## COMMERCIAL.

*SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.*

By the ship *Lizzie Oakford* we have advices from San Francisco to July 30. Under date of the 26th, the telegraph reports the New York market as follows:

"In domestic cottons the demand is tardy, and prices are dull and downward; now standards are leading quotations. Pig-iron is firm, with large sales of Russia sheet, part to arrive, at the east. Cut nails dull at the named rate. Naval stores steadier; crude spirits sell. 42. The New Bedford oil market is firm, but no higher; very little business doing. Arctic whalebone dull at 65c. Hides in better use; scarce, and lead upward quotations, 1@1½c. Whiskey is depressed, the market being flooded with free contraband article, at 41 @42 c. Wool is dull and drooping. California fine impending. Crushed sugars—market dull and prices nominal at 12c. Exchange steady and money easy."

The San Francisco market for Island produce had decidedly improved. Sales of our last sugar had been made at 12½c. an advance of fully two cents a pound since July 1. The *Mercantile Gazette*, of July 26, gives the following report:

"As previously noticed, the market has shown a marked degree of activity, with free sales and a further advance in prices, for both raw and refined sugars, the advance being fully 1@2c ₱ lb. as to descriptions. Grocery grades are scarce, and the season being advanced, seem to point to a decided improvement in prices, in view of the demand for preserving purposes. The leading feature of interest presenting itself, was an auction sale by Aldrich, Merrill & Co., of Hawaiian sugars, which realized 12c ₱ lb advance on previous sales; details are: Terms—Under $500, cash; over $500 and under $1,000, thirty days; and over $1,000, September 17th, 1867—Half bbl choice No. 1, Lihue Plantation, $11 90; 250 do Koloa do, $12 50; 200 do, do South Kona do, $12½; 350 do do Koloa do, $11 17½; 12 do, do do do $100; 37 do do do Lihue do, $11 35; 242 do do Koloa do, 99½; also, for account of whom it may concern, slightly stained 4 bbls No. 1, Lihue Plantation, $12; 17 do, do, Koloa do, $12½; 79 do do do do $10 95; 3 do do, Lihue do, $11; 22 do do, Koloa do, 99. The San Francisco Refinery have advanced their rates for ₱ lb. Sales from second hands of 300 bf bbls Hawaiian, good to choice grades, at 12@12½c. ₱ lb; 500 do do, medium, from first hands, at 11½c. ₱ lb; 150 bbls Batavia, from second hands, private; 50 bbls Cuba Muscovado, at figures, held at 11½c. ₱ lb; and 150,000 lbs Siam, for refining purposes, on private terms."

The London market had experienced a decided improvement for all kinds of sugars, while in New York it will be seen that crushed had advanced about ¾ cts. per pound.

Molasses had also materially improved. Last sales were made at 31c., and none remained in first hands. The bark *Harriet*, which had not arrived over up to the 30th, had on board about 45,000 gallons.

Peas was in demand, at 250@25 cts. ₱ lb.

Coffee was in large supply, quotable at 19½c.

In nearly every article of island produce there has been an improvement, and the prospect is fair for a good market for some months to come.

Grain in New York July 30, 1867. The premium shows a steady rise, in the face of most abundant harvests throughout America and Europe.

The *Atta of July 28* notices the departure of the *Rattler* in the following item:

**A Rich Freight.**—The good ship *Rattler* cleared yesterday, bound to Hongkong. Her cargo is composed partly of 1,000 barrels, 5,000 half sacks and 11,500 quarter sacks of flour; 2,421 one hundred pound sacks of wheat; 280 sacks of wheat; a quantity of old iron, Chinese goods, etc., in all valued at $44,988. She also carries away in coin and bullion, $305,421 53.

### *LOCAL COMMERCIAL.*

A correspondent addresses us as follows:

Mr. Editor:—I observe in a recent issue of the *Gazette*, an article on the subject of interest, which I think is correct in principle, and I note the following in a late San Francisco paper:

"*Here* a plethora of money prevails. Large real estate loans can be negotiated readily at 10 per cent. per annum, and even this reasonable rate threatens to be lowered, for capital in the vaults of loan societies continues to accumulate.

"There is no probability, hardly a possibility indeed, that real estate rates of interest will ever rise again to the figures of the late past."

*Permanent* ordinary enterprises cannot continue to pay such high interest as has obtained in California and here, for though money lenders may prosper, yet the legitimate productive enterprises of the country will decay under it.

As the Legislature is about to meet, it would no doubt facilitate the gradual reduction of interest, to have the legal rate (in the absence of stipulations to the contrary) reduced to eight or at the most not over nine per cent. per annum.

Yours, in favor of Moderate Interest.

REMARKS.

Legislating on money, for the purpose of altering its value, is seldom wise even when practicable. Like every other product of the labor of man, coin is an article of merchandise, but differs from others in this, that one does not deteriorate its value; but it passes from man to man and from country to country, retaining more nearly than any other commodity a certain fixed value. It is not legislation that causes the rate of interest to differ in different countries, making it to-day 2½ per cent. per annum in Paris, 2 per cent. in London, 8 per cent. in New York, and 12 to 18 per cent. in San Francisco. It is the abundance of money, or rather the *demand for it*, that causes fluctuations in the price paid for its use, just as the abundance or demand for sugar fixes its value. It was the extraordinary demand for money that caused the rate of interest to rise to 19 per cent per annum in London in June, 1866, and the abundance of it that temporarily caused the fall in San Francisco in June, 1867, to 10 per cent., as noted by our correspondent. This rate, mentioned in our correspondent's note, is for large sums on real estate security, and not for commercial paper, which at the same date probably was 12 to 18 per cent.

Legislation, unless based on the natural laws of supply and demand, will have little effect in regulating the rate of interest, and may create much injury. The rate in Honolulu must for years to come be regulated to some extent by that in California, its nearest money center. For instance, if fixed by law at 6 or even 8 per cent., it is morally certain that none would be sent here from that country for investment, while the legal rate there is 12 and the bankers more often charge 15 to 18 per cent. Consequently to establish a low rate here now might injure our planting interests by sending capital away, while the great necessity is to obtain more of it. Does any one presume that such a law would fix the rate that would be paid in commercial transactions? Not at all, no more than now. When a borrower needs money, he *must* have it, and the bank or any capitalist here can charge him more than or even double the established rate, if he is willing to pay it, as easily as they do in New York, San Francisco or London. It is mainly in legal settlements that the statute operates, or at least to any great extent.

We should much prefer to see a lower rate of interest current here than now prevails, but we do not believe that legislation can bring it about, nor even tend to do so, while it might have an injurious effect on our various industries. We could name several instances of considerable investments of British and American capitalists that would be almost immediately withdrawn, the effect of which might be injurious to the enterprises involved, and tend to create stringency in money matters generally.

Our correspondent desires some action to be taken that will make the burden on industrial enterprises lighter. But to drive money or capitalists away is not the way to effect it. If he can devise any way to accomplish the former without the latter results following, we shall cordially second the plan.

We have little to report this week in local matters. The *Camden* arrived on Saturday from Puget Sound via Lahaina with a cargo of lumber, consigned to Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. She is advertised to load for San Francisco, and will sail early in September.

The barkentine *J. A. Falkinburg* arrived on Sunday with a cargo of lumber, salmon, flour and grain from Portland consigned to Messrs. Castle & Cooke. She will load for Portland. The salmon brought by her is said to be the finest ever imported.

The ship *Lizzie Oakford*, which touched here on the 13th, was under charter to load guano at Howland's Island, and sailed thither on the 14th.

The idea that the ship *Rattler* has gone past the port without touching, gains ground. It is not unlikely that the shippers of specie, of which she had $805,000, on learning that she was to touch here objected to it, as vitiating the insurance, made perhaps without knowledge of such stoppage. In that case, the passengers and mails must have been sent ashore again at San Francisco, as was done in another instance two years ago. It is fully time we had a line of steamers established to perform our mail and passenger service, without compelling us to rely on transient vessels.

The brig *Woodland* is on the berth loading, and will leave for San Francisco about the middle of next week.

The bark *D. C. Murray* may be expected from San Francisco about the close of this month, as she probably leaves that port to-day.

### *COMMERCIAL ITEMS.*

Lawson, May 31st.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that the bullion in the Bank has increased £755,000 sterling. The Bank has reduced the rate of discount to 2½ per cent. This exhibit has caused much activity in the money market. Consols advanced to 93¾ for money. American securities without decided change. The brokers' circular states the sales of cotton for the week at 52,000 bales. Cotton has advanced ⅛d. The total stock in port and on shipboard is 815,000 bales, of which 248,000 bales are American.

With regard to the comparative fertility of England, France and the United States, it is stated that France obtains 50 per cent. more wheat from the acre than the average crop of the United States, and England 100 per cent. more. The reason of this is said to be superior cultivation and manuring.

The census returns of Great Britain for the year 1866 give a population of 29,928,464. The number of births was 1,061,819 against 680,223 deaths, being on the average a natural increase of 1,020 daily. The emigration amounted to an average of 561 daily, giving a surplus of increase of population over emigration of 459 daily. But the death rate is 25 per cent., which must be deducted, leaving a daily increase of population to the United Kingdom of 344, or 330,210 per annum. So that Great Britain is not being depleted of her inhabitants.

### IMPORTS.

From Baker's Island—per Kamehameha V., Aug. 14—7 empty casks, 2 cks old metal, 2 cks dry fish.

From Tuckalet—per Cambridge, August 10—15,700 feet dress lumber, 123,930 ft rough lumber, 460,100 shingles, 10 bbls salmon, 36 spars.

From Astoria—per J. A. Falkinburg, August 12—1,616 sks wt flour, 152,948 ft lumber, 672 pkgs salmon, 96 box soap, 186 M shingles.

### EXPORTS.

For Islands in Pacific—per Blossom, Aug. 10—25 cs bread, 2 bbls beef, 2 cannon, 15,979 gals casks, 1 coil cordage, 7 bbls flour, 3 cs rifles, 48 box tobacco.

### PASSENGERS.

For Islands in Pacific—per Blossom, Aug. 10—Geo Benson, Mr Hughes, Mr Beans, L Davis and a native woman of Mio.

From Astoria—per J. A. Falkinburg, Aug. 12—John G Ruffey.

From Baker's Island—per Kamehameha V., Aug. 14—J Swinton, and 6 Hawaiians.

For Windward Ports—per Kilauea, Aug. 12—W C Parke, T W Everett, Rev G P Whipple, P C Jones, jr., Jas G Carter, B F Ellington, W F Roy, E H Bailey, Messrs Fetters and Hatchison.

### Ships' Mails.

For San Francisco—Per Woodland, in all next week.
For Windward Ports—Per Kilauea, on Monday.
For Kawaihae Kee—Per Kona Packet, this day.
For Kona—Per Nettie Merrill, Monday.

## PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10—Schr Marikia, Borrill, from Hawaii.
11—Am Barkentine Jane A. Falkinburg, Gregg, 13 days from Portland.
12—Am schr San Diego, Tengstrome, 35 days from Howland's Island.
12—Schr Nettie Merrill, Kinney, from Kauai.
12—Schr Helen, Ballentyne, from Maui.
12—Schr Kekoia, from Hawaii.
12—Schr Annie, Rubeck, from Hawaii.
12—Schr Yette, from Kauai.
12—Schr Mary, Nika, from Kauai.
12—Schr Malolo, from Kauai.
12—Am clipper ship Lizzie Oakford, 13 days from San Francisco, on ballast for Howland's Island.
14—Schr Kona Packet, Marchant, from Hawaii.
14—Hbgr. brig Kamehameha V., Stone, 35 days from Baker's Island.
15—Schr Manuokawai, Antone, from Maui.
16—Schr Mary Ellen, West, from Maui.
17—Stmr Kilauea, Macgregor, from Windward Ports.
17—Schr Kate Lee, Crane, from Maui.
17—Schr Ka Moi, Wetherbee, from Maui.
17—Schr Kaunile, Adams, from Molokai.
17—Schr Nettie Merrill, Kinney from Kauai.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 10—Brig Hiometa, Pease, for Westward.
12—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, for Windward Ports.
12—Schr Marikia, Borrill, for Hawaii.
12—Schr Jane Lee, Crane, for Maui.
12—Schr Ka Moi, Wetherbee, for Maui.
12—Schr Nettie Merrill, Kinney, for Kauai.
12—Schr Onward, for Maui.
13—Schr Yette, for Kauai.
13—Schr Moi Wahine, for Maui.
13—Schr Helen, Ballentyne, for Maui.
13—Schr Mary, Nika, for Kauai.
14—Schr Annie, Rubeck, for Hawaii.
14—Am clipper ship Lizzie Oakford, Rooke, for Howland's Island.
15—Schr Manuokawai, Antone, for Maui.
15—Schr Malolo, for Kauai.

### MEMORANDA.

The Schooner *San Diego*, H. Tengstrome, master, 35 days from Howland's Island, reports—Left Honolulu June 14th, and had fresh N. E. trades until in Lat. 7° N., Long. 170° W. from whence I had light and variable winds the remainder of the passage, and arrived at the Islands on the 28th. Left the Islands on the 6th of July; had light and variable winds until in Lat. 10° N., Long. 170° W., from thence fresh trades; arrived in Honolulu on the 11th August with 17 laborers from the Islands. Am. ship Cynthia, of Boston, arrived June 3, took on board 1500 tons of guano in 25 working days, and sailed again July 3, for Holmes Hole, Mass., for orders.

The Brig *Kamehameha V.*, reports—Arrived at Jarvis Island June 26, at Phenix Island July 2, Enderbury Island July 3, M'Kean's on 5th, and at Baker's Island on 9th. Found the guano colonies all well, and supplied them with water and provisions. Left Baker's Island on return, July 9, sighted Palmyra Island 28th, and arrived at Honolulu, August 14—35 days passage, having experienced heavy squalls, calms and light weather for entire passage.

### BIRTH.

In Honolulu, Aug. 13th, to the wife of F. Wood, a daughter.

### MARRIED.

Makee—Stoddard—In San Francisco, July 16, Parker Norton Makee, of Ulupalakua, East Maui, to Sarah Ada Stoddard, of San Francisco.

### DIED.

Wood—In this city, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, after a very short illness, Mary Lolohia Kaonala, the wife of Mr. William Wood, aged 44 years.


## THE PACIFIC
# Commercial Advertiser.

*SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.*


### News of the Morning.

By the arrival of the ship *Lizzie Oakford*, our San Francisco dates are to June 30. She reported that the ship *Rattler*, with mails and passengers on board for this port, was ready to leave when she sailed. We have our surmises that when it became known to the underwriters that she proposed to touch at this port, the captain's plans may have been changed, her passengers and mails sent ashore, and the vessel ordered not to touch. She had on board a cargo of specie and merchandise valued at nearly one million of dollars. We trust our surmises may prove ungrounded.

As usual, when a clipper ship arrives, we sent off a reporter to the vessel on Tuesday, with a file of Honolulu newspapers, soliciting a return of the favor. The captain replied that he had other business to do than carrying newspapers around the world, and declined to furnish any. That master ought to be promoted to the command of a canal boat or sent into the forecastle. Such cases are not common. Sailors visiting this port are generally thorough gentlemen, or at least treat the press gentlemanly.

Congress adjourned on the 21st of July, to meet again on the 21st of November. The only work accomplished at the extra session was the passage of the supplemental reconstruction bill, and an appropriation bill enabling it to be carried into force. The President vetoed both bills, and the lower house passed them over his veto 100 to 22, while the Senate did the same by a vote of 30 to 6.

President Johnson in his veto message to Congress is very defiant, and declares that he will stand up for what he considers his constitutional rights, and perform what he deems his duty, whether it coincides with the action of Congress or not. His defiant tone and calling Congress a despotism, looks as if there might be trouble ahead.

Horace Greeley was nominated by the President as Minister to Austria, but objections having been raised in the Senate, the nomination was not acted on, and lies over till next winter.

Seventeen thousand deaths had occurred from fever in the Island of Mauritius, and the plague still continued unabated.

In Europe fears were entertained that France intends to disturb the public peace, and the latest advices only strengthen the fears. The trouble is regarding Denmark. Prussia proposes to restore the Schleswig-Holstein provinces on certain conditions, which Denmark objects to, and France sides with the latter in the dispute.

The reform bill, greatly amended so as to be the most ultra, radical, and progressive measure ever enacted in England, has passed the Commons, and entered on its second reading before the Lords.

In Mexico, Gen. Juarez has called a Congress for the purpose of electing a President for the Republic. It is stated that he would be a candidate for the office.

The body of Maximilian had been embalmed, and would be surrendered to the Austrian authorities on proper application. Santa Anna was still alive, but a prisoner.

Among the items of foreign news is one stating that Minister Harris had applied to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, to know why the *Lackawanna* was stationed here—as though it was any of his business. When the report was current, some months since, that such an inquiry had been ordered by this Government, we could hardly believe it was possible. The idea of this important (?) investigation is said to have originated with Bishop Staley. But that our Cabinet should have actually made a formal inquiry does not speak well for its dignity, self-respect, or even common sense.

His Majesty's Ministers (or at east one of them, the remainder being absent or sick,) took as special pains to honor the French Emperor and people by attending the Fete Napoleon at the Catholic Cathedral on Thursday with all the display and show possible, as they took not to honor the American Government and people by keeping away from the Fourth of July celebration at the Stone Church. It is a very trivial matter, except so far as it shows that the Ministry as at present constituted does not represent the people, who are most friendly to America. It is a strong argument in favor of its reconstruction, when the Ministry is so biassed as to be unable or unwilling to treat all nationalities alike. The sooner a change is made in reorganizing the Ministry the better.

The sale at auction of the Kaiwiki Plantation, near Hilo, is advertised to take place on the 9th proximo. Under the improved condition of the sugar business, and the reciprocity treaty with the United States, such property will soon be in demand.

A notice offering for sale the large tract known as Hakalau Loa on Hawaii, will be observed in to-day's paper. This is one of the most desirable properties in the group.

The decision of the Chief Justice in the Waimea Church case, will be found on the fourth page. It is against the seceders, declaring their action and elections illegal, and restores the property to the church and congregation connected with the Kauai branch of the Hawaiian Board.

In our last paper, we briefly referred to the starvation case off Kona, Hawaii. Just after going to press, we received a full account from our attentive correspondent, published in another column, which gives all the particulars that have transpired.

An interesting article on the early history of the Islands, including Capt. Cook's account of their discovery, will be found on our first page. It is singular that neither Jarvis nor any of the historians of our group, give Cook's version.

Should the *Rattler* not arrive, we may have to wait for our mails till the return of the *D. C. Murray*, which will be due before September 1st.

The brig *Woodland*, now loading for San Francisco, will be the next mail packet, sailing some day next week.

### The Paris Exposition.

From all accounts, this great International Fair surpasses every former effort of the kind. It is now the chief centre of attraction for all Europe, and even of the world. Kings, queens, princes, noblemen and commoners have flocked there to see and be seen, and countless are the tales told of incidents, meetings and sights within the splendid building. It certainly must be a great wonder—the greatest collection and display of the countless wonderful and rare objects existing in every part of the world. As it is an event of a generation, those who have been able to break away and afford a visit to Paris, will be well repaid. There is a vulgar saying current in America, that "all good Americans when they die will go to Paris." This popular idea is more likely to be realized before death, if the crowd of visitors is much larger than now.

His Excellency C. de Varigny, with his accustomed courtesy, has laid on our table a copy of the English version of the "Complete Official Catalogue of the Paris Universal Exhibition." It is a crown octavo volume of between 700 and 800 pages of closely printed type, giving the names and articles of the forty-five thousand exhibitors. As may readily be inferred, it contains a wonderful collection of ingenuity and invention. The cover has an illuminated title page, displaying in colors the flags of the principal European nations, and the coats of arms of France, England and America. The price of the volume is five francs. Report says that the publisher paid one hundred thousand dollars for the privilege of issuing the catalogue—which, at first glance, seems an exhorbitant sum; but when it is remembered that he may sell one hundred thousand, or even double that number of copies, and that the receipts from advertising will be nearly as much more, it will be seen that he *may* realize a clear profit of a hundred thousand dollars from the book.

To give our readers an idea of the advertising charges, we will state that J. & J. Coleman, of London, pay *one thousand guineas* ($5,200) for the privilege of occupying the last page of the cover, to ventilate the virtues of "Coleman's starch;" while Messrs. Hill & Underwood, of London, pay three hundred and fifty guineas ($1,830) simply for using the narrow back binding of the volume, a space 1½ by 8 inches in size, for calling attention to their "pure malt vinegar," &c. Advertisements in the inside of the book pay from $150 to $250 per page, while fractions of a page pay at the rate of $500 per page. Of course, the income from this must be enormous, while the benefit to the advertisers is more than equal to the amount paid. No fear need be entertained that the publisher will incur a loss in his enterprise.

It was originally intended that the list of prizes should consist of 100 gold medals, 1,000 silver, 3,000 bronze, and 5,000 certificates of honor. But on opening the exhibition and finding the number of exhibitors about 45,000, and the specimens reckoned by millions, it was decided to increase the list, and it now consists as follows: 100 gold medals worth £40 each, 900 gold medals worth £10 each, 3,000 silver medals, 4,000 bronze medals, and 5,000 certificates of honorable mention—making a total of 13,000 awards.

The catalogue before us contains a partial list of the contributions from this Kingdom. Those which were sent off last spring had not arrived when the first edition was issued, but will be included in the later editions. We copy the list of Hawaiian specimens below. It will be seen that some of our former residents have made generous contributions. The articles sent last spring will increase the list two or three times at least.

By the Hawaiian Government—Various pamphlets, Civil Code and Penal Code, Constitutions of 1841 and 1852, *Ka Hae Hawaii* (the Hawaiian Flag) journal, *The Hawaiian Gazette*, collection of Laws passed at different periods from 1845 to 1865, Modelo Hawaii (Hawaiian History), *The Polynesian* journal, Hawaiian Reports, *The Spectator* journal, books for education, Kumumua (Abecedaire), Hooailonahelu (Algebra), Huinahelu (Arithmetic), Helumanu, Helukamalii (Mental Arithmetic), Lira Hawaii Kamalii (Hymns), Alakaimua (Abecedaire), Ui no ke Akua (Catechism), Hoikehonua (Geography), Palapala Aina (Atlas), Olelo Hoaakaka (Questions in Geography), Anahonua (Geometry), Hawaiian Grammar, Hawaiian and English Dictionary, Hawaiian and English Vocabulary, Moolelo Hawaii (Hawaiian History), New Testament, Ao Kiko (Punctuation), by Andrews.

By H. L. Chase—Photographs of Hawaiian Scenery.

By the Evangelical Association of Hawaii—Huinahelu (Arithmetic, Hawaiian Bible, Hymn Book, Catchisms, Hoikehonua (Geography), Modelo o ka Ekalesia (History of the Church), New Testament, Pilgrim's Progress (Hele Malihini,) Sunday School Books, Transaction of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society.

By S. C. Damon—The *Friend*, bi-monthly journal.

By H. M. Whitney—Himeni (Hymns), Hawaiian English Dictionary, Ke Kaao o Laeiekawai (legend), Na Hunolelo (English Hawaiian Vocabulary).

By L. H. Gulick—*Ka Nupepa Kuokoa* (The Independent Press), illustrated journal.

By Lady Franklin—Ka Buke o ka Pule (English Prayer Book) translated by the late King Kamehameha IV., mat from the Island of Niihau, piece of kapa, stuff made of beaten bark; two necklaces of red and green feathers, formerly carried before persons of quality in ceremonies; pelerine of *Oo* feathers (Drepania Pacifica) formerly insignia of very high rank.

By Maluaiko—Frame decorated with shells.

By H. J. H. Holdsworth—Table made at Honolulu with the wood of the country, necklace, two models of canoes.

By His Ex. C. de Varigny—Collection of volcanic products: sulphur, lava, pumice stone, stalagmites, and silky fibres from the volcanoes of Mauna Loa and Kilauea; mat from Niihau, mat cushion.

By Lord Hervey—Grand royal mantle of *Oo* feathers.

By Bal & Adams—Sugar.

Honolulu Rice Mill—Rice grown from Carolina seed in Hawaii, and prepared at the factory of H. Prendergast, Esq., Honolulu, March 25th, 1866; arrowroot, tapioca.

By Harbottle—Blocks used for printing kapa.

By Elbing—Tobacco and cigars.

By S. P. Ford—Sea Island cotton.

By Fischer—Specimens of various woods for cabinet making.

By E. Hasslocher—Specimens of wood for cabinet making.

A Public Shame.—Every evening on Nuuanu street, until bell-ring, crowds of youths of the city, sailors from the shipping, and "licensed" women, may be seen congregated in and about the Chinese restaurants, more particularly those two situated between King and Hotel streets. Let any our stand on the opposite side of the street for half an hour, and he will see sights and hear language that will disgust and astonish him. These tea shops are apparently nothing more nor less than houses of assignation, where lewd women make bargains for the prosecution of their infamous trade, and where the boys and young men of the city are launched on the highway to the ruin of body and soul. Cannot something be done by legislation to put an end to this public shame, and compel the vile to keep within their dens, instead of flaunting themselves thus boldly before the public gaze?

### The Government Printing Office.

From the native newspaper *Kuokoa* of last week, we translate a leading article with the above heading. It reads peculiarly appropriate in an economic point of view, just as the Legislative Assembly is about to convene to provide some way of making up the estimated loss to the revenue by the reduction of duties under the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States. The native writer says:

"At the junction of two streets in the most public part of Honolulu, stands a two-story stone building with the above name, as to the uses and costs of which we desire to say a few words. The employees of that establishment are paid out of government funds, and in the expenditure of those funds we have a right to a voice.

"Were this Government Printing Office employed for the purpose of producing books for our schools, so as to reduce the cost of the same we should have no objection to make. If also, the establishment was carried on only for the proper publication of government notifications, then the only question would be as to whether such a course would be an actual saving. But in the way in which the office is carried on at present, we find just cause for complaint before this whole nation, and before the civilized world.

"Whenever any city or country is destitute of some desirable public benefit, and there is not sufficient wealth in the hands of private parties or organized associations to secure such public benefit, in such case, with the consent of the people and rulers previously obtained, the power and property of the government may be used to forward the object desired. Thus roads and bridges are built; harbors are improved; and other public works carried on, which are for the benefit of the entire nation. But if the desired enterprise can be accomplished by an individual or an association, it is far preferable, because it is always the case that in works undertaken by government, its officials are lavish in expenditures, not being themselves personally the losers. The contrary is the case with private parties, and consequently that mode is the cheapest for the government.

"The works which it is proper for the government to undertake are such as are for the good of the entire nation, undertaken also by the desire of the majority, and such as cannot be carried on by private parties or associations.

"The Government Printing Office does not come under any of these conditions. It is not carried on for the good of the whole nation, by consent of the majority, nor is it a kind of work that cannot be done by persons disconnected with government.

"We have two principal causes of complaint against that printing office and the two weekly papers issued from it. We utterly deny the authority of the government to publish a newspaper which constantly supports any particular religious sect. What makes this worse is the fact that the two sects most favored are those most disliked by the majority of the people. Government should keep aloof from religious questions; *it has no right or authority to take our money, paid by us as taxes, with which to support religious beliefs contrary to our own.* This a great wrong, and opposed to the rights of the people. This matter cannot be hid, but will be known in all countries, the civilized people of which are regarding this nation.

"Had these two newspapers been established with the funds of the two sects alluded to—Roman Catholic and Reformed—we could have no fault to find. If the Ministers or any of the chiefs chose, out of their own private resources, to set up a newspaper for the purpose of advocating either of those sects, we might debate with such a paper, but we would not object to its existing. But this paying out of our own money for the purpose of shutting our own mouths,—the time for such a policy as that has passed away with the former days of the ignorance of the nation. Let the Representatives see to it that this great wrong is removed. Another reason. We would not be committed to support a newspaper that opposes our theory of the government; that opposes free suffrage; that supports the evils of the retrogressive Constitution; but we do not propose to discuss these things now."

The writer goes on to inquire if it is proper or fair for government to import its printing paper free of duty, and thus be able to "cut under" other printing establishments? Why, he says, does'nt government start a blacksmith's or a butcher's shop, or a dry goods store? He winds up as follows:

"We are unable to pass through the shadow of that building with patience; we do not like to have it resting on our head; and we cannot look with respect upon the servants of the government there employed; for the wrongs which we have set forth above are day by day present to our recollection. Let those who are in authority bethink themselves, lest the unquenchable fire of indignation in the breasts of the majority of this nation shall burst forth. Let them reflect that this is the age of progress all over the world, and that if they fail to conform themselves to the spirit of right, they will fall into the rear of the race, and the power pass into the hands of those who will regard the rights of the people."


## To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING THE building called the "ICE HOUSE," from its site near the Refinery, to a lot on Punchbowl street, are invited by the undersigned. Work to be done next week.
586 G. P. JUDD.

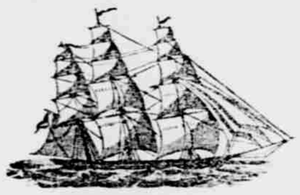
## UNION CLUB.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS of this Club will be held at *ENGINE ROOM No. 2* THIS EVENING, at half past seven o'clock.
CHARLES WILLIAM TURNER,
586 1t Hon. Sec. pro tem.

## Punloa Salt

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.
586 3m By C. L. RICHARDS & Co.

## NEW GOODS!
## FOR THE FALL SEASON.



THE NEW A 1
## Clipper Bark Garstang,
301 TONS PER REGISTER, GRIFFITHS, Master,
*Sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of June, with a*
FULL AND COMPLETE
## CARGO OF GOODS!
Expressly Selected for this Market.
Samples will be Shortly Expected, when Sales will be made to Arrive.
586 JANION, GREEN & Co.

## The Kaiwiki Sugar Plantation
—SITUATED—
NEAR HILO, HAWAII,
WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE
## At Public Auction,
On Monday, the 9th day of September, 1867
At 12 o'clock M., at Sales Room,
*If not previously sold at private sale.*
For terms or further particulars apply to
J. W. AUSTIN,
Or, MELCHERS & CO.
C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE TO ARRIVE
*AT THE*
STORES OF J. T. WATERHOUSE,
QUEEN'S WHARF, THE FOLLOWING
## Goods on Consignment!
Per Ship "Wilhelm,"
WHICH LEFT LONDON THE 22D OF MAY.

50 TONS BEST WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL,
BALES MACHINE PICKED NAVY OAKUM,
15 TONS COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT,
80 Casks BASS' ALE, Quarts and pints; } By the London & Burton Bottling Beer Co.
20 Casks DUBLIN STOUT, quarts and pints;
100 Casks R. B. BYASS' BOTTLED STOUT,
100 Casks R. B. BYASS' BOTTLED ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE,
100 Casks J. W. BRIDGES & SONS BEST STOUT PORTER in Quarts and Pints.
## JOHN THOS. WATERHOUSE.
586 3m

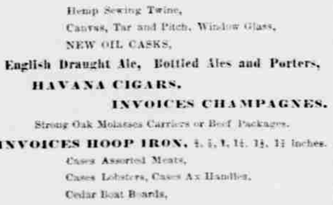
## THE CARGO
....OF THE....
## Jane A. Falkinburg!
For Sale by
## CASTLE & COOKE,
—Consisting of—
BBLS. AND HALF BBLS. COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON.
Extra Superfine Oregon Flour!
*HIGGINS & Co.'s PALE BROWN SOAP.*
A SUPERIOR
ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER!
*Consisting of*
BOARDS, SCANTLING, PLANK, RATTENS, FENCING, FLOORING, &c., &c., &c.
—Also:—
186,000 CEDAR SHINGLES.
586 1m

## Best Columbia River Red Salmon!
IN BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS.
586 1m For Sale by CASTLE & COOKE.

## Extra Superfine Oregon Flour!
EXTRA CALA. FLOUR.
*EXTRA FAMILY CALIFORNIA FLOUR.*
586 1m For Sale by CASTLE & COOKE.

## 92 BOXES No. 1 Brown Soap!
HIGGINS & Co.'s EXTRA PALE.
586 1m For Sale by CASTLE & COOKE.

## H. HACKFELD & CO.
Offer For Sale To Arrive
## THE CARGOES!



OF THE HAWAIIAN BARK
R. C. WYLIE, FROM BREMEN,
AND HAWAIIAN BARK
A. J. POPE, FROM BOSTON!
Due Here in all Next Month,
*And Comprising:*
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
HARDWARE, viz:
Galvanized Water Pipes,
Tin Plates, Ingots of Tin,
Knives, Sheet Zinc,
Muntz Yellow Metal Sheeting and Composition Nails.
PAINTS.
SADDLERY, English, French & American.
Burlaps, Combs and Hair Brushes.
SILK UMBRELLAS, HATS.
CROCERIES, CORKS!
Cases Genuine Holland Gin,
CASES CLARET, CASES RHINE WINE,
Portland Cement!
Arch and Square Fire Bricks,
Blacksmith's Coal, Oak Boats for Coasters,
Hemp Sewing Twine,
Canvas, Tar and Pitch, Window Glass,
NEW OIL CASKS,
English Draught Ale, Bottled Ales and Porters,
HAVANA CIGARS.
INVOICES CHAMPAGNES.
Strong Oak Molasses Carriers or Beef Packages.
INVOICES HOOP IRON, ¼, ½, ¾, ⅞, 1¼ inches.
Cases Assorted Meats,
Cases Lobsters, Cases Ax Handles,
Cedar Boat Boards,
Oak Plank,
Planter's Hoes, Hatchets,
Palm Leaf Hats,
BOOTS and SHOES!
NAVY OAKUM, WHALE LINE.
586 3t

## 200,000 CEDAR SHINGLES!
JUST RECEIVED PER "ALBERNI,"
For Sale Cheaper than any in the Market, by
582 1m DOWSETT & Co.

A. J. LAWRENCE.
Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Proctor in Admiralty.
*Office opposite the Court House.*
Legal Documents drawn in English and Hawaiian, and Interpreting done at the office of H. L. SHELDON.
586 3m

## Notice.
ALL MEMBERS OF THE HONOLULU TEMPERANCE LEGION, are respectfully requested to attend at the next meeting, THURSDAY EVE. AUG 22d, as business of great importance to the Society will be discussed. The Ladies in particular are invited.
By Order of the President.
584 1t L. C. YOUNG, Secretary.

W. FISCHER,
Cabinet Maker and French Polisher, Hotel Street, near the Drug Store of J. Mott Smith & Co. 586 1y

## HAWAIIAN RICE!
Coolie and Extra.
For Sale in quantities to suit by A. S. CLEGHORN,
586 1y Agent Honolulu Rice Mill.

## HAWAIIAN LEATHER!
Sole and Saddle Leather, and Tanned Goat Skins.
For Sale by
586 1y A. S. CLEGHORN, Agent Waimea Tannery.

## NOTICE.
THE CREDITORS OF E. ASEGUT ARE requested to meet at the office of the undersigned, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Assignee. R. H. STANLEY.
Honolulu, August 16, 1867. 586 1t

## MEETING
Of the American Relief Fund Association.
THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of the ASSOCIATION will be held on the evening of the 22d inst., at the Rooms of Engine Company No. 2
586 1t PER ORDER.

## Public Notice.
To the Officers and Members of the Pacific Base Ball Club, Honolulu.
GENTS—AT A MEETING OF THE PIONEER BASE BALL CLUB, held Thursday evening, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, There appeared in the *Gazette* of last Wednesday, a very undignified and ungentlemanly communication from the Pacific Club, in answer to our Challenge to play a Match Game of Base Ball; and
Whereas, We are yet willing and anxious to play said game on the same general terms as before stated; therefore be it
*Resolved*, That the Pioneer Club does now Challenge the Pacific Club to play a Match Game of Base Ball—the same to consist of nine innings each side—on Saturday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., on the ground makai of the Punahou College.
*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the "nine" to confer with a Committee of three from the Pacific nine, in order to make the preliminary arrangements for the game; Umpires and Scorers to be chosen by the Captains of the respective nines.
*Resolved*, That our Secretary be instructed to have this communication published in the *P. C. Addvertiser* of Saturday next, and forward a copy of the same, together with a copy of our Rules and Regulations, to the Pacific Club.
I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
C. H. ROSE,
586 Secretary and Treasurer Pioneer B. B. Club.

## Notice to Planters.
THE RISE IN KEC SUGAR!!!
THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS COMPANY beg to remind those Planters who wish to HURRY UP their Sugar to Market, that they have *ON HAND READY MADE* a variety of
Machinery Adapted to Assist Them,
Amongst which is an
*EXCELLENT COPPER STRIKE PAN*;
*CENTRIFUGAL MACHINES* with Steam Engines and Boilers, or Turbine Wheels and gear for driving them.
*IRON COOLERS* of various make and age.
*THREE STEAM CLARIFIERS*, which make superior Strike Pans.
*SORGHUM PANS AND STEAM SORGHUM PANS*, or *MOLASSES PANS* made at Short Notice.
Pumps, Injectors, Pipes, Valves, &c., &c., always in stock.
HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.
Thos. Holmes, Manager.
586 4t Janion, Green & Co., Agents.

## THE REVERE!
This Favorite First Class Hotel,
By Sam'l A. Loller,
ON KING ST., NEAR FORT, (the old "Globe premises,) will be found hereafter as heretofore, to be kept in the neatest style,
AND ITS TABLES CONSTANTLY WELL PROVIDED
With the Best the Market Affords,
Cooked in a manner to suit the most fastidious palates.
*Furnished Rooms to be had.*
Its central and shady position renders the Revere House the most desirable place of resort in the city. 586 3m

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