COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1869.

The mail by the *D. C. Murray* brings advices of a collapse of the San Francisco sugar market, owing to the continued arrival of large quantities of sugar. On the 23d a vessel arrived from Manila with 1,900,000 lbs sugar for the California Refinery, and at the time of her leaving the ship *Haze* was taking on board a still heavier cargo. The *Bulletin* says:

The California Sugar Company has again reduced the price of refined to 16 ₱ lb. Circle A, crushed, is to-day 14c ₱ lb., and the other kinds in like ratio. Terms: 45 days note or 2½ ₱ cent. discount for cash. This rate is without guarantee. Hitherto it has been the custom of our refiners to guarantee their purchasers from loss; for instance, if they sell 1,000 bbls. sugar today at 14c and the market next month declines to 12c., they must make up the loss to their customers holding stock. This system is now sought to be broken up.

The *Herald* has the following:

Yesterday evening's *Herald* and the morning issue contained exclusively the announcement of the decline in refined sugars. This reduction is equivalent to a reduction of $5 ₱ bbl. for Circle A, crushed, and was the act of the California Refinery. Their present price is fifteen cents ₱ lb. in bbls to the trade. All other descriptions of refined as stated in previous issues. The decline in yellow coffee to 12c. was unexpected by the trade, who purchased largely and freely at the recent auction sale of J. C. Merrill & Co.

The total decline has been 3 cents a pound for crushed sugar, and for Hawaiian cases from 1 to 2c., the latest quotation being for choice 20@21c.; medium, 18@19c.; dark, 16@c. This will be seriously felt by our plantations, should it continue for any length of time. The decline is attributed in part to the excessive stock accumulating in San Francisco, and in part to the rivalry between the two refineries.

Molasses is quoted dull and in excess at 2[illegible]@2[illegible]c ₱ gallon for ordinary Hawaiian.

Fish has further declined, owing to heavy importations, and is quoted at 12@14c.

Salt continues scarce and firm. A cargo from Scammon's Lagoon sold for $[illegible] ₱ ton.

Rice has declined, and Hawaiian is worth from $[illegible].

Oats are dull at $1 60@1 70 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hay is in ample supply at $7 50@16 ₱ ton.

Hides, 8@9c. for salted.

The bark *Ethan Allen* has been chartered to load lumber at Noyo River for Honolulu, and return to San Francisco with a cargo of sugar.

The ship *Ellen Goodspeed*, (which arrived from New York, May 14th,) is under charter to load guano at Baker's Island. She and the ship *Albatross*, before noticed, will be due in all June.

We note the following financial telegrams from the East:

ST. LOUIS, May 18th.—A green receipt on invoice of Japan tea, to-day, was the Central Pacific Railroad, thirty days from Yokohama.

NEW YORK, May 20th.—The Government sale of gold today brought 48 77-100@49.

NEW YORK, May 10th.—There was great excitement here this afternoon on the arrival of the foreign mails.

The London *Times'* financial article says that the Bank of England Directors have determined to check speculation in and inflation of American securities, even if the rate is advanced ten ₱ cent.

Gold is 44½.

Transactions in gold are of greater magnitude than ever before known.

NEW YORK, May 17th.—The clothing manufacturers propose to increase their prices twenty-five ₱ cent. from and after next Monday.

NEW YORK, May 17th.—There is great excitement in Wall street today in consequence of the failure of Schepler & Co., for $10,000,000, and the suspension of others, who have sold gold in anticipation of a decline.

The San Francisco *Herald* remarks on the above:

The firm of Schepler & Co., whose failure for $10,000,000 was reported in our specials, is a Russian house, whose paper was good on Wall street as that of Duncan, Sherman & Co. This failure is probably one of many that are likely to follow, as the result of the recent heavy gold gamble in Wall street. It will be remembered that our New York telegraphic reporter prophesied disasters of this character as certain to signalize the "closing of the deal."

The price of gold yesterday in the New York market was as high as it has been at any time during the past eighteen months—opening at 141½, and closing at 144.

Among the marine news by the steamer *China*, we note the following arrivals and departures from Yokohama, Japan:

Arrived—April 1, wh. bark Jas. Allen, from Ronin Island; April 8, wh. bark Helen Snow, from a cruise; April 15, Br. wh. bark Henrietta, from a cruise.

Sailed—April 8, Haw. wh. bark Eagle, for a cruise; wh. bark John Roach, a cruise; April 12, wh. bark Massachusetts, a cruise; April 15, wh. bark Helen Snow, a cruise; April 19, wh. ship Josephine, a cruise; April 23, wh. bark Jas. Allen, a cruise.

The money market in San Francisco is represented as being very tight, with rates of interest ruling at 1½@2 ₱ cent. ₱ month, which has served to check the speculation in real estate and mining operations, which has been on the increase since the opening of this year.

Too same stringency in the money market existed in New York and other Eastern cities, and the gold speculators took advantage of it to force the premium up to 44. The weekly sales of gold by the United States Treasury continued, and at the last sale on the 19th of May, bids to the amount of four millions were received for the one million disposed of. The bids ranged from 145@149, i. e., one million of dollars in gold purchases and cancels, say $1,450,000 of Treasury bonds. If this average rate of 145 were maintained during the year, the United States Treasurer, with $52,600,000 in gold, can cancel $75,400,000 of the public debt, which is drawing 6 ₱ cent. interest in gold, which effects a saving in one year of four-and-a-half millions of interest.

At the latest date, May 25th, the price of gold had declined to 141.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL.

The credit sale of Messrs. E. Hoffschlager & Co., which took place on Wednesday and Thursday last, went off very well, and fair prices were obtained. The goods were fresh and desirable, and the trade bought very liberally. The sale amounted to about twenty-five thousand dollars.

The recent decline in sugar in San Francisco can only be considered as local and temporary, and after the heavy importations have worked off, the market will resume a healthier condition, with a restoration of the late prices. With continued civil war in Cuba, destroying the sugar crop there; with less than one-third the usual crop in the Mauritius; and an advance of twenty ₱ cent in the price of sugar in Manila,—it is impossible that low prices should rule any great length of time in San Francisco.

The bark *D. C. Murray* brings a small cargo of assorted merchandise—all, however, that is needed at this season of the year. She will meet with quick dispatch, and is advertised to leave on Saturday next.

The brig *Kamehameha V* returned on the 16th from a cruise among the Gunno Islands. She reports the loss of the British ship *Shaftsbury*, while lying at her moorings at Baker's Island, February 27th. If shipowners will continue to send their vessels to the Guano Islands, at unseasonable months, against the repeated cautions of those whose opinion ought to be their guide, they must expect to hear of frequent disasters. It is unsafe for large vessels to load there during the winter months, say from December 1st to March 1st.

We learn that a shipment of Pulu for Australia, will go forward by the *Briton*, to try that market.

A sale of real estate, on Kukui street, will take place to-day at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises.

Ships' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per D. C. Murray, June 16th.
FOR HILO—Per Panahi, this day.
FOR LAHAINA—Per Mary Ellen, this day.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

June 6—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Maui.
6—Schr Kona Packet, Whitford, from Hawaii.
6—Schr Mary, Kane, from Kauai.
6—Schr Manuokawai, Makahi, from Kauai.
7—Schr Prince, Kaauwai, from Hawaii.
8—Schr Kapoi Ann, from Kauai.
8—Schr Luka, Lambert, from Kauai.
9—Am bark D. C. Murray, Bennett, 14 days from San Francisco.
10—Haw bark Kamehameha V, Rickman, 30 days from Howland's Island.
10—Schr Mary Ellen, Crane, from Maui.
4—Schr Moi Keiki, Napela, from Maui.
10—Schr Fairy Queen, Smith, from Kauai.
12—Schr Hattie, Nike, from Kauai.
12—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Maui.

DEPARTURES.

June 5—Am brig North Star, Hatch, for Portland, O.
5—Schr Mary Ellen, Crane, for Maui.
5—Schr Kinau, Waihia, for Maui.
5—Schr Kate Lee, Beeres, for Maui and Hawaii.
5—Schr Moi Keiki, Napela, for Molokai and Maui.
5—Schr Annie, Fitz, for Hawaii.
7—Schr Active, Mellish, for Maui and Hawaii.
7—Schr Odd Fellow, Taylor, for Maui.
7—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, for Maui.
7—Schr Marihia, Revell, for Maui and Hawaii.
7—Schr Hattie, Nike, for Kauai.
9—Schr Kaauwai, Ballentine, for Molokai.
9—Schr Kona Packet, Whitford, for Hawaii.
9—Schr Manuokawai, Makahi, for Maui.
9—Schr Mary, Kane, for Kauai.
9—Schr Prince, Kaauwai, for Hawaii.
11—Am bark J. W. Seavey, Brownson, for Sitka.
12—Schr Moi Keiki, Napela, for Maui.

MEMORANDA.

Report of Brig Kamehameha V.

Left Honolulu, April 28, and arrived at Phoenix Island, April 15th; left the same day for Enderbury's Island, where we arrived the next day. On the 17th left Enderbury's for McKean's Island, arriving on the 19th. Left McKean's on the 25th for Baker's Island, and arrived at Baker's on the 27th, remaining there until the 1st of May, when we sailed for Howland's Island; arrived there the next day, May 2d, and left at 8 P. M., same day, for Honolulu, arriving on the 10th of June.

The ship *Free Trade*, arrived at Baker's Island on the 27th of April.

June 9th, exchanged signals with the British bark *Fingaway*, from Sydney, bound to San Francisco.

Lat 5° south, long. 168° 11 west, saw a large number of sperm whales. April 16th, while lying at Phoenix Island, saw whales again. January 29th, a large number of sperm whales were seen from Phoenix Island. March 30th, they were seen from McKean's Island. The water was alive with them.

Loss of the British Ship Shaftsbury.

The British ship *Shaftsbury*, Captain John Davis, left Montevideo on the 21st of July, 1868, for Baker's Island, but was compelled to heave up from Cape Horn for the Falklands, on the 19th of August. Left the Falklands on the 21st of September and experienced heavy gales and met large numbers of icebergs. Arrived at Baker's Island on the 5th of February, 1869, and went to the moorings. On the 27th of February, at 2 A. M., the wind shifted in a heavy squall from the northwest, causing the ship to drive on the reef, dragging the moorings after her, where she became a total wreck.

EXPORTS.

FOR CONWAY'S ISLAND—Per Nettie Merrill, June 5th:
Sugar, pkgs 8
Value—Foreign ..... $32 50; domestic $79 63

FOR PORTLAND—Per North Star, June 8th:
Molasses, galls ..... 1,000 Sugars, lbs 608,036
Tamarind Rum, gls 2,774
Value—Domestic $41,566 86

IMPORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per D. C. Murray, June 9th:

Bran, bags	400 Marble, cs	1
Books, cs	10 Oats, bags	100
Bacon, cs	1 Opium, cs	1
Bread, bbls	40 Oysters, cs	1
Baggies, No	4 Potatoes, bags	50
Brandy, bbls	5 Powder, kegs	25
Cheese, cs	1 Pegs, pkgs	7
Crackers, cs	2 Redwood posts, No	4,200
" tins	25 Rope, coils	65
Cork, bales	5 Soap, cs	25
Cigars, cs	2 Sheep shears, cs	1
Deers, No	40 Ship wheel, No	1
Dry goods, pkgs	20 Tea, chests	2
Flour, qr sks	400 Unspecified mdse, cs	100
Hams, cs	1 Whisky, bbls	7
Hay, bales	700 Wine, cs	15
Ink, bbls	5 Wheat, bags	20
Meats, preserved, cs	50	

PASSENGERS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per D. C. Murray, June 9th—Mrs J Pary, Mrs H Brown, child and servant, Miss H Macfarlane, Mr and Mrs J H Finn, Mr and Mrs L Joseph, C C Bennett, C P Ward, A J Aguew, M Robinson, H Blum, and 6 Chinese in the steerage—20.

BIRTH.

At Waimea, Kauai, the 28th of May, the wife of Valdemar Knudsen, of a son.

DIED.

WRIGHT—In this city, June 9th, Elizabeth Jane Wright, aged 2 years and 9 months, daughter of William and Elizabeth Wright. "And all wept and bemoaned her; but He said, weep not, she is not dead, but sleepeth."

SACKETT—At Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii, May 23, Francis Sackett, aged 35 years and 6 months. He was formerly of Lansingburgh, Michigan, and is supposed to have relatives living there. [Michigan papers please copy.]

RICHARDSON—In Hilo, Hawaii, June 1st, of consumption, George D. Richardson, a native of Rochester, Vermont, U. S., aged 27 years, 2 months and 15 days. [Boston and Chicago papers please copy.]

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

OPIUM LICENSE.—According to notice, the single opium license issued by the Minister of the Interior, was sold at auction on Wednesday last. Although the bidding at the start was spirited, it fell off towards the last, and the license was knocked down to Messrs. Afong & Achuck, for $90,050—about a thousand dollars less than the price last year.

The above item appeared in a recent number of the *Gazette*, and meeting the eye of a party long interested, directly or indirectly, in the planting interests of this Kingdom, he was constrained to address us a letter, setting forth the damage which the sale of the drug is inflicting upon the laboring element of our population, both native and coolie.

To most of our readers it would be a work of supererogation for us to attempt the portrayal of the effects of opium upon the human system. The Chinese coolie, addicted to the use of the article in his own country, perhaps owing his presence in these islands to a too free use of it, is not able to forego its use in this, particularly when it is brought to him in its most tempting form by the peddlers which infest every district of the Kingdom.

Expressing the greatest solicitude for the planter, this Government, through its Board of Immigration, has caused the importation of about 800 coolies, Chinese and Japanese, to take the place of the fast decaying native race. The policy of such importations has been often enough discussed and is not a question for argument in this article. Would that with the coolie there had been no appetite for a nerve-destroying narcotic which lures its victim on slowly but surely to a condition of mind and body which unfits him for the ordinary duties of life. If the use of opium could be confined to the coolie the case would be bad enough; but his fellow laborer the native, is fast becoming addicted to its use.

That such should be the case is not strange; quartered as they are upon a plantation, it is inevitable. The coolie, after receiving what may be due him of his four dollars a month, purchases of a speculative fellow coolie or peddler what his means will allow of opium and retires to his quarters, or more likely to the residence of some native with whom he is upon good terms, and freely indulges his appetite for a drug which for a time makes him forget his cares and trials, giving him for the nonce a tranquility of mind entirely foreign to his usual condition. The Hawaiian is a close observer, and very inquisitive, and, when his visitor has sufficiently recovered the use of his senses, plies him with questions as to his experiences while under the influence of its fumes. Anxious to test the matter, he furnishes the means for the purchase of another supply, and soon becomes the victim of an appetite which he does not care to control, his only solicitude being for ways and means with which to satisfy its cravings. A gentleman who employs a coolie, whom he pays five dollars a month, states that he has ascertained that the coolie spends one dollar and a quarter a week for his usual supply of opium, and is compelled to run in debt to a countryman for clothing with which to cover his nakedness, agreeing to work out the debt at the expiration of his term of service with the foreigner. That Hawaiians are fast becoming opium smokers is a fact which cannot be gainsaid; that the effect of its use is demoralizing none will deny. And yet we find the way made clear by and through which they may foster an appetite which will inevitably ruin them, particularly as field workers.

The growth of the traffic will be more fully understood when we assert that the price of a license to sell has risen from about two thousand to nine or ten thousand dollars a year. As near as we can gather, from eight to nine hundred pounds of opium are imported annually at a cost of from nine to ten dollars a pound, which pays a duty of fifteen per cent. Thus while the sum of thirty thousand dollars is being frittered away in the attempt to replenish our labor market, we find that the Government receives from ten to twelve thousand dollars a year for the privilege of importing and selling a drug which will in the end utterly destroy the bone and muscle of the land. Is this statesmanlike? Is it not rather culpable misconduct of the most important affairs of state?

The Labor Question.

Now, if anybody thinks that they can get freedom, from the Southern States of America, to emigrate from thence to this country, and thinks it desirable to do so, why, in the name of common sense, don't he make the attempt? It has already been said, by authority, in this paper, and is now repeated, that any one, who wishes to try it, can have all permission necessary, from the Board of Immigration, and all the facilities that can be granted. It has been before said, in reply, that no one would go about this business, on the statement of an anonymous writer. In the first place, this is not the statement of an anonymous writer, but is an authorized statement, that if anybody thinks any plan in this direction possible, and wishes to try it, by taking the trouble of going up to the Government House, he can have all the authority and permission that he requires. Surely this is not risking much, the walk up Fort street.

It is really surprising with what sang froid the government paper can utter statements which at another time it wholly ignores. At one time its editorials, correspondence and items are only the composition of anonymous writers, for which ministers are not responsible, and even the names of such writers are threatened with exposure, if necessary to screen the ministers; at another, everything in the paper must be taken as "by authority."

We have before stated that there is an ordinance of the government peremptorily forbidding any parties engaging in the introduction of immigrants, and now reproduce the law, taken from the *Gazette* of Feb. 18, 1865:

BY AUTHORITY.—BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

ORDINANCE NO. 1.

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Immigration is empowered by an Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, to provide for and superintend the introduction of Laborers from abroad into this Kingdom.

It is hereby Ordained, by His Majesty the King in Privy Council, that all persons are strictly prohibited from introducing any Immigrant Laborers into this Kingdom from abroad, without the express License of the Bureau of Immigration, and any person violating this Ordinance, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, for each and every Laborer introduced into this Kingdom by such person without the License aforesaid, upon due proof being made before any Police or District Justice.

Done at Iolani Palace this 17th day of February, A. D. 1865.

KANEHAMEHA R.

By the King:
CHARLES GORDON HOPKINS.*

This certainly is clear, and any man who violates it, does so at his peril. It has not been stated, "by authority," in the *Gazette* or elsewhere, that any one who wishes to introduce immigrants can obtain the necessary permission; though this has been stated and restated by an anonymous writer, whose authority may well be questioned.

If the government chooses to ignore its special immigration Commissioner, as the *Gazette* writer assures us it does, it is its own matter, not ours. We had our information from an indisputable source, and if government denies its truth, well and good. It will make one less item to bring into the indemnity bill, or one more to cover up under some other name.

The *Gazette* asks what is meant by "free immigration?" We answer, the introduction, by the employer, of immigrants or laborers who are capable of making contracts intelligently, and who do so of their own free will, which was not the case with many of the Chinese and Japanese laborers, scores of whom never signed a contract and many of whom have declared they were deceived respecting the terms of their service. This certainly is a species of involuntary servitude.

The appropriation by the last Legislature was passed to provide the country with voluntary or free immigrants, and if such laborers can be procured from the Southern States let them be obtained there, either by the government or other parties. No one asks that the public money be paid out for passages without a guaranty of its being repaid. And any one must be a simpleton who suggests it. All that is desired is that government take efficient steps *to secure intelligent laborers*, who voluntarily come and engage to serve their five years term of service. Planters and others have already lost considerable sums by the poor, sickly and ignorant laborers introduced thus far, and all they ask is reform, and a proscrial of *the best labor to be had*, wherever it may come from, or a repeal of the obnoxious law which imposes a fine of one hundred dollars per head for every laborer introduced without permission.

The *Gazette* quotes from another letter from Mr. Gibson, as follows: "The gross ignorance, respecting the Hawaiian Islands, in the United States, is painful. We are no better known than the Fijis to the mass of the people." Any one who has traveled in the United States will endorse the truth of this statement. But we take the ground that the freedmen are sufficiently intelligent to understand where they are to go, and to render them capable of entering into contracts as laborers intelligently, to the advantage of themselves and the agricultural interests of this archipelago.

Mr. Gibson's evidence, therefore, furnishes the strongest confirmation desired, that there is a desirable opening found for the procuring of all the laborers we want, and all that is needed is encouragement on the part of government, and a removal of the penal prohibition against individual enterprise.

A Valuable Premium.

With the desire to supply our readers the best practical and useful reading matter, as well as to establish promptness in the renewal of their subscriptions, we last year offered to furnish to every one who paid for Volume Thirteen promptly in advance, without requiring us to send him a bill for it—the American *Agriculturist* (twelve monthly numbers making 456 pages,) for one year *free of charge*. A considerable portion of them promptly took advantage of our offer, and are now receiving the reward.

Wishing to see whether they were obtaining the worth of their money or not, we sat down a few evenings ago to glance over the numbers which have arrived. Taking up the issue for January, we found it embellished with three whole-page illustrations, from choice original paintings, with numerous other smaller engravings. The large and handsomely-engraved picture on the first page, called "Maternal Solicitude," needs no explanations. It tells its own tale. So, too, that of the "Mexican Cattle Driver," lassoing the wild bullock on the plains; and the still more interesting one, (to the juveniles at least,) of "A Treacherous Friend," are really well executed and handsome pictures.

Although the *Agriculturist* is properly speaking a farmer's paper, yet we find it filled with information useful to every practical man who owns a house and land, and lives in the city or country. For instance, we find hints on the management of horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, fowls, pigeons and birds, while fruits and flowers occupy a conspicuous place. How to build houses, make fences, gates, small bridges, and how to take care of carts, wheels, harness, &c., are treated of frequently. Then the ladies' or household department, is of itself worth the year's subscription. In the February number, the housewife is shown by an engraving and accompanying remarks, how a dinner table should be properly set,—a thing, we are sorry to say, very few know how to do. Then those "household talks" by aunt Hattie, with hints on what to do and how to do it, should be read by every housekeeper.

Next we find a Boys' and Girls' page, where anecdotes, puzzles, rebuses, &c., abound. Then the picture following "Asking a Blessing," (in the February number,) contains a sermon in itself. On page 60, of the same issue, is a plan for laying out a small place, from which anyone purposing to build or improve his homestead may obtain hints how it should be done properly.

Turning to the April number, (that for March has not yet arrived) we find it illustrated with unusually choice pictures—"Change of Pasture," "Wrens," "Herons and their Nests." But the best is "The New Comer" on page 144, where a strange monkey is placed among a group of old ones, and it needs no words to explain the effect of the interloper's entry among the others. Every page overflows with articles full of interest and instruction. Boys fond of fun will find it in the "Picture Story for the Times," where the history and tragic end of a velocipedist is given. It will serve well to illustrate the story on the first page of our issue this week.

But perhaps the choicest number at hand is that for May, with four large page engravings and some fifty smaller ones. Among the more noteworthy articles are Swine and their Breeding, Portable Fences, Very useful Fowls, Art of Grafting, Grape Culture, &c.,—all illustrated. Then the household department and Boys and Girls' column are full of interest as usual. Even the advertisements are well worth perusing, and any farmer can find there almost everything he is in want of, which can easily be ordered and obtained through one of our merchants. For instance, the breech-loading rifle on page 32, costing only $15, or the new varieties of seeds and plants, or Herbert's Hints to Horsekeepers, for lovers of fine horses, or Woodward's National Architect, to those planning to build—are the best of the kind to be obtained.

We wish a copy of this periodical were taken in every family throughout this archipelago, for we are sure wherever taken it will be read. We offered it more to benefit our patrons than ourselves, for no one can read it without gaining instruction, and learning how to do whatever he has to do in the most economical and surest way that is known. When it is known that over two hundred thousand copies of it are issued monthly, its value may be judged. Some of our patrons have expressed dissatisfaction because they do not receive it while others get it. The fault is not ours; for we offered it to all alike. Some complied with our terms; others did not.

Now, though we are under no obligation to repeat the offer, we will do so for Volume 14, which begins July 1, 1869. Therefore, every one who pays for *Volume 14 in advance*, (all previous arrearages being paid) *or before the thirty-first of July, 1869,—will receive the American Agriculturist for the year* 1870 FREE OF CHARGE. If our subscribers are wide-awake and prompt, they will all obtain it; and we shall be glad if compelled to order from Mr. Orange Judd one thousand copies of the *Agriculturist* for 1870.

American Minister Resident.

The telegraph reports that the American Government designs to fill the above office, notwithstanding the Senate failed to confirm the nomination sent in to it. Under date of May 13th, we find the following telegram:

CHICAGO, May 13.—The *Tribune's* special says the present indications are that Henry Pierce, of Boston, will be appointed Minister to the Sandwich Islands. Hutchinson, of Ark., was nominated last session, but not confirmed. The State Department, after further consideration, decided to make a new selection.

This probably refers to Henry A. Pierce, Esq., who resided here as a merchant for several years between 1830 and 1840, and who for the past few years has filled the position of Hawaiian Consul at Boston. He was an applicant for the Honolulu Consulate, and it is probable the Legation was offered him instead.

A later telegram, under date of the 18th of May, says:

Remonstrances have been presented to the President, by friends of the American missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, against the appointment of F. W. Pierce Burton as Minister. The remonstrances are based on his rumored conduct in the island many years ago, which has an important bearing on his present policy.

This is one of the telegrams, which are frequently sent over the wires so muddled that few can understand the meaning. Corrected, it should read.....'' appointment of H. A. Pierce of Boston as Minister," &c. If his nomination has called out the "remonstrances" of friends of American missionaries, as reported, it is not likely that President Grant will persist in appointing him to fill the vacant post.

That spicy sheet, the San Francisco *News Letter*, however, thinks that Mr. P. may secure the office, as Boston deserves the nomination. Just read what it says:

THE HAWAIIAN MISSION.—The Hawaiian Mission seems to be a bone of contention. Lately the telegraph informed us of the appointment, in bewildering succession, of several gentlemen unknown to fame, to that position, made vacant by the kindly resignation of Gen. McCook. The name of one Hutchinson, an Arkansian of unknown proclivities, was finally sent to the Senate, but he bore his blushing honors but a brief season before his shroud was nipped by the frost of Senatorial neglect. Now, one Henry Pierce, of the Hub, is announced as the turn-up card. As Boston replies to a call from Sandwich Club, who give good dinners, for chitons to the Mission cannot well be ignored, and the fortunate Pierce will probably get his papers. If Philippards is not to have a show, we would fain say claim is that she controls nearly the entire commerce of the petty kingdom—we would suggest that the present Consul at Honolulu, who is a thoroughly competent person, and has acted as Charge most of the time during McCook's periodical incumbency, might as well be retained as Minister Resident. Any arrangement must be a merely temporary one at best, for Hawaii is a fruit that is pretty nearly ripe, and a very slight diplomatic shake is all that is required to tumble it into our generous lap.

Sympathy with Cuba.

Before the House of Representatives adjourned on the 12th of April, it passed a resolution of sympathy with Cuba, by a vote of 98 to 24. By the last mail, our Eastern papers give us the text of this resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the people of the United States sympathize with the people of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure their independence and establish a republican form of government, guaranteeing the personal liberty and the equal political rights of all the people; and the House of Representatives will give the constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever, in his opinion, a republican government shall have been in fact established, and he may deem it expedient to recognize the independency and sovereignty of such a republican government.

The Senate took no part in this matter, and therefore the resolution can only be taken as an expression of the feeling of the popular branch of Congress, which is in sympathy with the people. That it does express the sentiment of the people no one can doubt. The emancipation proclamation which was issued by the Cuban Revolutionary Assembly declares that as slavery was brought to Cuba by Spanish domination, they ought to terminate together. It promulgates the following decrees:

"First, slavery is abolished; second, an indemnification is to be granted to the slaveholders who sympathize with the Cuban cause; third, the freedmen are to bear arms—those who cannot shoul work for the cause; fourth, the freedmen shall have the same rights and privileges as white men; fifth, all patriots, whatever their color, are under the same obligations to the cause."

Is it to be wondered at that those who love the cause of freedom should sympathize with the patriots? That our readers may have a correct notion of the way in which Cuba has been treated by Spain, we copy the following from the New York *Sun*:

A barrel of flour, grown anywhere but in Spain, and imported into Cuba by foreigners, has to pay to Spain a duty of $9 in gold. Yet almost within sight of the shores of Cuba are ports of the United States where excellent flour can be bought for $5 in gold per barrel, and which, but for the duty, could be sold to the Cubans for $6.

A tax of ten per cent. is annually levied by Spain on all Cuban land and cattle. The amount of this tax is $6,500,000 a year.

Another tax of ten per cent. is laid upon Cuban industry and commerce, and on this tax Cuba pays to Spain $9,240,000 annually.

The revenue heretofore collected by Spain from Cuba has been $25,000,000 a year, out of which $10,000,000 is expended in the support of officials sent from Spain to keep the island in subjection, or favorites quartered upon it for a living. The remaining $15,000,000 is remitted to Spain for the use of the home Government.

In the plain but expressive language of a Cuban patriot, Cuba has been a milch cow upon which Spain has fattened. One would think that it might have at least taken care to keep its nurse in good humor, but the contrary seems to have been the case.

In 1865 the Spanish Cortes granted to the Cubans the nominal right to send delegates to present their grievances, and their plan for redressing them. But when, in 1866, they elected delegates, the Captain-General, instead of awarding one-third of the number to the country proprietors, as he should have done, allowed them only one-fourth, and gave the other three-fourths of the representation to the inhabitants of cities and members of the learned professions, nearly all of whom, being Spaniards, were in the interest of the mother country. Nevertheless, the delegation asked for abolition of the customs dues and the substitution of a six per cent. income tax in their place. The Crown, without waiting for the action of the Cortes, seized the pretext of reform, and, while they abolished taxes to the amount of $7,850,000, added others to the amount of $15,750,000! And this was all the Cubans got by their efforts on that score.

Colored Men in Office.

PRESIDENT GRANT is setting at defiance the old traditional doctrine of the Democratic party that a negro is not a man, and therefore unfit for office. He has already appointed five or six colored men, who are confirmed by the Senate—one Minister Resident each to Liberia, Hayti and Guatemala, an Assessor in Louisiana, and a Postmaster in South Carolina.

Of Mr. Bassett, Minister to Hayti, we have before spoken. Suffice it to say he is a perfect gentleman, nearly white in color, a Connecticut Yankee, and a scholar of some eminence. He was, at the time of his nomination, principal of the Philadelphia high school for colored youths. He is a linguist, and speaks German and French as fluently as he does English. In every respect, he is said to be better qualified than half the white applicants for office.

Mr. John R. Clay, who was nominated for Minister Resident at Liberia, was a resident of New Orleans, and belongs to the upper ten of negro society there. His income is said to be about $20,000 per annum. He was educated abroad and speaks several languages with great fluency. It is said that the position has been tendered him without his request, and those who know him have some doubts of his acceptance.

At Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, the home of Wade Hampton, a colored man, Wilder by name, in every respect qualified to fill the place honorably, has been made Postmaster. Known as Mr. Wilder now, a few years ago he was "that likely boy Charley," exposed to hourly peril of the auction block, and held in the slightest esteem by the lordly race that dominated him.

Other important positions will undoubtedly be filled by intelligent colored men. In making these appointments General Grant is striking lusty blows against the idol of caste, which has so long ruled supreme in America, north as well as south. But equality without respect to color or race, being the platform of the progressive party, now dominant there, it is right that its principles should be carried out in practice, provided equally good men can be found for office in the colored ranks.

It is a new era for the colored race, as it must help to make them respected and honored, where they merit these qualities. These men who have been appointed to office can not well be turned out of the street cars, or Grace Church, or the St. Nicholas Hotel. They have the king's ear. They will be welcome on Fifth Avenue. Black men have made money, and worn shoulder-straps, and now they take seats in—as well as on—the Diplomat's carriage.

The mail by the *Murray* furnishes us with the following telegram, which probably discloses President Grant's policy more clearly than anything which has yet appeared:

President Grant has renewed his resolution to appoint negroes to responsible offices for which they are qualified in all the Northern and Southern cities. He will make a revision of some of his recent appointments in New York, Rochester, Boston and Chicago. He is resolved that suitable colored men shall fill the vacancies.

The President has appointed Fred. Douglass to be Postmaster in a town in western New York.

In New York and Boston no difference will be observed on account of race in nominations for the revenue department.

From the Overland Party.

We stated in our last issue that the company of Honolulu travelers was to leave Sacramento on the 13th. We have a short note from them, written from the very "summit," noting progress up to that point, which will interest all our readers:

From the Summit, 7,042 Feet Above the Sea-Level.

ALTA, May 13, 1869.

FRIEND WHITNEY:—The "Honolulu party" left Sacramento this morning precisely at half-past 6, and we now are 69 miles on our way, at 20 minutes to 11 A. M. We have safely doubled "Cape Horn," and are rapidly approaching the summit of the "Sierra Nevada." I shall forward this note from the "summit," 105 miles from Sacramento. The cars are excellent; the road thus far is good; the weather remarkably pleasant. It is most delightful traveling. At every moment some new view breaks upon the eye. We are continually passing villages occupied by busy miners. While I sit writing at "Alta," I can look out upon a beautiful small lake. Off goes the whistle, and I must stop!

SHADY RUN, 11 A. M.—4,125 feet—We have risen 500 feet in four miles. The grade is very steep; it requires two powerful engines. Our speed up the hill is about one mile in five minutes. We shall soon enter the snowy region; we can see the snow peaks a few miles off.

BLUE CANON—4,700 feet.

EMIGRANT GAP—5,300 feet—We are under a *snow-shed*. These sheds are solid structures, and will support any amount of snow; but they obstruct the tourist's prospect.

CISCO—5,911 feet—Quarter-past 12—Here we have obtained a good dinner. The snow lies around, but the weather is mild and pleasant. Strawberries, oranges, and pea-nuts are for sale, by a traveling fruit-dealer, who varies the monotony by passing along through the cars with papers.

The first "through" train of cars arrived yesterday in Sacramento. The Rev. Dr. Todd of Pittsfield, came as passenger. It was my privilege to shake hands with him. He passed on immediately to San Francisco.

We expect to be at the summit in ten minutes, so I must bid you a kind *aloha*, hoping that you and all our Island friends are well, as we all are.

You will not probably hear from us again until we have crossed the Rocky Mountains, and entered the great valley of the Mississippi.

Yours truly, S. C. DAMON,
In behalf of the "Honolulu Party."

At Omaha, the party separated, some bound north to Minnesota, and the rest east to New York. Mr. Waterhouse and his family arrived in New York on the 21st, eight days from Sacramento, having paid a short visit to the Niagara falls. This is good speed.

But we have reports of better time. Mr. Chas. W. Brooks came through from New York to San Francisco in six days and seventeen hours, while a Frenchman arrived in the same city by the same train in eighteen days from Paris. Adding for steamer time to Honolulu, passengers can now come through from Paris or London to this place in less than thirty days, or if the connections are well timed, in 25 days.

A Warning to Gazette Correspondents.

It seems almost useless to attempt to follow the ministerial writer in his weekly tergiversations, in endeavoring to escape from the dilemmas into which his careless pen constantly launches him. He reminds of a centipede with its head pinned to the floor, its body writhing most furiously to find some way to escape, or to injure its opponents. Having found that there *do* unfortunately exist too numerous instances showing anything but the most amicable relations between the present administration and the American missionaries, of which his treacherous memory appears to have lost all record,—he undertakes to throw the responsibility of the base slander and libel against Rev. Mr. Paris, from the administration which publishes the paper, on to the individual who wrote the communication.

We are coolly assured that "if the paper had been in the same hands as at present, the article, though communicated, would not have had admission as written." Now it is well known that the same Ministry presides now as in 1866, and it is equally well known that nobody is responsible for the language uttered in the *Gazette*, except the Ministry. This attempt to shirk the responsibility of the slander must pass for what is worth. In allowing it to go forth as a truthful statement, without a disclaimer, the Ministry permitted what the public understood to be the purpose of its author—an attempt to malign a worthy clergyman. The same remark applies to the base slanders uttered against missionaries and others from week to week in the native ministerial organ, the *Au Okoa*. The responsibility of Ministers is the same whether the articles are dictated or written by them, or published as communications.

But let us see what follows: "Yet, it is most certainly true, that the name of the writer of that article has been and still is at the disposal of Mr. Paris, if he desires to know it." Ashamed now of a publication in which it then gloried, the *Gazette* turns on its correspondent, and offers, gratuitously, to disclose his name, and thus shirk, if possible, the responsibility and odium attaching to its publication. We know not what outsiders may think of this new rule in journalism, but with newspaper men, the authorship of every anonymous communication is considered sacredly private, unless the writer consents to publicity. To disclose a writer's name, *without his consent*, is always considered dishonorable and base.

Burning of the Makawao Female Seminary.

MAKAWAO, June 8th, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—DEAR SIR.—It becomes my painful duty to announce that we at the Makawao Female Seminary are left homeless. Sabbath, June 6th, about 2 o'clock P. M. I was startled by the alarm of fire, which had broken out in a bathing house, at a little distance from the school house, remote from the cook house, and where a fire had never been kindled. Being lame myself, by the time I reached the bathing house the fire had reached the school house and was creeping up its side, and seeing that there was no possibility of saving the building the wind being high, we bent all our efforts to save what we could of our effects.

There were sixty-six scholars connected with the institution, but all except one had been at the meeting house more than an hour. So rapidly did the fire spread that most of the scholars lost everything they had excepting the clothes on their persons.

By the time the school was on fire, the native congregation had reached the place or soon arrived, and aided, as they were able, in removing such things as were in their reach. We succeeded in saving a part of our furniture and clothing, and my private library. The remainder including our entire crockery, one piano, two melodeons, two guitars, all our music, all the school furniture, clothes and books, and nearly everything belonging to my sister, and the trunk, wardrobe, and some $60.00 in cash belonging to Miss S. E. Rogers, with all the buildings, and improvements, which have cost me the labors and strength of five years, were swept away in a few moments.

All our dear girls are scattered to their several homes. Our