COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

The Portland packet schooner *Alaska*, consigned to the firm of C. N. Spencer & Co., arrived on the 5th, fifteen days from the Columbia River, with a cargo of lumber, flour, grain, &c. By her we have a few days later advices from San Francisco and the East than the mail by the *Montana* furnished.

The new crop of wheat in Oregon and California was being harvested, and considerable quantities had already reached market. It is reported to be of good quality generally, though in some districts the rust has made its appearance. The crop will be heavy, and for California alone, it is estimated that there will be twenty millions of bushels of wheat, two-thirds of which will be exported to the Atlantic States and Europe. Prices of wheat and flour have materially declined in San Francisco. Wheat was quoted at $1 80 per 100 pounds, and flour at $5 50 @ $7 per 200 pounds. Oats were quoted at $2 25 per 100 pounds.

In the Portland market for July 13, the quotations given for sugar are 19 @ 19c; Rio coffee, 18c; Sandwich Island molasses, 80c per gallon; salmon, in barrels, $8; in half barrels, $4 50; kerosene, 50 @ 55c; salt, $25 @ $27; rice, No. 1 Patna, 8c; prunes, 50 @ 75c per box; hay, $17 per ton.

H.B.M. *Whistler* was loading at Portland with grain for Australia to sail during July.

The latest quotation of gold in New York was 140 5-8 on the 8th of July.

The Hawaiian bark *Manna Loa* arrived off this port on Tuesday last, with a cargo of lumber from Puget Sound, and proceeded the same day to Kalou, Kauai, where a portion of her cargo is to be landed. For this port she has a quantity of heavy timbers, ordered by the Government for the wharves.

The British schooner *Favorite* arrived on the 5th, 22 days from Victoria, V. I., with a cargo of general merchandise, consigned to Walker & Allen.

The schooner *Alaska* will return to Portland with a cargo of island produce, to sail with dispatch.

The house and lot on Fort Street, occupied by Mr. Samuel Savidge, were sold at public auction on Saturday last by order of the assignees, and purchased by F. S. Pratt, Esq., for $4,080, which is about six hundred dollars over what it was valued at in the inventory of the estate. It is a favorite and central location, that is never lacking a tenant.

Business is extremely dull, as usual in our mid-summer, when the harbor is destitute of shipping and half the population of the town is absent. There is a very fair prospect of the usual active fall trade, notwithstanding the decreased number of whalers expected this fall. The first whaler, the *President*, arrived last year from the Kodiack September 1; and in 1866, the first arrival was the *Wm. Gifford* from the same ground on the 12th of September. The first vessels from the northern fleet may therefore be looked for during the next thirty days.

An auction credit sale of staple dry goods was held yesterday by Mr. C. S. Bartow, but prices realized were far below first cost, and indicate no disposition among retailers to invest, even at the ridiculously low prices at which the goods were knocked down. Some of the domestics realized fair prices, but no large quantities were offered.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

Of the revenue of the Atlantic cable 80 per cent. comes from American patronage.

In round numbers, there are 40,000 miles of railroad in the United States, built and equipped at a cost of about $1,700,000,000.

The sales of goods in Chicago for the year ending May 1, 1868, amounted in value to nearly three hundred and fifty million dollars.

Kansas had a population at the close of the war in 1865, of 150,000 whites; now she has 500,000 white inhabitants, having doubled her population in the past two years.

During the month of May there were manufactured in San Francisco 4,101,055 cigars. There were 119 firms and 1,212 men, mostly Chinese, engaged in the work.

The North American Wood Preserving Company have an establishment in construction on Berry street, near Fourth, San Francisco, which promises the most favorable results in preserving wood from decay, and the depredations of the torelo. The process was invented by Mr. Samuels.

The Chilean Government loses $400,000 by the failure of the French firm of Armian & Brother. This is the same firm that contracted to build vessels for the American Confederates, and against which the United States has a suit to recover a large amount of money.

The Business men's Union of Indianapolis is a noteworthy feature in the mercantile world. The idea involved is the enhancement of trade by an elaborate collection of statistics, by advertising through associate and their respective places of business, and by inviting additional capital to the city, under the theory that a liberal competition is the secret of true enterprise.

It is curious to notice how rapidly steamers have displaced sailing vessels in the transportation of emigrants. In New York in 1856, 32 steamers landed 5,131 passengers; in 1860, 109 landed 36,247; in 1863, 170 landed 63,931; in 1864, 203 81,794; in 1865, 220 landed 116,579; in 1866, 341 landed 160,638; while the 404 steamers arriving in 1867 landed 197,612.

HEAVY SUITS.—The State of California has commenced suits against Kempmacchap and others, to recover $1,000 per head for 258 passengers which arrived at San Francisco on the ship *Parsee*; another against them to recover $430,000 for passengers brought on the ship *Liguria*; and still another to recover $152,000 for passengers by the ship *China*. Thus the State claims in all from these parties the sum of $849,000 being $1,000 each for 849 passengers on whom they refused to pay the commutation tax.

Ships' Mails.

For PORTLAND, OREGON—Per Alaska, on Thursday next.
For SAN FRANCISCO—Per Montana, on Wednesday.
For KAUAI—Per Notlie Meling, on Monday.
For MAUI—Per Kate Lee, on Monday.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 1—Schr Warwick, from Molokai.
2—Schr Mariida, Berrill, from Hawaii.
2—Schr Yette, White, from Kauai.
2—Schr Kate Lee, Crane, from Maui.
2—Schr Mary, from Kauai.
3—Schr Annie, Babcock, from Hawaii.
4—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Maui.
4—Schr Luka, from Kauai.
4—Haw bk Manna Loa, Reinking, 23 days from Victoria, B. C.
5—Am schr Alaska, Calhoun, 15 days from Portland.
5—Brit schr Favorita, McKay, 22 days from Victoria.
6—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from sea.
7—Schr Warwick, from Molokai.
8—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, from Windward Ports.
8—Schr Kamaile, Adams, from Molokai.
8—Schr Mary Ellen, West, from Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1—Schr Kona Packet, Marchant, for Hawaii.
1—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Kauai.
2—Schr Warwick, for Molokai.
2—Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, for Windward Ports.
3—Schr Lilia, for Molokai.
3—Schr Mariida, Berrill, for Hawaii.
3—Schr Manuokawai, Antone, for Maui.
4—Schr Kamaile, Adams, for Molokai.
4—Schr Isabella, for Maui.
4—Schr Mary, for Kauai.
4—Schr Mary Ellen, West, for Hawaii.
4—Haw bark Manuiaia, Reinking, for Kauai.
5—Schr Annie, Babcock, for Hawaii.
5—Schr Yette, White, for Kauai.
5—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, for Maui.

IMPORTS.

FROM PORTLAND—Per Schr. Alaska, August 5th:—

Apples, dried, pkgs	122	Oats, sacks	150
Bread, pilot, cs	10	Plums, dried	12
Bran, sacks	935	Potatoes, sacks	6
Bacon, pkgs	11	Peas, sack	1
Coconut, bbls	10	Salmon, pkgs	582
Currants, dried, pkgs	5	Salmon, fresh, cs	30
Flour, bbls	202	Salmon, smoked, cs	18
Hams, cs	1	Shoulders, pkg	1
Lumber, rust'd, ft	32800	Shingles, bdls	940

FROM VICTORIA, B. C.—Per Manna Loa, Aug. 4th:—

Lumber, feet	101,000	Shingles, M	145

FROM VICTORIA—Per schr. Favorita, August 5th:—

Ale, casks	99	Onions, smok'd, pkgs	26
Elk horns, prs	2	Porter, casks	86
Fish, pkgs	40	Pie Fruits, cs	12
Gin, cs	88	Salmon, pkgs	236
Ice, cs	45	Shingles, M	49500
Onions, salted, pkgs	54		

BIRTHS.

At Peiouia, Honolulu, August 4th, to the wife of Captain John M. Kapena, a daughter.

MARRIED.

RAPLEE—BRICKWOOD—On the 6th inst., at the residence of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, by Rev. Father Hermann, M. Raplee to Miss Emma Chacha, daughter of A. P. Brickwood, Esq. No cards.

PASSENGERS.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, August 3d—Rev G Mason and wife, Mrs Cornwell, Miss Mary Cornwell, Miss Bella Cornwell, Mrs Lozanda, J W H Kauwahi, E Wolfe, Rev Boniface Schaefer, Ahoung—11 cabin and 50 deck passengers.

LAWS.—On our first page will be found a continuation of laws passed at the late session of the Legislature. The following is a list of those printed to-day:

An Act to indemnify the Minister of Finance, for certain moneys expended.
An Act respecting the duties of Commissioners of Rights of way.
An Act to amend section 788 of the Civil Code—relating to the time of opening and closing the polls.
An Act to amend an act entitled an act to repeal Chapter 10 of the Civil Code, and to regulate the Bureau of Public Instruction.
An Act to facilitate the Settlement of Boundaries, by the appointment of Commissioners, and to extend the term of the Commission of Boundaries to 1874.
An Act to amend Section 893 of the Civil Code, to enlarge the powers of the Police Courts in certain civil cases.
An Act to compile and publish the penal laws of the Kingdom, both in the Hawaiian and English languages.
An Act to punish Barratry.
An Act to regulate contracts between Masters and Servants

PARIS, July 4.—In the Corps Legislatif the discussion on the budget of war continues. Jules Favre replied on this question to the attacks of the opposition, which he characterized as an attempt against the Empire, and worthy only of scorn. A strong army, he declared, was a pledge of peace. By her acts France wishes to preserve peace and independence, but all nations must ever be prepared for the contingency of war. France had no sinister design, but could not consent to disarmament, for no confidence could be placed in the fraternity of nations.

Rouher in a subsequent speech on closing the debate said the Emperor's government accepted the idea of German unity and recognized the rights of nationalities. The only war possible for France was one of defense of her territory, honor or self-reliance.

It is reported that a furlough will be granted to all the rank and file of the Fifth Corps de Armie.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

Labor Contracts.

Since the enactment of the law relating to masters and servants, passed in 1860, it has been customary to enter into a written or printed agreement binding both master and servant to certain engagements. These forms have been printed in various versions, as different parties wished them. The most usual, and perhaps the least objectionable, has been the following:

AGREEMENT.

BY THIS INDENTURE, *John Smith* of *Oahu*, of the first part, agrees with *Opunui* of *Kauai*, of the second part, as follows:

I.—I, *Opunui*, agree to work faithfully and diligently for *John Smith* for the term of *twelve* (12) months, from the 1st day of *August*, 1868, in his service, and at such place as he may assign me to work. And if I am absent without the consent of the party of the first part, or his agent, then I will perform two days' service for every working day that I am absent.

II.—If, at the expiration of the *twelve* months named above, I am indebted to the party of the first part, then I agree to further serve for —— months, on the terms specified below.

III.—I, *John Smith*, agree faithfully to pay to *Opunui* the sum of *eight* dollars ($8) for each month of faithful service, to the end of the term specified above, and to provide him with food and lodging.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we hereby subscribe our signatures this 1st day of *August*, 1868.

WITNESS: ——— ———

Received as advance under this contract, $——.

The late Legislature passed a law, which will be found on our first page, requiring that all contracts with Hawaiians should be in Hawaiian and English. Under this enactment, the following has been issued in the last *Gazette*:

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Act to regulate contracts between masters and servants," the following form has been prepared in both languages:

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,
HOME OFFICE, } Minister of the Interior.
August 1st, 1868. }

This agreement, made and entered into, this—day of——, A. D. 18—, by and between ——of—— in the Island of——party of the first part, and ——party of the second part, witnesseth:

I. The said party of the second part, promises to perform such labor upon—— in the district of—— and Island of——, in the capacity of——, as the said party of the first part, and his heirs, executors and administrators shall direct, and that he shall faithfully and punctually perform the same as becomes a good workman, and that he will obey all lawful commands of the said party of the first part, during the term of——, to be computed from the date hereof.

II. The said party of the first part for and on behalf of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, will well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said party of the second part, at the end of each calender month during which this contract shall remain in force, compensation or wages at the rate of ——dollars for each calendar month, if said party of the second part shall well and truly perform his labor as aforesaid

III. No contract for the renewal of this contract, which shall be made while this contract is in force, shall be valid.

Done in duplicate, at——on the——day of——A. D. 18——, each party retaining one copy.

The law published on our first page does not make it compulsory on any one to use any particular form of contract, except that it be in both languages. It was therefore hoped that Government would furnish a new form, which would secure uniformity in all contracts, protect both parties, remove all objections to the various forms in use, and recommend itself to all by its simplicity, impartiality and legality.

But we are disappointed in the form issued, as being not only contrary to law, but *unjust* to both laborer and master, as every one who has had any experience with laborers must see at a glance. What we want is a form that shall, so far as is possible, secure justice to all concerned, so that both master and servant can feel secure under its obligations. That at present in use, and reprinted above, appears to cover the ground, but still may be improved on.

Since the above was prepared, we have received the following communication on the same subject, which goes more into details:

MR. EDITOR:—The "pronunciamiento" in the *Gazette* of the 5th inst., entitled "By Authority," and "Pursuant to the provisions of the Act to regulate contracts between Masters and Servants," containing the form of contract in "both (?) languages," as authorized by the Minister of the Interior, is amusing.

I do not understand that the Act mentioned gives the Minister the authority to prepare a *form* of contract, which alone must be used, all others being void. The Act which has been given birth to this *form*, reads as follows:

"SECTION 1. All contracts for service between Masters and Servants where either of the contracting parties is of the Hawaiian birth, shall be written and printed in both the Hawaiian and English languages. No such contract shall have effect in law when executed in one language only."

"SECTION 2. The Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized to prepare, in both languages, printed forms of contracts, as provided for in the foregoing section, in blank, as to place, time of service, wages, name, place where engaged and place of residence."

In short, section 2 means this: the Minister of the Interior is authorized to *prepare* a form of contract in both languages, (with certain blanks,) as a convenience to the public, which they may purchase and use, or not, as they please. I was amused to think that the Minister could conceive that the Legislature had conferred upon him the power to make all the stipulations and conditions in every contract between Masters employing Hawaiian servants,—powers superior to those enjoyed by the Legislature or the King.

Certainly, if he has, as is assumed, the power to prescribe the *form* of the contract which *must be* used, he has also the power to make that form *as he chooses*, though it be preposterous, severe, and oppressive in the extreme. Yet the *Gazette* would have us believe that this power is delegated to the Minister;—in fact, that all "Masters and Servants" hereafter are to surrender to the Minister of the Interior their rights under the laws to make bargains, agreements and stipulations varying according to the necessities of each case—for henceforth *all* such contracts must be stretched on the Minister's "*form*," before they can be considered valid!

But I am also amused to think that the "Home Office" which has an Attorney General to consult with, should have issued a form of contract in itself so bad. The contract as published, is *illegal*: it makes a slave of the Hawaiian, for it allows him no *detectus personarum*, no "choice of persons," for his Masters, but obliges him to perform such labor as the Master, "*his heirs, executors and administrators shall direct.*" Fortunately for the Hawaiian, however, the law of the land is otherwise, for Section 1424 of the Civil Code reads—"No contract of service, &c., shall bind the servant *after the death of his Master.*"

But the Minister in his form of contract passes the Hawaiian servant to the "heirs, executors and administrators," like a parcel of real estate.

The Minister's contract besides being *contrary to law, and therefore void*, is unjust to the employer; for it limits the place of service to the *district* and Island, a restriction which would be found in practice, to be vexatious and inconvenient, for it gives the servant the right to refuse to do any duty, however trivial, outside of the boundaries of the district engaged for.

The contract is defective; it contains no distinct, engagement on the part of the laborer to work during any term of time, for it will be noticed that the contract reads,—"and that he will obey all lawful commands of the said party of the first part, during the term of —— to be computed from the date hereof:"—but he nowhere contracts "to perform labor—during the term of —— &c."

A graver fault than this last, is found in the clause which declares that the wages shall be paid "*at the end of each calendar month.*" The experience of large plantations proves that it is impossible to settle the wages of 200 laborers at the close of work hours on the last day of the month,—and the plan is often adopted of paying each laborer when *his* month of 26 days service has expired.

Section 3 of the contract, in which the Minister undertakes to usurp the place of Courts of law and Legislatures, and to declare that "No contract for the renewal of this contract, which shall be made while this contract is in force, shall be valid,"—seems to me to be so utterly illegal as to be unworthy of consideration. The proposition that a Minister—an Executive Officer—can make law at all, is preposterous. No Legislature would so far infringe upon the liberty of the subject, as to enact, for example, that no contract for the extension of a lease, or the renewal of a promissory note, made while the lease or note was in force, shall be valid; but it would be an act precisely similar to that of the Minister in this case.

It might be argued however, that though a *renewal* of the contract is forbidden, yet the making of a new contract is not.

No doubt there are many hardships and difficulties incident to our peculiar labor system and our peculiar laws on the subject, but the proper remedy is by wise legislation and not by edicts from the "Home Office." K.

American Political News.

We have this week a few days later intelligence from the United States and Europe, received by way of Portland, Oregon. The telegraphic advices relate mainly to the proceedings of the Democratic Presidential Convention, which met in New York city on the fourth of July, and on the ninth nominated ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York, for President, and General Frank Blair, of Missouri, for Vice President. The struggle, in the convention, for nomination of President, was a long and boisterous one, and it was only on the twenty-second ballot, after all the other popular candidates were tried and kept down, that the name of the successful nominee was brought forward. There was evidently strategy in it. The very fact that the New York delegation proposed an unknown man as their nominee, and said nothing about their strongest man, is conclusive proof of this. On the eighth ballot, when New York abandoned its candidate, had it taken up Pendleton, he would probably have won the nomination, but this was not the game.

Gov. Seymour is probably one of the most finished and adroit politicians in America. In New York State he will poll a very heavy majority, as he is popular with the rowdy class that control politics in that State and city. An Oregon paper gives the following sketch of him:

HORATIO SEYMOUR was known during the war as one of the numerous class who were "in favor of the war but opposed to its prosecution." His principles are precisely those of Pendleton and Vallandigham, but he has more adroitness and plausibility than those Democratic champions. Like them, he denied the constitutionality of coercion, and like them he threw every possible obstacle in the way of prosecuting the war. We know it is claimed by the "regenerated Democracy" that when Gov. of New York in 1863 he hurried forward troops to repel Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania; but there was an obvious reason for this act of patriotism. So long as the field of war was the region south of the Potomac, Seymour opposed every measure for the subjugation of the rebels, but when the conflict was transferred to the State of Pennsylvania and Lee's army threatened Philadelphia, New York City and the mansion of Gov. Seymour, he was compelled to act for the defence of his State. This one instance of enforced patriotism is the only one which can be named in Seymour's history. So soon as Lee's army had been driven back he immediately began again to oppose and hinder the efforts of the National Government to put down the rebellion. He tried to stop the draft, and the riots of 1863 and the murder of enrolling officers were the direct results of his policy. The mob relied on him to stand between them and their country, and he gave the most satisfactory assurances to his bloody-handed friends. On the Fourth of July, 1863, while Grant and Meade were delivering the country by defeating, dispersing and capturing the armies of the rebels, Horatio Seymour was desecrating the day by an inflamatory speech against the Government for prosecuting the war to the injury of the Southern people. The burden of his oration was a malignant attack upon those who were charged with upholding national authority, for urging on the war to the discomfort and oppression of the chivalrous Democracy of the South who were in arms for the destruction of the Union. Alluding to the draft, he told the treasonable Copperheads present that the National Executive should be resisted in case his "usurpations" and "outrages" were persisted in. A few days afterwards the riot broke out as a direct result of Seymour's incitations, and after it had raged for three or four days this model Governor came down to the city, went into the midst of the riotous mob, called them his "friends and fellow-citizens," told them he was there to show them a test of his friendship, and assured them that he had sent to Washington to have this draft suspended and stopped! The substance and meaning of his speech was that it would be right to riot, and burn buildings, and hunt negroes, and slaughter officers, if the draft were to go on; but he would have it stopped and given up. So go home and keep the peace. There is not a man in the Democratic party not excepting Vallandigham or any one else, whose record has been so vicious as that of Horatio Seymour. He was nominated for the purpose of making the electoral vote of New York sure for the Democratic party by the suffrages of his murdering friends, the forty thousand "plug-uglies" of New York City.

The campaign may be said to be now fairly begun in America, and like that in England, where the election takes place in October, it promises to be one of the most stubbornly-contested that has ever been held. The election in America occurs in less than three months, on Tuesday, November 3. Of course all the machinery of party tactics will be brought into requisition, and money spent without stint to secure the victory. But after all, the sound sober sense of the people will decide the issue. If they think that the continuance of the Republican party in power is necessary to secure the reconstruction of the Southern States, on the only basis that is practicable—that which is now being worked out; if they consider the national credit and faith likely to be imperilled by a change of party, then there will be no change, and Grant will be returned to carry out the present system.

Of course there will be various speculations as to the result of the November election, according as preferences are given to one or the other party. And it may seem of little use to predict what the issue will be, where the contest is likely to be so excited. Yet we will hazard our prediction, and class the States as they are most likely to go, judging, not from the last elections only, but from the general tenor of late political advices. First we will insert a list of such States as are pretty sure to give Republican majorities and cast their electoral votes for

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Maine	7	Minnesota	4
New Hampshire	5	Kansas	5
Vermont	5	Iowa	8
Massachusetts	12	North Carolina	9
Rhode Island	4	Tennessee	10
Indiana	13	Arkansas	5
Illinois	16	Florida	3
Michigan	8	Nebraska	3
Wisconsin	8		
Missouri	11	Total	136

The following may be set down as equally certain for the Democratic nominees,

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

	Est. Maj.		Est. Maj.
New York State	(50,000) 33	California	(2,500) 5
New Jersey	(4,000) 7	Kentucky	(50,000) 10
Connecticut	(1,000) 6	Mississippi	8
Delaware	(99) 3	South Carolina	6
Maryland	(2,500) 7	Georgia	8
Oregon	(1,200) 3		
Total			96

The following States cannot be positively claimed for either party, and may be placed as

DOUBTFUL.

Pennsylvania	26	Nevada	3
Ohio	21	Louisiana	6
West Virginia	6		
Total			62

According to our tables, there is a total of 294 electoral votes to be cast, making 148 necessary for a choice. Other Southern States may be reorganized in time to allow them to vote, but the probability is that only those named will be privileged. It is in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois that the political battle will be most warmly contested. About the two latter there can be no doubt that they will vote the Republican ticket by handsome majorities, as they have done for the past four or five years. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, a considerable portion of the voters are Quakers and quiet old out-of-the-way farmers, who seldom care to vote, but when they do come out, it is to support the Republican ticket. If these are induced to vote, it will decide the question; but there is no counting on them.

There is another feature of the campaign which must not be forgotten. The organization known as the "Grand Army of the Republic," comprising discharged volunteers in the late war, and numbering over *one million voters*, are all pledged to support Grant. Had the Democrats nominated a soldier as the standard bearer of the party, it might have divided them to some extent, but as it is, Seymour will not get fifty thousand of their votes. These volunteers, being scattered throughout the Union, will have a powerful influence in every State.

The New York *Tribune*, in giving its views on the November election, has the following statement. It will be seen that it claims for the Republican party some States which we consider doubtful or sure for the Democrats:

THE PROSPECT.—We hold it morally certain that the States here subjoined will choose Grant and Colfax Electors by decided majorities:

Arkansas	5	Minnesota	4
Florida	3	Mississippi	6
Georgia	8	New Hampshire	5
Illinois	16	North Carolina	9
Iowa	8	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	3	South Carolina	6
Louisiana	6	Tennessee	10
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8
Total—20 States			139 votes.

Add to these either Pennsylvania or Ohio, or Indiana with Nebraska or Nevada, and the Republican ticket is elected. Hence we cannot perceive a probability of its defeat. But the belt of Central States, beginning with Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, to end with Indiana, will be stubbornly contested. Our adversaries must carry them *all* to win; if they lose either of the three largest, or Indiana with either of the two smaller, they are beaten. Hence we must expect them to contest each of these five States with the fury of desperation.

It may be interesting in this connection to give the result of the last Presidential election in November, 1864, with the approximate majorities. No Southern States then voted:

FOR LINCOLN.

Electoral Vote.		Maj.	Electoral Vote.		Maj.
Maine	7	16,000	Illinois	16	20,000
New Hampshire	5	2,500	Michigan	8	15,000
Vermont	5	30,000	Wisconsin	8	2,000
Massachusetts	12	55,000	Missouri	11	5,000
Rhode Island	4	5,000	Kansas	5	5,000
Connecticut	6	2,500	Minnesota	4	3,000
New York	33	7,500	Iowa	8	10,000
Pennsylvania	26	25,000	California	5	20,000
Maryland	7	7,000	Oregon	3	2,500
Ohio	21	50,000	Nevada	3	3,000
Indiana	13	35,000	West Virginia	5	50,000

FOR M'CLELLAN.

Electoral Vote.		Maj.	Electoral Vote.		Maj.
New Jersey	7	5,500	Delaware	3	450

[Correspondence of the P. C. Advertiser.]

The Kilauea and Subsidy.

MR. EDITOR:—At the late session of the Legislature a special appropriation was made out of the national purse to support the *Kilauea* for the few remaining months of her useful existence. This subsidy was granted with the clear understanding—or if not, it ought to have been—that she was to serve the traveling public,—the people who pay the money, and who have a right to its equivalent. Regular, speedy communication between certain fixed points is what is to be gained by employing steam, and when paid for should most certainly be furnished.

Now, what right had any one to order the *Kilauea*, on one of her late trips, to proceed direct from Kawaihae or Mahukona to Lanai, in order to land cattle? and in consequence to touch at none of the usual ports on East Maui? Passengers starting at very early morn and coming to those ports—and in fact riding a part of the night in order to be in time—were compelled either to return home or make their weary way over the mountain to Lahaina. The company owning the boat certainly had no right to do this, for they are paid to serve the public. The Government have no right to order the steamer here and there, except in cases of national emergency. I would like to know for one who was to blame in this matter? RIGHTS.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The President's Amnesty Proclamation is as follows, omitting numerous whereas: "Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do by virtue of the Constitution and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim that unconditionally and without reservation to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection of the rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in the United States Courts having competent jurisdiction upon charges of treason or other felony, full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war with the restoration of all rights except as to slaves, and except also, as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States." The proclamation is dated July 4.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS STAND, situated on the corner of Maunakea and Hotel streets. The principal Building consists of five good sized well ventilated rooms, with out-offices, consisting of Bakehouse and Oven, with two large store rooms, and other accommodations. For further information apply to G. WILHELM, Hotel street, or at the office of
637 3t J. W. AUSTIN.

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of Rev. EDWARD JOHNSON, late of Waioli, Kauai, are requested to present the same, and all those indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January next.
LOIS S. JOHNSON, Administratrix.
Waioli, Kauai, July 30, 1868. 637 1m

For Sale,

A NEW,
Complete and Efficient Plant!
FOR TAKING OFF ONE TON OF SUGAR per day of ten working hours, consisting of
ONE IRON MILL and horse-power,
ONE CENTRIFUGAL MACHINE and horse-power (for turbine-wheel when there is a good head of water) Clarifier,
SORGHUM PAN, forty feet long,
UPPER and LOWER FURNACE MOUTHS and grate-bars,
IRON CHIMNEY, twenty-five feet by twenty-four inches,
TWELVE IRON COOLERS, to hold one ton each.
All of the Latest and most Approved Make,
And may be had—by giving a few weeks notice to the undersigned—for $3,500.
A LARGER MILL, Pans and Chimney,
TWO CENTRIFUGALS, with Engine and Boiler to drive them, and
TWENTY COOLERS, all complete as above, and capable of taking off from two to three tons per day, for $5,500.
Time allowed on approved paper, or a liberal discount for Cash. Modifications made in the above Machinery to suit circumstances as required.
The undersigned having had considerable experience in the above style of Sugar Machinery, will guarantee its doing efficiently and satisfactorily the work specified, with ordinarily good cane and juice, and is prepared to supply Plans and Specifications of what Machinery is requisite to make on the above principle any specified amount of sugar up to Four Tons per day, and he is satisfied that no larger quantity of Sugar from the same juice and no better Raw Sugar can be made by any Machinery whatever (not excepting the Vacuum or other Steam Pans,) than by a properly arranged Sorghum Pan Apparatus, with Clarifiers, Cooling Surfaces, Furnace, Flues and Chimney in proper proportion to each other, while less skill is required in the management than with any other apparatus.
For further particulars apply to
637 1m W. L. GREEN.

LABORERS!

IF THOSE PLANTERS AND OTHERS, in want of
Imported Labor,
Will address a line to the undersigned, stating what kind of men, and how many they will be likely to want, he will endeavor to have their requirements met, as far as practicable.
There being at the present moment so many different views as to
What Class of Labor is Best,
Or what Laborers will be permitted to be imported, that the united action which is necessary to obtain any adequate amount of Imported Labor is wanting. By getting the views of the majority, something may be effected, or a sufficient number of various classes of laborers may be asked for to make it worth while to organize (with the sanction of the Board of Immigration) expeditions in different quarters.
637 1m W. L. GREEN.

[Correspondence of the P. C. Advertiser.]

Facts About Pulu.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of July 25th, under the head of editorial, I notice your remarks concerning some bales of pulu discovered to be on fire in the hold of the steamer *Montana*, supposed by some to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, and asking for information of any parties who may have known of a like case heretofore.

This being the first case of which I have any knowledge of pulu being on fire from an unknown cause, I have no hesitation in saying, from an experience of 18 years as a producer of pulu, that the cause of fire mentioned was not from spontaneous combustion, but, as you supposed it, from a spark, or a cigar.

The fact of the pulu lying on the wharf subject to being wet, could not in the remotest degree have had any effect in producing spontaneous combustion, as it was common with us, at some stations, to pile our pressed pulu at the landing, subject to the weather; at another station, we were at times compelled to raft our bales through the breakers. It will be found about as impossible to wet the interior of a bale of pulu by exposure or immersion as it would a barrel of flour, both operating the same way by forming a coating on the outside through which the water cannot penetrate.

During my occupancy of a pulu station in the vicinity of the volcano of Kilauea, we had a very dry summer, and all the water our laborers had for some time was what could be collected on our pulu beds from the heavy dews through the night, all of which does away with the idea of water penetrating pulu and being one of the causes of generating heat.

Some may say the pulu, then, may have been pressed damp and heat generated thereby. A word on that score. In the year 1856, I was obliged to go to Kohala, where we then had a pulu station, and open, pick, and dry about 150 bales of wet pulu, which our managing man had pressed from his then imperfect knowledge of pulu. The pulu had laid about four months, owing to the absence of the *Liholiho* to the Guano Islands—long enough for the wrappers to be entirely rotted off—but the pulu was found to be perfectly cool, and instead of the temperature being increased I should say it was lower. It was at that station I first saw pulu rot in a pile. It was a lot of loose, damp pulu, about 5000 pounds. I found the inside black, with much the appearance of tinder, which it would very readily be taken for, but a close examination would show the fibre.

The cause of the fire on the *Montana* having been from a spark I have not the least doubt, and will cite a case. During my residence at Keauhou a spark of fire from a pipe I was smoking communicated with one of several bales of pulu piled up at the landing. I extinguished the fire, as I thought, it being on the outside of the bale, and when I went to breakfast I stated the matter to Mr. Jones, (the pulu belonging to him,) but on my return from breakfast I noticed smoke issuing from the bale, and it was with the utmost difficulty we extinguished the fire, only then by opening the bale and spoiling it for shipment. By this you will see how easy it is for a spark to be communicated to a bale of pulu on the wharf and not show itself until on board of the vessel.

Mr. Editor, I am not in the pulu business now, and have not been for the last four years, and do not intend to enter it again; therefore the above statement in vindication of pulu cannot be from personal motives, but as you say that "an article of commerce which for twenty years has been constantly shipped without the slightest accident on shipboard, should *not* be classed as hazardous on mere opinion."

F. B. SWAIN,
formerly of A. Harris & Co.
Kaiwiki, Hilo, Hawaii, July 29, 1868.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING IN THEIR POSSESSION Equipments, such as Belts, Bayonet Scabbards, Cartridge Boxes, Sabers, Uniforms, Epaulets, Caps, Plumes, &c., belonging to the *HONOLULU RIFLE COR'S*, are hereby respectfully requested to return the same to the undersigned, or to the Armorer, over the store of Messrs. C. Brewer & Co., immediately. WM. AULD,
637 1t Quartermaster H. R. Co.

HAMBURGH-BREMEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN Appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against Fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on most favorable terms.
For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
Honolulu, May 4, 1868. 638 1y

1868. PER ALASKA. 1868.
Now Landing from the "Alaska,"
CAPTAIN CALHOUN,
FIFTEEN DAYS FROM PORTLAND.
SUP'R COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON!
IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS AND Kitts, and
Salmon Napes or Bellies,
In kitts and half barrels, put up expressly for Family Use, warranted a superior quality, and of the catch of the Spring of 1868.
—ALSO—
FRESH OREGON HAMS,
Half barrels Dried Apples,
Cases Pilot Bread,
Cases Fresh Salmon, in 1lb and 2lb cans,
a splendid article. For sale by
637 6t BOLLES & CO.

Valuable Properties for Sale!
The Sugar Plantation at Gnoulinui,
Kona, Hawaii,
CONSISTING OF 1,200 ACRES, more or less, of *CHOICE LAND*. 300 acres are fenced in and divided into several convenient enclosures by substantial stone walls. There are upwards of 300 acres of Cane Land, of which about 100 acres are now planted, a portion of which will be ready to take off this fall.
The Sugar Works are complete and in perfect running order, and are capable of taking off 1½ tons per day. There are 23 good Horses, and 15 Mules broken in to work the Mill, also, 30 head of choice Working Cattle, together with Harness, Carts, Bows, Yokes, and everything necessary to start up to grind without further outlay. There is a good Dwelling House in a pleasant situation. This Plantation and Works are capable of turning out, with adequate labor and proper attention to the Cane, 200 tons of Sugar per annum.
ALSO, THE SMALL
Sugar Plantation at Auaukea!
Kailua, Kona.
Works all complete, and capable of doing 1 ton of Sugar per day.
—ALSO—
The Wooden Storehouse with Slate Roof,
Situated on the Government Lot, next to J. Robinson & Co.'s fire-proof building, Queen street, together with the Lease of the Land.
For further particulars, prices and terms of sale of all the above, apply to W. L. GREEN.
N. B.—The above Properties if not previously disposed of, will be put up at Public Auction on or about the 7th of October next. 637 2m

Daily Expected,
Per Robert Cowan, from Victoria,
RIMMEL'S PERFUMES, POMADES AND Soaps,
English Yellow Soap,
Fancy Biscuits,
Yellow Nappies,
White Lead, Boiled Oil,
Victoria Bricks.
Also, Early in October,
PER BARK 'CARSTANG,'
A WELL ASSORTED CARGO OF
English and French Goods,
NEW STYLES OF PRINTS,
And the Usual Assortment of
Cottons, Woolens, Linens, Silks,
&c., &c., &c.
—ALSO—
Dunville's Irish Whisky,
Guinness' D