COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

Various improvements have been made during the past few years in reefing and furling sails, and some of the modes adopted work well while others are not reliable in heavy and stormy weather. One of the New London papers contains a description of a new patent which is said to be a vast improvement over the present process of furling top-gallant sails. By the new plan "these sails instead of being bent permanently on the whole length of the yard, are bent on to a series of travellers which run in and out in grooves in the yard, by working bull-lines and bend-lines, the bull-lines drawing the sails inward toward the mast, and the bend-lines stretching them out along the yards. The grooves in the yards are fitted with metal gudes, for the purpose of strength and to save wear.

"Whenever it is desirable in a freshening breeze to reduce these sails, the bullends are cleed, and then by hauling on the bull-lines the foot of the sail is drawn together near the mast, and is in a much better position than by the old plan of simply dropping the yard, by which the sail was left to bag out, sail, and tear itself to pieces. Setting on the bull-lines, and keeping the bend-lines belayed, the sail is stretched on the yard again by the action of hoisting the yard. If it is necessary to furl the sail, it is cleewed up as usual when the bead is hauled together, and can then be furled by a less number of men than on ordinary one, and with no danger of the men being knocked off from the yard. Coming into port, the sail can be furled in the usual way, if desired. We regard this improvement as a great saving in labor, danger and wear and tear of sails, and there can be no doubt that if it becomes well known it will be brought into general use. Another advantage is that by its use sail can be carried to the last minute in the event of a squall coming up. The improvements can be applied to old as well as new vessels, and we hope some of our merchants will give it a trial. The whaling vessels being built at Mattapoisett are to be fitted with this."

CHAMPAGNE WINE—receives its name from being manufactured in the province of the same name in France. Rheims is the principal center of the champagne wine traffic. The Chamber of Commerce of that city lately made a report in which it is stated that the total sales of genuine champagne wine during 20 years amounted to 214,415,647 bottles, or an average of 10,720,782 per annum. The average wholesale prices is also stated to be three francs per bottle in Rheims. As a matter of interest to wine consumers, it may be added that according to the Rheims report, the world drinks every year some 5,000,000 bottles of champagne which have nothing genuine about them except their labels and corks, and even these are now counterfeited.

COTTONS.—Cheap cotton, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, will probably never be known, and the price has probably fallen as low as it will be for some years to come. In the days of slavery, the negro women of the South constituted fully one-half the field force in the light labor of cotton culture. Even last year they worked in the field to a considerable extent; but a Southern correspondent writes that this year they have almost entirely withdrawn from it. They declare that "the white women never work out, but are supported by their men; that it ought to be so, and that they (the blacks) will not submit any more to out-door work." We have no doubt they will adhere to this determination. So the cotton-planters must give up all hope of seeing them again in the field.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL.

SUGAR AND CONTRACTS.—During the past week, much interest has been taken in the subject of sugar contracts. A meeting of planters was called on Saturday last by Mr. R. Fearnstein, agent of the San Francisco Refinery, to confer on the subject of entering into contracts for making refinery sugar. The meeting was strictly private, that is none but those specially invited were present, and of course no full report of the proceedings can be expected. The session on Saturday last continued for four or five hours, during which Mr. Fearnstein laid his plans before the planters, and there was a full and free discussion of the contracts and the prospective operation of the reciprocity treaty. As near as we can gather, the San Francisco Refinery wishes to enter into contracts with all our planters for the entire crop for two years, to be made into refinery sugars, of the quality now made, between Nos. 11 and 12 Dutch Standard. Most of the planters who contracted last fall have been well satisfied with the arrangement, and some are urgent to continue the system. The great difficulty, however, in the way of a renewal of the contracts, is fixing the price, under the large advance which has recently taken place in California and New York. The agent of the refinery proposes to allow an advance on the rate now paid, but it is not up to the views of the planters, who wish to secure the benefit of the treaty. The contracts, of course, will be for two years only, and as the treaty will not operate, even if passed, before the close of 1868, it leaves only about one year to work under it. The proposition of the planters looks very reasonable, as the advance proposed by them for the new contracts is understood to be 7 or 8 per cent. only on the present rate, and by no means equal to the rise in the price in California.

On Monday an adjourned session was held, at which nothing was accomplished, and another on Tuesday, at which the parties came more nearly to an understanding. Thus the matter stands. A third meeting will be held on Tuesday next.

The recent quotations of whale oil in the Eastern market are very low—65, 68 and 70 cents in American currency for best Arctic oil—equal to from 47 to 50 cents in gold. We are at a loss to account for this decline, as the stocks were but little in excess of the year previous. The English Greenland fisheries last year were very successful; but this alone will not account for the extraordinary decline, to one-half the price of 1866. There has also been a large decline in coal oil—the last quotations in New York being 56@57 cts., and in San Francisco 50@55 cts. per gallon. This is doubtless the chief cause of the decline in whale oil. The supply of coal oil appears to be on the increase, as every year opens up new discoveries in different countries, while in the United States the production is now beyond all precedent. How long this depression in the oil market will continue is uncertain; but it would seem likely to last as long as coal oil is so abundant.

The barkentine *Constitution* brings a full cargo of lumber to Hackfeld & Co. By her we also have a few days later advices from San Francisco. The only reference to sugar and molasses is the following from the *Bulletin* of August 5th:

MOLASSES—800 bbls. Hawaiian, ex *Bernice*, sold prior to arrival, on terms withheld.

SUGAR—The *Bernice* brought only 178 kegs of Hawaiian to the trade; balance of cargo is for account of refineries.

Gold was quoted in New York, August 5th, at 140½.

The bark *Bernice* arrived over on the afternoon of the 3d of August, 36 days from this port, and the *Murray* on the 5th, 22 days passage. Both vessels were expected to leave again for Honolulu about the 17th.

The new propeller *Montana* is advertised to leave San Francisco for this port on the 5th of September. She will be the pioneer in the new mail line between that port and Honolulu, and will be due here on the 17th.

We note a movement in crushed sugars, with sales of upwards of 30,000 pounds on hand and to arrive, on private terms, understood to be between 11 and 12 cents. Also, sale of 150 cases Downer's oil at 70 cents.

As the season advances, and stocks begin to work off, more confidence is felt among buyers, and we have the promise of an active fall shipping season, though the low rates ruling for oil will make some difference in the business of the whaleships, and in the amounts to be paid off by them.

The brig *Woodland* sailed on Tuesday, the 27th, for San Francisco, taking a very heavy cargo of sugar, amounting to one million, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand pounds. Besides this, she had 22 tons of animal bones, used in the refinery of sugars, 6,227 goat skins, 180 bags of poddy, and 12 flasks of quicksilver—the whole cargo valued at $61,728 63.

The *Camden* will probably be the next vessel for the same port and will take a large cargo of molasses and sugar—to sail about the middle of September.

The *Jane A. Falkinburg* is up for Portland, but so far does not find much freight offering. We are surprised at this, when Portland offers so much better market for our coffee sugars, in limited quantities, than San Francisco.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

Cyrus H. McCormick, maker of reaping machines, reports an income of $160,750.

A new suspension bridge is to be erected just below Niagara Falls. Preparations have already commenced.

The price of copper is nearly 50 per cent. lower than it was in 1865.

California now exports 10,000 tons of copper annually. This is five times as large as the whole production of the United States ten years ago.

The glut in the London money market is unparalleled. It would probably force the Bank of England to reduce the rate of discount to the lowest point ever known.

A light house with an iron tower, containing a Fresnel lens of the first order, is to be erected at Cape Mendocino. The tower will be about thirty feet high and the light will have an elevation of 300 feet above the ocean. The cost of the structure is to be $43,000, and it is to be completed by the 15th of November.

The bark Roman, Capt. Church, lately arrived, at New London, brought among other curiosities, albatrosses, stuffed sea-leopards, the skeleton of a sea-leopard, specimens of birds, fishes, minerals, plants, etc. Also what the sailors called an African "mangoes," whose destination is the Central Park, New York.

NEW BEFORD OIL MARKET—Week ending July 8.

SPERM—The market has been more active and sales of 1,200 bbls were made for manufacture on private terms.

WHALE—In fair request and sales were made of 525 bbls of Northern, for export, at 65c, and 750 do. do. for manufacture, on private terms.

THE OIL MARKET.—Sperm oil is very dull, and we do not hear of a single sale this week. An unreported sale took place two weeks since of 170 barrels at $2.30 per gallon.

In whale oil there is rather more doing, but the market is very quiet. It is anticipated that there will be a better demand, as so far this season the catch of menhaden has been very small and therefore the product of the fish oil will not be near that of last year, and it is also reported that the rape seed crop will be short, cable dispatches intimating that the plant has been injured. The sales of the week have been 500 barrels Northern, for manufacture on private terms; 180 barrels, brown Northern, for home use, at 70 cents per gallon; and 250 barrels dark and black South Sea and Northern, for home use, on private terms. In Boston a sale has been made of 160 barrels humpback oil, for home use, at 65 cents per gallon. In New London a sale has been made of 300 barrels elephant oil, to New York parties, on private terms.

In whalebone sales have been made in New York of 3300 pounds South Sea, at 77½ cents per pound; 2200 do. Arctic, at 86½ cents; 16,000 do. do. at 86 cents—all gold; and 7000 do. do. at 86 cents—all gold; and 7000 do. do. on private terms—all for export. Also 300 pounds Polar at 85 cents gold, and 2000 do. do. on private terms, for home consumption. The exports from New York for the week ending 10th inst., included 17,500 pounds whalebone.—*N. B. Standard, June 30.*

PASSENGERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Woodland, August 27th—C Butterfield, L Marin, F Coblewey, T H Jordon, W W Kidder, and 11 of the crew of the Ivanhoe—16.

FROM KAHULUI—per Kamoi, Aug. 30—W C Parke, wife and children, Mrs Sherman Peck, Mrs G Armstrong.

FROM KONA AND KAU—per Kona Packet, Aug. 30—Mrs Drew and daughter, J Joaquin and wife, Miss Lizzie Pogue, Chas N Spencer, Jos O Carter, S M Carter, W N Ladd, Capt Haley, W Pogue, J Roe, J Sexton, J L Young, Wm Fetters, and 40 deck passengers.

IMPORTS.

FROM NOVARRO RIVER—Per Constitution, August 28th—235,032 ft assorted lumber, 175 M shingles, 2,084 posts.

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Camden, Sept. 14.
FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, on Monday.
FOR HILO—Per Annie, Monday.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 25—Schr Mary Ellen, West, from Maui.
25—Schr Helen, Ballentine, from Maui.
25—Schr Kamoale, Adams, from Molokai.
26—Schr Onward, from Maui.
26—Schr Morilda, Berrill, from Hawaii.
27—Schr Kate Lee, Crane, from Maui.
27—Am barkentine Constitution, Tuttle, 17 days from Novarro River, with lumber to H. Hackfeld & Co.
27—Schr Prince, Hubbard, from Kauai.
28—Royal yacht Kalakaua, Adams, from Molokai.
28—Schr Kona Packet, Marchant, from Hawaii.
29—Schr Warwick, Hubbard, from Molokai.
30—Schr Ka Moi, Wetherbee, from Maui.
30—Schr Kalauea, from Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 24—Schr Kate Lee, Crane, for Maui.
24—Schr Ka Moi, Wetherbee for Maui.
24—Schr Active, for Hawaii.
24—Schr Emeline, Lambert, for Hawaii.
24—Schr Yrene, for Kauai.
25—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, for Windward Ports.
26—Schr Malolo, for Kauai.
26—Schr Nett, Merill, Kinney, for Kauai.
26—Schr Mary Ellen, West, for Maui.
27—Am brig Woodland, Mackie, for San Francisco.
27—Schr Marilda, Berrill, for Hawaii.
27—Schr Mary, Nika, for Kauai.
27—Schr Mary, Fabey, for Hawaii.
27—Schr Mai Wahine, for Maui.
28—Schr Helen, Ballentine, for Maui.

EXPORTS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Woodland, August 27th—10,325 pkgs (1,197,871 lbs) sugars, 43,545 lbs. animal bones, 41 bales (6,227 lbs.) goat skins, 12 flasks (1,902 lbs) quicksilver, 1,893 pkgs (67,351 lbs) poddy.
Value Foreign..... $560 00 | Domestic..... $61,168 63

MARRIED.

DOLE—ROWELL—At Waimea, August 17th, Mr. George H. Dole and Miss Clara M. Rowell.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31.

News of the Morning.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING returned from Molokai on Thursday morning in the royal yacht, landing about 4 o'clock A. M., with the customary salute at 8. He appears in good health, showing that the country life which he has indulged in the past few months evidently agrees with him better than city life. He purposes returning to Molokai in about two weeks.

The Steamer was at her dock at daylight this morning, and her captain reports that she made good time throughout the trip. Among the passengers are—Mrs. A. Thurston, Mrs. W. D. Alexander, Rev. Geo. Mason, Gov. Nahaolelua, Mrs. King, Judge Kahalewai, Hon. J. Kanaio, and several other honorables.

Capt. Tuttle of the *Constitution*, from Novarro River, about 120 miles north of San Francisco, fortunately brought with him a San Francisco paper of August 5, giving us three days later foreign news. In a paper of the 6th, which he saw but did not bring, he noticed the arrival of the *D. C. Murray*, 22 days from Honolulu.

From the paper above referred to, we learn that the propeller *Montana*, of 1100 tons burthen, was to be the pioneer of the new United States mail line to this port. It appears that our information regarding the movements of the company and their plans has been correct, and that the subsidy will be allowed to begin from the date the vessels are laid on. The *Montana* was to leave San Francisco on the 5th of September, and will be due here on the morning of the 17th, allowing her 12 days for her passage. She and her consort the *Idaho* are believed to be the best boats for this route that are now on the Pacific coast. By leaving on the 5th, she makes a connection with the New York and London mails, so that passengers and mails arriving in San Francisco on the 5th, will come through from New York in 37 days, with two or three days stoppage at the latter port.

In another column is a full description of the new China mail steamship *Great Republic*, of 5,200 tons burthen, the largest and most powerful steamship ever built in the United States. She is full ship-rigged and must afford a splendid sight, when underway. Capt. Waterman, our Envoy to Japan, will take passage in the pioneer voyage of this noble vessel. The European news does not look at all warlike, and it is even reported that Napoleon intends to visit the King of Prussia during this month. A visit from Napoleon to Berlin, certainly indicates anything but hostility in his plans.

The election of Kossuth, the Hungarian exile, to a seat in the Austrian Parliament, is a great event for Hungary, and in fact for liberal ideas throughout Europe. He has been an exile for some twenty years, and visited the United States in the early part of his banishment. Under the general amnesty proclaimed by the Austrian Emperor, he and all other Hungarian political offenders, were allowed to return, and were restored to all the rights of subjects.

On our fourth page will be found a remarkable article from the London *Times*, giving its views on the House of Lords. There must be a terrible earthquake near at hand in England, when the leading newspaper denounces the Peers in such language as is used, and calls the House of Lords "the most useless and the most indolent assembly in the world." The article portrays in forcible language the crumbling power of the old English aristocracy.

An abstract of the President's last veto, of the reconstruction bill, and others interesting matters will be found on the fourth page.

Those interested in plantations should bear in mind that the sale of the Princeville Estate takes place on Saturday next, the 7th of September, and that of the Kaiwiki Plantation on the Monday following, September 9. For particulars, see advertisements in to-day's paper.

The incoming packet, *D. C. Murray*, will bring the New York mails of July 11 and 21, with San Francisco papers to August 17. She arrived over on the 5th or 6th, left probably on the 17th or 18th, and will be due here early next week.

An old-fashioned fog appears to have settled over the entrance of San Francisco for the ten days prior to August 3. Between the 3d and 5th forty vessels entered that port, some of which, including the *Bernice*, reported having been shut out 10 days by the dense fog.

An Extra Session.

The Legislature has been convoked to meet in this city on Monday next, September 2, and will be opened at 12 noon by His Majesty the King in person. As our readers are aware the object of the session is to consider the reciprocity treaty which has been framed between this Government and the United States, and which now only awaits ratification here and at Washington. The assent of the Legislative Assembly is made necessary, under the constitution, to give legality to any treaty altering the revenue laws of the Kingdom.

As to whether any further legislation will be necessary than the simple approval or rejection of the treaty, there will of course be difference of opinion. Some think that a plan should be devised for raising revenue in case of the adoption of the treaty; others that there will be no necessity for any law until the action of the American Senate is known, especially as much doubt exists about it.

The subject of raising a revenue to meet the deficiency that may arise from the provisions of the treaty is an important one, and whatever action this Legislature may take, will be subject to the revisal of the next, which will be elected with special reference to this very thing. Therefore, is it not wiser to refer the whole matter to a body elected more especially to act on it, than to attempt to do what can result in no good in the end?

The election for Representatives in 1868, takes place the first week in February, and the Legislature can be convened any time thereafter. In case no possibility can the treaty be ratified so as to go into operation before the next Legislature can be convened, and the probability is that its provisions will not take effect before the middle or close of 1868.

On the other hand, it is argued that the deficiency in the revenue should be provided for at the same time that the act causing the deficiency is approved. The argument has some force, and were the Minister of Finance and the Speaker of the House here, and did the Legislature comprise more of the intelligence and wisdom of the nation, it would receive more general consent. But it lacks these very important requisites. Few of the native members comprehend the subject to be brought before them, nor can they enter into a rational discussion of its merits.

In the discussion and legislation that this treaty must give rise to, the various interests of the nation *ought* to be fairly and fully represented. To place an export tax on the articles to be benefitted by the treaty, or to increase the duties on luxuries or the tax on real and personal property, or to increase the poll-tax above its present rate, are very important changes, and will no doubt each find advocates and opponents. The interests of the various classes—chiefs, commoners, planters and merchants can be made to harmonize with the exercise of wisdom and prudence, or they can with imprudence be brought into conflict. Patriotism—the welfare of the whole country—should rise above private interests.

Another important inquiry will be, whether a reduction may not be made in the current expenditures that will, partly or wholly, cover the deficiency that the treaty will create. There were at least fifty thousand dollars in the last appropriation bill, which were admitted on all hands as needlessly appropriated. Necessary expenditures should always be provided for liberally, but doubtful ones should be excluded. This work, however, does not come within the legitimate province of the Legislature at this session, only so far as it may help to indicate what the proper future action should be.

For these reasons we think the King should lay the treaty before the Assembly with his views, solicit such action as he may suggest, and appeal to the country and to the next Legislature for provision to meet the exigency which may arise in case of the final ratification of the treaty.

In the present Constitution there is no provision for extra sessions of the Legislature, and the probability is that it will be decided under the 50th Article, that the members are entitled each to $150, the pay of the regular session. We quote the article:

ART. 56. The Representatives shall receive for their services a compensation to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Public Treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed, increasing the compensation of said Representatives beyond the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for each session.

Since the above was in type, we have perused a communication printed in the Government native newspaper *Au Okoa*, attacking, in a most bitter spirit, the Reciprocity Treaty and falsely charging all Americans here and abroad with a design to dethrone the King and seize the Islands. The article bears evidence of having emanated from some foreigner and probably from some government official, though written in the most polished Hawaiian. It warns the Nobles, Representatives and Government against the insidious designs of traitors, and advises the Legislature to lay the treaty on the table. The article could only have been published with the full consent and knowledge of Ministers, and the Government is clearly responsible for it. After stating that the foreign papers say that "the Americans are only awaiting the death of the King *to seize, and take by force*, and appropriate to themselves the Hawaiian Kingdom," and that, though such statements are false, yet "they reveal nevertheless the most covetous desire on the part of the Americans themselves that this little Kingdom should be transferred to them,"—the writer says:

The Chiefs and Representatives of the people in the Legislature may think they are called together to consider and pass for the general benefit a convention between the two Governments; but, in view of threats to seize the Government—and more of a desire for the death of His Majesty, Kamehameha V., who is so greatly beloved, and who has the hearts of all Hawaiians—there is good reason to look upon this treaty with distrust and refuse to pass it.

It looks as if their side only is to be regarded; the King is nothing, the red skins who live upon these Islands are nothing; but the riches, the advantage to the pocket to be gained by this treaty, are everything; kick red skins to the dogs.

They regard only the great god Mammon, the Almighty Dollar, but the life of the red skins, that is like a dung hill in their estimation; and if the treaty is agreed to, we shall see it to be so indeed.

Let us, O Red skins, turn and look at this treaty. Watch, be on your guard against persuasions to its passage. Don't be deceived by deceitful words, saying, a boon! a boon!! a boon!!! It is false—a cheat. It is a bait to entice you to sell your red skin race to die under the great snares of the white skins. Inquire and make sure, and lay the treaty on the table forever.

Reciprocity.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read with great interest the articles on the subject of the proposed reciprocity treaty, which have appeared in your journal and also those of the *Gazette* on the same subject, and beg to ask for a little explanation on one or two points.

Is it going to be proved by experience that the reduction of three cents duty on Hawaiian sugars, "not above number twelve Dutch standard, in color," will actually put three cents a pound more into the pockets of our planters; or will not the inexorable laws of trade apply in this case, as in others, and compel a corresponding reduction in price?

Will not our planters be at the mercy of the confederated sugar refiners of San Francisco, the treaty once ratified, and be compelled to accept their terms, seeing that we cannot export thither, and therefore cannot afford to make sugars of any but a certain grade?

Please elucidate plainly in what way the natives, mechanics, small farmers and working men are to be benefited by this treaty, taking into view the two foregoing points.

In my humble opinion this proposed treaty falls far short of what it should be, and that in the end it will be found that it is only another of those skillfully wrought schemes of that gentleman who is now absent on a foreign mission, which always, somehow, turn to his own personal advantage.

Yours, A. DOUBTER.

The communication of our correspondent opens a broad field for the discussion of the proposed treaty, as it refers to the chief points involved in the adoption of the measure. As the whole subject must soon be thoroughly discussed in all its phases, its advantages and disadvantages exposed, and its merits and demerits weighed in the scales, both here and at Washington, there can be no harm in giving it a thorough investigation. There are some who still contend that it will prove a measure of doubtful utility to either country, and if their arguments possess weight, they may prevail.

In reply to our correspondent's first inquiry, whether the planters will receive the whole benefit of the reduction of three cents a pound on the lower grades of sugar proposed to be admitted free into the United States, we answer, no. There must be some reduction in the price of all sugars in San Francisco consequent on the introduction of dark grades into that free of duty. It may be one or one-and-a-half cents. What it will amount to no one can now tell, but it will probably be at least one cent a pound on all grades, refined as well as raws. This disposes of one-third or half of the abolished duty. The other half or two thirds ought to go "into the pockets of our planters," but whether it will or not, must depend on the contracts they may make for the disposal of their crops.

The second inquiry of our correspondent hinges in a measure on the contracts which are now or may be entered into with the San Francisco refineries. The proposed contracts are for two or three years, during which term whatever profits they choose to surrender, must of course be submitted to. But after their expiration we see no reason why they may not reap the entire benefits arising from the treaty. San Francisco is not the only port that will call for our sugar, but Portland, New York, Boston and Philadelphia will be open to us, and thither large shipments can and will be made, although the distance is much greater.

Our correspondent next asks "in what way the natives, mechanics, small farmers and working men are to be benefitted by this treaty?" In several ways. First, by an increased impetus to the sugar manufacture, which will call for more laborers, mechanics and working men, in every branch of the trades which are connected with the business. Not only will the mills now in operation be driven to their utmost capacity, calling for more help, but there will be new plantations started on every Island. For these, more laborers will be needed to till the ground, cultivate the cane and work in the mills, while blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, masons, sugar boilers, engineers and other tradesmen will all be in more active demand, and of course obtain higher wages.

In the second place, the removal of the ten per cent. duty will allow the necessaries of life to be imported at ten per cent. less cost. Lumber can then be sold for ten dollars less on every hundred dollars imported; flour which now costs the importer seven dollars a barrel can be sold at seventy cents less; prints which now sell to natives for four yards to the dollar, may then be obtained five for the same. On all the articles included in the reciprocity list there will be more or less reduction in the cost to the importer, and consequently to the consumer. It is absurd to contend that the consumer will not receive the benefit, for increased competition among traders will compel the disposal of imported goods at the lowest possible prices. If the importers and established traders refuse to sell at lower rates, competitors will soon enter the field who will do so.

The treaty may not be just what every man would like to have it, but we believe it is framed as wisely as it could be, with any reasonable hope of success. At this end of the route many of the necessaries of life will be admitted free of tax, and the native, the poor man and laborer will then be enabled to clothe, shelter and feed himself at a reduced cost, and thus be better able to pay his taxes, and support himself, his family and his Government. If enacted, it will prove a blessing to every man. Though the planters may in the first instance appear to derive the largest benefit, yet we all know that they must share their profits with their laborers and workmen. When we remember that no planter has yet been able to make a fortune out of his business, it is safe to predict that the country will receive the benefits of any increased profits that may pass through his hands.

A TERRIBLE STORY.—A merchant doing a large business in Lynn, Massachusetts, had for some time been greatly harassed by business complications, which almost drove him to distraction. At last he took an account of stock, and decided to retire. All the details of his business were attended to and closed up with the most sedulous care: and when at last all was complete, the gentleman went calmly to the insane asylum at Somerville, and presented himself at its door in the character of patient, saying he had staved off insanity as long as he could. In less than an hour he was a raving maniac, and the extreme expedient of a straight jacket had to be resorted to to prevent him from committing the most violent acts of madness.

AWARD OF PRIZES.—The state department has advices from commissioner Beckwith. Of the five hundred and twenty-four articles from the United States, on exhibition at the exposition, there have been awards made in favor of two hundred and sixty-two, including four grand prizes—seventeen gold, sixty-two silver, and one hundred and three bronze medals. Seventy-nine American exhibitors have been honorably mentioned.

It is pleasant to hear the Mobile *Advertiser*. It says: "Every solitary vote will be necessary to prevent Alabama from being as completely radicalized as Congress or Massachusetts." And also the Georgia Chronicle: "The white population are already divided in political sentiment, and there is danger that the Radicals will carry the State."

Fort Street School.

THIS SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 2.

Terms, $10 per Quarter of Ten Weeks,

Subject to special arrangements in case of several pupils from the same family. (1t) M. B. BECKWITH, Principal.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDden trusting or harboring my wife REBECCA, as I shall pay no debts contracted without my written order.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.
Kohala, August 27, 1867 588 1m

NOTICE.

A FIRE ALARM WILL BE RUNG AT 4½ o'clock, this P. M., the 31st inst., for Fire Department Drill, Per Order of the Chief Engineer:

CHAS. T. GULICK,
1t Secretary Honolulu Fire Department.

Choice Columbia River Salmon!

FOR SALE IN BARRELS, HALF BARrels and at Retail.

588 1m By I. BARTLETT.

Very Nice Family Clear Pork!

IN HALF BARRELS AND AT RETAIL.

588 1m By I. BARTLETT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE GROCERIES!

FAMILY,
PLANTATION,
AND SHIP STORES!

Shortly Expected

—PER—

D. C. Murray, Comet, Steamer Montana.

BARKS

R. C. Wylie and A. J. Pope, Ship Ceylon,

And Other Vessels.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW

—AT THE—

Family Grocery and Feed Store!

588 By I. BARTLETT.

DAILY EXPECTED!

Per D. C. Murray.

GOLDEN GATE EX. FAMILY FLOUR.
Fresh Wheat Meal,
Fresh Rye Meal,
Cases Green Corn,
Cases Green Sweet Corn,
Cases Pure Starch,
Cases Corn Starch,
Cutting & Co.'s Table Fruit, Peaches;
Cutting & Co.'s Table Fruit, assorted;
Best White Cuba. Maccaroni,
Wafer Crackers in tins,
Cases Saloon Bread,
27 lb. boxes Saloon Bread,
Cutting & Co.'s Jellies in glass, pints and quarts;
McMurray's 1 and 2 lb Spiced Oysters,
McMurray's 1 and 2 lb Oysters, plain;
Best California Cream Cheese.

CHOICE CALIFORNIA HAMS, Carefully Selected.
Carifornia Streak Bacon, Carefully Selected.
Smoked Salmon,
Smoked Beef,
Pacific Codfish,
Mediterranean Figs,

CHOICE COMET TEA:
CHOICE JAPAN TEAS, 1, ½ and ¼ lb. papers.
Choice Fan Teas, 1 lb. papers.
Stick Cinnamon, Fresh Citron,
Fresh Zante Currants,
Buckwheat Flour, 10 lb. bags.
Cases McMillan & Koster's Lemon Syrup,
Cases Curry Powder,
Castile Soap,
Saleratus, 7 lb. boxes; New Onions, New White Beans.

For Sale Low at the

Family Grocery and Feed Store!

588 1m By I. BARTLETT.

Expected by the D. C. Murray.

JOHNSON'S NEW ATLAS, THE MOST complete and valuable Atlas published.
New America, by Wm. Hepworth Dixon.
Goodrich's Natural History.
The Clerk's Assistant and Form Book.
Griffith Gaunt, by Charles Read.
Facts for Farmers, splendidly illustrated.
Hugo's Toilers of the Sea.
Muhbach's Historical Novels, all the series.
Ecce Homo and Ecce Deus.
The Schonberg Cotta Family.
Winnifred Bertram. Early Dawn.
Mary the Handmaid of the Lord.
Dickens, new diamond edition—illustrated.
Hayes' Open Arctic Polar Sea.
Tennyson, new diamond edition—illustrated.
Hood's Poems. Botts' Rebellion.
Prof Felton's Ancient and Modern Greece.
Carpenter's Six Months at the White House.
Homes without Hands. Philip the Second.
Buccaneer Gallery Slave. M'Aulay's Speeches.
Webster's Unabridged and Illustrated Dictionary.
Plymouth Collection, gilt and plain.

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER LATE BOOKS.

588 1m For Sale by H. M. WHITNEY.

For Sale.

THE LEASE OF THE HOUSE, SITUated in Nuuanu Valley above the first bridge, lately occupied by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to

588 1m F. A. SCHAEFER.

CONSULATE OF PRUSSIA,
Honolulu, August 28th, 1867.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of GEORGE WENZEL, deceased, not yet presented to the undersigned for payment, will please present them before the 10th September, as otherwise they will not be settled.

F. A. SCHAEFER,
588 2t Prussian Consul.

Splendid Relish for Breakfast!

—JUST RECEIVED—

Oulachans!

In Quantities to Suit.

588 4t For Sale by S. SAVIDGE.

REMOVAL.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

The Well-known and Well Patronized

Harper's Ferry Store,

ON MAUNAKEA STREET,

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS and airy building one door above the Old Stand, where the undersigned, thankful for past favors, will be ready at all times

To Serve his Patrons, at Prices to Suit the Times.

588 1m WILLIAM RYAN.

Prospectus

—OF—

THE HAWAIIAN SPECTATOR.

IT IS PROPOSED TO PUBLISH A QUARTERLY under the above title, to be devoted to the History, Statistics, Commerce, Literature and the development of the Resources of the Hawaiian Islands; as also the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, known under the general name of Polynesia.

It will be published in the same form as the original "SPECTATOR," which was commenced in these islands in the year 1838, and was unfortunately suspended at the end of the second volume. The proposed Quarterly will be somewhat enlarged, printed on fine paper, with clear new type, neatly folded and stitched and finished, to subscribers only at $5 per annum.

The first number will be issued on the first day of January next.

The Editorial department will be under the supervision of an association of literary gentlemen of Honolulu.

H. M. WHITNEY, Publisher.
Honolulu, August, 1867. 588

LUMBER!

Cargo of the J. A. Falkinburg.

CEDAR SHINGLES.
Tongued and grooved Nor' West Flooring,
Surfaced Spruce Boards,
1¼ and 1½ inch Nor' West Heading.
Scantling, all sizes;
1 inch Nor' West Boards,
2 inch Nor' West Plank.
3 inch Nor' West Plank,
1x6 Fencing.
Redwood Clapboards,
1¼ inch Tongued and Grooved Redwood, 1 & 2 S.
¼ inch Fir for lining,
Cottage Siding, white pine;
White Pine Plank and Boards;
Yellow Pine Flooring, Yellow Pine Heading.

DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, OIL, TURPENTINE.

WALL PAPER AND

Building Materials of Every Kind!

For Sale by L. L. TORBERT,
588 3m Office Corner Queen and Fort Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LUMBER, LUMBER!

WE HAVE

Just Received per Constitution!

A SUPERIOR LOT OF

REDWOOD ROUGH BOARDS.

REDWOOD TONGUED AND GROOVED 1 and 1¼ inch Boards;
Redwood Surfaced Planed 1 inch Boards,
Redwood 5x6, 6x6 and 8x8 Scantling, Clear;
Redwood Fence Posts, 7 feet long;
Redwood Shaved Shingles, 4 and 5 foot Pickets.

—ALSO—

Redwood ½ inch Battens, Clapboards,
1¼, 1½ and 2 inch Rough and Surfaced Planed Boards.

—ALSO—

PER VERNON AND CAMDEN,

A Fine Assortment of

Nor' West Scantling and Boards, &c.

ALSO—CEDAR SHAVED SHINGLES.

All of which we Offer For Sale Low.

588 5t LEWERS & DICKSON.

E. O. HALL & SON

Will Receive

—*By The*—

Ceylon, Iolani, Garstang, & Hertfordshire,

A Full Assortment of

Goods in their Line,

Among which may be found:

MANILA CORDAGE, 6, 9, 12 THREAD.
11 and 14 Inch.
Handled Ob's, Card Matches, Nails,
Kerosene Oil, Downer's.
Dairy Salt, Soda,
Whiting, Zinc Paint.
White Lead, Linseed Oil,
Galvanized and Common Sheet Iron,
CHAINS, CUTLERY, PLOWS!
Wheelbarrows, Sheet Lead,
Sheet Lead, Zinc, Tin Plates, Lead Pipe,
Handled Axes, Hatchets, Planes,
ALL SORTS OF SHELF HARDWARE
—AND—
Agricultural Implements!
DRY GOODS:
Sheeting, 72, 80, 90 and 100 inches wide, cotton and linen;
Brown Cottons, Prints, Striped Shirting,
Moleskin, Blue and Scarlet Flannel, Black Crape, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,
Santa Cruz Sole Leather,
Harness Leather, Bridle Leather;
Shoe Pegs, Lasts, Wax, Shoe Findings, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils, Sledges, Hammers,
Horse Nails, Shoe Shapes,
Files, Borax, Axles, Springs, Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

CARPENTER'S TOOLS OF ALL SORTS,
&c., &c., &c.
And all at Prices to Suit the Times.
587 3t

Fall Season 1867!

C. L. RICHARDS & CO.

HAVE NOW ON HAND

....AND....

Expect to Arrive!

....THE....

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF

SHIP CHANDLERY!

Ever Imported into Honolulu.

CONSISTING IN PART OF:

Bales Superior

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS!

No. 1 to No. 10.

COTTON TWINE, 6 to 10 Ply.
CASES YELLOW METAL,
KEGS COMPOSITION NAILS.
150,000 Lbs. Bread,
500 Barrels Beef,
300 Barrels Pork,
California and New Bedford Flour.
200 Coils
NEW BEDFORD WHALE LINE.
100 Toggle Irons.
FOUR SHIP'S CAMBOOSES.
100 Ash Oars, from 9 to 22 feet.
FIFTY BOXES BOMB LANCES,
Large and Small.

OIL SHOOKS,

New and Old.

NEW BEDFORD WHALE BOATS,

Smooth Bottom and Center Board.

Manila Rope, from one to five & half inches.

New Bedford Cutting Falls.

Hemp Rope from 2 to 10 inches.
Ladyard Stuff, Bolt Rope.
Marline, Wormline,
Spunyarn, Seizing, &c., &c.
Sail Needles, for all sorts of work.
Paint, Varnish and
Whitewash Brushes.

KEGS EASTERN BUTTER.

Preserved Meats.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS IN TINS.

Dried Apples,
15000 Lbs. CALIFORNIA NEW BEANS.
Spices of all description.

NEW KONA COFFEE.

NEW CALA. POTATOES.

MOLASSES AND SUGAR.

PAINTS, Of Every Description.

Paint Oil, Pump Boxes.
Cooper's Rivets, 3d to 6d;
Boat Compasses,
Stove Linings,
Cooper's Setts, Anvils,
Hammers, Drivers and Punches.
A Complete Assortment of Hooks
and Thimbles,
Patent and Bush Blocks,
Shieves all sizes,
Mast Hoops and Jib Hanks.
Boat Bolts,
Boat Nails,
Timbers and Knees,
Nautical Almanacs,
Log Books,
Axes,
Hatchets,
Ship's Scrapers,
Brass and Iron Screws, all sizes.
Brass and Iron Wire Sieves,
Fog Horns, Knives,
Sheaths and Belts,
Auger Bitts, Gimblets,
Spoke