COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1875.

ARRIVALS from foreign ports since our last have been—6th, Hawaiian bark Wm. C. Parke, from Port Gamble, with lumber to H. Hackfeld & Co.; 7th, American bark D. C. Murray, from San Francisco, with merchandise to C. Brewer & Co.; 9th, American schooner Good Templar, from San Francisco, with merchandise to Thos. H. Davies; A. & A. steamship Macgregor, from Auckland to C. Brewer & Co.; 11th, American bark Edward James, from Portland en route for China; A. & A. steamship City of Melbourne, from San Francisco, to C. Brewer & Co.; and American bark Coloma, from San Francisco, to F. S. Pratt.

The departures are—on the 10th, Macgregor, for San Francisco; 11th, City of Melbourne, for Auckland; Edward James, for Hongkong; 12th, Coloma, for the guano islands, and Ada May, for San Francisco, with a cargo of sugar.

Our advices from San Francisco are to the 2d inst. We note island produce quotations: Sugar—Hawaiian grocery grades, 9@11c; rice, 7½@8c; coffee, 21@22c; pulu, dull, 7½@10½c.

Barks Unkel Brasig and D. C. Murray are up for San Francisco, to sail the latter part of next week.

Barks Delaware and W. C. Parke are loading, and will sail about the middle of the week, the former for Portland and the latter for Port Gamble, W. T.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., February 19th.

SUGAR.—There have been no sales by auction of refined sugars during the month. Another shipment from the Yarraville (Victoria) Refinery is expected. Dark Honolulu sugar has been sold by auction at £15 per ton in barrels. Qualities unsuited to the requirements of the market are still shipped here from Honolulu, and if the planters there desire to retain a hold on this market they must pay more attention to its wants. There still remain in bond some tons of dark Hawaiian sugars in bags, which apparently meet with no demand. Stocks of all other kinds of sugars are low.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

March 6—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Kohala, Hawaii.
6—Haw bk Wm C Parke, Penhallow, 18 days fm Port Gamble.
7—Am bk D C Murray, A Fuller, 11 days from San Francisco.
7—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
7—Schr Kamaile, Boiles, fm Waimea and Koloa, Kauai.
8—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
6—Schr Odd Fellow, Niau, fm Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
9—Am schr Good Templar, Kroger, 15 days from San Francisco.
9—Brit stmr Macgregor, H Grainger, 24 days from Sydney.
9—Schr Hattie, Kimo, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
10—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Hanalei, Kauai.
10—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Kahului, Maui.
11—Am bk Edward James, Forbes, 17 days from Portland, en route for Hongkong.
11—Brit stmr City of Melbourne, J W Brown, 7 days and 22 hours from San Francisco.
11—Schr Manuokawai, Kalauao, from Wailuku, Maui.
11—Schr Warwick, Kaawaia, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
11—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hilo, Hawaii.
11—Am bk Coloma, Howes, 12 days fm San Francisco.
12—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, from Hana, Maui.
12—Schr Kinau, Ahulihala, from Malliko, Maui.

DEPARTURES.

March 6—Schr Prince, Beck, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
8—Schr Warwick, Kalawaina, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
8—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
9—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Hilo, Hawaii.
9—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
9—Schr Kamaile, Boiles, for Koloa and Waimea, Kauai.
10—Brit stmr Macgregor, Grainger, for San Francisco.
10—Schr Hattie, Kimo, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
10—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Malliko, Maui.
11—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, for Hanalei, Kauai.
11—Brit stmr City of Melbourne, Brown, for Auckland and Sydney.
11—Schr Warwick, Kalawaia, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
11—Am bk Edward James, Forbes, for Hongkong.
11—Schr Manookawai, Kalauao, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
12—Am bk Coloma, Howes, for Howland's Island.
12—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
12—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, for Kahului, Maui.
12—Am schr Ada May, Johnson, for San Francisco.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U S flag-ship Pensacola, Rear Admiral J J Almy.
H B M's S Reindeer, Adson.

MERCHANTMAN.

Am missionary brig Morning Star, Gelette, repairing.
Nor Ger bk Unkel Brasig, Cheibner, loading.
Am bk Delaware, Hinds, loading.
Haw bk Wm C Parke, Penhallow, discharging.
Am bk D C Murray, A Fuller, loading.
Am schr Good Templar, Kroger, loading.

MEMORANDA.

REPORT OF BARK WM. C. PARKE, PENHALLOW, MASTER.—Left Port Townsend Sunday, Feb 14th, at 11 A M. At noon next day Cape Flattery bore NE, distance 20 miles; had fine weather with light winds from the N. In the afternoon the breeze increased from the N W, continuing from that quarter until the 21st, then veering to NNE. On the afternoon same day, in lat 36° N, long 132° 22' W, spoke the American bark Chas Bell, 74 days from Manila bound to San Francisco; was leaking, bulwarks stove in, and had lost two men overboard; requested to be reported. On Feb 27th had fresh breeze from NE; March 2d strong trades and squally. Sighted Maui on the 5th, and at 11 A M the day after took the pilot off the port.

REPORT OF BARK D. C. MURRAY, A. FULLER, MASTER.—Left San Francisco Feb 23d at 3 P M, with fresh breezes from W NW, which continued the first two days out; then the wind moderated and hauled more to the N and NE, and remained so eight days. Saturday, March 6th, at 7 A M, the east point of East Maui bore S, distance 25 miles, and at 7 P M hove to off Coco Head. Arrived in Honolulu Sunday afternoon, March 7th, after a passage of 11 days and 4 hours, accomplishing the round trip in 35 days.

REPORT OF STEAMSHIP MACGREGOR, H. GRAINGER, COMMANDER.—Cleared Sydney Heads at 5.30 A M 14th February; experienced easterly winds and sea. Arrived at Auckland on the 19th at 8 30 P M; discharged cargo and proceeded to sea next day at 6 30 A M. On the 27th Mr N Young, a resident of New York, died of consumption; his body was committed to the deep the same day. Crossed the equator on 3d March in long 161° 35' W. Have had no trade winds during the passage, but strong head winds and sea from Auckland to arrival in Honolulu at 6 P M March 9th. R. B. PRINGLE, Purser.

REPORT OF STEAMSHIP CITY OF MELBOURNE, J. W. BROWN, COMMANDER.—Left San Francisco at 11.15 A M on March 3d, and cleared the heads at twenty minutes past 12. Experienced S and SW winds with foggy weather for the first four days; from thence to Honolulu S and SE winds with rain and thick weather. Arrived in Honolulu at 10 A M March 11th.

PASSENGERS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per D. C. Murray, March 7th—Mrs Capt Gherardi, son and nurse, Mrs Dr Brown and servant, Capt Folver, Miss Sharmon, J W Rutherford and wife, Miss Carrie Simons, Mrs Alice Stuart and daughter, Mrs Clark and daughter, E J Blake and wife, Mr Robertson, L O Fanner, H F Gandon, W S Calloban, E M Powers.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, March 8th—Mr Afong, Dr Harkness, F Packer, Capt Wood, T E Ramsden, S N Nichols, G Currie, Mr Asun, W P Akau, G Hardy, Master Bindt, Mr Ditcham, F Spencer, Mrs White, Miss Parker, and 194 deck.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, March 8th—Judge C C Harris, Major E H Boyd, Hon J U Kawainui, Mrs Dowsett and son, Rev S E Bishop, Mrs Brewer, Capt Wood, and about 35 deck.

FROM SYDNEY & AUCKLAND—Per Macgregor, March 9th—T B Grainger, and 97 in transitu for San Francisco.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Macgregor, March 10th—Jno T Waterhouse wife and child, Mrs H A P Carter, Mr Spittles, F H Delano, Ed Wright, Mrs Rowland, Miss Rowland, A Levenberg, F Bingham, Mr Liddiate and wife, Jno A West, O Kincold, Mrs Mariana and child, M Francis, C W Gleason, W Nutial, 3 Chinamen, and 97 in transitu from Sydney & Auckland.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per City of Melbourne, March 11th—Mrs Magnire and child, Mrs Denham, H I Nolte, A J Malinn, W Stephens, W Blanchard, A J Prario, H H Webb, C Baker, 1 Chinaman, and — in transitu for Auckland & Sydney

FOR AUCKLAND & SYDNEY—Per City of Melbourne, March 11th—Jos McHugh, Wm Teller, wife and 2 children, John Gilman, and — in transitu from San Francisco.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Good Templar, March 9th—J D Ackerman, A Vernet, Henry E Surray.

FROM HILO—Per Kilauea, March 11th—Major E H Boyd, Capt Wood, and 5 deck.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Ada May, March 12th—E Wigger, T K McDonald, 2 Chinamen.

FOR NAWILIWILI—Per Kilauea, March 12th—H R H Prince Leleiohoku, Hon S G Wilder, James Boyd, J T Waterhouse, Jr, wife and 3 children, and about 35 deck.

IMPORTS.

FROM PORT GAMBLE—Per Wm. C. Parke, March 6th—369,719 ft Lumber, 5011 M Shingles, 39 Spars, 13,350 Pickets to H Hackfeld & Co.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per D. C. Murray, March 8th—200 qr sks Flour, 10 sks Wheat, 22 pkgs Mdse to Castle & Cooke; 2 cs Paper to Finance Department; 100 hf and 200 qr sks Flour to Bolles & Co; 420 qr and 50 hf sks Flour, 20 sks Barley, 24 pkgs Provisions, 25 sks Potatoes, 20 do Wheat, 10 cs Onions, 2 do Turnips, 150 tins Crackers, 28 cs and 10 bxs Bread, 10 bxs Meal to Henry May; 166 qr and 40 hf sks Flour to E P Adams; 3 cs Woolen Goods to W L Green; 2 cs Hats, 8 pkgs Mdse to Ira Richardson; 13 cs and 1 pkg Mdse to Theo H Davies; 19 pkgs Mdse, 120 cs Potatoes to A W Peirce & Co; 10 bxs Candles, 4 bales Rags, 8 cs Drugs to G C McLean; 6 pkgs Mdse to A Herbert; 79 pkgs Groceries to McIntyre Bros; 100 drums Caustic soda, 3 bbls Sal Soda to C W Grey & Co; 20 drums Caustic soda, 3 bbls Sal Soda to His Majesty the King; 30 100 cs Bread to Order; 3 cs Books to His Majesty the King; 30 sks Potatoes, 10 do Onions, 10 do Wheat to Friel & Lalor; 2 cs Drugs to Dr Hoffmann; 4 do do to Dr Trousseau; 1 cask and 1 bx Wine to H A Peirce; 11 cs Mdse to Dillingham & Co; 6 do do to Afong & Achuck; 48 pkgs Doors and sash to Lewers & Dickson; 10 M Lathe to Wilder & Co; 9 pkgs Mdse to Hyman Bros; 3 do do to M McInerny; 45 do do to H I Nolte; 19 do do to M Philips & Co; 172 do do to Moseman & Sam; 50 bxs Potatoes, 200 sks Oats, 200 do Bran, 60 bales Hay, 450 bbls Flour, 1000 ft R W Posts to C Brewer & Co; 200 qr sks Flour to Loo Yim Quon; 42 pkgs Mdse, 400 qr and 200 hf sks Flour to Loo Ngo; 49 bales Hay, 10 l gs Wheat, 1 bg Alfalfa Seed to Order.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Good Templar, March 9th—5 pkgs Mdse, 50 kgs Nails to Lewers & Dickson; 7 pkgs Mdse to F Dutton; 8 pkgs Saddlery, 41 bxs Soap, 24 kgs [illegible], 8 kgs Horse Sh. ns, 4 cs Paints, 12 coils Rope, 1 cse Iron [illegible], 1 bx Scythe stones, 1 case Mdse, 1 bx Cartridges, 125 cs Coal Oil, 1 bx Pare-1 to Dillingham & Co; 2 cs Mdse to S Magnin; 12 pkgs do Pare-1 to Schaefer & Co; 86 pkgs Groceries to H May; 20 bbls Salmon, 50 sks Potatoes, 2 cs Hams, 100 bbls and 51 sks Lime, 25 bales Hay, 3 Parcels to Order; 1 cse Paper Hangings, 100 kgs Nails to Wilder & Co; 57 cs Tobacco, 1 Iron Pot to A W Peirce & Co; 20 cs Flint Bread to Bolles & Co; 200 sks Flour to E P Adams; 20 cs Whisky to G Rhodes; 20 do do to F T Lenehan & Co; 1 case Mdse to H McInerny; 5 bxs Ink, 2 pkgs Hardware, 4 coils Leather, 1 pkg Rubber Hose, 1 bx Wire, 4 cs Powder to E O Hall & Son; 80 sks Flour to J T Waterhouse; 57 pkgs Groceries, 100 sks Flour to Friel & Lalor; 15 cs Furniture to C E Williams; 250 cs Coal Oil, 20 tons Coal to T H Davies; 5 cs Fancy Goods to J H Black; 1 pce Granite to Dr Stangenwald.

FROM SYDNEY & AUCKLAND—Per Macgregor, March 10th—100 cs Brandy to Hackfeld & Co; 139 do do to Lenehan & Co; 3 pkgs Mdse to Brewer & Co; 38 cs Preserved Meats, 4 cs Opium to Order; 1 pkg Samples to T H Davies; 1 bbl Rum, 2 cs Hats, 1 cse Woolen, 8 cs Mdse, 75 coils Rope, 5 bxs Pipes to Cleghorn & Co; 1 cse Saddlery to H Macfarlane; and 428 pkgs Mdse for San Francisco.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per City of Melbourne, March 11th—3 pkgs Mdse to Weis, Fargo & Co; 30 cs Apples to Bolles & Co; 1 pkg Personal Effects to Mrs Merrill; 1190 pkgs Mdse for Auckland, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXPORTS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Macgregor, March 10th:—

Betel Leaves, bxs	11	Ginger, bags	4
Bananas, bnchs	510	Hides, pcs	637
Cuttings, bxs	2	Pulu, bales	137
Chinese Goods, bxs	8	Peacocks	2
Calf Skins, pcs	12	Peanuts, bags	6
Coffee, bags	76	Rice, bags	196
Goat Skins, bndls	10	Sugar, bxs	1945

Value—Domestic...$23,507.93; Foreign.....$426.

FOR AUCKLAND & SYDNEY—Per City of Melbourne, March 11th:—

Pulu, bales	66	Sugar, mats	1608

Value—Domestic.....$3,965.18.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Ada May, March 12th:—

Sugar, pkgs			1196

Value—Domestic.....$8,713.92.

MARRIED.

WILCOX—ROCKWELL—In West Winsted, Conn., December 30th, 1874, by Rev. L. H. Hallock, assisted by Rev. Dr. Eldridge, EDWARD P. WILCOX, of Hanalei, Kauai, to MARY P. H., daughter of B. B. Rockwell, Esq.

In San Francisco, Feb. 15, Capt. P. P. SHEPPARD to MRS. MARY C. SCOTT.

DIED.

JONES—At Newton, near Boston, Mass., February 1st, MRS. JANE M., wife of Mr. Peter C. Jones, and mother of Mr. P. C. Jones, Jr., of this city, aged 63 years.

(Mrs. Jones was a loving benevolent woman; a mother whose children rise up and call her blessed. For many years an invalid, she has striven against helplessness, and kept bright and genial in the midst of her family and friends, greatly loving and beloved. As her strength has slowly failed, she has been sweetly resigned to the Father's will. "She had done what she could," and this life, to her, was full of sunshine, and beyond, immortality opened blessed visions.—*Newton Journal.*)

HARRIS—At Hilo, Hawaii, February 26th, FRANK HERVEY, only son of Justice C. C. Harris, aged 30 years.

BRICKWOOD—In this city, on Sunday, March 7th, MAKAKU H., wife of Mr. Chas. H. Brickwood, aged 18 years.

MANUEL—In this city, March 9th, of consumption, ANTONIO W. MANUEL, aged 22 years. He leaves a wife and one child.

In London, of heart disease, E. M. MEYER, formerly Private Secretary to His Majesty the King.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

RECIPROCITY.

The prognostications of some that the consideration of our treaty would be deferred until the extra session, it appears are to be verified. The latest telegraphic information from our Commissioners at Washington, dated on the 2d instant, while it is hopeful in tone, indicates that they are by no means over-sanguine of success, and find the labors of their position sufficiently arduous. A Washington dispatch of the 24th, which we find in the San Francisco papers, says that Senators generally admit that the extra session (since called) would be mainly for the purpose of considering the Hawaiian Treaty. The dispatch goes on to say that "King Kalakaua came here for the purpose of negotiating a treaty, and everybody seems to favor it, but Louisiana comes in with its opposition on account of its sugar interests, and various other sections have considerations of local interest. The treaty is very popular. The President and Secretary of State, and in fact the entire Cabinet, favor it, and local interests will probably give way to national demands. In this case it is deemed probable, however, that, while there seems a certainty that the treaty will be adopted, there will be some amendments to the confidential draft sent by the President and Secretary of State to the Senate." We are further told that "the Pacific coast Senators are unitedly in favor of the treaty." In another column we publish the full text of the treaty, as sent in to the Senate, and as it appears in the San Francisco papers of the last week in February. The *Alta*, in commenting upon it says:

"These are the main features of the treaty which is recommended to the Senate by the Cabinet, and has an excellent prospect of ratification. No important interests in our country will be injuriously affected by the ratification of the treaty, while many will be much benefited. The American people having been pleased with Kalakaua's visit, would be glad to do him some little favor for considerations outside of business influences.

"Some objection has been made in Los Angeles to the treaty on the ground that it will permit the free importation of oranges and other fruits produced in Southern California, but we do not so understand the language. Among the Hawaiian products entitled to free admission here besides 'vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved,' are nuts, rice, seeds, shrubbery and trees. The word 'vegetables' has two meanings, one comprehensive, including all things not mineral or animal in character, and the other restricted to certain plants of annual or biennial growth, cultivated for the table, and sometimes called 'kitchen vegetables,' such as potatoes, beets, onions, radishes, lettuce, and cabbage. The treaty does not use the word 'vegetables' in its comprehensive sense, for if it did, the nuts, seeds, shrubbery and trees—which are vegetables as much as fruit—would not have been specially mentioned. The narrower signification was intended.

"Reciprocity with all our neighbors is desirable, on general principles. We are a populous and wealthy nation, and it should be a matter of pride with us to assist the growth and to conciliate the good will of Canada, Mexico and Hawaii. Their prosperity will redound to our own benefit; but even if it did not, it is becoming in the powerful to give their aid to the weak, in their vicinity, not with an air of condescension, but of generous friendship. The failure of the Canadian reciprocity project is a cause for regret; but perhaps a better treaty than the one that lately failed can be devised. We trust that Hawaii will be more fortunate."

But the San Francisco Sugar Refiners, with their ally, Mr. David A. Wells, (formerly connected with the United States Treasury Department) are in the meantime doing their best to defeat the treaty. The protest of the former against it, addressed to the California delegation in Congress, will be found in another column, and is an extraordinarily overdrawn statement of the case. Its very exaggerations must operate to defeat the object for which it is intended; and in fact, a Washington correspondent of the *Bulletin* says "it can be truthfully asserted that the arguments which seem to be so confidently relied on by the San Francisco refiners are not here considered of very great weight against the ratification of the proposed treaty." To quote further from the same writer.

"As to the danger apprehended from the 'most favored nation' clause in existing treaties with other sugar producing countries, it has been answered—first, that this customary clause is held by Great Britain and various publicists to apply only to ordinary privileges of citizens and not to commercial intercourse or import duties; Secondly, that the pending treaty gives the United States so many privileges and the Sandwich Islands so few, and these mainly distinctive and of local application, that it is unlikely that any other nation could desire to come under the same treaty provisions; it being borne in mind that they would have to be accepted as a whole, on the 'give and take' principle. However, to obviate all difficulty or controversy on this point, Senator Hager has suggested to Secretary Fish that *tobacco* might be included in the list of articles of American production which the Hawaiian Government shall admit free of duty, and if this is agreed to no other nation would have any desire to be placed on the same footing, for tobacco is in almost every other country on earth a most important source of customs revenue, and is, indeed, by many nations—such as France and Italy—made the subject of Government monopoly in all the ramifications of its sale and consumption.

"This suggestion will shortly be laid before the Cabinet, and although the Hawaiian Commissioners will doubtless object to such a modification of the protocol, the change can readily be effected by the Senate as an amendment, and be afterwards accepted by Hawaii. It is also suggested that the treaty would gain strength if an amendment were made by the Senate pledging the Hawaiian Government against entering into any foreign alliance or allowing any other nation to acquire naval stations or other footholds on the Islands.

"If thus amended by the Senate (suppositiously without the prompting of King David's Commissioners), no complaint can be made by other nations against Hawaii if the latter Government sees fit, as it certainly would, to ratify the treaty.

"It may now be considered certain that the Foreign Relations Committee will report the treaty favorably; and the prospect for its ratification, with the united approval of the Pacific coast Senators and its intrinsic and political merits considered, are decidedly encouraging. In case time is not found to act upon it before the 4th of March, the Senate will be convened in extra session for that purpose."

The *Daily Post*, (San Francisco) of Feb. 26, under the head of "Cold Cheek," thus speaks of the protest:

"This is an age of cheeky documents, but about the most cheeky document of which we have heard for some time is the protest of the San Francisco sugar refiners against the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, sent to our delegation at Washington. Messrs. Nicholas Luning, Claus Spreckles, M. Ehrman, C. J. Hutchinson and Herman Meese, the Presidents and managers of the four sugar refineries and one beet root sugar factory, coolly ask that the people of the Pacific coast may be prohibited by taxes from getting cheap sugar, in order that they may make money. They call the sugar planters of the Sandwich Islands self-expatriated Americans, who have renounced their allegiance to this country, and ask why they, the signers, 'leal citizens, should be mercilessly slaughtered, and the work of their hands, brains, and enterprise, given over to the stranger and self-expatriated American,' by letting the people of the Pacific Coast have their sugar free of duty. Considering that these very men have in the last few years paid large fines to the Government for having attempted to avoid the duties on sugar by bribing Government employees, this is the very sublimity of cheek."

The letter of Mr. David A. Wells to Senator Jones of Nevada, (which was published in Washington on the 25th ult., but the full text of which has not reached us) seems to have caused much surprise to the free traders and friends of Hawaiian reciprocity. They characterize it as sophistical, his argument being based confessedly on the negotiations of 1867, while the now pending treaty is a widely different measure, covering a larger number of articles to be reciprocally introduced duty free, including tea, flour, hemp, manufactures of wool, leather, lumber, iron, steel, and other metals, and all manufactures of cotton; also, under amendment to be made by the Senate, tobacco. To Wells' assertion that Hawaii offers nothing of substantial value in return for the concessions, it is replied that she offers a free market for practically all American manufactures; also, that the obvious political considerations for proposed closer relations are paramount.

By the telegraphic reports of Mr. Wells' letter he is represented as having characterized our treaty as a "swindle," and declared that it would take from the U. S. Treasury a million a year. This is mere assertion, for it is somewhat questionable as to how much or how little it would deplete the Treasury. Any body may know how much our exports of sugar into the United States have paid into the Treasury. But the question comes up, what is the value of the Hawaiian exports to the United States, and what is the value of the Hawaiian imports from the United States? If they are nearly equal, it shows that it is through our tariff that the United States are $1,000,000 the gainers on our trade. Suppose the Hawaiian tariff were a copy of that of the United States,—and leaving out articles we do not or cannot produce,—we are of opinion that the boot would be on the other leg, by several hundred thousand dollars. Any one who will look over our imports from the United States and their rate of duties, will readily see this.

But it remains to be seen whether, in view of the opposition which has developed, the treaty will receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate. Passing this ordeal, it must then lie over until the meeting of Congress at the regular session in December next, when it will come up for final action by the House of Representatives. By that time, the Democrats will be in a majority in that branch of Congress, and they, if true to the ancient instincts of the party, will favor free trade.

IT IS CURIOUS to note how often it will appear that circumstances are good or bad by comparison. Here, in these halcyon isles of the sea, one often hears a good deal of grumbling about the weather being this or that of an unsatisfactory nature; but if we look at the weather records that come to us from other lands it would seem that our causes of complaint are trifling in comparison. In the northern states of America, the winter has been fearfully cold, the thermometer in many localities being from ten to twenty degrees below zero for days together. Think of the condition of the poor in such weather, with coal at $15 to $20 a ton! Then to the southward of us, in this ocean, we find the Australians have been suffering from intense heat. At the Melbourne Observatory on the 20th of January last, the temperature was 110 degrees in the shade, and at Malden the day before, the thermometer stood at 112 degrees in the shade. At Geelong, on the 21st, the thermometer registered 115 in the shade! but it should be added that the district was full of bush fires. At the Fijis, during January, a terrible tornado had devastated the islands, causing a loss of life and the destruction of much property.

Without looking farther, let us acknowledge that "our lines have been cast in pleasant places."

Death of Major F. H. Harris.

Our community was shocked and grieved on Saturday morning last by the report from Hawaii, that Major Frank H. Harris, son of Judge Harris of the Supreme Court, had been drowned in the stream at Kaiwiki. The sad news was confirmed on Monday by the arrival of the steamer. A letter from our correspondent at Hilo gives the following particulars:

"He left Kaiwiki Plantation on the morning of Friday the 26th February for Hilo, on business. At 5 P. M. he was seen on the Hilo side of the gulch by Captain E. Wood and Mr. Edward Witchey, coming towards home. It had been raining all day, and the streams were up, but not considered dangerous. Major Harris made a remark to Captain T. Spencer before leaving Hilo, that if the stream was too high he would leave his horse and cross on the flume bridge which is just below the ford. But unfortunately he made the attempt and was swept down the torrent. Some few minutes after he was seen at the gulch, as he did not make his appearance, a messenger was dispatched to ascertain if he had returned to Hilo, but soon after this his horse was found some 300 yards down the stream, badly bruised from contact with the rocks, the saddle on his side and the loggerhead broken. Every available man was sent in search of the body, which was not found until early the next morning, when it was discovered washed ashore at the beach of Honolii."

The *Kilauea* sailed for Hawaii again on Monday and returned on Thursday P. M., bringing the body of the deceased for interment here. The funeral will take place at 3½ P. M. this afternoon, from St. Andrews Church. Major Harris was on the Staff of Governor Dominis, and at the time of his death was acting Governor of Hawaii in the absence of Governor Kipi. He had been for over a year past the Manager of Kaiwiki and Pauka Plantations. He has been well-known and esteemed in this community from boyhood, and we heartily concur in the kindly eulogies pronounced upon him at the meeting of the members of the Hawaiian Bar, which appear elsewhere in today's paper.

Meeting of the Bar.

His Honor A. Francis Judd, Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, presided over a meeting of the members of the Hawaiian Bar and officers of the Court, convened at the Court room at Aliiolani Hale, on Monday, March 8th. There were present the following members of the Bar: His Ex. R. H. Stanley, Attorney General; Messrs. J. Montgomery, A. S. Hartwell, W. C. Jones, J. P. Green, S. B. Dole, E. T. O'Halloran, L. McCully, E. Preston, Cecil Brown, L. Keliipio, J. K. Unauna, L. Kalauli, G. B. Kalaaukane. Officers of the Court—W. C. Parke, Marshal; W. R. Seal, Clerk; J. E. Barnard, Deputy Clerk; W. L. Wilcox, Interpreter.

The Attorney General said: It is my melancholy duty to announce that our brother, Frank Hervey Harris has passed from us, and has been called to another bar.

He was kind and conciliatory towards all; but the charm that more especially recommended him to the regard of his associates, was his frankness, simplicity and warmth of feeling—and the very free expression of all his associates, "Frank is a good boy!" will ever live in the rememberance of those most intimate with our deceased brother. With these remarks, I propose the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Tidings have come to us of the death of Frank Hervey Harris, in the prime of manhood, a member of this Bar, though not at the time of his decease in professional life, yet fully engaged in honorable and responsible occupation; and whereas, the circumstances of his death are peculiarly distressing:

Resolved, That we his friends and associates humbly bow to the will of God thus accomplished; that we tender to his sorrow-stricken widow, father, sister and other relatives, our deepest sympathy, and pray the Divine Father to aid them with His consoling mercies.

Resolved, That the members of this Bar and officers of the Court wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be printed in the newspapers of Honolulu.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. W. C Jones, in a few appropriate remarks, expressive of regret and sympathy with the bereaved father and family of the deceased. Followed by remarks of a similar tenor by Messrs. O'Halloran, Hartwell, Unauna, Montgomery and Preston. Mr. Dole said:

Your Honor and Gentlemen of the Bar:—As one of the junior members of the Bar, my associations with our deceased brother, also a junior member, have been from a somewhat different standpoint from those of the senior members. Very pleasant have been my professional relations with Mr. Frank Harris during my life in Honolulu; I have found him a kind-hearted, helpful and sympathetic fellow practitioner; I confess the startling news of his death came to me with the weight of a great shock, and has deeply impressed me. There is one circumstance of his death which is pleasant to think of; he died in the performance of his duty. In no possible professional post could such an emergency have come more truly, than it did come in the difficult and responsible position for which he had given up his professional work. In no other way could we prefer to meet death. Fully endorsing the simple and touching sentiments of the resolutions, I feel that the friends of our brother need and have our deepest sympathy not only as his professional associates, but his friends.

Mr. Justice Judd then addressed the meeting with much feeling, as follows:

"Never before has death invaded our ranks attended with circumstances of such peculiar distress. Our deceased brother, Frank H. Harris, was young, the centre of many fond hopes and bright aspirations. He was engaged in one of the most arduous and responsible, and at the same time useful callings in this Kingdom. To achieve success in this he was willing to withdraw himself from the avenues of professional life, and to submit himself to the intense anxieties and labors of this new sphere.

"It is gratifying to remember that in his labors he was manly, honorable and persevering, and that when death met him the success so long hope! for seemed nearly won.

"It is not for us to question the wisdom of that Providence that has thus suddenly cut him off; but it is for us to lay the lesson to heart that each of us may be prepared, when the summons shall come for us to follow him."

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Letter from the Agent of the San Francisco Refineries.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2d, 1875.

Editor P. C. Advertiser, Honolulu, H. I:

DEAR SIR.—I have just been subpœnaed as a witness in a case, now before the court, concerning the duty on "melado" or "sugar," and am therefore compelled to give up the idea of returning to Honolulu by this steamer, notwithstanding all my arrangements are made even to the purchase of my tickets, &c.

As I am expected in Honolulu by this steamer, to commence receiving sugars under the contracts made by me some weeks since, I desire to say through your columns, that I will leave here for Honolulu by the first possible opportunity, and will receive any sugar that may be ready for delivery on my arrival; and that I will pay for the same according to the terms and conditions of the contracts, and *date back* the 60 day drafts on San Francisco to within 10 days from the time the sugar arrived at Honolulu from the plantations, as provided in the contracts, so that the planter or owner will lose nothing by my delay in returning to Honolulu.

I am provided with one of the best polariscopes made—lately imported from Berlin—and will be ready on my return to carry out the terms of the contracts, as I hope to the satisfaction and benefit of the planters and of the people generally.

But little is heard from Washington on the subject of the reciprocity treaty, save a telegram to-day from Commissioner Carter to the effect that he is "having a hard fight and that there is nothing certain in regard to the treaty." The San Francisco refiners have opposed it on the ground that there being no limit to the standard of sugar to be admitted free of duty, it would work greatly to their injury. When it was supposed that "No. 13 Dutch standard" would be the limit, they did not oppose the treaty, but offered to give the planters a high price (compared to the cost of sugar from Manilla and elsewhere) and to add two-thirds of the duty saved, if the treaty should pass. Should the 25 per cent. additional duty be put on sugar, this offer of the refiners would be found a very good one—amounting to 6⅔ cents per pound on all sugars under No. 13, and of 93 degrees crystal, in mats or bags, and delivered at Honolulu. Whereas if the duty is so increased 25 per cent, and the reciprocity treaty is *not* passed, it will be almost impossible for the planters to compete with the refiners, who have large stocks engaged at low prices and under low duties. It is to be hoped that some amendments will be made which will prove satisfactory to all parties interested, and that the treaty will pass.

My object in asking the use of your valuable columns is that parties interested may learn the reason of my delay, and be assured that they will suffer no loss thereby.

Yours very truly, &c., Z. S. SPALDING.

LATER.—Telegrams from Washington announce the passage of the Tariff Bill *increasing the duty on sugar* 25 per cent. Z. S. S.

Protest of the San Francisco Sugar Refiners Against the Adoption of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Claus Spreckles, N. Luning, M. Ehrman, and Herman Meese, Presidents of the San Francisco sugar refineries, to-day forwarded to Representative Luttrell the following despatch: "The undersigned, refiners of the Pacific coast, respectfully direct your attention to the following additional, and in our opinion cogent, reasons why the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Kingdom should not receive the sanction of the United States Senate. The capacity of the Islands to produce sugar has not been sufficiently explained. Undoubted authorities state positively that the Islands are capable of producing annually not less than one hundred and fifty million pounds, or eighty million pounds more than the entire yearly consumption of the Pacific coast, including all the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. Under the action of reciprocity this vast amount of sugar would find its way to San Francisco and completely shut out imports from all other sugar-producing countries. Of the 150,000,000 pounds the Islands would furnish yearly, this coast would probably not take more than 30,000,000 for domestic consumption; and the balance would find its way East, where it would very materially interfere with the interests of Eastern refineries and those of the Southern planters, coming in direct competition with them, duty free. The average duty now paid on Hawaiian sugars is 2¼ cents per pound, equal to $3,750,000 per year, which, under our present financial condition, is more than the Government can properly sacrifice for the benefit of a foreign people, particularly as that amount will have to be made good by the imposition of taxes upon our own people. Sugar can grow with great luxuriance at an altitude of 3,000 feet in the Sandwich Islands and is an indigenous plant. If the whole area susceptible of being cultivated with sugar-cane were laid under contribution for that purpose, and in the event of reciprocity such would be the result, the annual yield would considerably surpass 150,000,000 pounds. Even now the Island planters produce and send to our market sugars rating from 17 to 22, Dutch standard, which are as good as our own second grade refined sugars; and although they are not filtered through charcoal are so superior that we cannot compete with them except by means of our higher grades. It has been the policy of our Government to furnish a reasonable degree of protection to domestic industries, manufacturing, products of the soil, beet sugar, etc., and we trust the sugar interests of the country will not be made an exception. It is evident that the production of sugar, duty free, a greater portion of which would be forced on the Eastern market, could not fail to work injuriously against the interests of Eastern refiners, and Southern planters as well as those of Pacific coast refiners. Should the consideration of overshadowing national requirements render it politic to sanction reciprocity we earnestly trust the treaty will be so framed as to exclude from importation duty free all sugars of higher grades than 13, Dutch standard, especially as such interdict could not work prejudicially to the planters of Hawaii. It is obvious to us that the adoption of the reciprocity without such restrictions would destroy the most important interests of this coast, and at the East, which represent millions of capital and give employment to thousands of skilled workmen, an event which would prove a serious impediment to such industries. Hawaiian producers would have us completely at their mercy, and the great bodies of American consumers would be compelled to pay more for an article of absolute necessity.

Trusting that this presentation of facts will receive the attention they merit at your honorable hands, we are most respectfully your obedient servants

(Signed.) C. SPRECKELS,
President California Sugar Refinery.
N. LUNING,
President Pacific Sugar Refinery.
M. EHRMAN,
Manager Golden Gate Sugar Refinery.
HERMAN MEESE,
President Bay Sugar Refinery.

NOTICE.—The Funeral of Major Frank H. HARRIS will be attended THIS DAY (13th inst.) from St. Andrews Cathedral at 3½ o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances of the deceased are invited to be present. 1t

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets. 981 1y

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Partnership under the firm of
FISCHER & WICKE,
For the purpose of carrying on the
CABINET MAKING BUSINESS in all its BRANCHES.
WM. FISCHER,
J. H. WICKE.
Honolulu, Feb. 17,