COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

The steamer *Idaho* sailed on Monday last, taking her usual cargo, consisting mainly of sugars, &c., valued at $47,692 95, as specified below. Her consort, the *Montana*, is supposed to have left San Francisco on Wednesday last, and will be due here on Monday week, the 19th inst.

We have had no foreign arrival the present week, except the trading schooner *Pfeil*, from the Arctic, which she left about August 1. She brings no later reports from the fleet cruising in that sea. Captains Rose and Raymer, who were both on board the *Pfeil* in July, said that the prospects then looked as if this season in the Arctic was likely to prove a failure. However, good weather in August and September may change the reports very much. Our first ships from thence will be due next week, and their reports will be eagerly looked for.

Cutani Perkins has fixed the price of oils and bone for paying off crews the present fall season as follows:

Sperm oil, per gallon	93 cents.
Whale oil, " "	55 "
Coast oil, " "	32 "
Arctic bone, per pound	48 "
Arctic whale bone, per pound	45 "
Bodiack " " "	43 "

The Consular rates for the last eight years have been as follows:

	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
Sperm oil	.95	.91	.90	.88	.92	1.00	1.05	.95
Whale oil	.39	.31	.46	.50	.64	.56	.34	.55
Coast oil	.26	.27	.42	.35	.60	.46	.31	.32
Whalebone	.16	.59	.85	.75	.75	.65	.62	.48
Gold, Sept. 1	—	1.29	1.35	2.32	1.45	1.47	1.42	1.43

Gold, as last quoted, was 145, and sperm oil in New York $1 80, equal to 124 gold. The expense of getting oil to New York is about 20 cents per gallon. No vessel has yet arrived to load oil for New Bedford, and the *R. C. Wyllie* is the only one as yet in for Europe.

An excellent opportunity for investment in a sugar plantation will be offered next Monday, in the sale of the Kalihi and Omohioni Plantations. For persons with a small capital, energy and perseverance, here is the chance. The time will come when the district of Kona will be covered with sugar plantations. Some are prejudiced against it because the soil is so stony, but in this respect it resembles and is no worse than Mauritius, where the ground is so rocky and stony, that a plow is not used in all the three hundred plantations of that island. In many respects the two places resemble each other—both are rainy, stony and hilly, and in both the cane attains a luxuriant growth, but has to be cultivated wholly by hand.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last Mr. Burtow held large credit sale of staple and fancy English goods, consisting of cottons, linens, laces, woolens, blankets, saddles, &c., &c., which realized fair prices, considering the times. The stock disposed of amounted to fifteen thousand dollars and over.

The bark *Camden* sailed on Friday for Puget Sound, with a small quantity of sugar and molasses. The bark *Constitution* left Hilo on the 1st, with the same destination.

The *Kamehameha V.* sails for the Guano Islands to-day, with supplies.

The *Cambridge* will leave on Monday next for San Francisco, taking a full cargo of produce.

We know of no vessel expected from San Francisco before the *Montana*, due on the 19th.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

Eggs bought in Canada for 15 cents a dozen are shipped to the large cities of the United States and retailed at 35 cents a dozen.

The Atlantic cable Company announces that after the 1st of September the tariff on messages from this city to any point in Great Britain will be $11 60 in gold for ten words.

One-sixteenth of ship Lagoda, so discharged from her last voyage, was sold at auction in New Bedford, to Jonathan Bourne, Jr., at the rate of $6,000.

Arrangements have been made for resuming the shipments of flour from San Francisco to New York by steamer, the rate being about $1 per 100 pounds. The *Oregonian*, which leaves on the 20th, will carry a full cargo.

Bark *Stephanie*, which was recently sold at Sydney, N. S. W., has been re-fitted for sea by Messrs. Barron & Austin, American merchants at that place. Her name has been changed to the *Onward*, and she will be put under the British flag.

The latest Yankee invention are economic cheroots, which are twice the length of the ordinary, and herein is the economy. The government takes cigars without regard to length, and the application of a knife will make one of those into two in an instant.

An English patent has just been granted to Mr. Parkes for the process of manufacturing from certain fibrous vegetable and oleaginous materials, a remarkable substance which in a raw state closely resembles vulcanized India rubber. It permits of being made sufficiently soft and plastic to be moulded into dies or molds, taking the most delicate impressions, down to lines of microscopic minuteness. When hardened, it is impervious to moisture, takes a high polish, and resists the action of weak acids. It can be made into sheets, and serves for veneering, covering and other ornamental and numerous economical purposes. The substance, further, when mixed with coloring matter, forms perfect imitations of leather, ivory, tortoise shell, malachite, and other substances.

MARINE TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.—A company has been organized in New York, with a capital of $5,000,000, under the name of the East India Telegraph Company, for the purpose of connecting the great sea-ports of the Chinese Empire with a marine cable, and afterwards to extend telegraph facilities to the larger inland towns. The cable which it is proposed to lay down, will be 900 miles in length, and will connect the following ports, having population as follows: Canton, 1,000,000; Macao, 65,000; Hongkong, 250,000; Swatow, 250,000; Amoy, 250,000; Foochow, 1,250,000; Wan-Chin, 300,000; Ningpo, 400,000; Hang-Chuan, 1,200,000; Shanghae, 1,000,000. Total, 5,919,000.

The foreign commerce of these ports is stated to amount to $200,000,000 per annum; and the domestic trade is very large.

It appears that the concession to the company was granted through the influence of some of the leading business men of New York and Philadelphia, and evidently mean business.

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per bark Cambridge, Monday.
FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, on Monday.
FOR KAUAI—Per Nettie Merrill, Monday.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3—Schr Odd Fellow, Davis, from Hawaii.
4—Ital ship Provedenza, Nartini, 78 days from Macao.
4—Schr Warwick, from Molokai.
6—Schr Hattie, Nikas, from Kauai.
6—Haw schr Pfeil, Amyy, from the Arctic.
6—Schr Mary, from Kauai.
7—Schr Nellie, from Maui.
7—Schr Matilda, Berrill, from Hawaii.
8—Schr Kate Lee, Crane, from Maui.
9—Schr Nettie Merrill, Lambert, from Kauai.
9—Schr Yette, White, from Kauai.
Stmr Kilauea, McGregor, from Windward Ports.
" Kamalie, Adams, from Molokai.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Idaho, Conner, San Francisco.
" Kilauea, McGregor, for Windward Ports.
Lilia, for Molokai.
Warwick, for Molokai.
Isabella, for Molokai.
Active, Clancy, for Hawaii.
Mary Ellen, West, for Maui.
Kamalie, Adams, for Molokai.
Hokulele, for Maui.
Ship Henry IV., Morrillo, for Callao.
Leila, for Kauai.
Hattie, Nikas, for Kauai.
Odd Fellow, Davis, for Hawaii.
Matilda, Berrill, for Hawaii.
Bch Milo, Hawes, to c[illegible]
" Camden, Robinson, [illegible]
[illegible] for Tockalet.

IMPORTS.

[illegible]—Per Providenia, October 5th:—
[illegible] 1 Chinese goods, pkgs.... 31
[illegible] 1

EXPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Per Str. Idaho, October 5th:—

Bananas, bunches	200	Peanuts, lbs	8,520
Gin, brls	45	Pulu, lbs	22,963
Hides, wet, No	29	Sugars, lbs	955,649
Liters, cases	6	Machinery, cases	8
Paddy, lbs	15,322	Oranges, No	10,000
Value, Foreign			$ 442 00
" Domestic			47,250 92

FOR TEHUANTEPEC—Per Camden, October 9th:—

Molasses, gals	2,925	Sugars, lbs	14,000
Value, domestic			$1,756 32

PASSENGERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Idaho, Oct. 5—Capt M Kleucke J Low and 2 daughters, John Mossman, G Lewis, U S N, Dr Newcomb and wife, W F Blakemore, U S N, Dr Powell, O C Chamberlain, U S N, Dr Knight, U S N, Lt Swann, U S N, Rev E Corwin, wife and six children, Miss M Bray, Miss H Howell, Mrs McLellan, G F Wundenberg, O A Gray, T M Middleton, U S N, C W Gardner, Z S Spalding, Messrs O'Neil, Montgomery, Driscall, and Goodwin—33.

DIED.

BRIDLE—October 4th, at the residence of A. Bannister, Kalihi, George Bridle, aged 38 years, a native of Southampton, England. [Southampton papers please copy.]

LIVING TOO FAST.—The sad premature death of Gen. Halpine is only another illustration added to the thousands which had proceeded it to the folly of living too fast. No constitution can long stand such a strain as Gen. Halpine subjected his to. He attempted more labor than it is possible for any one person to perform well; and in order to perform it, and to recover from the exhaustion attendant upon such extreme exertions, he resorted to various stimulants which afford temporary relief, but ultimately kill. His industry, his ambition, his patriotism, his achievements, all these entitle him to respect. He has been buried with civic and military honors; he is deeply mourned; and his memory will be affectionately cherished. But at the same time it will be well for the aspiring young men of the country, whose habits of life are yet to be formed, to profit by his example. "Look not upon the wine when it is red within the cup." Remember that physical and mental laws—the laws of health—exist for all. If they are violated by any one with seeming impunity, it is but for a time. To live fast, as it is termed, is only to hasten death. It may come in one form, or it may come in other; it may even seem to be accidental; but it is very certain to happen in youth or in the prime of manhood. Another lesson taught by the death of Gen. Halpine is the danger of administering to one's self any remedy for pain which results in temporarily impairing the judgment or reason. No matter what it is, other, chloroform, or opium, no such article should ever be taken but from the hand of a physician or nurse. Cases of dangerous and fatal poisoning have occurred where even physicians have trusted themselves to self-administered doses of morphine. Under the influence of a little, a person is liable to take more, until the quantity is so large as to result in death.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Who Killed the Treaty?

It has often been seen in the world's history that when a general has been sent forth with a fine army fully and perfectly equipped, and returns defeated, with but a demoralized remnant of the army with which he set forth, it is never his *want of generalship* which has caused his defeat. Either enemies at home or traitors in the camp have thwarted his plans. If others had obeyed his orders, or those at home had listened to his demands, he certainly would have returned covered with glory and the enemy would have been sent headlong to destruction.

Something of this kind may have been true in regard to the result of the labors of the distinguished diplomat whose return after eighteen months of fruitless labor in behalf of the Reciprocity Treaty is so doletully announced in the *Gazette* of the 7th inst. The efforts of that gentleman were perhaps rendered nugatory through the acts of those who insisting "that they were in favor of the treaty, while their every act has tended to disparage and defeat its ratification." Now, whether it has been certain persons, the writers for this paper for instance, who have discussed the labor question rather freely and given the system some hard names; or certain others, who, tenacious of the high dignity pertaining to, and emoluments from, positions of trust and honor in this government *have hypocritically pretended* to advocate this treaty, while at heart, blinded by a national prejudice as contemptible as it is ridiculous, have really been opposed to it, and have watched, and so far as lay in their power, *thwarted every measure calculated to promote its ratification;* whether they are not the guilty parties who "have insisted that they were favorable to it, while their every act has tended to disparage and defeat its ratification," is a question which will bear some investigation.

Let us ask the distinguished diplomat himself whether he has had most difficulty in combatting the bad impressions created either by the public press of this country or letters from these islands published in foreign newspapers, or from actual papers in the shape of despatches from this government, which would almost look as though they were *intended* to destroy the good feeling of the American Government towards this? and cause it to hesitate before granting the boon asked? If he (the distinguished diplomat) or the mouthpiece of the government *will answer this question*, the indignation of the public will undoubtedly be directed against the proper parties: and the government will become aware as to the fact whether it does not carry *in itself* the elements of defeat. If the latter is really the case, it would appear somewhat ridiculous to send an envoy to the United States whose only business must necessarily be to correct bad impressions, which would hardly arise were everything right at home. It would seem better to institute a sort of reform here at least, before this or any other distinguished diplomat shall venture upon the "sea of trouble" which seems to envelop our poor treaty.

The Government Organ, Again.

The last issue of the *Gazette* has another characteristic attack on "the clergy," (i. e., American Missionaries) whom it seems to consider a standing and legitimate object for its wanton abuse. It says:

"A portion of the clergy seem to insist that the labor system on these islands is a heinous oppression and wrong, and lift up their voice like a trumpet, to cry down and stop the iniquity by means of their press"

We defy the government organ to point out an instance where "the clergy" have taken any part in this discussion, or given occasion for any such remarks. This attack of the ministerial organ on them is as malicious as it is unfounded, and its evident design is to misrepresent and malign, which appears to be the chief pastime of that partisan sheet.

Again the same writer referring to the seamen employed on whaleships and the laborers on the Guano islands, aims to create prejudice against the clergy, and forgets the solicitude of the *Gazette* a few months ago, when it uttered the following threat:

"Under existing laws, large numbers of the native population are every year withdrawn from these islands to man the whaleships of other countries. For this most serious loss this country receives no equivalent, while the direct and indirect consequences are most disasterous. Their personal services are lost. They buy no goods here. Their absence operates disasterously in various ways; and if foreign nations are to deprive this kingdom of the services of its subjects in order to enrich themselves, *they should pay for the privilege.* In the present scarcity of seamen, a large revenue might be obtained by demanding the payment of a considerable [illegible] on each man shipped upon a foreign vessel. If [illegible] would prove sufficient to keep many of them at home, [illegible] the result would be beneficial to the islands."

Here [illegible] was the proposal of the government organ to drive the whaleships away by demanding so exorbitant a charge for seamen as to compel them to go elsewhere, and thus restrict the freedom of the islanders to go and come as they choose. The writer in the last *Gazette* charges the clergy with endeavoring "to keep the islanders at home to labor on the plantations or work as servants," when the proposition is shown, in the above extract, to have originated with the government organ. It is this continual attempting to draw out "the clergy" and hold them up to censure that we condemn in the ministerial organ. Its chief aim seems to be to array one portion of the community against another without cause, and through pure malice. In its issue for Sept. 23 we find the following paragraph of the same character:

"The spirit of his articles shows that by misrepresenting every act of the Government, and every person not favorable to his views, that he seeks a return to power of the religious party, whose mistakes and short-sighted policy, did nearly cost the country its independence."

If the principal object of the Government, in issuing its paper, is to array one section of this community with deadly hate against another—to seek by the utterance of slanders and falsehoods to create prejudice against any class, we have merely to say, go on and you will accomplish the object, and soon create dissension if not revolution. There is a point beyond which forbearance is a crime, and when it becomes the duty of every man to assert his rights, and to defend his honor.

If the writer of the above-quoted paragraph intends to assert that this country nearly "lost its independence" through efforts of the American Missionaries to effect annexation, we brand the assertion as a malicious falsehood. None have been more opposed to it from the first than that very class. The famous annexation petition of 1853 was defeated mainly through their influence, and if that document is ever brought out from the records of the Privy Council Chamber, it will be found that a majority of the signers are *now government officers*, not excepting the government editor himself.

To charge this annexation scheme on those who stood aloof from it, who would not countenance, and who took every opportunity to oppose it, in order to make those in power appear as loyal servants, shows a degree of baseness and depravity characteristic of the official organ. To expect peace and harmony when such slanders are officially promulgated, is impossible.

None desire peace more earnestly than we; but none will be firmer in demanding their just rights. Ministers have had every opportunity during the past two years to accomplish something beneficial for the nation. If they have not succeeded, if the failure of the treaty is attributable to dissensions among themselves, we insist that the blame shall be laid *where it belongs;* and shall expose the base attempts of the government organ to create side issues and divert public attention from the main question.

The Adulteration of Sugars.

HONOLULU, Oct. 5, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:—From my stand point, the remarks of the commercial article in the last *Advertiser*, upon the sugar question, seem erroneous. The United States are not sugar-producing (from cane at least) excepting Louisiana, and the high duties upon sugars under No. 12 are solely for revenue—a war measure. Formerly the duties upon sugars were thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, but not long before the war they had been reduced to one half cent per pound. They were raised by the tariff of 1862, and again, subsequently, to the present rates.

The refining interest in the United States is a large one, employing a heavy capital and a great amount of labor. It is a manufacturing interest; but sugars under No. 12 do not compete with its manufactured sugars; raws, however, over that grade in *color*, do come in competition with its coffee sugars in the general market; and the additional half cent per pound is, I think, designed more to protect a great manufacturing interest than for revenue.

Sugars under No. 12 are not really in a marketable condition for the general market. A very large part of the West Indian sugars are above No. 12 in color, whilst the great body of Manilas are below, and have no sale in the general market, being used only for refining. The duties are levied no doubt with reference to the *market* value of the article, and that value is determined in sugar by its *color;* if under No. 12, it is fit only for refining, and refiners are almost the only purchasers, it being suited only for their manufacture. If above No. 12, it is fit for the general market, and comes in immediate competition with their products. By darkening the sugar with coal-dust its value for the general market is effectually destroyed, for it *cannot* be sold as a grocery sugar for consumption until it has been refined, so that the protection of the refiner is more perfect than if it were below No. 12 in *color* and not darkened artificially, for that *could* be used without refining. The importer of spirits reduces the strength of his article because he expects to make more in this way than to pay the higher duties upon the stronger article. But his spirits are left in a marketable condition. The refiner colors his sugar with coal-dust for the same reason, but has the disadvantage of utterly destroying its value for the general market by so doing.

It is also assumed that the color determines the value to the refiner—that the lighter the color the greater the amount of material suited to his purpose, and the greater its value to him. The color does determine the *market* value, but not the value to the refiner. The larger the amount of cane-sugar, and the smaller the amount of grape-sugar, the more valuable it is to the refiner, and dark sugar, under No. 12 in color, often possesses these principles or constituents in quantities and proportions that renders it worth more to him than a lighter-colored article which would pay 3½ cents duty and command a better price in the market. To illustrate: in the refinery contracts the price is graduated by the amount and proportion of these constituents, which are ascertained by chemical analysis. A given price is paid for all sugars containing a certain amount of cane-sugar and not to exceed a certain amount of grape-sugar. If there is an excess of *cane-sugar*, six cents on every 100 pounds is added to the price for every one per cent. of such excess. If there is a deficiency, a deduction from the price is made in the same ratio. If there is an excess of grape-sugar, then 7 cents upon every hundred pounds is deducted for every one per cent. of such excess. This is because its value to the refiner is in exact proportion to the amount of cane and grape-sugar contained, the former only being fit for the refiner's use, whilst the latter is positively injurious, destroying from once to once and a half its own weight of the former in the working. But to the illustration: Three plantations in different districts of the Islands, sold to the refinery on contracts respectively about 100, 400, and 500 tons of sugar. The sugar of the *first*, analysed *ten cents*, and the sugar of the *second, thirteen cents* BELOW the standard, and yet its color was lighter than No. 12. The sugar of the *third*, analysed *fourteen and a half* cents ABOVE the standard, but its color was darker than No. 12. In the general market the first and second would have brought not less than one dollar more per 100 pounds than the third and paid fifty cents more duty, whilst the third was worth from 24½ to 27½ cents more for refining than the two first-named lots.

To show more definitely how little color is to be relied upon as a standard of the value of *raw* sugars for refining, I will state that 88,781 pounds from the first-named plantation, analyzed 88.88 [illegible] per cent. of cane-sugar, 8.06 per cent. [illegible] grape, and 3.06 per cent. [illegible] of water and extraneous matter, being 66½ cents per 100 pounds below the standard in value to *refiners*, and yet so light in color as to be subject to 3½ cents duty; whilst from the last named plantation, 35,172, pounds analyzed 97.18 per cent. cane, one per cent. grape-sugar, and 1.82 per cent. of water and foreign matter, being 29 cents in price above the standard, and yet so dark as to pay but 3 cents duty. The former was subject to a half cent per pound duty more than the latter, on account of its light color, but worth 95½ cents per pound less to the refiner. 42,895 pounds of *light* colored sugar analyzed 79½ cents below the standard.

The grape-sugar, so injurious to the refiner, forms the sweet principle in honey, which in its best condition is almost as white as snow, it is also found candied in raisins in the form of white bunches, sweet to the taste. The above-named *facts* will make it clear that the *color* of raw sugars does not and cannot determine their value for refining, as seems to be assumed in the commercial article.

But there is a point to which I have not alluded, in the foregoing remarks. Does the revenue suffer by darkening the sugar? Imported without darkening, it would pay 3½ cents duty; but the refiners would not buy it, for they could not afford to do so. It would be sold for grocery sugar in the market and the government would realize its 3½ cents per pound only. But darken it and it *cannot* be used without being refined. It becomes emphatically the imported raw material for home manufacture, and not only supports the capital and labor of this great industry, so beneficial to the country, and which contributes so much directly to its wealth, and indirectly to its revenues by the taxes which must be paid into the exchequer from the increased wealth and increased incomes, but it pays also a *direct* excise tax of 1 cent per pound more or less as a manufactured article; so that its added benefits are labor for the needy, increased wealth and incomes and increased revenue direct and indirect for the country.

Let me repeat. The impurities of sugars below No. 12 render them unfit for use without refining; above No. 12, they are generally purer, and being lighter in color, come into competition with a home industry which it is deemed politic to protect by an enhanced duty, for sugars of this standard are expected to be sold without refining. It could not have been the intention of Congress to charge the manufacturer the protective duty upon an article of foreign manufacture, imported by him as raw material for his manufacture, and to charge him besides with the excise duty upon his manufactures. It seems to me that to charge the manufacturer 3½ cents and then 1 cent per pound as a home tax, whilst the importer of the foreign competing article pays but 3½ cents, would be both impolitic and unjust. I do not now feel that to darken the sugars which must in consequence be refined and pay the additional home tax, is either morally or legally wrong, and that the sugar is as much sugar under No. 12 as if the dirt and coloring matter had never been extracted. I justify no fraud upon governments or individuals. Government officials sometimes make mistakes ruinous to individuals. I have heard of a cargo or cargoes of *melado* (undrained sugar) being seized upon the charge of an attempt to defraud the revenue, by attempting to import sugar of a higher duty as melado, which pays less. The case was appealed, and the decision of the Supreme Court rendered in favor of the owners; but the delay, the leakage and expenses ruined their enterprise. I have known melado sent from here, charged with sugar duties, (whilst there could not have been more than 1700 pounds of drained sugar in a ton,) referred to Washington, and no redress obtained. But I have already said more than I intended, and will only say in closing, that if my views are wrong I am sure they are honestly held.

Yours, truly, S. N. CASTLE.

P. S.—A friend first mentioned to me some weeks since the darkening of the sugars, and the spontaneous remark which he made was, that it reduced them to the condition of raws, which *must* be manufactured before they could be sold. It seemed so natural and just, as they would then be obliged to pay excise tax in addition, that I was surprised two days before the steamer arrived to hear the suggestion that they might be seized, for even if there were no further tax to be levied on them, no industry or manufacturing interest to be promoted or fostered, I fail to see why the refiner's right to darken his sugar is not as perfect as the distiller to weaken his spirits. One adds water and the other coloring matter, neither of which are spirits or sugar; but the refiner fosters a great industrial interest which would not otherwise be, and pays the treasury an additional tax of more than the half cent duty which he would have paid.

As to not giving information to the officers about darkening the sugar, why should Mr. Gordon or any one else do so, if they thought it was their unquestioned right. S. N. C.

REMARKS.—We give place to Mr. Castle's communication with pleasure, as the subject it discusses is one of interest not only to planters, but to nearly every reader. He undertakes in his letter to establish two points:

1st.—That the color of the sugar does not determine its value.

2d.—That sugars of a higher standard than refinery grades, when adulterated to appear like them, possess no greater value than refinery sugar.

Both these we consider unsound.

Regarding the first point, we would say that the "Dutch standard," which grades sugar from No. 1 to 20 and over, has been adopted by most countries as the simplest method of classifying sugars. This standard is based on the quantity of *pure sugar* obtained from each quality. The United States tariff adopts this standard, and fixes the duty on melado at 2½ cents a pound; on raw sugars under No. 12, 3 cents a pound; from No. 12 to 15, 3½ cents per pound; from No. 16 to 20, 4 cents a pound; on refined sugar, 5 cents a pound. The duty is evidently based on the value of the sugar crystals contained in the various grades as an article of commerce, and not specially with reference to refining purposes. The color of sugar, therefore, as fixed by the Dutch standard does determine its value as an article of commerce, and consequently its value for refining or any other purposes.

Because the refinery demands and the planters have agreed to a deduction of seven cents a pound for every pound of "grape sugar" found to exist in their manufacture over a certain per centage, is no proof that grape sugar is valueless, as assumed by Mr. C. It is well known to constitute a large part of the fine golden syrup, which is made in such quantities by the refineries. It is not *wasted* by any means, and every pound of "grape sugar" is used in some way. In France its manufacture is a distinct business, and it is there used to adulterate brown sugars. If planters choose to yield to the deduction of seven cents for each pound of grape sugar, it may be all very well, but it should not be done with the idea that it is *a waste product*. It has its value, wherever it may be found. Mr. Castle's arguments simply show that so far as the contracts are concerned, light sugars may be of less value to the planter than some darker grades. But the intrinsic value of sugar as an article of commerce is that fixed by the Dutch standard, which is based on the amount of crystals or pure sugar contained, as indicated by its *natural color*. And this is the basis of the United States tariff.

We now come to the second point in Mr. C.'s letter: Does the U. States revenue suffer by darkening the high grade sugars? Of course it does, if the commercial value of sugar depends on its natural color, and consequently on the amount of sugar crystals in it. An English authority gives the average product of a ton of refinery sugar, when refined, as follows:

Pure sugar, refined and coffee grades	1,410 lbs.
Molasses	500 "
Waste	90 "
Total	

The above res[illegible] molasses and [illegible] more waste than we last week assumed (in the absence of authority.) We do not find the refined product of a ton of No. 15 sugar given anywhere, from the fact, probably, that it is seldom refined. It is believed to be about the same as was stated last week:

Pure sugar crystals	1,940 lbs.
Molasses (5 gallons)	55 "
Waste	5 "
Total	2,000 "

Now any one must see at a glance that a ton of the No. 15, containing 1940 pounds of pure sugar, is more valuable than a ton of the other, containing 1,410 pounds. The following calculation will show the difference. The ingredients of a ton of No. 12 refinery sugar, are worth for manufacturing purposes, laid down in San Francisco, duty paid:

1,410 pounds of pure sugar at 8 cents		$112 80
500 "	molasses at 3 cents	15 00
90 "	waste	00
Total		$127 80

A ton of No. 15, based on the above estimate of its component parts, and adulterated with ten pounds of charcoal, would be worth for refining purposes, laid down in San Francisco:

1,940 pounds pure crystals at 8 cents		$154 40
55 "	molasses at 3 cents	1 65
10 "	charcoal	00
5 "	waste	00
Total		$156 05

Not only does the United States revenue lose ten dollars on this "doctored" or adulterated ton, but the refinery gains $28 25 in its intrinsic value over the ton of No. 12 sugar. The refinery, therefore, gains in two ways, and the total profit on each ton of "doctored" sugar is $38 25. These may not be the exact figures, but they serve to illustrate the subject. In the case of adulterated sugars of a still purer grade, the profit must be proportionately greater.

Mr. Castle can distinguish no difference between adulterating these fine sugars and adulterating liquors. In the latter case, the value of the liquors, for any and every purpose, is *absolutely depreciated*. In the former, it is depreciated, so far as its market value as a grocery sugar is concerned; but *it is not depreciated in any wise for refining purposes*. This distinction should be clearly kept in view. A ton of adulterated No. 15 sugar is worth exactly as much for refining purposes as a ton of pure No. 15 that has paid three and a half cents duty, (excepting only the difference in the weight of the charcoal.)

Mr. Castle falls into an important error when he states that the refiners pay an internal revenue tax of *one cent a pound* on all the sugar they manufacture. This is not so. The *cultivator* in the U. States pays one cent a pound on all cane sugars manufactured, and the refiner pays only *two per cent ad valorem*, which amounts to less than quarter of a cent a pound. The law of 1867 reads as follows:

"On all sugars produced from the sugar-cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than those produced from the refiner, a tax of one cent per pound.

"On refined sugars, and on the products of sugar refineries (not including syrup or molasses), a tax of two per cent ad valorem."

These remarks will suffice to show to any unprejudiced mind that the practice is a dishonorable one, and ought to be discountenanced. It is equally clear that the "doctored" sugar is still No. 15, *under a disguise*. If the United States Government, on a full representation of the facts, chooses to permit the practice, it is not our concern. But it is not likely that it will submit to a loss of ten dollars a ton in revenue, amounting to perhaps twenty thousand dollars in the course of a year. If it is "morally and legally" proper to defraud the revenue in this way, it is in others which might be instanced. But this and every other method of evading the revenue should be condemned.

The Feeling at the South.

The telegraph has referred of late several times to a conference at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, between General Rosecrans and several of the Generals and prominent men of the South, on the political feeling held by them on the great questions of the day, but more especially on the negro question. The correspondence between the parties has been published and is quite lengthy. General Rosecrans addresses General Lee a letter asking his opinion on the present state of affairs at the South. The reply, which is dated August 26th, is written in a mild and friendly spirit, and is worthy of being read. It was signed by Generals Lee, Beauregard, Stuart, Mr. A. H. Stephens, and some twenty or thirty other prominent Southerners. We quote the more important part of this reply, which, if sincere, as it no doubt is, must have a good effect:

"With this explanation we proceed to give to you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer. Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe that we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that the questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention, in good faith, to abide by that decision.

At the close of the war, the Southern people laid down their arms, and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government. Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery, and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere now the old incitations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed. As far as we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the Government of the United States, but they complain that their rights, under the Constitution, are withheld from them in the administration thereof. Their idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races, has wrought no change in our feeling toward them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self-interest, even if there were no higher motive, would, therefore, prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection.

The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other is gradually becoming apparent to both, and we believe that, but for influence exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro races but this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence or other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who for selfish purposes would mislead them, to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity. They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American, the right of self-government. Establish that on a firm basis, and we can safely promise, on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country."

While there is no doubt that this document has been issued to have an influence on the Presidential election, yet it is believed that it expresses the views of the more intelligent classes at the South. The bitter and deadly hostility to the black race which is springing up there, and which is destined to make trouble, prevails chiefly among the more ignorant classes, such as are so vividly caricatured by Nasby's keen pen.

A CARD.—My thanks are due to the Officers and Crew of the U. S. Str. *Mohongo*, and also to the Captain and others of the Steamer *Pelo*, for their prompt response to the call for assistance in aid of the schr. *Mary Ellen*, on Tuesday last. 646 1t C. H. LEWERS, Owner of schr. *Mary Ellen*.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY	July 26, Aug. 8-15-22-29
New York Herald	Aug. 10-18-20
" Tribune	July 18-22-29, Aug. 5-12-19
" Times	July 28, Aug. 1-8-15-22
" World	July 22-29, Aug. 5-12-19
" Nation	July 16-23-30, Aug. 6-13-20
" Ledger	August 1-8-15-22-29
" Zeitung	July 25, Aug. 1-8-15-22
" Independent	July 23-30, Aug. 6-13-20
French Courier	July 24, Aug. 1-8-15-24
London Illustrated News	July 11 18-25, Aug. 1-18
" Punch	July 12-18-25, Aug. 1-8
" Dispatch	July 12-19-26, Aug. 2-9
San Francisco Bulletin	August 22-26, Sept. 5-12-19
" Alta California	August 22-26, Sept. 5-12-19
" Times	August 22-26, Sept. 5-12-19
Sacramento Union	August 22-29, Sept. 5-12
San Francisco French Courier	August 19-26, Sept. 2 9-16
Scientific American	July 22-29, Aug. 5-12-19-26
Boston Journal	July 16-23-30, Aug. 6-13-20
Boston Advertiser	July 16-23-30, Aug. 6-13-20
American Agriculturist	August
Irish American	July 25, Aug 1-8-15-22
Chimney Corner	August 1-8-15-22-29, Sept. 5
New York Evangelist	July 23-30, Aug. 6
Harper's Bazar	August 1-8-15-22-29, Sept. 5
New York Observer	July 25, Aug. 8-15-20
Every Saturday	July 25, Aug. 1-8-15-22-29

MAGAZINES.

Harpers'	September
Leslie's	August
Atlantic	August and September
Godey's	September
Eclectic	August and Sept.
Chambers'