the Santa Fe,) and succeed it in its franchises.

Miscellaneous.

CALIFORNIA MAILS.—CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Arrangements have been perfected whereby the California mails from the Eastern and Northern States are to be conveyed via Chicago; thence by railroad to Boonesboro (Iowa;) thence via the Western railroad to Omaha, and thence by Ben. Holliday's Overland line via Fort Kearny to Salt Lake, Idaho, and San Francisco. It is believed this route will make better time than any other heretofore tried.

THE CURRENCY.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The majority of the new Committee on Banking and Currency are known to be opposed to any further inflation of the currency.

REAL OPINION IN THE SOUTH.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—It appears from the official announcement that the people of North Carolina declared null and void the ordinance of secession by a vote of 11,977 to 1,949; and 18,520 votes were cast to ratify the ordinance to prohibit slavery, and 3,696 against.

It has been estimated that, by Mr. Crawford's direct assistance, upward of 2,000,000 bales of cotton and 50,000 boxes of tobacco were smuggled out through the blockade, to say nothing of the munitions of war supplied to the rebels from England, and of which a slight idea may be formed by the simple statement that Magruder's forces in Texas were entirely armed and supplied from Europe, principally from London.

FEELING FOR MEXICO IN THE EAST.—The *Alta* has seen letters, received by the last steamer, from a prominent citizen of San Francisco in New York, who has been in conversation with all our leading Generals, and he says that the highest military authority of the United States assures him that Maximilian must leave Mexico—peaceably, if he will—but leave he must, and that very soon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Since October 31st 55,000 troops, white and colored, have been mustered out, leaving now in the service 120,000. It is estimated that $8,000,000 will be required to pay the troops on the 1st of January.

The Paymaster General estimates that the total amount of the bounties paid volunteers during the war will reach $300,000,000.

A company of 300 freedmen purchased an estate near Williamsburg, (Va.,) for $300,000, cash, the result of their savings during the past year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Governor Orr, of South Carolina, issued, on Monday last, a proclamation announcing his assumption of the duties of his office, by the permission of President Johnson. In instructing citizens in regard to the commonwealth's representative status, he informs them that though civil government is restored, the habeas corpus still remains suspended in the State, and military power is, therefore, paramount in all matters of which it has special supervision, among which is the adjudication of all controversies in which freedmen are interested. He gives both blacks and whites good advice, telling the former that on their own sobriety, industry, honesty and good behavior alone must they now depend for their happiness; counselling toward them on the part of the latter a kindred humanity and justice.

The Vicksburg *Journal* has advices which it deems reliable, of an alarming character, from the Yazoo. The people of the country are flying to the towns for protection, and the negroes are represented as arming themselves, and claim that between now and Christmas land must be given them, or they will take it by force.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The *Picayune* learns from the interior, that the freedmen positively refuse to make new contracts to go to work or lease plantations. They are respectful and peaceful. They allege as a reason for refusing to work, that they expect a new proclamation which will materially benefit their condition.

BOSTON, Jan. 4th.—Governor Andrew, in his valedictory to the Legislature to-day, ventures the opinion that the government of the State requires the people of States lately in rebellion to affirm in the Constitutions, guaranteeing to people of color their civil rights as men and women on an equality with the white population; regulating the elective franchise according to certain laws of universal application; annulling ordinances of secession; disaffirming rebel debt, and to ratify the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution by Legislatures.

The American Navy is now the largest in the world. The following list shows the relative naval strength of the great powers in 1864:

Iron-clads in French navy	46
Iron-clads in British navy	20
Total in England and France	66
Iron-clads in American navy	71
Difference in favor of American over both	5

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8th.—The special Inspecting officer of the Freedmen's Bureau reports that Gen. Foster, Military Commander of Louisiana, has been notified by several planters that, unless they are permitted to shoot negroes whenever they please, they will leave the State. Quite a number, not having received such permission, have already emigrated to Texas.

The *Herold's* Washington special says lately the providing for the trial of Jeff. Davis is becoming the general topic of conversation, the feeling in general is that he should be tried or liberated.

BOSTON, Jan. 7th.—The safe of Adams' Express Company was opened last night on a train between New York and New Haven, and robbed of half a million of money and bonds.

Henry Steers is building, at Greenpoint, a large wooden steamer for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, said to be the largest wooden steamer ever built. She will be of five thousand tons burden, and will cost a million dollars.

The contemplated increase of the Regular Army grows daily in favor here, as those who three months ago considered seventy five thousand too large a number, now favor augmenting it nearly to twice that force. The Military Committee will probably introduce a bill for its increase early next week.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4th.—Under Government regulations were sent to various Southern States from this city, during December, 7,300 guns and pistols, over 9,400 pounds of sporting powder, over 500,000 pounds of shot and thirteen million percussion caps.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3d.—A number of emigrants have arrived in Louisiana from Germany. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will re-open steamship communication between New Orleans and Aspinwall via Havana, taking mails and passengers and freight to California.

General Grant has made a report of his observations during his late southern tour, which represents affairs in the South in a very favorable condition. The President sent it to the Senate with a message, strongly recommending the restoration of the Southern States Governments, which excited some discussion.

General Howard, Chief of the Freedman's Bureau, has submitted his report to Congress through the Secretary of War. He represents affairs as being much more favorable than has been the general impression.

On the 19th instant a terrible explosion occurred at the arsenal in Washington. Several persons were instantly killed, and others seriously injured.

THE NAVAL SERVICE IN TIME OF PEACE.—Over two hundred naval vessels were built or fitted up for service during the four years of war. Over four hundred more were purchased for transport and other service, within the same period. But within five days of the surrender of Johnston's army to Sherman, orders were issued by the Navy Department to reduce the entire force to about one hundred vessels. Before the close of May this was done. Each day since that surrender took place, has seen the home squadron reduced. Three hundred and forty vessels have been sold; and to day the different squadrons on foreign stations—including the European, the Brazilian, the East India, the Pacific and the West India—number but five more vessels than in 1860.

European Intelligence.

PORTLAND, (Me.) Jan. 6.—The steamer *Moravian*, from Liverpool the 21st, and Londonderry the 22d, has arrived.

There is no political news of importance.

Another coal mine explosion has occurred near Merthertidville, which killed 32 persons and injured many others.

Satherwaite's Circular of the evening of the 20th of December, says: "Since our last, a very large amount of business has been transacted in 5-20's at considerably enhanced quotations, the message of President Johnson giving renewed confidence. Quotations were 66@66¾. Advices from Frankfort state that since the receipt of the President's message the most extensive business had taken place in American stocks, accompanied by 3½ per cent. advance in two days. Outstanding speculations at the end of the year mainly contributed to this movement, which carried the prices to joint [?] 2 per cent. above those at New York at the same time. The German public, generally, have resumed purchases in them for investment, and are so exclusive in their partiality that all advertisements for the Turkish or other loans, or shares in any company, prove entirely unattractive."

The London *Shipping Gazette* of December 18th says that curious theories are held by some persons respecting Stephens, the Fenian leader. It is suggested that he has been a spy in the employ of the Government, and that he was apprehended by mistake. Having been mistaken, however, it was absolutely necessary to keep up appearances by sending him to jail, since he was well-known to have taken part with the seditious party in days gone by. When imprisoned all necessary facilities were given him, and thus he made what is called his mysterious escape.

The *Daily News* says a Committee has been formed under the title of the Jamaica Committee, in order to push forward the official inquiry about to be instituted by the Government, into recent events in Jamaica, to bring about a searching parliamentary inquiry into the past and present condition of Jamaica.

The London *Times* says Secretary McCulloch's Report is a very able document, it being grounded on sound financial principles. It says: "We recognize in Mr. McCulloch a real financier. The point in which McCulloch's scheme must strike Englishmen most forcibly, is the confidence with which he invites investigation of the Executive. Whatever may be the issue or the course of the financial discussion in the States during the current session of Congress, it may be watched by us with advantage, as those who are in much the same position, may learn from the experience of others."

London papers say that an expedition is being organized in Prussia for another expedition to the Arctic Ocean, with the design of getting as near as possible to the North Pole. The ships are to be provisioned for three years; their crews will consist of scientific men from the Prussian schools.

Many foreign papers are filled with speculations concerning Schofield's mission. None of them appear to know anything about it.

The political effect of the death of the King of the Belgians is being discussed. Some authorities think it may lead to a change in territorial boundaries. A Paris paper publishes the following:

"It says that in virtue of an arrangement already concluded, and with the consent of England, Antwerp and the seacoast are to be given to Holland; Flanders and Brabant to France; and Luxemberg, with a part of Limburg, to Prussia. We have not seen the treaty, and are not responsible for any mistakes of the propagators of these reports."

The cattle disease is spreading; the number of deaths is estimated at 4,000; upwards of 5,000 are attacked every week.

There is an extraordinary rise in the price of copper in France, in consequence of the Chilean blockade.

Austria asserted that the treaty of peace between England and Austria has been fully drawn up and will be signed immediately.

In Belgium the funeral obsequies of the late King of Belgium took place on the 16th ult.

Leopold II. took the oath to the Constitution before the Belgium Parliament.

It is reported that the Lord Lieutenant refused to appoint a Commissioner to inquire into the escape of Stephens.

It is reported that the cattle disease is increasing. Official returns for the week give the number of cases at 53,561—being 1,538 in excess of the previous week.

The notorious Yelverton case is not yet finally disposed of, Mrs. Yelverton having given notice of her intention to move for a new trial.

The London *Observer* says Napoleon is apprehensive that Maximilian will follow the Empress to Europe, and has prevailed upon the Mexican Minister at Paris to proceed to Mexico and endeavor to dissuade Maximilian from abdicating. He will sail on the 15th. The *Observer* thinks he won't be in time, and that Maximilian will be in Europe before New Year.

FRENCH IRON-CLAD FOR THE PACIFIC.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: The steel-plated steam corvette *Belliqueuse*, armed with a spur, launched a short time since at the dock yard of the Mourillon, at Toulon, is now being plated, and the work is carried on with the utmost expedition. It is expected that the *Belliqueuse* will be ready for sea by the beginning of January, and it is proposed to send her to the South Sea and place her under the orders of Rear Admiral Mazieres, who will hoist his flag on board of her. The captain appointed to command the corvette until her arrival at the South Sea, is to bring back the frigate *Pallas* to France.

BRITISH COMMENT ON THE AMERICAN NAVY.—The British *Army and Navy Gazette* publishes the following paragraph: "The Americans are making determined efforts to produce a navy which shall be unsurpassed by that of any other maritime nation, not excepting the time honored glorious marine of England. We understand that our transatlantic friends will shortly be in possession of at least twenty powerful double screw vessels, which will have a speed of at least fifteen knots. These ships, which are built of wood, will be armed with a few of the heaviest guns capable of being mounted afloat. The Americans have not followed the example we have shown them by building short vessels, but, acting on the principle that great length will give rapidity of motion, they have decided upon having their ships long, and those to which we now refer will vary in length from 200 to 330 feet, according to the class to which they belong. It is to be hoped that we have not been losing time in neglecting to provide ourselves with a squadron of 'twin screws,' the utility of which, after the experience we already possess, cannot be doubted. At all events, the Americans appear to be satisfied, and in general they are not slow to appreciate the value of any improvement in the art of shipbuilding."

TROUBLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND VICTORIA.—The *Times* says the present contention in the Colony of Victoria, if carried much further, must assume the form of a conflict between the Assembly and mother country.

Domestic Produce.

1866. 1866.
Sugar & Molasses!
—FROM THE—
ONOMEA PLANTATION.
CROP NOW COMING IN AND FOR SALE in quantities to suit purchasers by
505-3m WALKER, ALLEN & CO

WAIALUA PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses.
FROM THE ABOVE PLANTATION FOR sale in quantities to suit by
505-3m WALKER, ALLEN & Co.

OAHU PLANTATION
KUALOA, OAHU.
S. G. WILDER, PROPRIETOR.
S. G. WILDER, HAVING BOUGHT THE remaining interest in the above Plantation, will carry on the business as before. General Agents
503-3m WALKER, ALLEN & Co., Honolulu.

WAILUKU PLANTATION
NEW CROP
NOW COMING IN.
503-3m For Sale by C. BREWER & Co., agents.

1866. 1866.
SUGAR AND MOLASSES
From PIONEER MILLS, LAHAINA!
CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers by
503-3m WALKER, ALLEN & CO.

1866. 1866.
SUGAR AND MOLASSES
FROM METCALF PLANTATION!
CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers by
503-3m WALKER, ALLEN & CO.

1866. 1866.
SUGAR AND MOLASSES
From Lihue Plantation!
CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers by
503-3m WALKER, ALLEN & CO.

East Maui Plantation.
Sugars and Molasses,
CROP NOW COMING IN, AND offered for sale in quantities to suit by
494-3m H. HACKFELD & CO., Agent.

Sugar & Molasses
—OF THE—
KOHALA SUGAR CO.
FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT BY
498-3m CASTLE & COOKE.

SUGAR
And MOLASSES
THE HONOLULU REFINERY WIL PAY the highest market price for
HARD SUGARS, AND
First and Second Molasses!
WITH OR WITHOUT CONTAINERS.
494-3m WALKER, ALLEN & CO., Managers.

1866. 1866.
Sugar and Molasses
—FROM THE—
WAIHEE PLANTATION.
CROP NOW COMING IN AND FOR SALE in quantities to suit purchasers by
499-3m WALKER, ALLEN & CO.

HANA PLANTATION
NEW CROP
Sugar and Molasses!
FOR SALE BY
500-3m C. BREWER & Co., agents.

MAKEE PLANTATION.
New Crop of
Sugar & Molasses!
NOW COMING IN.
For Sale by
485-6m C. BREWER & Co., agents.

BUNGS AND STOPPERS
¾, 1, 1¼, 1¾ and 2 inches.
FOR PROVISION AND MOLASSES BARRELS,
For Sale by
500-3m C. BREWER & Co.

Foreign Advertisements.

FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINES!
COPY OF THE REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE OF AWARDS,
FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1865.
TO THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., FOR THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE; HIGHEST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL.
REASONS.
1st. Its simplicity and great range of work.
2d. Its making four different stitches, viz: The Lock, Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot.
3d. The reversable feed motion, operated by simply turning a Thumb Screw, enabling the operator to run the work to the Right or to the Left, and convenience of Self-fastening the ends of Seams.
4th. The perfect Finish and Substantial manner in which the Machine is made.
5th. The rapidity of its working, and Quality of the Work done.
6th. Its self-adjusting tension.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTE
—AT THE—
State Fair of California,
1865.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—After a careful investigation of this NEW and BEAUTIFUL MACHINE, viewing it as we do in a mechanical point of view, we consider that it is in many respects worthy of much praise, particularly of its mechanical arrangement by which the REVERSABLE motion is obtained, which is simplicity itself, and in our opinion worthy of special consideration; also, the COMPLETE and POSITIVE CONTROL OVER THE TENSION, as exhibited in this Machine, along with the mechanical arrangement for taking up the slack of the thread, as was shown in sewing without any alteration, and without any stoppage of Machine, from the FINEST LACE to FOUR THICKNESSES OF LEATHER.
Your Committee, therefore, after a close and careful investigation, consider it ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVED MACHINES now in use. We, therefore, in view of the above facts, award it the FIRST and HIGHEST PREMIUM.
SAMUEL HILL, General Agent,
No. 11 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO. 502-

CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, W. FRANK LADD, EDWARD F. HALL, JR.
CHAS. W. BROOKS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND
Commission Merchants.
AGENTS FOR THE
HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE
BETWEEN
HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICE—511 Sansome St., corner Merchant
SAN FRANCISCO.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the Purchase, Shipment and Sale of Merchandise; to Forwarding and Transhipment of Goods; the Chartering and Sale of Vessels; the Supplying of Whaleships; and the Negotiation of Exchange.
Exchange on Honolulu in sums to suit.
ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
REFER TO
WALKER, ALLEN & Co., Honolulu. | JAS. HUNNEWELL Esq., Boston
BENJ. F. SNOW, Esq., " | HENRY A. PEIRCE & Co. "
C. BREWER & Co., " | BUTLER, SISE & Co., "
BISHOP & Co., " | SUTTON & Co., New York.
THOS. SPENCER, Esq., Hilo. | WM. H. FOGG & Co., "
ALLMAND & Co., Kanagawa. | H. FOGG & Co., Shanghae.
505-1y | M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & Co. Portland, Oregon

R. B. ARMSTONG. W. H. DAVIS. J. P. SHELDON.
ARMSTRONG, SHELDON & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO NATHANIEL PAGE,)
Pioneer Lumber Dealer!
UNION LUMBER YARD.
Corner California and Davis Streets, and No. 124 Market Street
SAN FRANCISCO.
SUGAR PINE, EASTERN PINE, WHITE CEDAR,
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIALS CONSTANTLY ON HAND. 488-1y

ESTABLISHED.....1851
LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH!
OPTICIANS.
Importers of Optical, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments.
STEREOSCOPIC GOODS,
CARTES DE VISITE,
—AND—
JOSEPH RODGERS & SON'S
SUPERIOR CUTLERY.
PUBLISHERS OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF CALIFORNIA.
Nos. 317 and 319 Montgomery street, between California and Pine streets, San Francisco, and No. 43 Maiden Lane, New York.
HAVE FOR SALE THE LARGEST STOCK on the Pacific Coast, consisting in part as follows:
710 dozen SPECTACLES, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Plated Frames.
305 dozen EYE GLASSES, in Gold, Silver, Steel, Horn, Shell and Rubber Frames.
150 dozen WIRE GAUZE GOGGLES.
300 dozen SPECTACLE GLASSES, and BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
350 dozen SPECTACLE and EYE GLASS CASES.
395 Opera and Marine Glasses.
75 Telescopes and Spy Glasses.
225 dozen Magnifying Glasses.
80 dozen Pocket Compasses.
325 Hand Stereoscopes.
74 Revolving Stereoscopes.
2500 dozen Stereoscopic Views.
Drawing Instruments, in German Silver and Brass.
Boxwood and Ivory Scales.
Microscopes in every Style.
200 Magnetic Machines for Medical purposes.
Aneroid Barometers.
20,500 Card Photographs.
600 Album Pictures in oil colors.
50 dozen Union Card Frames.
Joseph Rodgers & Son's CUTLERY
100 dozen Table Knives.
260 dozen Pocket Knives.
120 dozen Razors.
50 dozen Razor Strops.
130 dozen Scissors.
SCISSORS in cases.
100 dozen Gyroscope Tops
160 dozen Thermometers
25 dozen Hydrometers.
Galvanic Batteries.
COUNTRY TRADERS will consult their own interest by examining our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY promptly executed
CATALOGUES sent to any address Free.
Address
LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS,
Nos. 317 and 319 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO. 460-1y

PRINCEVILLE
PLANTATION!
SUGAR & MOLASSES,
1866!
CROP COMING IN. For sale by
495-3m WALKER, ALLEN & Co.

Foreign Advertisemnts.

KOHLER & FROHLING,
GROWERS OF AND DEALERS IN
California Wines
—AND—
BRANDY.
626 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Basement Montgomery Block.)
San Francisco. 497-6m

R. B. DALLAM. C. W. ARMES. G. W. ARMES.
ARMES & DALLAM,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BRUSHES, TWINES, CORDAGE, &c.
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
California Pails, Tubs, Brooms, &c.
217 AND 219 SACRAMENTO STREET.
Between Front and Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO. 494-6m

JACOB HARDY.
DOING BUSINESS AT 208 BUSH ST. SAN FRANCISCO, offers his services to his friends at the Hawaiian Islands, as an
AGENT
For transacting business, filling orders, and forwarding any description of goods; and will execute any commissions intrusted to him with judgment and promptness.
His charges will be moderate and proportioned to the amount of service rendered. 494-6m.

LOWE, BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants!
Victoria, Vancouver Island.
—REFER TO—
THE HON. HUDSON'S BAY Co.....Victoria, V. I.
Messrs DANL. GIBB & Co.....San Francisco.
Messrs. WALKER, ALLEN & Co.....Honolulu.
Mr. JAMES I. DOWSETT.....do.
462-1y

S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN. C. S. HATHAWAY. E. F. STONE
MORGAN, STONE & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants, San Francisco, Cal
—REFERENCES—
T. S. Hathaway Esq.....New Bedford
Messrs. T. & A. R. Nye,..... " "
" Swift & Perry ..... " "
" Grinnell Minturn & Co.,.....New York,
John M. Forbes Esq.,.....Boston,
Messrs Perkins & Smith,.....New London,
Daniel C. Waterman Esq. .....Honolulu.
480-1y

JANION, GREEN & RHODES,
Commission Merchants,
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to consignments of Sandwich Island Produce.
Victoria, V. I., January 1, 1863 460-1y

JAMES C. KING. CHAS. F. LIPMAN.
JAMES C. KING & Co.
Shipping and Commission
MERCHANTS.
525 FRONT STREET, CORNER JACKSON.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. 466-1y

W. A. ALDRICH. J. C. MERRILL, JOHN M'CRACKEN.
ALDRICH, MERRILL & Co.,
Commission Merchants
AND
Auctioneers,
204 and 206 California Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO, AGENTS OF THE
San Francisco & Honolulu Packets.
Particular attention given to the sale and purchase of merchandise, ships' business, supplying whaleships, negotiating exchange, &c.
All freight arriving at San Francisco, by or to the Honolulu Line of Packets, will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.
Exchange on Honolulu bought and sold.
—REFERENCES—
Messrs. C. L. RICHARDS & Co.,.....Honolulu
" H HACKFELD & Co.,..... "
" C BREWER & Co.,..... "
" BISHOP & Co.,..... "
Dr. R. W. WOOD,..... "
Hon. E. H. ALLEN,..... "
D C. WATERMAN, Esq.,..... "
496-1y

TRY
Ward's Perfect Fitting Shirts!
THESE SHIRTS ARE too well Known to need any comment, both for perfect fit and quality. A full supply on hand. Also, the largest stock of gent's fine furnishing goods on the Pacific coast. Try one of his Shirts and you will never wear any others.
S. W. H. WARD & SON,
323 Montgomery Street,
Odd Fellow's Hall, San Francisco.
New York House, 387 Broadway. 482-6m

McCraken, Merrill & Co.,
FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
Portland, Oregon.
HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN OUR PRESENT business for upwards of seven years, and being located in a fire proof brick building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island staples, such as Sugar, Rice, Syrups, Pulo, Coffee, &c., to advantage. Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon market, to which personal attention will be paid, and upon which cash advances will be made when required.
SAN FRANCISCO REFERENCES:
Chas. W. Brooks & Co., | Badger & Lindenberger,
Jas. Patrick & Co., | Fred. Iken,
W. T. Coleman & Co., | Stevens, Baker & Co.
PORTLAND REFERENCES:
Allen & Lewis. Ladd & Tilton. Leonard & Green.
HONOLULU REFERENCES:
Walker, Allen & Co., S. Savidge.
478-1y

THOS. J. POULTERER, WM. M. RUNDEL, H. C. DOWSING.
JONES & BENDIXEN,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Wholesale Grocery Auction House!
ESTABLISHED IN 1850.
Salesroom, Fireproof Brick Building, Nos. 207 and 209 California Street, two doors from Front.
SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
CARD. Cash Advances made on Merchandise to our consignment for public or private sale, and all mercantile facilities rendered consignors.
—Refer by permission to—
Messrs. C. L. RICHARDS & Co.....Honolulu
G. P. JUDD, Esq..... "
Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.....San Francisco
" FALKNER, BELL & Co..... "
" MORGAN, STONE & Co..... "
" DICKSON, DEWOLF & Co..... "
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA..... "
477-1y

HONOLULU SUGAR REFINERY!
SUGAR AND MOLASSES FROM THIS establishment for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by
507-3m WALKER, ALLEN & CO.