AUCTION SALE

BY C. S. BARTOW.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

The Sale of Furniture at the Residence of Mr. Banning, will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 16th, and not at 11 o'clock as advertised in Gazette of last week.

C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

REGULAR SALE!

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14th,

At 10 o'clock A. M. at Salesroom will be Sold,

A VARIETY of MERCHANDISE,

PRINTS, DENIMS,

COTTONS, HOSIERY,

HATS, SHOES, &C.

AT 1 O'CLOCK, OR IMMEDIATELY AFTER the Room Sale, will be sold on the premises, Queen St.

THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP

— AND OTHER —

BUILDINGS, 2 LARGE FORGE CHIMNEYS,

formerly owned by Mr. J. H. THOMPSON.

C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

FURNITURE SALE,

— AT THE —

RESIDENCE of MR. F. BANNING,

KUKUI STREET.

ON FRIDAY, - - APRIL 16,

At 10 o'clock A. M. on account of departure will be sold.

ALL THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

OF THE ABOVE RESIDENCE.

PARLOR FURNITURE:

One Rosewood Parlor Set, comprising 1 Sofa, 6 Chairs; Hair Cloth Arm Chairs, Hair Cloth Lounge, Vienna Rocking Chairs, Marble Top Centre Table, Large Gilt Mirror with Mahogany Bracket, Rattan Lounge, Card Table, Whatnots, Chandelier, with three burners, Carpet Rugs, Pictures, Window Curtains and Cornices.

DININC ROOM:

Extension Dining Table, Side Tables, Cane Seat Chairs, Koa Sideboard, Clock, runs 22 days, Safety Hanging Lamp and Spring, Flower Vases, Crockery and Glass Ware, Silver Plated Ware, Table Linen and Cutlery.

BED ROOM:

Large Koa Bedstead, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Fine New Koa Bureau, with Marble Top and Mirror, Mahogany Bureau with Mirror, Large Mahogany Wardrobe, Sofa, Marble Top Washstand and Toilet Set.

— ALSO —

1 ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO!

— A —

FINE INSTRUMENT, IN GOOD ORDER!

Hand Sewing Machine, Book Case, Meat Safes, Cooking Stove and Cooking Utensils, Bath Tub, One Galvanic Battery, Books, &c., &c.

C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

By Order of the Trustees of the Holt Estate, I am Instructed to Sell at Public Auction,

ON THURSDAY, : : : APRIL 22nd,

At 12 o'clock M. at Allioiani Hale,

A Lot of Land,

Containing 3 Acres & 205 Fathoms.

Situated at Kapalama, Island of Oahu.

C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

SCHOONER AT AUCTION.

At the Request of Messrs. TIBBITS & SORENSON, will be Sold at Public Auction,

ON SATURDAY, : : : : APRIL 24th,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

AT BREWER & CO.'S WHARF,

THE SCHOONER

WILLAMA,

Together with

All the Masts, Bowsprit, Sails, Anchors, Cables, Boats, &c.

As per Inventory, which can be seen at the Auction Room, previous to the Sale.

C. S. BARTOW, Auct'r.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of the late ALLAN W. JUDD, will please present them without delay to either of the undersigned.

CHAS. H. JUDD.
A. FRANCIS JUDD.

Honolulu, March 29th, 1875. 984 3m

SPERM CANDLES.

A FEW BOXES, FOR SALE BY
983 2m A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE FOR SALE BY
983 2m A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

BEEF AND PORK.

AMERICAN BEEF, HAWAIIAN BEEF,
MESS PORK, PRIME PORK.
983 2m For Sale by A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

2000 POUNDS

COCOANUT FIBRE, SEINE TWINE.
983 2m For Sale by A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

CALIFORNIA BROOMS

A GOOD SUPPLY FOR SALE BY
983 2m A. W. PEIRCE & CO.

CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS OF HONOLULU, Visiting Friends and Strangers generally are cordially invited to attend Public Worship at FORT ST. CHURCH, where services are held every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 1-2 P. M. Seats are provided for all who may be pleased to attend. There is a Wednesday evening Prayer Meeting at 7 1-2 o'clock, in the Lecture room, to which all are welcome. ap4 1y

TO WOOL GROWERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE to buy Wools at good prices. Wools coming to market this Spring particularly desired to make freight.

958 3m C. BREWER & CO.

A FINE CHANCE

FOR INVESTING A SMALL SUM

of money, or of securing

ONE OF THE MOST ELIGIBLE DWELLING LOTS

In the City of Honolulu, is now offered by the Undersigned. He is desirous to dispose of that fine and healthily situated piece of Land adjoining the Government Garden, and fronting School and Fort Streets—at the head of the latter.

Any one wishing to purchase should apply soon, as the Lot will be sold at a low figure. (959) J. S. LEMON.

HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE to pay the highest market price for Dry Hides, Calf Skins and Goat Tallow.

957 3m C. BREWER & CO.

BLACK and RED CORAL,

JUST RECEIVED.

A LOT OF THE FINEST SPECIMENS

Ever brought to Honolulu. For sale at

DICKSON'S,

926 61 FORT STREET. qr

SPERM OIL

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, FROM 1 Gallon to a barrel. For Sale by
977 CHAS. LONG.

AUCTION SALE

BY E. P. ADAMS.

THIS DAY!

BUILDINGS at AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, : : APRIL 10th,

At 12 O'clock, Noon,

The Undersigned will Sell at Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the Trustees of the late Joseph Booth, all the

Buildings on Nuuanu St.,

ON THE

Makai Side of the Empire House,

INCLUDING THE

CORAL BUILT BOWLING ALLEY!

and 2 Shops, now occupied by Chinese.

☞ The Buildings to be removed within ten days after sale. For further particulars apply to JAMES OLDS, Empire House, or to the Undersigned.

E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r.

REGULAR CASH SALE!

BY E. P. ADAMS.

ON THURSDAY, : : : : : : APRIL 15th,

At 9½ O'clock, A. M., at Salesroom,

The Usual

Choice

Assortment.

—ALSO—

30 Bales Manienie Hay!

E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r

FURNITURE,

VALUABLE CARRIAGE HORSES!

CARRIAGES,

—AND—

Tools.

BY ORDER OF JAMES LEMON, ESQ.,

ON MONDAY, - - - APRIL 19th,

AT 10 A. M., AT SALESROOM, WILL BE SOLD,

One Family Carriage, 2 Seats, made by G. West.
One Express Wagon,
One Family Carriage Horse, "Dandy," very kind, well broken to harness and a fast trotter.
One Black Horse "Kamehameha," a fine saddle horse and has been driven in harness.
One Bay Mare, with colt. The mare is kind and goes well in harness.

N. B.—These Horses are Sold for no Fault whatever.

Two Sets Harness, one nearly new with patent bit,
One Mahogany Secretary and Book Case,
One Comode, Iron Hat Rack with Mirror,
Mahogany Clothes Rack, 3 Iron Stand Tables,
Oval Centre Table,
1 Cabinet Maker's Bench, Carpenter's Tool Chests,
Market Baskets, Turbine Wheel Sprinkler with Stand,
Corn Cracker, Oil Cans, Galvanized Grain Box.
Manila Rope, Flower Pots, Brackets,
One Black Marble Mantel Clock, a splendid time keeper runs three weeks.
Marble Slabs and Brackets,
Feed Cask and Padlocks, 1 Sett Engine Pumps & Brakes,
Store Truck, Stone Truck, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

By Order of Executor of Estate of the late J. F. Drews, a large Assortment of

Carpenter's Tools!

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

Real Estate on Hotel St.

ON SATURDAY, - - - - - - APRIL 24th,

At 12 O'clock, Noon, at Salesroom will be sold,

That VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON HOTEL STREET,

Adjoining the Property of J. S. McGrew, M. D.,

and formerly occupied by Mr. William Fischer,

With all the Buildings

and improvements thereon.

TITLE PERFECT. TERMS AT SALE.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

TO LET!

THE HOUSE AND PREMISES on Richard Street, opposite the Hawaiian Hotel, formerly occupied by Mrs. Green. A very pleasant location. Possession given immediately.

—ALSO—

THE PREMISES FORMERLY OCCUPIED AS U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL, adjoining the above. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to

J. H. CONEY, or
C. S. BARTOW.

957

JUST RECEIVED!

FOR SALE IN BOND OR DUTY PAID

CASES RUINART, PERE ET FILS

CHAMPAGNE!

IN PINTS AND QUARTS.

CASES DUC DE MONTEBELLO

CHAMPAGNE!

IN PINTS AND QUARTS.

CASES MOET & CHANDON'S

CHAMPAGNE!

IN PINTS AND QUARTS.

BASS & CO'S PALE ALE!

Bottled by R. B. Bass & Co.,

IN PINTS AND QUARTS.

SHERRY WINE,

MADEIRA WINE,

RED BURGUNDY

(Chambertin Cote de 'Or.)

SUPERIOR HOCHHEIMER!

Cs. Hennessey's 3 Star Brandy!

CASES

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS

Cognac!

ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR DIAMOND QUALITY.

Quarts and Pints

—OF—

McEWAN'S STOUT!

IN STONE BOTTLES.

BROWN & CO.,

982 1m 9 MERCHANT ST.

Shipping.

For Bremen!

THE A 1 HAWAIIAN

Bark "Ka Moi,"

CAPTAIN H. CARRELS.

Will Sail for the above Port about May 10.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

985 H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W.

The A. S. N. Co.'s Fine Steamship

MIKADO,

MOORE, Master.

WILL SAIL FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W.,

On or About May 6th!

All Freight intended for Shipment per Steamers either to San Francisco or the Colonies will be received in the Steamer Warehouse **Free of Storage.**

The Agents will give a Warehouse-Receipt for all Merchandise, but will not be responsible for loss by fire.

☞ For Freight and Passage, to Sydney, New Zealand and Melbourne, apply to

985 C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A. S. N. Co.'s Splendid Steamship

CYPHRENES

T. WOOD, COMMANDER,

WILL SAIL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

On or about May 3d.

All Freight intended for Shipment per Steamers either to San Francisco or the Colonies will be received in the Steamer Warehouse **Free of Storage.**

The Agents will give a Warehouse-Receipt for all Merchandise, but will not be responsible for loss by fire.

☞ For Freight and Passage, or any further information,

985 Apply to C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

For Portland, Oregon.

THE HAWAIIAN BARK

MATTIE MACLEAY,

T. H. WALTER, Master.

Will have Immediate Dispatch for the above Port!

For Freight and Passage, apply to

984 H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

COMPANIA A VAPOR DEL COLORADO

LA COMPANIA TIENDRA COMunicacion con los Puertos de Mejico y Arizona.

Paba Mazatlan, La Paz, Guaymas, Magdalena Bay, Cabo de San Lucas, y

EL RIO COLORADO

Tocando a La Paz de Ida y Vuelta. Linea Regular Para Los Puertos de Mejico, Saldran cada 20 dias llevando carga a precios reducidos.

AGENCIAS:

Mazatlan	Mexico	Fort Yuma	Arizona
La Paz	Mexico	Ehrenberg	Arizona
Guaymas	Mexico	Mohave	Arizona

El pasage se ha reducido mucho, y hay la mayor comodidad abordo para pasagores.

Para informarse, tocando flete y pasage, ocurrase a

EDUARDO NORTON,
977 610 Calle de Front, San Francisco.

STEAMER "KILAUEA,"

MARCHANT, : : : : MASTER.

☞ The February 1st Trip the Kilauea will remain 24 hours at Hanalei, 24 hours at Waimea, 12 hours at Koloa; leaving Nawiliwili 4 P. M., Friday, Feb. 5th.

☞ On down Trips the Steamer will not leave Makena until 7 A. M. or later; and Maalaea Bay until 9 A. M. or later.

Rates of Passage will be

To or from Kaunakakai, Molokai	$ 5 00
" " Lahaina, Maui	6 00
" " Maalaea, Maui	7 00
" " Makena, Maui	8 00
" " Mahukona, Hawaii	10 00
" " Kawaihae, "	10 00
" " Kailua, "	10 00
" " Kaawloa, "	10 00
" " Hilo, "	12 50
" " Kau Coast "	15 00
Circuit of Hawaii, Round Trip	22 00
To or from any Port on Kauai	8 00
Circuit of Kauai, Round Trip	12 00
Deck Passage for natives only	2 00

No Credit for Passage Money!

TICKETS AT THE OFFICE ONLY.

No berth will be considered as taken until paid for. Not responsible for baggage unmarked or any Freight or Parcels unless receipted for.

FREIGHT MONEY DUE ON DEMAND!

SAMUEL G. WILDER, Agent.
Office with Wilder & Co., corner of Fort and Queen Streets.
954

OAHU PACKET!

For Waialua and Koolauloa!

The Clipper Sloop

LIVE YANKEE!

43 TONS,

KEALOHANUI ..... MASTER.

WILL HAVE REGULAR DISPATCH

On and after Monday, March 8th,

CALLING AT THE PORTS OF

Waialua,

Laie,

Hauula,

Punaluu,

AND

Kahana!

Freights and Passage at the Lowest Possible Rates!

980 3m J. I. DOWSETT.

REGULAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.

THE SCHR. NETTIE MERRILL,

R. D. CRANE, Master.

Will Run Regularly between This Port and Lahaina,

LEAVING

Honolulu Saturdays and Lahaina every Wednesdays.

958 3m H. HACKFELD & Co., Agents.

BOSTON & HONOLULU PACKET LINE!

C. BREWER & CO., AGENTS.

Favorable arrangements can always be made for Storage and Shipment of Oil, Bone, Wool, Hides and other Merchandise to New Bedford, Boston, New York and other Eastern Ports. ☞ Cash Advances made.

934 1y C. BREWER & CO.

REGULAR

DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

C. BREWER & CO., AGENTS.

Merchandise received STORAGE FREE and liberal cash advances made on shipments by this line. (934 1y) C. BREWER & CO.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY!

HAVING PROCURED THE Services of a

First Class Horse-Shoer,

Who has had considerable experience in some of the best shops in New York and San Francisco—persons having Horses are particularly requested to call and test our ability in that line

AT REDUCED PRICES!

Particular attention given to lame & interfering horses

All Shoes made at the Forge of the BEST NORWAY IRON.

J. T. CHAYTER,
981 1m Corner next to the Custom House.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

PHASES OF THE MOON FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1875—HONOLULU MEAN TIME.

April 5	New Moon	8 4.7	PM
12	First Quarter	11 2.0	AM
20	Full Moon	5 58.8	AM
28	Last Quarter	8 46.0	AM

TIME OF SUN RISING AND SETTING.

April 1	Sun rises	5 57 AM	Sun sets	6 11	PM
8	Sun rises	5 55 AM	Sun sets	6 12	PM
15	Sun rises	5 44 AM	Sun sets	6 16	PM
22	Sun rises	5 39.5 AM	Sun sets	6 17.5	PM
30	Sun rises	5 33 AM	Sun sets	6 21	PM

CAPT. DANIEL SMITH.

By Authority.

WHEREAS, the Board of Health are desirous of securing the cleanliness of the city, all persons, whether natives or foreigners, living in that part of the city between Fort street and Maunakea street, and between Beretania street and Queen street, on the Ewa side of the city, are hereby required to sweep the rubbish in front of their respective premises into piles, on the morning of Friday next, April 16th, 1875, and the prisoners will remove the same. JOHN H. BROWN,

Honolulu, April 9, 1875. Agent of the Board of Health.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

☞ The steamer *Kilauea* will not leave until Monday the 19th inst., being laid up for repairs.

ECLIPSE.—There will be an eclipse of the sun on the 20th inst., at about sunrise, the penumbra only of which will be visible here. It will be observed in Siam, where it will be total, by British astronomers.

THE JURORS.—We are requested by the Marshal to say that foreign jurors summoned for the term, will be required in attendance on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

☞ For regularity in trips, promptness and activity, the *Mille Morris*, regular Molokai packet, Capt. Joe Lena, deserves commendation. Three days on the round trip is common with him.

☞ Now while ice is abundant and cheap, we beg to call attention to a short article on the fourth page of to-day's paper, about the "ice-bag cure." Rycroft may prove to be a public benefactor.

QUICK TRANSIT.—A letter mailed here by the *City of Melbourne* in March last, reached its destination in Boston in 15 days and 22 hours. Some of the residents now living here can remember when a letter was four or five months in making the journey.

PROMOTED.—A telegram from Washington announces that J. S. Christie, Esq., late United States Vice-Consul at Honolulu, has been appointed Executive Officer of the United States Legation at Yokohama, Japan.

☞ The United States Consul requests us to say that there is a letter at the Consulate for Mr. Edward Trafton, who some years since was engaged in the freighting business between this port and San Francisco. His whereabouts is inquired for by friends in the United States.

MICROSCOPIC SOCIETY.—The preliminary steps to the formation of a society as above, were taken at a meeting held last week, at which it was reported that over $800 had been pledged for the purchase of apparatus. A committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-laws.

MUSIC THIS AFTERNOON.—The band will commence playing at Emma Square at 5 o'clock. Following is the programme:

Welcome Home, (Aloha nui) March ..... Berger
Overture, Opera—God and Bajadere ..... Auber
Blush Roses—Waltz ..... Godfrey
Selection, Opera—The Merry Wives of Windsor, (new) ..... Nicolai
Home Sweet Home ..... Payne
Lexicon of Melodies—Grand Medley, (new) ..... Clarens

TIMELY.—Yesterday the weather was at summer heat, and just as the ADVERTISER force, "typos and ink-slingers," were meditating on the subject of cool drinks, a Samaritan from the Fountain Restaurant happened along with an ample supply of iced ginger pop and a bucket full of delicately flavored ice cream. Some people are very thoughtful. May that Fountain be perennial.

MEASLES.—The Australian steamship *Mikado*, which arrived on the 3d inst., had a number of cases of measles on board, from New Zealand, where the disease prevailed extensively during February. The ship was allowed to enter the harbor and anchor, but as little communication as possible was allowed from the ship to the shore, and she sailed the same evening with the mails and several Honolulu passengers for San Francisco.

FIRE AT HALAWA.—We regret to learn that the sugar mill buildings of J. R. Williams, Esq. at Halawa, Ewa, were totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. Besides the buildings, a small lot of sugar on hand was burned, and the machinery more or less damaged. The property was insured for $10,000. We understand that an appraisement is being made of the loss. So far, there appears to be no actual proof that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

CARGO SMASHERS.—The employees on American railroads have earned the title of "baggage smashers," owing to the mischievous way they have of knocking things about. The officers of the Australian steamers running to San Francisco are likely to earn a similar distinction, judging by the way some freight from New Zealand was treated recently. Cases were dropped over the side of the *Mikado* into the lighter without tackles, to the imminent risk of going through to the bottom of the harbor, and the perishable contents were found on examination inextricably mixed and ruined from rough treatment of the packages on board; while some freight never came to hand at all.

MAP MAKING.—A notice in this week's *Gazette* of a finely executed map, on exhibition in the show windows of the editor of that paper, calls forth the following criticism from a correspondent: "Maps are beautiful to the trained eye, very much in proportion to the valuable information they convey, and the accuracy of that information. To this the ornamentation should be subordinated, just as in the perfect man or woman dress is subordinate to the character and bearing of the individual. So while ornamental lettering and bordering and coloring are all good in their way, and while the art of executing these is a most necessary and worthy one, and while those possessing the art deserve encouragement and praise,—yet we should beware of superlatives in public characterization thereof. Especially so in this country where, in our poverty, such a mountain of work eminently necessary to civilization remains, which we are ill able to pay for. The United States Coast Survey maps are absolutely plain, but the lettering and execution are positively perfect in their way. They win the highest praise among those qualified to judge. One of the finest combinations I know of, of scientifically accurate information with tasteful and beautiful execution is that map of Haleakala Crater, which is the original of the photographs well known in this place. The coloring and lettering and shading can only be seen in the map itself. The draftsman's name is in an obscure corner, but deserves to be searched for and recognized, especially as the man is not here to emphasize his own merits."

The church property sold during the last year at auction by the Italian Government yielded the sum of 33,120,929 francs—over six millions and a half of dollars. From October 26, 1867, the date at which the auction sales first commenced, up to December 31, 1874, church property has put into the State treasury 480,778,827 francs, or something like ninety-six millions of dollars. That people are clearly and justly of the opinion of Moliere, who said, "*Je prends mon bien partout ou je le trouve*"—"I take my property wherever I find it."

[From our Extra of the 8th instant.]

Arrival of the A. & A. S. S. "Macgregor."

THE TREATY PASSED IN SENATE.

An Emphatic Vote of Fifty-one to Twelve.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE DEBATE.

Return of Commissioner Carter.

The arrival this morning of the Australian and American steamship *Macgregor*, brings the highly gratifying intelligence that on Thursday the 18th ultimo, the Treaty of Reciprocity with the Hawaiian Islands was ratified by the very handsome vote of 51 to 12, being 8 more than the requisite two-thirds.

Thus at length have the statesmen of America, in the highest legislative body of the nation, put the seal of confirmation to the liberal and friendly policy of that country towards Hawaii nei which had its inception in a Christian enterprise fifty years ago. We cannot but believe that, while considerations of financial policy have had an undoubted influence in the decision by the Senate of this to us important question, yet that those of a higher nature, and partaking of a feeling of sympathy and benevolence for a weak and struggling nation, have had great weight in influencing the very large majority of Senators.

The untiring and judicious nature of the labors of our Commissioners at Washington is attested by the large vote in favor of the Treaty, in the face of the strong opposition put forth by the wealthy sugar corporations of San Francisco. And as is remarked by the *Alta*, "It is more than probable that the recent visit of the Hawaiian King to and through a good portion of the U. States materially aided the passage of the Treaty. He came, although a King, democratically, and as far as possible, without any of the ponderous formalities which monarchs are so fond of wrapping themselves up in. He proved himself an agreeable, intelligent, well-behaved gentleman, and in those characteristics we see more of the qualities which honor the name and state of King than can all the form and ceremony of Courts, even that most pretentious one of China."

By the terms of the Treaty as passed, some legislation is necessary by the U. S. House of Representatives in order to its finally going into effect. This we feel confident will be accomplished at the Session which commences in December next; although it is intimated that the refinery interest will be prepared to oppose it.

The following very full and interesting account of the proceedings in the Senate on the day of the final vote, we copy from the *Alta* of the 19th.

[Special to the Alta.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Hawaiian Treaty, with a few amendments, was ratified by the Senate in Executive Session this afternoon, by a vote of 51 to 12. Those voting against the ratification of the Treaty were Edmunds, Ferry, of Michigan, Hamilton, of Texas, Hitchcock, Howe, Merriman, Morrill, of Vermont, McCreery, Robertson, Sherman, Booth and Whyte.

Amendments reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations were agreed to as follows: Tobacco, starch, leather and manufactures of leather, were inserted among the articles to be admitted free to the Islands; ornamental woods were struck out of the articles to be admitted free to the United States. There is no duty, however, on such woods under the existing laws. An amendment was also inserted that during the operation of the Treaty, which is to last seven years after action has been taken by Congress, to put provisions into effect that the Hawaiian Government shall not lease or cede to any foreign power any bay or harbor, or any portion of its territory.

Sargent's amendment striking out fruits and inserting bananas, so as to protect the semi-tropical fruits of California, was adopted, but the amendment to limit sugar to No. 13 Dutch standard was rejected.

An amendment requiring ratification by the Hawaiian Legislature was rejected as unnecessary.

Speeches were made in favor of the Treaty by Sargent, Hamilton, Mitchell, Kelly, Jones of Nevada, Cameron, Boutwell, Thurman, Bogan and the new Senator from Connecticut.

Among those who spoke against it were Booth, Morrill of Vermont, Sherman and Merriman.

The success of the Treaty is generally conceded to the credit of Hamlin, who engineered it in the Committee, and to Sargent, who pulled the laboring oar in the Senate.

The necessity of securing the favorable relations offered by this Treaty was shown in behalf of the Navy by a letter from Admiral Porter to Senator Jones of Nevada; in a military point of view, by a letter from General Schofield, presented by Senator Hamlin. Admiral Porter claims that if the British Government should secure the control of the islands the British Navy could draw a line from British Columbia to Australia, completely held against our nation and the Pacific Coast States would be defenceless; but with the control which this Treaty gives the United States, the Pacific Coast is impregnable, on account of the necessity of using heavy iron ships of war, which need coaling stations within easy reach. The Pacific Coast, according to the opinion of Admiral Porter, cannot be attacked successfully from British Columbia or Mexico, because we could in such case use our land forces to protect ourselves. He says that at the present time the United States is not prepared to expend large sums in making a naval station at the islands, but this treaty will, during its operation, prevent any foreign power from getting a foothold, and before its expiration the United States may secure what privileges it requires.

The commercial advantages of the treaty were shown by statistics and arguments in the speeches of Sargent, Jones, Kelly and Mitchell.

Kelly quoted a passage from the message of ex-Presidents Pierce and Johnson, in favor of former treaties, and called special attention to the message of Johnson, which alluded to the great disadvantage suffered by the United States on account of the foreign possession of West Indies. The Sandwich Islands, he said, were the West Indies of the Pacific.

Thurman complimented Kelly by saying that until his speech was made Thurman had been undecided how to vote; but that now he was convinced that the treaty should be ratified. He also paid a similar compliment to Mitchell, who had set forth in full the legal bearings of this treaty upon treaties with other nations, showing that other nations could not claim that they were not given equal privileges with the most favored nation.

The bugbear being thus disposed of, Mr. Eaton, the new Senator from Connecticut, said that a treaty of this kind had been his favorite idea for twenty years.

An amendment was proposed to limit the grade of sugar to No. 13, Dutch standard. But this was quickly disposed of by Senators Kelly and Mitchell, who said that the sugar refiners in San Francisco desired the treaty to be negotiated solely for their benefit, and that if this amendment was adopted it would keep California and Oregon under the heel of the sugar monopolists.

It was also said by one of the Senators, who is understood to give the opinions of Secretary Fish, that the treaty proposed only to admit unrefined sugars of grades heretofore manufactured, and known as Sandwich Island sugars; but if the treaty should fix a specific grade as proposed, other nations might claim that they manufactured number thirteen or number eighteen Dutch standard, which they could not now claim.

While this debate was progressing, Mr. Carter, one of the Sandwich Islands Commissioners, received a despatch from prominent business houses in San Francisco, as follows: "Refiners are threatening the Treaty supporters with the withdrawal of their business. Can Booth support such a monopoly? Can send as many additional names as wanted in favor of the Treaty." This despatch was passed around in the Senate Chamber and caused considerable comment.

West, of Louisiana, remarked in answer to the argument of the San Francisco sugar refiners, that the consumption of sugar in the United States increased every ten years three hundred million pounds, therefore there could be no danger from the increased production of the Islands.

The great feature of the debate, however, was brought out in the speeches of Jones and Sargent to Booth.

Booth claimed that it was not worth while to legislate to secure strategic points in anticipation of foreign war. Since the independence of the United States there had been only three years of foreign war.

Sargent replied that Washington had handed down the political maxim, "In times of peace prepare for war," and that the possession of strategic points often prevented war. If Booth's argument prevailed, it would apply as well against keeping up the naval and military establishments.

Senator Booth claimed also that the treaty would be of no commercial value; that we would lose, according to the present production of sugar on the Islands; nearly a half million dollars of revenue annually; that the treaty would cause an increase of production, and that we should soon lose ten-fold that amount.

Senator Hamlin wanted to know how we could lose what we had not got, and what would be the increased effect of the treaty.

Booth gave, in contrast to the loss of revenue increased in this way, figures showing the produce exports from the United States to the Sandwich Islands; but this was answered by Senator Jones, who said: "If the productions from the Islands should cease, the imports from the United States would increase correspondingly."

Jones and Sargent both called attention to the character of sixteen articles included in the treaty, to be admitted free to the Islands. All of which, such as woolen goods, watches and other manufactured articles, were almost exclusively valued as the products of labor, and while we pay about ninety per cent, in gold for what we import from other countries, we pay an equal amount in these products of our labor for sugar and other articles imported from the Sandwich Islands.

Jones also showed that notwithstanding our exports of raw material to Holland, Belgium and Australia were worth many times the exports to the Sandwich Islands, yet all combined they were not of such importance to the labouring classes of the United States as the present exports were to the Islands which this treaty would increase.

Sargent said that the benefits of this treaty were almost wholly in the interest of the poorer classes, and he wanted to secure the right to buy cheap brown sugar, which is used by the farmer at his work and the miner in his cabin.

Booth said that the treaty would not cheapen sugar, because the present imports from the Islands supply only a part of the amount consumed on the Pacific Coast.

Sargent replied that Booth's argument appeared to contradict itself. Only a little while before Booth had said that the production of the Islands would be increased ten-fold by the treaty, and if the fifteen million pounds now produced would not cheapen sugar, then a hundred and fifty million pounds would, and he (Sargent) felt that the interest of the people was at stake.

Senator Jones of Nevada, after arguing that the political considerations involved were of themselves sufficient to decide the question in favor of ratification, further contended that the commercial importance of this treaty had been generally overlooked, or under-estimated by its friends in the Senate. He called attention to the fact that the aggregate amount of our commerce with the Sandwich Islands does not really indicate its real benefit to this country for the reason that they purchase from the United States a class of articles the value of which is made up in an uncommonly large degree by the cost of labor employed, and not by the cost of the raw material. Thus, for example, these Islands import from the United States annually more than $100,000 worth of wooden ware, which represents an expenditure of over $90,000 for wages of labor in this country, and $40,000 worth of clothing, of which only one-third of the value is to be credited to raw material. As another example, of minor importance, he mentioned the pinchback jewelry that we export to these Islands amounting six thousand or eight thousand dollars per annum, of which eleven twelfths represent wages of labor employed in its manufacture. By these and similar illustrations he claimed to show that the ratification of this treaty would afford great and beneficial stimulus to various industries of the country, and especially to many on the Pacific Coast. Replying also to the argument advanced by Booth, that wages paid to the Sandwich Islanders are only twelve dollars per month, and that the native inhabitants are of low grade, and not worth any special cultivation of commercial relations with them. Senator Jones argued that in a political point of view, this was a weighty reason why should endeavor to enlarge our trade with such people, because in exchanging products with them we get the value of a month's labor of one of their producers for the cost of four days labor of one American.

Booth objected to the treaty because the Islands were too far away to be of any national value, and it would require great expenditures to establish there a costly naval station, which it would be difficult to hold in time of war.

Sargent replied that the Islands were midway on the direct line of trade between the United States and Asia, and the possession of this point by a foreign government would subject our commerce, which promises to be great in the future, to the mercy of an adversary in war. Moreover, it would not be necessary to expend much in establishing a naval station, and if the Islands were taken away from us in time of war they would be given up when the war was over; but a foreign power would not have the coal, which otherwise might be secured by them. It was shown, also, that the native population of the Islands was decreasing so fast that unless this treaty was ratified, the Hawaiian Government would soon be compelled to offer the control of the Islands to England. But if the treaty was ratified, it would take some time to secure its operations, and so in all probability nine years would pass before its operation, during which time the now foreign powers could not get a foothold, and at the end of that time the fruit would be ripe to fall into the hands of the United States, while its productions would also be those of our citizens.

Those who had rejected the Canadian treaty came forward gradually to the side of Sargent, Jones and Hamlin, until finally the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, resulting in one of the most emphatic votes recorded in the Senate.

Cameron, who is the least (?) of Protectionists, made a speech in favor of the treaty, in which he said that Capt. Cook's sailors were responsible for spreading the disease among the Sandwich Islands, and the Americans were responsible and should extend their protection over them. C. A. W.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY WATCHING EACH OTHER.—BERLIN, March 8.—The *Tagsblatt* of this city says that the Government having been informed that France intended to order an experimental concentration of troops on her eastern frontier early in the spring, has intimated to President MacMahon that it would direct the mobilization of two army corps on the Rhine if France persisted in carrying out her intention.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A special cable dispatch from Rome to the New York *Freeman's Journal* announces that at the Consistory to be held on Monday next, March 15th, Archbishop McCloskey, of New York; Monseigneurs Ledechowski, Archbishop of Posen; and Grieson, of Prussia; Deschamps, Archbishop of Mechlin and Primate of Belgium; Archbishop Manning, of Westminister; and Monseigneurs Bartolini and Giannelli, of the Roman Court, will be created Cardinals.

LONDON, March 10—5 A. M.—Moody and Sankey delivered exhortations last night at Agricultural Hall, Islington. It is estimated that 18,000 persons were assembled in and around the hall.

OTTAWA (ONT.), March 10.—Mr. Dewdney, of Yale, has introduced a bill in Parliament to incorporate a company to build a Pacific Railroad from Three River to the Pacific Coast by private enterprise, the subscribed capital to be $10,000,000 in $10 shares.

LONDON, March 11.—A special despatch to the *News* says that the Emperor of Austria will visit King Victor Emanuel in Venice next month.

LONDON, March 12, A. M.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that the German Government is irritated at the conduct of Spain in the Gustav affair, and at the clerical leanings of King Alfonso's ministry. He adds: "This feeling will find expression when the new Spanish Ambassador presents his credentials to Emperor William."

LONDON, March 9.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Germany has asked Italy whether she will continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of law, and complains that he is now abusing the liberty given him for the purpose of fomenting a rebellion in Germany.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 11.—The Government having ordered General Rocha to take command of the troops against marauding bands in the States of Michocan and Guaninito his friends advised him to refuse, their object being to produce discord and probably cause a revolution. Rocha, however, finally obeyed the order, thus frustrating the plan to refuse the recognition of and demolish the present Government and organize a new one. Everything is now quiet. The Church party are fearing troubles, and with a view of organizing a revolution are using as their pretext the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity.

The ill feeling between the Catholics and Protestants in Acapulco and other places continues, and in the streets of Acapulco the Catholics shouted, "Death to the Protestants!" The latter fear further violence, and many are preparing to emigrate. The man assassinated in Acapulco was named Henry Morris, and was from Boston. Minister Foster is making a collection for his destitute family.

ROME, March 12.—The *Voce de Veritas* says the Pope confers a Cardinal's hat on Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, not only on account of the personal merits of that prelate, but because the Holy See is desirous of honoring the Catholics in America and of marking the progress of Catholicism in the United States.

CORK, March 13.—There was considerable disorder in the town of Tipperary last night, because of the refusal of some of the residents to illuminate their dwellings in honor of the second election of John Mitchel to Parliament. Several houses which were not illuminated were attacked by the mob and sacked. The town is quiet now.

LONDON, March 14.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey continued their revival services in Agricultural Hall, Islington, to-day. The attendance was immense; it is estimated that 17,000 women were present at the afternoon meeting, and in the evening 20,000 men were present.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Attorney General Williams said to a friend of his yesterday, who has made it public, that he expects to resign his place in the Cabinet in a few weeks and go abroad as Minister. The report has it that he will succeed Mr. Schenck in London, who, it seems, has asked to be recalled. Among those mentioned as likely to succeed Williams is General B. F. Butler.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.—The Senate adjourned to-day, *sine die*. A Committee had waited on the President to learn if he had anything further to communicate, and on their return the Executive session was declared adjourned.

PARIS, March 24.—Minister Bunet to-day, in an address to the staff officials of the Department of the Interior, dwelt emphatically on the fact that the present Ministry is essentially Conservative.

MELBOURNE, March 26.—Twenty prominent Communist prisoners under De Rastoul, have escaped from New Caledonia in boats built by themselves.

LONDON, March 26—5:20 A. M.—A *Daily News* special from Berlin, says it is definitely settled that Prince Bismarck is to be made Duke of