COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

We have Manila dates to August, reporting the state of the market. The export of sugars in 1867 shows a large falling off from the previous year. In 1866, the export for seven months amounted to 445,558 piculs, and in 1867, up to the same time, 263,545 piculs. Regarding the price, Messrs. Peele, Hubbell & Co. say:

"We have no transactions in Current (No. 1) and quote $4 50 per picul nominal, at which dealers would sell. Some sales of superior have been made at $4 63 per picul, but dealers now ask more. Unclayed kinds, $2 50 per picul for Taal, and $2 60 for Cebu."

The above quotations will show the price at which Manila can be obtained, viz.: about 2¼ cents per pound for No. 1, and about 2 cents for refinery grades. Our planters can see from this what they have to contend with. The risks attending the long voyage from Manila to San Francisco are large, and raise the cost of the sugar to about the same when landed from Manilas as when obtained from this group.

Rice was selling in Manila at 19½@20 reals per cavan.

Cordage was quoted at $13 50 per picul.

Coffee had advanced some, and sales were reported at $14 63 per picul—about 11 cents per pound.

The bark *Ethan Allen* had sailed from Manila for Australia with a cargo of sugar.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

The executors of the estate of the late R. C. Wyllie, sold at auction on Wednesday last several tracts of land situated on Kauai and Oahu. Mr. C. S. Bartow was the auctioneer. The terms were cash, and the particulars will be interesting as indicating the value of real estate in the Islands.

No. 1 was a tract of 3,200 acres of cane and pasture land, in the village of Koloa, Kauai, running from the sea to the mountains, in length four miles perhaps, and mostly under lease for thirty years to parties now occupying it. It sold for $6,500, the rental being equivalent to about 12 per cent. per annum on the amount paid. Considering that it comprises some of the best cane land in Koloa, it sold very low, about $2 an acre.

No. 2 was a tract of 25 acres of hill-side pasture land, at the head of Manoa, almost inaccessible, and about four miles from town. Paul Jarrett was the purchaser at $190, or about $7 60 per acre.

No. 3 was a tract of seven acres of pasture land, adjoining the premises of Messrs. Bernard & Raymond, in Ewa; bought by the above parties for $75.

No. 4 was a tract of seven acres of good taro and pasture land, with fish pond. Bought by Victor Chancerel, whose land it adjoins, for $225, or $32 per acre.

No. 5—a small tract of kalo land in Ewa—bought by I. Richardson for $125.

No. 6—a small piece of kalo land in Ewa—bought by Kama for $45.

No. 7—seventeen acres of kalo land in Ewa—bought by I. Montgomery for $515.

No. 8—two acres of kalo land—bought by the same for $135.

The whole sale realized $7,610, and showed that kalo land is valuable property, and in good demand, while pasture land is less sought for. The former is worth from $60 to $100 an acre while pasture land brings only from $2 to $10 per acre.

Sale of Liberty Hall.—The brick house on Maunakea street, long known as Liberty Hall, together with the fee simple of the land, was sold on Saturday last by C. S. Bartow, for $2,200, which is probably not one third of the cost of the property.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL.

We are without a single arrival the past week from foreign ports, and with very few from domestic ports. The weather has been calm, cool and pleasant, the trade winds being entirely interrupted, as usual at this season.

The American schooner *San Diego* sailed on Wednesday for San Francisco, with a small freight. She has been in the employ of the United States Guano Company for the past two years as a packet running to Howland's Island. We understand that the Company has disposed of the right to take off guano to an English Company, who will have its own vessels and work the guano at its own expense. We observe that a cargo of McKean's Island guano sold in Savannah recently for $55 per ton currency—about $40 in gold.

On Thursday Mr. Bartow held a large sale of staple English goods, received by late arrivals. Although the terms were very liberal (from one to six months' credit), yet the sale went off heavily, and prices were hardly up to late quotations. There seems to be no disposition among traders to increase their stocks so long as the present stagnation in trade exists.

The bark *Celestia* is the only packet on the berth loading for San Francisco, and will leave next Saturday.

We are without later dates from San Francisco than those brought by the *Celestia*, January 5th. The clipper ship *Belvidere* may touch here early next week, en route for Hongkong, and bring us further advices.

Gold at latest quotations was 135¼.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

New York consumes a thousand barrels, or nearly a million of eggs per day. They come mainly from the West.

The passenger cars on the railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg are two stories high, the upper story being used for sleeping at night.

Several failures have occurred in New York in the China trade. The *Post* says there have been several failures in firms, all due to speculations in gold.

To show how iron steamboats are superceding wooden ones, it may be mentioned that only forty of the latter were built in England last year, while two hundred and eighty-three iron steam vessels were built.

The Suez Canal people only want a hundred millions (of francs) more, and with that sum they pledge themselves to complete their work. This, it will be remembered, is the fourth hundred of millions they have asked for; they have already had three.

Cultivation of Sugar in Australia.—An "Ex-West Indian Sugar Planter" writes as follows from Cardwell, Rockingham Bay, Queensland: With regard to sugar cultivation, I have no doubt whatever of its success in this district. The cane flourishes equally well, if not better than in the West Indies. The ground being new and rich, gives at present a tremendous cane, but a few crops will bring them to a more respectable size. The juice from large overgrown canes is more difficult to crystalize. The great difficulty which I expected to encounter was that of labor—for the present, however, successfully solved by the introduction of South Sea Islanders, who work hard and are easily managed. But if a large industry arises we shall have to go to Singapore for Chinese coolies. I have not the slightest doubt as to our ultimate success here as the raw material is so luxuriant, and I cannot but wonder when I see people near Brisbane paying enormous sums—£10 to £20 per acre—and wasting time in clearing and grubbing inferior lands while there are rich plains here into which you can put a plow and take off a crop at once.

The Sorghum Crop of 1867.—The *Sorgho Journal* says: From most of the cane growing regions in the West the reports upon the condition of the crops are gloomy enough. In a few localities and small precincts, here and there, the elements seem to have been more propitious, and the cane appears in a fair condition, but these more favored places are few in number and limited in area, and in most of them the spring was unfavorable, as in other places, so that the quantity of cane planted was small, and the stand poor. In the Eastern States the spring was, as with us, wet, cold and backward, deterring many from planting, and preventing the seed that was planted from making a good stand. Since the 1st of August the Atlantic coast has been exposed to incessant rains, much like those which prevailed throughout the West at a corresponding period last year. These have kept the canes green and growing, and have prevented them from maturing at the proper time, so that they must be harvested in an immature state, or left standing as they will be in many cases, until overtaken by a freezing and destructive frost. This state of things is rather disheartening to those who have enlisted in the sorghum army, and it will doubtless cause a few timid souls to "go back" on the enterprise, and call it a lost cause. But there is no fear that any great number will desert and leave the ranks. We have met with a reverse, and our forces are slightly demoralized, but we don't propose to surrender; on the other hand, the little backset we have had will stimulate to greater preparation, and more earnest efforts in the future. The road to great successes always leads through a Bull's Run, and this is the Bull's Run crisis in our sorghum campaign. Its effects will be to test our interest in sorghum, give us a better appreciation of its value, and lead to more definite purposes and appropriate efforts in connection with it. The truth is, we have gone on from year to year, making from twenty to forty million gallons of syrup with so little trouble, and so little disturbance of the ordinary farm economy, that we do not realize the magnitude or appreciate the importance of the business. If the production of sorghum syrup required two or three times as much outlay and trouble as is naturally bestowed upon it, we should estimate it much more highly, and should be probably less inclined to take on discouragement at any temporary reverse. It is probable that one effect of the comparative failure of the sorghum crop this year will be to sift out and relieve the business of a class of careless, half-hearted operators, who have always been a drawback to the business. The only way these men can advance the interests of sorghum is by abandoning it forever, and we shall heartily rejoice if they can be induced to favor us with a little help in that way.

Ships' Mails.

For Windward Ports—Per Kilauea, Monday.
For San Francisco—Per Celestia, Saturday next.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25—Schr Prince, Hatfield, from Kauai.
26—Schr Mary, Nika, from Kauai.
29—Schr Lilia, from Maui.
30—Schr Kealoha, from Maui.
31—Schr Kate Lee, Crane, from Maui.
31—Schr Kamaile, Adams, from Molokai.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24—Schr Mary Ellen, West, for Maui.
25—Schr Kate Lee, Crane, for Maui.
25—Schr Mary, Patey, for Hawaii.
27—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, for Windward Ports.
27—Schr Kamaile, Adams, for Molokai.
27—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, for Maui.
28—Schr Marilda, Berrill, for Hawaii.
28—Schr Active, Cluney, for Hawaii.
28—Schr Prince, Hatfield, for Kauai.
28—Schr Mary, Nika, for Kauai.
29—Haw brig Kamehameha V., Stone, for Baker's Isl'd.
29—Schr Nettie Merrill, Lambert, for Kauai.
30—Am schr San Diego, Tengstrom, for San Francisco.
31—Schr Odd Fellow, Cluney, from Hawaii.
31—Schr Annie, Babcock, from Hawaii.
31—Schr Kamaile, Adams, from Molokai.

EXPORTS.

For Baker's Island—Per Kamehameha V., Jan. 28—1 kg butter, 1 bbl pork, 25 cs bread, 55 bbls poi, 20 bbls beef, 8 coils rope, 6 sks flour, 4 doz shovels, 1 hawser.
Foreign produce……$193 66 | Domestic produce……833 82

For San Francisco—Per San Diego, Jan. 30—48 bgs (507 lbs) sugar, 50 pkgs (1,682 galls) molasses.
Domestic produce……………………………$500 10

PASSENGERS.

For Windward Ports—Per Kilauea, Jan. 27—Miss M E Cornwell, Miss Julia Alexander, Mr and Mrs S T Alexander and child, Miss J Blaisdell, G Armstrong, Frederick S Armstrong, C H Lewers, J Louzada, F W Hutchison, Dr J M Smith, F H Harris, Mrs T C B Rooke, A S Wilcox, J Hahn, A S Cleghorn, T E Cooke, Capt Brown, Mr Betz, Dr J Wight, J Sells, Rev. Mr. Mason, Col Hawkins, Mr Roberts—25 cabin and 80 deck passengers.

BIRTHS.

In Hilo, January 14th, the wife of Rufus A. Lyman of a son.

In Honolulu, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1868, the wife of W. Johnson of a daughter.

DIED.

Hall—In Honolulu, January 29, 1868, Miss Caroline Alice, second daughter of E. O. Hall, aged 28 years. She was an invalid for twelve years, and exhibited her Christian character by a uniform patience and humility.

Jaffar—In Honolulu, January 30, Sheik Jaffar, a native of Calcutta.

Reynolds—At Honolulu, January 28th, of consumption, Edward Reynolds, aged 28 years. Boston papers please copy.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

News of the Morning.

"The wires are down," and news the past week has been very scarce. Without an arrival from foreign parts, we are left to glean over again our abundant files by the last mail, and find some readable items in another column.

A pleasant notice of Queen Victoria's new book will be found on the fourth page. This noble woman seems destined to leave her name as a bright and shining mark in English history, to which future generations will delight to look back.

In the absence of other important topics, the coming election appears to be attracting more than usual attention. Even the Editor of the *Gazette* has taken a trip to Kohala to persuade his confiding constituents to entrust their liberties to his careful protection, as they did once before, enabling him to show the white feather on the paper money bill, and to accept a bribe. Perhaps they'll try him again—perhaps they won't.

There has been much feeling created the past week by the unfortunate affair of the Captain of the *Nettie Merrill* who attributes his troubles mainly to the vice of *gambling*, to which he had become a victim. We understand that the police authorities have obtained from him a full expose of all that he knows in regard to the gambling haunts of this city—who keep them and who frequent them—and that the authorities have it in their power to prosecute and perhaps convict those engaged in this unlawful practice. Government is doing its duty regarding the illicit traffic in liquor, for which it deserves all credit. Let it be equally firm in upholding the law against gambling, and protecting the rights of innocent women and children of those engaged in this lawless and infatuating vice, to say nothing of the rights of honest traders and others.

It is perhaps hardly worth the while to contradict the rumors afloat regarding changes in the Ministry. Some changes may be in contemplation, and are no doubt desirable; but we can assure our readers that none have as yet been made.

The steamer took an unusually large list of passengers on Monday—25 cabin and 80 deck—and had a fine pleasant run to Lahaina, arriving there early on Tuesday morning.

The weather has continued very cool and pleasant the entire week, the thermometer dropping each night to from 65 to 60°, and at Capt. Paty's residence in Nuuanu as low as 57° on Wednesday morning. A native reports that snow was seen that morning on the Kaala or Waianae mountains, but we have doubts about the correctness of the report, as the sky was cloudless. Last night the weather changed and now promises a southerly storm.

Speaking of the cool weather, we may add that some years ago, the thermometer fell to 53° in Honolulu, and at midday it stood at 58°, which is the lowest we have ever seen it here. On Kauai, in the same year, hail fell on various parts of the island.

The clear atmosphere of the past few evenings has afforded some of our young people a fine opportunity to observe the moon, stars and planets through Capt. Daniel Smith's fine telescope, which exhibits the mountains of the moon, the rings of Saturn and the moons of Jupiter with distinctness. Venus and Jupiter are just now quite brilliant, and on Thursday evening were in close proximity to each other.

The bark Celestia will take the next mail for San Francisco, sailing on or about Saturday next. There may be no opportunity after her departure for three or more weeks.

The Idaho reaches San Francisco to-morrow afternoon, and will probably leave again on her return on Saturday, the 8th inst.

The sale of horses, carts and other property belonging to the estate of J. G. Osborne, takes place to-day.

Travelers will bear in mind that the Steamer does not leave for windward the week commencing Feb. 10.

Should the clipper Belvidere arrive early next week, she will probably bring an Eastern mail.

Paper Money and the Legislative Candidates.

In the Government native newspaper of Thursday last, is a notice issued by Messrs. Rhodes, Boyd, Pinehasa Wood and Makalena to the electors of this district, asserting that the first three, who were members of the last Legislature, were opposed to the issue of paper money. We insert a translation of what relates to this subject:

"Again, Capt. Rhodes, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Pinehasa Wood were the representatives who strongly opposed the defeated Paper Money Bill during the last Legislature, and they will as strongly oppose it, if brought up again during the coming session; so will Mr. J. W. Makalena."

Now this does not tally with the records of the last Legislature. Mr. Rhodes did, indeed, oppose the issue of notes by the treasury, in the way in which Mr. Harris proposed, and by which the latter promised to make *forty thousand dollars a year* out of the people for the Government by an issue of two hundred thousand dollars in notes. But Mr. Rhodes was equally outspoken *in favor of paper money* if issued by private or wealthy parties. In order to remove any doubts on this point, we will quote from one of his speeches on the subject, delivered in the Assembly on the 2d of July, 1866:

"A PAPER ISSUE BY PRIVATE PARTIES, WELL BASED AND THOROUGHLY GUARDED, I WOULD FAVOR, but I am not in favor of the Government going into any such matter. Now I come to one of the remarks made by the Minister of Finance when he stated that the faith, honor and credit of the Government were not considered as good as private individuals. The House is unanimous in its confidence and loyalty to the Government, but can differ on such a matter from ministers and honorable gentlemen. There is something in passing an act to issue paper money, and in the execution of it after it goes into effect. My attention was mostly drawn to the fifth section of the bill, as it is contrary to the laws of the country, and that is one of the reasons why the bill is incomplete. Although I am not in favor of the Government issuing paper money, YET I WOULD FAVOR A BILL FROM WEALTHY PRIVATE PARTIES, WHERE THEY WOULD HAVE TO DEPOSIT A CERTAIN SUM AS BONDS IN THE TREASURY, SO AS TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE AGAINST ANY LOSSES. * * * I consider it improper to enter into speculations with Government money. It may look very well upon paper, but when put into execution would look different. This is the sole objection I have to the Government issuing paper money. If they issued this paper money it would make the community feel very hard towards them. But if paper money was issued by private parties who had nothing to do with the Government concerning it, I SHOULD FAVOR SUCH A STEP, as it would bring capital into the country."

There is certainly no ambiguity here. Mr. Rhodes appears to have opposed the bill before the House simply because it was not rightly framed, and because he did not approve of Government issuing paper money. But he distinctly asserts that he is in favor of the issue of paper money by "private parties." Therefore, all that the Ministers have to do is to bring in a bill altered so as to allow individuals to issue the money instead of the Government. In the end, the people would have to suffer in the same way, to the tune of $40,000 a year, and perhaps even to a greater extent, by the depreciation of the value of the paper money issued.

This quotation ought to remove all doubts with any who have had doubts regarding the policy or opinions of the candidates. Messrs. Boyd and Wood announce that they hold the same opinions as Mr. Rhodes. Consequently they must be set down as ready to vote for paper money should a favorable scheme be brought forward. We believe Messrs. Boyd and Wood did not publicly express their views on the paper money question in the last session, but they go before the people as ready to endorse and support Mr. Rhodes, who did. The choice of this ticket will surely not express the views of the foreigners and business men of this city.

The regular ticket, regularly nominated by the people, is absolutely opposed to the issue of paper money here *in any form and by any parties.* Every member of it will oppose any such project that may be brought forward by Ministers or any one else. This ticket comprises the following gentlemen:

James W. Austin, Esq.,
A. F. Judd, Esq.,
S. P. Kalama, Esq.,
J. Kahai, Esq.

Those who vote this ticket will be sure of securing a delegation opposed to paper money in any form; while those who vote the opposition ticket may find themselves deceived, and during the next two years see some paper money scheme saddled on to the country. No one now knows that any such proposition will be brought forward, but it *may be;* and if it is, it is safer to have delegates whom the people can trust.

The facts should be known, and no one should vote without being thoroughly posted up regarding the views of those whom he votes for.

Alaska or Russiana.

So little is known about the newly-acquired Russian possessions of the United States, that the following facts relating to them which we have learned from Mr. Alex. Smith, who was recently connected with the U. S. revenue cutter *Lincoln*, will be of interest to our readers. The vessel was one of several despatched by the American Government in July to take formal possession of the new territory. The coast north of Vancouver's Island, is lined with an almost continuous chain of islands, which make a sound or enclosed passage along the shore, varying in width, but affording a safe and pleasant route for steamers. The *Lincoln* took this inner route.

The town and port of Sitka are on an island of the same name. The harbor is small, and appears to have been selected on account of its convenient location for trading with the Indians. The climate is exceedingly unpleasant, rains and fogs prevailing almost constantly. During three months that the *Lincoln* was there, the sun appeared only on eleven days.

The country is very heavily wooded with large pine and other trees suitable for ship building and lumber. These trees grow down to the very water's edge along the shore of the sound, and so dense is the shrubbery that it is next to impossible to find a place to land. Along the coast, the country is cold and inhospitable, but miners and others who have been in the interior represent it there as much milder, and more pleasant.

Kodiack Island, which lies about five hundred miles due west from Sitka, has a very different climate. It is 75 miles long by 50 miles wide. Here vegetation of all kinds flourishes, pasturage abounds for cattle and horses, and any of the vegetables grown in temperate regions thrive. Port Constantine has a most excellent harbor, and is capable of being made a strong naval station, for which, owing to its milder climate, it will undoubtedly be preferred to Sitka.

Kodiack Island, being located in the center of the fishing banks, where cod and other fish abound, must one day become of some importance. Whales also abound here and along the islands which skirt the shores of the Peninsula of Alaska. While near Onolaska Island (which is off Cape Alaska) twenty-eight whales were counted in one day. As a whaling ground Mr. Smith thinks this sea and the neighboring islands will be more frequented than formerly, when the Russians strictly forbade whalers coming near the shores, and the Indians from trading with them. Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables as also beef and mutton, being obtainable in abundance at Port Constantine, this will be another inducement for whalers to cruise in that neighborhood.

Coal abounds along the shores of Alaska. On a small island near the east shore of the peninsula of Alaska, a Russian steamer procured over thirty tons of good fuel, with no other implements than the rude picks and crowbars they had with them. On Sitka also, a valuable vein of coal, seven feet thick, has been discovered, and the probability is that it abounds along the entire coast. This will give an impetus to steam navigation along the north-west coast.

Kodiack Island lies due north from Hawaii about thirty-eight degrees of latitude, and probably the passage from Honolulu to it can be made in about the average time required to run to San Francisco. It will not be many years before business relations will be opened between Honolulu and Kodiack.

There can be no doubt that copper abounds in the mountains of the late Russian possession, and probably the mining of it will soon be commenced. The ore is said to be unusually rich and abundant. If so, this alone will create a considerable commerce and traffic with that country. Now that it is open to American enterprise, if there is wealth in its mountains and waters, it will not be long before it is developed.

The Fire Department.

Monday next, February 3, will be the anniversary of the re-organization of the Fire Department on its present basis, and as such will be observed by it as a holiday. At 10 o'clock the companies will appear on parade, and after marching through the city, will proceed to the premises of J. I. Dowsett, Esq., near the prison, where a feast will be provided for the members and their invited guests.

The Department, as now organized, consists of three fire engine companies, one hook and ladder and one hose company—in all about two hundred and forty members. The engines are all of the latest and most approved Boston make, two of them being nearly new; and each being considered among the most powerful machines ever constructed.

The executive board of the Department consists of the following gentlemen:

C. E. Williams, Chief Engineer.
William B. Wright, 1st Assistant.
James I. Dowsett, 2d Assistant.
Charles T. Gulick, Secretary.
William Hughes, Foreman of No. 1.
James S. Lemon, Foreman of No. 2.
Edward H. Boyd, Foreman of No. 4.
Robert Lewers, Foreman Pacific Hose Company.
George W. Houghtailing, Foreman Protection Hook and Ladder Company.
Fire Wardens—Jerome Feary, R. Gilliland, James S. Lemon, and H. G. Crabbe.

As now organized, the Department is a credit to the city, and though fires occur here very seldom, yet the engines and apparatus are as well kept and always as ready for use as in cities where they are more frequent. Our exemption from fires is owing, in no small degree, to this fact; and our citizens who are not members, ought to aid and encourage the Department in every possible way and on every opportunity.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE—No. 9.

Paris, Sept. 30th, 1867.

The Universal Exposition.

In the 4th Gallery, which is devoted to clothing and other objects worn on the person, England furnishes a fine exhibition of traveling bags, and materials used for encampment. Nearly every country disputes the palm for elegance and comfort in these articles, but England undoubtedly takes the first rank.

There is a fine and rich exhibition of jewelry in this group;—the gold and silver smiths of England are skillful workmen, at least one would think so when looking at the beautiful silver locomotives, and some beautiful silver swans on a silver lake. But the most attractive thing in this class is a large case in which a firm in Russel street, London, has exhibited a complete collection of precious stones in a rough state, among which I might mention almandine or garnet, vermillion, or sulphur of mercury; hyacinth, or garnet; jasper, malachite, blood-stone, agate, rock-crystal, emerald, chrysoberyl, opal, sardonyx, onyx, amethyst, zircone, topaz, ruby, sapphire, diamonds, chrysoprase, margasite, labrador, jet, amber, lapis-lazuli, peridote, iolite, &c., &c.

In the gallery devoted to

Raw Materials,

We find some great coal specimens, and iron and copper ore; a crown made of borax is a conspicuous object; sulphur, medicines, candles and soap. There is an immense block of soap, and some beautiful wax flowers; there is a large mineral collection from the county of Cornwall, and polished red, blue and grey granite from Aberdeen; platina apparatus and precious metals, malleable cast metals, and a great quantity of manufactured produce. Besides these, England has a fine exhibition of oils and chemicals, and raw materials of every description.

In the large wide gallery devoted to

Labor and Machinery,

We shall find a great quantity of objects to interest and instruct us, but our stay must be very short. The steam engines here, of which there are seventeen, belonging to as many exhibitors, excite attention by the strength and finish shown in their construction. Engines are to be found in the Palace, in the annex of the Park, and at Billancourt, where the trials in agricultural apparatus take place. Coaches and carriages of every name and description take up a large space in this gallery. England stands A No. 1, in this department of industry. Mr. Aubert exhibits a very elegant dull-green caleche; and another of sombre green with gilt fillets and ornaments is exhibited by Messrs. Laurie and Marner. Mr. Mulliner exhibits a deep-blue covered caleche with yellow fillets, and Messrs. Ival and Laye show a green and yellow coupé. Mr. Thomas has a parasol caleche, the cover of which will open and shut like an umbrella, very pretty—a model of grace and lightness. The Irish jaunting car, which from my experience in Ireland, I can testify is a better car for seeing the country from than for riding in, is largely represented here. In a word, there is a very fine assortment of carriages here from which to take a pick. Scattered about this gallery one finds here, as in the French department, woolen looms at work, sawing machines, machines for making all kinds of cloth, and machines at work making brick, and stamping candy which is being manufactured. One sees here all the coast illuminations of Great Britain and Ireland, and revolving lights and lighthouses, as well as telegraphic cables.

One of these large arrangements for preserving life in cases of fire in America and England attracts considerable attention from the French. It is an enormous tressel bed, furnished with cushions, cords, and pullies, one of the extremities of which is placed obliquely against the windows of inhabited chambers, and upon which the victims of a fire have merely to let themselves slip in order to escape and reach the ground. During the ten years that this simple piece of machinery has rendered most valuable service in America and England, the idea of introducing it into France has not yet been thought of. The machines which are exhibited here for grinding rags, and machines for winding cotton and thread, from Manchester, are worthy a close examination. Centrifugal pumps and engines are at work here, and a small-sized Niagara Fall unites its music with the incessant vibrations of shafts, the grinding of wheels, the rumbling of engines, the shocks of pistons, the groaning of working beams, the hum of human voices, and the sweet tones of the large and powerful organ above. Before leaving this concert we will take a look at a machine in movement for needle-making, exhibited by Mr. Millward, of Worcester, one of the most distinguished English manufacturers, who in 1855 received a first class medal for the same object.

The English Colonies are well represented throughout the exposition. The principal objects from Canada which merit attention are furs, woods, Indian ornaments, and sleighs; but Canada presents nothing curious. Nova Scotia and New Foundland send a large exhibition of grains, pilot bread, skins and furs, and a large collection of stuffed birds. They also make pianos in Nova Scotia, for I noticed one from there which was tried by a very fine performer. Australia sends some shawls, specimens of gold and diamonds, and a model of the Welcome Nugget weighing 2217 oz., valued at $50,000, and found in 1858. There are also some excellent wools, tobacco, cotton, and flour exhibited, as well as silk. But the object of most interest from Australia is a tall pyramid in the gallery of common arts, representing the aggregate bulk of gold obtained in the Colony of Victoria during fifteen years from 1851 to 1866. This pyramid is ten feet square at the base, and sixty-two and a half feet high, and represents a total value of $730,287,220. Being of gold, it is a very conspicuous object in this gallery.

The Island of Mauritius attracted my attention in passing through the Great Exposition. It has sent an excellent exhibition of its fruits, and to any one interested in sugar it would claim considerable attention. It would do the eyes of your hard-working sugar planters good to see the specimens of Mauritius sugars which are here exposed to the gaze of the world. C. Wiehé & Co., exhibit 8 specimens from cane juice. "In these specimens the cane juice has been extracted by a steam mill of 20-horse power, treated with sulphite of soda in the proportion of 1 lb to six barrels of juice, purged by steam, and boiled with one or two pounds of lime according to the quality of the juice, and then drawn off; it was afterwards evaporated in the ordinary batteries, up to 25° Beaumé, then boiled in the vacuum pan and purged in the turbine." E. Icery exhibit 3 specimens. Hon. H. Pilot "14 boxes of vesou and syrup, made in vacuum pan and purged by turbines, without use of animal charcoal or filters." Messrs. J. D. Constantin & Co., three specimens: 1st, white sugar large grained; 2d, ditto, smaller grained; 3d, syrup sugar. "All these sugars were produced directly from the cane juice by boiling in the vacuum pan and purging in the turbine; but neither filtered nor *clairced* either by animal charcoal or by any chemical substance." These sugars resemble common crushed sugar for whiteness. H. Portal "has one specimen of sugar made entirely by the employment of steam;—the cane juice was purged by steam, run off, concentrated up to 25° Beaumé in the machine called '*a triple effet*,' boiled in grain i the vacuum pan, and purged in the turbine." "Hon. C. Anteline has three specimens: First boiling, second boiling, and third boiling. Sugars made from the cane juice purged and boiled in the ordinary batteries, and then concentrated in the vacuum pan, and then passed into the crystallizers, and afterwards finished in the turbine. The *clairce* in the turbine was in the proportion of one bottle of water for a charge giving 75 lbs of sugar." Belzim and Harel have six specimens: "The first four specimens are from cane juice boiled in the ordinary batteries, treated with lime and boiled in the vacuum pan without the use of filters, animal charcoal, or any chemical preparations. Specimens five and six were boiled in the vacuum pan, treated in the turbine, and whitened by the use of clear water." There are altogether twelve exhibitors of sugars from Mauritius. They are all irreproachable. Some lessons valuable to the Hawaiian Islands might be learned from a country whose productions it is not impossible they may some day excel.

EUROPA.

BANANA FIBRE.—By the following, it appears that attention is being turned to the banana or plantain for the purpose of furnishing a material for manufacture of paper and cordage. Should it come into use this group could supply thousands of tons of the material, which now is considered as worthless:

PLANTAIN AND BANANA FIBRE.—A Jamaica newspaper says that a gentleman in that island has received a letter from eminent manufacturers in New York, concerning some samples of plantain and banana fibre recently forwarded to this city. One of the manufacturers, who writes on behalf of the others, states: "The character of the plantain and banana fibre, has been pronounced by leading "flaxmen" as quite equal to this material for textile purposes. Paper men say it would make the *finest* descriptions of paper, but think it even *too good* for the purpose. Others say it would be invaluable for cordage; and all agree that a great deal of money would be made by it if it could be supplied in sufficient quantity, and at a reasonable cost."

The fibre in question has been already tested practically in other countries. In England paper of the finest quality, and as strong almost as parchment, has been produced from the plantain fibre. Cordage has been made from it, so strong, light, and durable, that it has been pronounced the very best substance for the purpose. At the first Paris Exhibition it attracted no small degree of attention, and received special notice in the report prepared by the Council of the Exhibition, the result of which was that dealers and manufacturers of note came down with liberal and pressing offers to induce extensive shipments to Europe. But the easy-going Jamaicans, with their characteristic apathy, neglected the opportunity thus afforded them of adding a valuable article to their list of exports.

A gentleman who has lived in Jamaica informs us that thousands of tons of this valuable fibre might easily be exported from the island every year. What is wanted for its preparation is some simple machine for expressing the juice from the stalk of the plant with expedition and thoroughness. American inventiveness could easily supply this want, and such a machine would find employment not in Jamaica only, but throughout the whole of the tropical regions of this continent, in all of which the plantain and banana flourish perennially, furnishing a staple article of food to the inhabitants, but in none of which is the valuable stalk of plant converted into fibre or made any use of whatever.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

BARRATRY.—The schooner *Nettie Merrill* arrived from Kauai last Saturday, with the Captain under arrest, charged with having made an attempt to run away with the vessel. The schooner left Honolulu as usual on the 16th inst., for Kauai, with passengers and freight, which were distributed along the ports from Koloa to Waimea. At the latter place the Captain took on board several casks of water, and some bags of rice and other provisions, and telling the persons desiring a passage up that he would pick them up at Koloa, took his anchor and went to sea. Instead, however, of heading towards Honolulu, he steered towards Niihau, and, in the channel, informed his mates and crew that he did not intend to go again to Honolulu, but was bound to Manila. Those who would consent to go peaceably he would pay, on reaching Manila, $100 each, but those who would not go should be landed on Niihau in passing. The mates and crew were Hawaiians, and did not offer any apparent opposition to the project, as developed by the Captain, and the vessel was kept away to the southward until the island was nearly out of sight. At this time the perilous and unlawful scheme upon which they were embarked seemed to have made its impression on their minds, and their fear of the Captain was overcome by their fear of other consequences, and the second mate, with the crew, determined to seize him, and take the vessel back to Kauai. Watching an opportunity, the second mate tripped him, and falling upon him, with the others, bound him with ropes, and, having disarmed him of the only weapon he had—a pistol—turned the schooner again for Waimea, where she arrived after an absence of three days on her unlawful voyage.

This attempt at decamping with the vessel was evidently not a premeditated and matured scheme, but, rather, must have been an impulse, resulting from a desperate condition of mind, as the Captain had neither confederates, money, nor arms, to help him along in his rash project. He has hitherto borne a fair character as an honest, energetic, and successful coaster, and no one would have suspected him of thus suddenly making a criminal attempt to go off with property intrusted to his care.

The explanation of the affair, by himself, reveals that on leaving Honolulu the last time down, he was in a despondent mood, by reason of his losses in gambling, having lost considerable sums of money, (all of his own savings,) and appropriated money belonging to others. It is the old story of yielding to temptation and reaping disgrace.

Our letter from Kauai says:

"The Captain seems thoroughly broken down, both in mind and body, and says that he is now thankful that he did not get away.

What a curse gambling is? Can not something be done to stop the horrid vice? If the parties can be exposed it will be doing the community a real benefit; but if not exposed, then it will not be long before the ruin of others is as thoroughly consumated as that of the Captain of the *Nettie.*"

The vessel was placed in charge of Mr. Salem P. Handchett, of Waimea, and by him brought to Honolulu, and delivered to her owners.—*Gazette.*

On Wednesday, the Captain of the *Nettie Merrill* was brought before Judge Davis, and having waived an examination, was remanded for trial at the May term of the Kauai circuit court. Bail was fixed at $5,000.

THEO. H. DAVIES.
(Late Janion, Green & Co.)
Importer and Commission Merchant,
—AGENT FOR—
LLOYDS' & THE LIVERPOOL UNDERWRITERS, NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, and BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSURANCE CO.
Fire Proof Buildings, Kaahumanu and Queen Streets.
610 1y

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE ON HAWAII. Mr. THEO. H. DAVIES has power to collect moneys, grant receipts, and attend to all matters connected with the settlement of the affairs of Janion, Green & Co., in liquidation.
W. L. GREEN.
Honolulu, January 31, 1868. 610 3t

New Rice Mill.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING COMPLETED his new *RICE AND CORN MILL*, situated at the southeast end of Queen street, below the Stone Church, is now ready to Hull and Polish Paddy, and Grind Corn. Horse feed of all kinds ground to order.

Paddy and Corn Wanted.

Apply to JOHN MITCHELL.
At the Mill.
610 2m*

Honolulu Engine Co. No. 1!

Attention!

THE MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE Company are requested to assemble in full uniform at their Engine House, on Monday morning, February 3, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., to attend the Parade of Honolulu Fire Department. Per order.
610 1t CHAS. T. GULICK, Secretary.

FARINA! FARINA!

OF THE CELEBRATED KOLOA MANufacture. For sale in quantities to suit at
607-2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.'S.

WHITE CHINESE MATTING, 4-4.
Of good quality.
OOLONG POUCHONG TEA.
5 pound boxes.
OOLONG POUCHONG TEA.
33¼ pound boxes
BEST CANTON
CAMPHOR-WOOD TRUNKS.
In sets of four each
For sale very reasonably to Close Out at
607-2m F. A SCHAEFER & CO.

Superior American & English Long Cloths,

4-4 ENGLISH & AMERICAN BLEACHED and unbleached Cottons, for sale at greatly reduced rates, by (610) CASTLE & COOKE.

NEW GOODS!

— FROM —

England and the United States.

FINE BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED Cottons, Denims,
Tickings, brown Drilling, fine white and blue Flannels,
Black, steel and brown mixed Alpacas,
Superior black Alpacas, 50 inches wide,
Blue, brown, drab and slate Coburgs and Circassians,
Superior Canton or cotton Flannel, bleached and unbl'ched,

For Children's and Gents.' Wear,

Superior all Linen Fancy Pant Stuff!

12-4 Marseilles Quilts, superior quality.
Fine and medium Tape Checks, white Linen,
Fine Nainsook Muslins, Napkins,
Fine Organdy Muslins at 3-8 per yard,
Turkish Towels, Huckabuck, fine Diaper,
Ginghams, English, American and Scotch,
Fine and medium white Picquet or Marseilles,
Muslin Curtains, Calico and Flannel Shirts,
Linen Towels, Table Linen and Union Damask,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES DRESS BUTTONS

Worsted Braids, Alpaca Braids, Machine Silk,
10-4 and 12-4 bleached and unbleached Sheetings,
Fine white Linen Sheeting, 100 inches wide,
Fine Pillow Case Cotton and Pillow Linen,

English and American Saddles,

Best, Medium and Cheap.
Head-stalls and Reins, Bridles, Stirrups.
Two very superior Express Harnesses,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SHELF HARDWARE!

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

Paris, Eagle No. 2, Steel and Horse Plows,
Ox Bows—1½, 1¾ and 2 inch, Ox Yokes—4, 5 and 6,
Philadelphia Hand Carts, Grindstones, Hoes,
Axe, Hoe, Adze and Pick Handles, Churns,
American Brooms, Hingham Pails and Tubs,
Best Turk's Island ground Rock Salt,

THE BEST KEROSENE OIL!

DOWNER'S KEROSENE OIL,

Boiled Linseed Oil, Castor Oil, Neat's Foot Oil,
Spirits Turpentine, Superior Polar Oil,

Best White Lead, Chrome and Paris Green,

Vermillion—dry and in oil, Yellow Ochre,

Paint & Varnish Brushes, Stencil & Artists' Brushes,

Clothes Pins, Saws, Chalk,

Superior Cut Nails!

3d, 4d, 6d, 8d. 10d, 20d, 30d, 40d, 50d, and 60d,

CRUSHED & BROWN SUGAR,

Carb. Soda, Cream Tartar,
Pia, Chemical Soda Soap, Fancy Soaps,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

All the above Goods we are prepared to Sell

ON THE

LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH,

AT ANY RATE, ON

The Most Liberal Terms

CASTLE & COOKE.

610

RECEIVED.

Per Haw. Bark "Count Bismarck."

VERY SUPERIOR

Rhine Wine and Claret.

—ALSO—

Old Port Wine, Burgundy Wine,

SHERRY AND ALCOHOL.

—EXTRA FINE—

BROADCLOTH AND BUCKSKIN

Muscat Raisins and Zante Currants,

IN STONE JARS.

For sale reasonably at
607 2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO'S.

Arrival of the Steamer Idaho!

MORE NEW GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED

At the Family Grocery & Feed Store.

GOLDEN GATE EX. FAMILY FLOUR, direct from the Mill,
Graham Flour, Oatmeal,
Bran, Oats, Split Peas,
Mexican Frijoles,
Pearl Barley,
Spiced Oysters,
Dried Peaches, Mace,
Fresh Table Fruits, Cinnamon.
New Hops, Market Baskets,
Saltpetre,
California Hams,
California Bacon,
Chocolate,
Smoked Beef, Smoked Salmon, Zante Currants,
New Onions, Codfish,
Fresh Vermicelli,
Prunes in glass jars,

New Mediterranean Figs in splendid order,

NEW YORK CHEESE.

Tins Crackers, assorted kinds; Japan Tea in papers,

And fresh lot of the celebrated

JAPANESE TEA IN JARS,

The only lot in this Market.

All the above goods are carefully selected for me, are al

Warranted Fresh and Nice,

And are offered to the community in the full confidence of giving satisfaction to purchasers. For sale low by

I. BARTLETT.

Just Received

Ex Comet and Count Bismarck:

GOLDEN GATE BAKERS' EX. FLOUR
Golden Gate Family Flour,
Tins Smoked Herrings,
New Dried Apples,
New Billings' Hams,
Bologna Sausage,

WESTPHALIA HAMS,

Jars of Currants—9 lbs.
Jars of Raisins—16¼ lbs.

FOR SALE LOW.

607 1m H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.

Hawaiian Packet Line

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO!

THE A 1 CLIPPER BARK

CELESTIA!

KNAPP........................MASTER,

WILL HAVE DISPATCH FOR THE ABOVE PORT,

Sailing February 8.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to
608 3t WALKER & ALLEN, Agents

JAPANESE TEA IN JARS,

Just Received Per Steamer Idaho.

THIS JAPANESE TEA IS THE VERY best Tea exported from Japan. It is put up in nicely glazed jars of 3¼ and 3¾ pounds each, and each jar is packed by itself in a handsome box with 4 pounds of the Choice Natural Leaf Tea packed around the outside of the jar, making in all 7¾ or 7¼ pounds to each box. It is sold sold either by the package or the jar, as purchasers may prefer, and it is well worthy the attention of all who are seeking for a really good Tea.

The Last Lot was sold out in a few days!

And buyers should call early. For sale by

I. BARTLETT,
608 1m Family Grocery and Feed Store.

FOR SALE.

ONE NEW COTTAGE PIANO.
Apply to
603 2m F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

WALLACE & KIDDER,

FURNITURE DEALERS,

QUEEN STREET,

Opposite L. L. Torbert's Lumber Yard.

607 1m

WALLACE & KIDDER,

DEALERS IN FURNITURE

QUEEN STREET,

Opposite Torbert's Lumber Yard, up stairs.

UPHOLSTERY WORK DONE WITH neatness and dispatch, and at prices satisfactory to our customers. 609 1m

---

Chinese Phrase Books!

FOR SALE BY
609 1m H. M. WHITNEY.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT CARRIAGE HORSE, safe, gentle, and in every respect well adapted for a lady's use. Color, white; age, about 10 years. Inquire of (609 1m) J. L. RICHARDSON.

NO. 10!

NEW GOODS RECEIVED!

Ex STEAMER IDAHO,

And Landed on the 15th of January, 1868,

EXPRESSLY SELECTED, AND MADE in Paris and England for this Store, amongst which will be found

Something Nice for the Ladies,

And one Article hard to beat, worth $18, and will be Sold for $14!

GOOD JUDGES CAN EXAMINE!

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Choice New Goods,

—AT—

NO. 10—DON'T FORGET—NO. 10!

608 1m

Wetzell Pan for Sale.

ONE COPPER WETZELL PAN WITH Running Gear complete. Only second to the Vacuum Pan as an evaporator for sugar boiling. Apply to

C. H. LEWERS,
608 2m Or, J. WEST, Capt. of Mary Ellen.

Columbia River Salmon.

BEST COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON, IN barrels and half barrels. For sale by
608 1m I. BARTLETT.

Zante Currants and Sultana Raisins,

IN 9 AND 11 LB. JARS, JUST RECEIVED per *COUNT BISMARCK.* For sale by
608 1m I. BARTLETT.

BELOW COST!

THE BALANCE OF PICTURES ON HAND will be sold at less than Cost, to close the consignment. Apply early. 608 1t H. M. WHITNEY.

Co-Partnership Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED N. C. HALEY as a partner in my business. The new firm will do business under the name of C. N. SPENCER, as formerly, each party signing for the firm. C. N. SPENCER.

Waiohinu, Kau, Jan. 6, 1868. 608 3t

Golden Gate Mills Flour!

Bakers' Extra, Extra Family and Superfine,

In Quarter Sacks.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF THE ABOVE Celebrated Flour, by every Packet, direct from the Mills, and warranted of the best quality. For sale by
608 3m BOLLES & CO.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES NOTICE that he will pay no debts contracted by *HALEMOAKUA*, and warns the public not to trust her. J. DEFRIES.

January 18, 1868. 608 3t

Plantatation Labor Books,

FOR SALE BY
608 2t H. M. WHITNEY.

A LITTLE MORE LIGHT

—ON—

KEROSENE OIL,

—BY—

CASTLE & COOK.

As we Import Only Downer's Kerosene Oil,
As we burn Only Downer's Kerosene Oil,
So we keep the Best Downer's Kerosene Oil

Imported into this Market.

AND WE SELL

DOWNER'S KEROSENE OIL

As Low as it can be had in the Market.

606 3m

OFFICE AND

FANCY STATIONERY

Per "Idaho,"

....AT....

Whitney's Book Store!

Consisting in part of

ASSORTED SIZED COPYING PRESSES and Stands,
Assorted sized Cash Boxes, Bill Head Boxes,
Thermometers,
Bill Hooks, Pen Racks,
Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils,
School Slates, Scrap Books,
Herbariums, Twine Boxes,
Mottled Twine, Tooth picks
Superior Plain Cap Paper,
Superior ruled cap paper,
Superior plain letter paper,
Superior ruled letter paper,
Assorted note paper, Bill head paper.
Blotting pads, Music paper,
Osborne's colors, Setts Chess men,
Backgammon boards, Checkers and dice,
Alphabet Blocks, Mathematical Instruments.
Assorted sized blotting pads,
Gutta percha pen holders,
Washington Medallion pens,
Fairchild's superior gold pens,
Ivory paper holders,
Fancy paper holders,
Westonholm's Penknives, Charlton's mucilage,
Gutta percha bands, Lane's rulers,
Wafers, Seals.
David's black, blue and carmine inks, Maynard & Noyes' inks.
Arnold's inks, assorted sizes.
Assorted ink stands, Assorted pen cleaners
Photographic Albums, Propeller pencils.
Pencil leads, Crayons.

A fine assortment of Blank Books,
Choice assortment of Envelopes,
Exchange Books, Receipt Books,
Order Books,
Mann's parchment Letter Books.
Cap and Letter Clips and Files.
Letter and Card Wallets.
Memoranda Books, Pass Books.

Camel's hair copying brushes, Composition card frames,
U. S. Postage stamps, Letter scales,
&c., &c., &c., &c.