AUCTION SALE

BY C. S. BARTOW.

REGULAR SALE!

ON TUESDAY, : : : : JULY 11th!

At 10 o'clock a. m., at Salesroom

An Assortment of

MERCHANDISE!

PRINTS, CLOTHING

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE!

—AT THE—

Residence of Mr. Berger, corner of Hotel and Alakea Streets,

ON THURSDAY, : : : : JULY 13th!

At 11 o'clock a. m.

On account of departure, will be sold the Furniture of said Residence, comprising

Parlor, bedroom, and kitchen furniture,
Center Table, Small Tables,
Green Rep Lounges, Cane Chairs, Whatnots,
Looking Glasses, Hat Stand,
Pictures and fine Engravings,
Large carved Koa Bedsteads, Bureaus,
Washstands, Sewing Machine,
Meat Safe, Cook Stove, Bath Tub, and
Other Articles of Household Furniture.

C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer.

Cooperage!

J. H. BRUNS. H. GRUBE.

J. H. BRUNS & CO.,

BEG LEAVE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that they have purchased the entire stock in trade of the late James L. Lewis, and that they will continue to carry on the Business of

Coopering and Gauging,

At No. 22 Fort Street.

Where they will be found Prepared to Execute all Orders in their line.

Casks, Kerosene Oil Containers

FOR TALLOW, Etc., Etc., ALWAYS ON HAND.

jul7 1y

CHAMPAGNE!

JUST RECEIVED PER KA MOI. AN INVOICE OF

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S

Grand Vin Royal,

In Quarts and Pints. For Sale at Agents' rates by

H. HACKFELD & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Heidsieck & Co., Rheims.

ap29

NO. 10 STORE!

NEW GOODS!

Just Received per

S. S. "CITY OF SYDNEY,"

JUNE 29th, 1876.

JOUVIN'S FIRST CHOICE KID GLOVES!

Assorted Sizes and Colors.

Swiss Edgings and Insertions,
White Honey Comb Bed Spreads,
Bleached Table Damask,
Bleached Pillow Linen,
Brooks' Spool Cotton,
White Honey Comb Canvass,
Berlin Wool, Assorted Colors,
Jet and Silk Buttons, etc., etc.

jy1 1m

JUST RECEIVED!

—AT THE—

Philadelphia

BOOT & SHOE STORE

Per City of Sydney,

A SMALL INVOICE

—OF—

FINE!

CENTENNIAL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

French kid button & side lace boots,

Newport, Spanish and Perforated Ties,
Sandal Boots, Ties and Slippers.

Empress Slippers!

George Washington and Centennial Buckles

Minnie Warren & Newport Button Shoes!

ANKLE TIES, ETC., ETC.

IRA RICHARDSON.

jy13

M. DICKSON,

61 FORT STREET,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW LOT

— OF —

PICTURE FRAMES!

— AND —

PASSE PARTOUTS, NEW STYLES!

AND VERY PRETTY.

HAW'N FERNS, BEAUTIFULLY MOUNTED

An Elegant Assortment of

Shells and Coral, White and Red.

ALSO, ANOTHER INVOICE OF THOSE

Choice Manila Cigars!

ap11 OF WHICH SMOKERS ARE SO FOND. 1yr

THE

TERRIBLE

TEMPTATION,

A Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco!

FOR SALE

ja15 AT THE OLD CORNER.

AUCTION SALE

BY E. P. ADAMS.

REGULAR CASH SALE!

On Wednesday, : : July 12th,

At half-past 9 A. M., at Salesroom, an

ASST. OF NEW GOODS

—NAMELY—

Fine Prints, Muslins, Linen Drills,
Brown Cottons, White Cottons, Merino,
Victoria Lawns, Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs,

FANCY FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS,

Harvard Shirts, Wool Shawls,
Turkish Towels for Bathing,
Blankets, White Shirts, Amoskeag Denims,
Amoskeag Stripes,
Cotton Drill, Brilliants,
Fine Tweed Suits.
Red Quilts, Merino and Cotton Undershirts,

FELT AND STRAW HATS!

Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks,
Bridles and Bits, Travelling Bags, Etc., Etc.

GROCERIES, FANCY GOODS, &C.!

Best Brands Kerosene, Card Matches,
Yeast Powder, Sardines, Soda Crackers,
Clothes Pins, Hams, Bacon, Candles,
Pickles, Tobacco, Cigars, Fine Tea, Oysters,
Axe Handles, Salt, Wash Blue, Pain Killer,
Wrapping Paper.

—ALSO—

Brown Sugar, Crushed Sugar.

E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

By Order of MRS. OWEN, on account of Departure.

On FRIDAY : : : JULY 14th,

— At 10 A. M., —

At the former residence of Hon. S. H. Phillips, Chaplain Street, will be sold:

Household Furniture!

— As Follows: —

ONE SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO!

Nearly new, "Bord!"

Round table, Book Case, 2 Rocking Chairs, Rugs,
Tete Lounges, One Large Vienna Chair, Six Small do do
Lace Curtains, Nest Tea Boards, 2 Jardiniers,
Ornaments, &c., Table Cloth,
Brackets, Statuettes,

BOOKS:

Hallam's History of England, 3 Vols., Bunyan, complete;
Ure's Dictionary Science and Art, 3 Vols.,
Buckland's Geology, with plates,
German & French Books, Scotch Books & Maps,

Dining & Bed Room Furniture!

Dining Table, Side Table, 6 Chinese Arm Chairs,
6 Block Chairs, Plate, Forks Spoons, Picture Frames, &c
One Clock, Barometer & Thermometer, all in one,
Verandah Chairs, Three Toilett Setts,
Two Iron Bedsteads, One Bureau with Mirror,
Three Mattresses & Pillows, Small Table & Washstand,
One Dinner Set, One Breakfast and Set, Decanters,
Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Flower Glasses,
Lamps, Filter, Safe,
Kitchen Stove, &c., One Sewing Machine,

One New Revolver, Kitchen Table, Chairs, &c., &c.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE

On Saturday, July 22nd, 1876,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

At the Residence of MRS. ROBERTSON,

Emma Square, on account of departure, will be sold, the

ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

—NAMELY—

PARLOR FURNITURE:

Koa Centre Table, Square Mahogany Table, Mahogany Work Table, Small Koa Table, Hair Cloth Rockers, Child's Rocker, Six Rosewood Frame Chairs, Hair Cloth Sofa, Couch, Ottoman, Koa Book Case, Mirror and Koa Bracket, Hanging Lamp, Pair of Astral Lamps, Pictures, Hallet & Cunston Piano, Piano Stool, Books, Matting,

Sewing Machine, Weed,

DINING ROOM FURNITURE:

French China Dinner Set, China Tea Set, Breakfast Set, Lot White Crockery, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Claret Jugs, Preserve Dishes, Green Dessert Plates and Dishes, Platedware, Large Mahogany Sideboard, Koa Sideboard, Extension Dining Table, Koa Table, Cane Seat Chairs, Marble Clock, Floor Cloth.

BED ROOM FURNITURE:

Koa Bedstead, Horse Hair Mattress, Spring Mattress, Pine Bedsteads, Grass Mattresses, Mosquito Netting, Mahogany Wardrobe, Pine Wardrobe, Marble Top Washstand, Pine Washstand, Toilet Sets, Bureaus, Koa Table, Small Rocker, Cane Seat Chairs, Counterpanes, Feather Bolster and Pillows, Matting, Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils.

E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r.

SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

Belonging to MR. E. P. CHURCH,

Late President of Oahu College.

On Friday, July 28th,

AT 10 A. M.,

At the residence of Hon. S. H. Phillips, corner of Nuuanu and Chapel Streets., will be sold

Household Furniture!

NAMELY:

Hair Cloth Sofas, Arm Rockers,
Six Hair-seated Parlor Chairs,
Mahogany Centre Table,
Six Study Arm Chairs, Gilt Clock & Bracket
One Study Lounge,
Koa Book Case and Table,
Book Shelves, Secretary,

One Bedroom Set!

NAMELY:

Walnut Bureau, Mirror and Stand, 2 Cribs,
Koa Round Table, Cane Seat Dining Chairs,
Sewing Table, Clothes Basket,
Chamber, Two Folding Chairs,
Plate-glass Mirror, Lot of Lamps,
Clothes Wringer,
Bowl, Pitcher, etc.
Curtains, &c., &c.

One Mosquito Proof House!

Lady's Saddle, Boy's Saddle, Child's Rocker & Chair,
Two Oil Paintings, Rustic Frames,
Corner and Side Brackets,
Gilt Frames, Hat Rack, etc., etc.

E. P. ADAMS, Auct'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE!

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By order of S. B. DOLE, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of John Booth, deceased, under license from the Supreme Court, dated November 24, 1876.

On Saturday, : : : : : July 29th,

At 12 o'clock noon, at Salesroom, will be sold,

That certain Valuable House Lot, with Building thereon, situated on the east side of Smith's Lane, in Honolulu with a frontage of 1 chain 48 feet, and described as follows, per Royal Patent 156, award 81:

Commencing at West corner of this lot on Smith's Lane, joining the French Mission premises, and Makai side of this, and running South 42° 15' East, 1 chain 46 feet along French Mission Place to John Hobb's lot, and South corner of this; thence North 31° 15' East, 26 4-12 feet to North corner of John Hobb's lot in slight angle of wall; thence with 19° East 36 feet along wall and John H's premises to slight angle in wall; thence North 24° 30' East, 62 feet along John H's to East corner of this lot; thence North 40° 45' West 1 chain 6 7-12 feet along lot claimed by Hanakii to Smith's lane at North corner of this lot; thence with 52° 15' West 1 chain 48 2-12 feet along Smith's lane to place of commencement, taking in walls on N. W. and N. E. sides only. Area 296 square fathoms 10 square feet. There are two dwelling houses beside out-houses on said lot, and water pipe is laid on.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

TO RENT.

THE FIRE-PROOF STORE on Queen Street, lately occupied by C. S. Bartow Esq., as an Auction Room. Possession given immediately.

Apply to W. C. PARKE.

ap24

Shipping.

For SAN FRANCISCO!

THE AMERICAN

BARK CYANE!

PERRIMAN, MASTER.

Will Have Quick Dispatch for Above Port.

☞ For Freight or Passage apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

jy8

TIME-TABLE OF THE

STEAMER "KILAUEA,"

MARCHANT, : : : MASTER.

July 10, Monday	Circuit of Hawaii
July 17, Monday	Kona
July 24, Monday	Circuit of Hawaii
July 31, Monday	Circuit of Kauai
(touching at Nawiliwili on down trip, and leaving said port Thursday, 4 P. M., August 3.)	
August 7, Monday	Circuit of Hawaii
August 17, Wednesday	Maui and Kawaihae
(returning to Honolulu Sunday, A. M.)	
August 21, Monday	Circuit of Hawaii
August 28, Monday	Hilo
September 4, Monday	Kona
September 11, Monday	Circuit of Hawaii
September 18, Monday	Circuit of Kauai
(touching first at Nawiliwili, returning to Honolulu, Friday, A. M.)	
September 25, Monday	Circuit of Hawaii

On all Windward Trips the Steamer will leave her wharf at 5:30; all trips to Kauai, will leave at 4 p. m. On down trips the Steamer will not leave Kaaluaiu before 8 a. m.; Kawaihae before 10 a. m.; Makena as per notice on up trip, Manlaea Bay not before 7 a. m. Any change from the above will be advertised.

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
" " Kawaiahae, "	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!

☞ An effort will be made to have the Steamer reach Honolulu on the evening of the same day she leaves Maui.

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

mh25

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

SAN FRANCISCO,

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND LINE!

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

AUSTRALIA!

CARGILL, Master, will

Will Leave Honolulu

—FOR—

KANDAVU, F. I., & SYDNEY, N. S. W.

connecting at Kandavu with Company's steamer for AUCKLAND, N. Z., PORT CHALMERS, and intermediate ports,

On or about the 25th of JULY!

For Freight and Passage, and further information,

ap15 Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

SAN FRANCISCO,

Australia and New Zealand Line

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO!

WADDEL, Commander.

LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO

On or about July 18th.

☞ For Freight and Passage, or any further information apl8 Apply to H. HACKFELD & Co. Agents.

KAUAI PACKET.

FOR KOLOA & OTHER PORTS ON KAUAI.

THE SCHR. KAMAILE!

KIBLING, Master,

Will have regular dispatch for Kauai, as above, until farther notice. ☞ Freight and Passengers taken at the LOWEST RATES.

BOLLES & CO., Agents.

P. S.—The vessel has just been thoroughly repaired, newly coppered, and is in perfect order. ap15

REGULAR PACKET FOR LAHAINA.

THE SCHR. NETTIE MERRILL,

E. CRANE, Master.

Will Run Regularly between This Port and Lahaina,

LEAVING

Honolulu Saturdays and Lahaina every Wednesday.

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 on shipments by this line.

C. BREWER & CO.

o2 1y

REGULAR

DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

C. BREWER & CO., AGENTS.

Merchandise received FREE OF CORAGE AND liberal cash advances made on shipments by this line. (o2 1y) C. BREWER & CO.

SAM'L G. WILDER,

AGENT

Hawaiian Steamer KILAUEA!

L. MARCHANT, - - - - - - MASTER.

SAILING DAYS as per Schedule,

Unless Otherwise Advertised.

TICKETS ONLY AT OFFICE!

FREIGHT BILLS DUE ON DEMAND.

ap1 OFFICE WITH WILDER & CO.

Best Portland Cement!

NEW CALIFORNIA LIME.

For Sale Cheap by

jy1 1m J. T. WATERHOUSE.

BEST DUTCH GLUE,

In Boxes of Fifty Pounds Net.

Wrapping Paper!

Twenty by Thirty Inches.

HESSIANS & HESSIAN BAGS

Heavy Bagging!

FOR SALE AT F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.'S

jul7 2m

SMOKERS' DELIGHT

IS UNIVERSALLY USED, GET IT AT

CURNEY'S,

17 Nuuanu St.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

BRIEF MENTION.

MODERATE.—In the Police Court on the morning following the 4th, there were only three drunks and two fast riders.

MUSIC THIS AFTERNOON.—The band will play at Emma Square this afternoon, commencing at half past four o'clock. Following is the programme:

Princess Victoria, Festival March	Berger
Overture, Opera, The Blind Man at To ulo	Mehul
Grand Selection, Opera, The Siege of R chelle	Balfe
On the Beautiful Blue Danube, Waltz	Strauss
{ a—On the Sea, Ballad	Schubert
{ b—Evening Prayer	Mendelssohn
Grand Selection, Opera, The Grand Duchess	Offenbach

A FAREWELL.—Mr. Berger, who has patiently and skilfully drilled our Hawaiian band into existence, being soon to take his departure, has been tendered a complimentary benefit, which will take place at the Kawaiahao Church on Saturday evening the 15th. On that occasion Mr. Berger will be assisted by some of the best amateur talent—ladies and gentlemen—of our city.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—On Saturday morning last Dr. J. S. McGrew successfully performed the delicate operation of removing an immense tumor from the neck of a native woman. The excrescense had been some six or seven years in formation, and filled up the entire space between the chin and breast of the patient. The knife of the surgeon passed in very close proximity to some vital arteries, but with safety, and the patient is now doing well.

A "COOL" TRANSACTION.—During the afternoon of the 4th, a native named Wahinenea (who by the way recently completed a term of imprisonment for perjury) was put in charge of the liberal supply of ice-cream provided by the committee, with orders to deliver it to all callers. Apparently believing that such a proceeding was too generous, he took the opportunity to charge 25cts. a glass, and in that way bagged a considerable sum, finishing up by sending home a goodly quantity. As soon as the committee were informed of these doings, they advertised for those who had paid for cream or any other refreshments on the ground, and having caused Mr. Wahineaea to be arrested he was on Thursday sent over to prison for nine months at hard labor.

ADDRESS

Delivered at the Centennial Celebration in Honolulu, July 4, 1876, by Surgeon G. W. Woods, U. S. N.

Citizens of the United States, and assembled friends,—we have met together this day, in the capital city of a foreign kingdom, for the purpose of celebrating the Hundredth birth-day of the United States of America. Other nations, in the tardier march of other ages, have advanced but slowly to a position of power, population and wealth, their slower growth being only attained through successive centuries; but our favored land, discarding its mother but a brief hundred years ago, and unfurling the banner of universal freedom, has drawn to itself the strength of all countries, and, under the blessing of God, has grown to the stature of a giant. To-day the Nation attains its majority! The glass of the centuries is turned, and, as the "Sands of Time" begin to mark the passage of another cycle, let us walk through the temple our people have erected, examine its various riches, and in learning how our forefathers have builded, receive a lesson that will prepare us for the better performance of that duty to our country,—which should be an example to all men—the high and noble purpose of an American citizen.

On the 6th of September, 1620, a body of stern and resolved Englishmen, imbued with the spirit of religion, and the genius of enterprise, set sail from the port of Plymouth, England, to establish, in the wilds of America, a tabernacle for the free worship of the living God. For three long years, a vast majority of these had been unwelcome visitors in the cities of Holland; for three long years they had parlied with their King, and now, having failed in their petitions to royalty, but still with loyal hearts, they submitted themselves to the mercies of the trackless ocean, to seek in the New World, that freedom of conscience which was denied to them in the Old. A long and stormy voyage brings the little Mayflower to the coast of New England in the inhospitable November, that precedes her rigorous winter, and a few weeks later, these pilgrims from tyranny landed on Plymouth Rock.

Before landing, these people who had left home without the permission of their King, and unprovided with any useful charter, perfected an organization of government in which, while acknowledging the Sovereignty of their lawful King in becoming terms, they also maintained the principle of "Equal laws for the common good," in which we see the germ of that Flower of Liberty which blossomed after the lapse of an hundred and fifty years.

"Aye! Call it holy ground,
The soil where first they stood:
They've left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God."

The sufferings of these settlers in the midst of this and many other winters: their earnestness and industry in developing the material prosperities of the colony: their honesty and religious zeal, shadowed too often by a bigotry born of conscientious convictions: their various wars with the French and Indians: these need only be epitomised, for it is a story with which we are all familiar. The colony flourished and rose to a high position of colonial influence; its advancement and prosperity being but the natural outgrowths of the work of those stern Puritans who had been through the severe discipline of misfortune and oppression.

No such grave principle was involved in the settlement of the other colonies in which the desire for wealth was, in most cases, the moving impulse to a voluntary exile. They had their trials and troubles, their Indian wars, their periods of abundance, and almost starvation, their quarrels at home and their controversies with the King, their great leaders and their petty statesman, but through it all, there was an advance in wealth and cultivation, and the Sovereigns of England were proud of the Colonial Empire which their sons were hewing out of the American forests. Cities grew: highly cultivated lands spread themselves on every side, commerce flourished, colleges were established both North and South, and the art of the printer not only gave to the people the news of the day, but perpetuated the work of brilliant writers and handed down to us the burning words of pure patriotism and unselfish statesmanship; while above all shines the name of Franklin, the printer, essayist, and man of science, "he who snatched the lightning from the sky, and the scepter from tyrants," who was commanding the admiration of two worlds. Such is the picture of prosperity and happiness that precedes the dawn of the Revolution. Then comes the period of England's oppression of her colonists; protests without answer; the humiliation of her emissaries; the refusal of all representation in her Legislative body, the enactment of arbitrary and oppressive laws until, at last with patience worn out, the colonial child reluctantly gave up its mother country, and commenced an independent existence. As we look back to the early period of colonization, when Europe began to supply the Western World with new blood, and new force, we see standing out in bold relief the two colonies of Virginia and Massachusetts, as representing that hatred of tyranny, that love of liberty, and that capability of self-government, which made their citizens the leading spirits in that grand struggle for independence which is known in history as the American Revolution. Scattered along the Atlantic shore were other representations of the Old World's colonization—Pennsylvania leading by virtue of her wealth and population,—who, infected by the spirit so strong and earnest, of these two great colonies, were aroused to a concentrated assertion of their rights, and their just demands being refused, submitted the question with unfeigned reluctance to the arbitrament of war. And what was this question? It was simply whether a great and growing series of colonies, as loyal an English people as ever invoked God's blessing on their King, who had left their homes for the purpose of developing the wealth of His Majesty's colonial possessions, and to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, should be taxed without representation, should submit themselves to the follies of a scandalous ministry under the control of an imbecile King. It was but the old story of

"Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne."

Let us step back into the past for a moment and begin with our ancestors, storied by patriot orator, both North and South, to a sense of their great wrongs. It is the month of May, 1765. We look in upon the Assembly of the Old Dominion, and find the young Patrick Henry closing his great speech with those memorable words—"Cæsar had his Brutus; Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third—" "Treason!" cries the Speaker of the Assembly, and "Treason" is echoed from many a chairs pausing for a moment, and looking sternly around. He completes his sentence with "and George the Third may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it!" His resolutions against the imposition of taxes by other than the General Assembly were adopted, and in this way Virginia gave the signal of Colonial resistance, to which Massachusetts was the first to respond.

Abroad, too, we find eloquent friends speaking in our behalf. Let us listen at the doors of the British Parliament. The Stamp Act is being discussed. We hear, "will these Americans, children planted by our care and nourished by our indulgence till they are grown up to strength and opulence, and protected by our arms, will they grudge to contribute their mite to relieve us from the weight of that heavy burden under which we lie?" and with fervid eloquence Barre responds, "They planted by your care? No! they were planted by your oppression! They nourished by your indulgence? They grew up by your neglect! They protected by your arms? They have nobly taken up arms in your defence! They are, I believe, as truly loyal as any subjects the King has, but a people jealous of their liberties, and who will vindicate them if they ever should be violated. We see the news of this debate creating the wildest excitement in America, and the enforcement of the act was resisted by Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The Stamp Act, "enforced taxation without representation," and the Boston Post Bill, were steps by which the advance was made, through a period of ten years, towards revolution, and when, with Lexington and Concord, "the shot was fired, heard round the world"—the war was actually begun. All hesitation was now abandoned, and a congress was called together for the purpose of deciding the future of the oppressed American colonies.

On the 4th of July, 1776, this body of representatives, after many days of deliberation, assembled in Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, and solemnly protested against England's aggressions upon her colonies, proclaiming the "inalienable rights of all subjects of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The inspired pen of Thomas Jefferson drew up the indictment of wrongs, and the representatives of the people, appealing to the Supreme Being to bear witness to the rectitude of their intentions, declared that the English colonies of America were, from that time forth, free and independent States. As the last bold signature was penned, a youthful messenger ran from the Hall, crying "Ring! ring! ring!" and his grey haired father swayed the bell hanging in the turret of the old hall, proclaiming to the people without that the United Colonies had made their Declaration of Independence; and, as its tone pierced the Summer air, it vibrated to the remotest corner of the earth, where purity of motive is appreciated or Freedom cherished. But now the torch of terror was lighted on the mountain tops, and for eight long years England struggled with her colonies—who were only aided by the sympathy and assistance of France,—to enforce unconstitutional laws upon those who had been her loyal children. The distance of these colonies from home, the non-popularity of the war, in which the great body of the English people saw the element of injustice, the repeated disasters on sea and land, to disciplined troops and her proud navy: but, above all, the determined attitude of the United Thirteen, whether victorious or defeated, at last produced the inevitable results.

With the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army to the United French and American forces, on the 19th of October, 1781, the war was practically ended; and, two years later with the Treaty of Paris, the United States of America took her proud position among the Nations of the earth.

In this long contest for the principles of universal Freedom, a man was brought forth for the occasion, as though sent of God, like another Joshua, to lead our armies, and, when the battle and strife was over, to guide us in the paths of peace. George Washington! the great soldier, the noble Christian, the incorruptible statesman, and the unambitious citizen. Our success may not have been due more to his military genius than to that of others; but his character ennobled our cause and purified our motives in the eyes of the world.

The war is over. The long struggle and the bitter suffering are ended. The dove of peace folds his wings over our beloved land. The Confederation has become a Union, and the doors of the temple of Freedom are opened widely to welcome the oppressed of every land. Washington and Adams are our nation's first rulers, and, under their guidance, our national life commences, and a career of prosperity is inaugurated.

A few years elapse, and we lay our Washington to rest amidst a nation's mourning: but patriot leaders, tried in the fires of the revolution, take his place, and the march of our progress is not retarded.

Nearly a quarter of a century passes, when we are embroiled for a second time in war with the mother country. It is but a brief struggle, but it is long enough to gain undying fame for our navy, under such leaders as Perry and Hall, and closes with the glorious victory of New Orleans, in which General Andrew Jackson defeated the flower of the British Army, fresh from the humiliation of the first Napoleon upon the field of Waterloo.

Through the terms of many Presidents we see various national questions agitating the country. The Missouri compromise; the Nullification question—in which the Serpent of Secession was born; and, above all, the Anti-slavery question, which from its first discussion incorporated itself in every political campaign, and brought forth the Fugitive Slave law. During these years territory was acquired both North and South, by treaty or purchase, and the "Gates of the West," the mouths of the Mississippi, were embraced in the acquisition. The war with Mexico, our only truly foreign war, belongs to this period, in which our army, small in numbers but great in valor, under the heroic lead of Scott and Taylor, defeated the enemy in every field, though always out-numbered, and, at the end of three brief years, the contest was ended with the capture of Mexico's capital city and the alienation of her Pacific dominion. The Slavery question now became the chief political subject, agitating the country from the Canadian frontier to the Gulf of Mexico, until we arrived at 1861, when the fratricidal war of the Rebellion, which had its origin in the one great mistake of our fore-fathers, who, when they rang out "Freedom to all," made an exception of the African in bondage. The hour for the trial of Republican principles, and the strength of our Union had arrived; and the firing on Fort Sumter was, in its effect, but a repetition of that first shot at Concord, arousing the whole nation. This war is still fresh in our memories, and calls for no recapitulation here. We need only remember that its termination saw the Union maintained, and the slave emancipated with the casting off of whose shackles, the only cause of dissension between the citizens of this great Republic ceased to exist. As the war of the revolution gave birth to great statesmen, soldiers and sailors, so the war of the Rebellion did likewise, and gave us a Lincoln, a Grant, and a Farragut. The latter guided our armies and our navy to victory, while the former directed our statesmanship, and when the battle flags were furled, fulfilled the duty of the Samaritan, pouring in oil and wine upon the wounds of the enemy, and soothing his mind with paternal sympathy. Who can ever forget those words of charity and forgiveness, addressed to the nation, when, for the second time, he was called to preside over its destinies. "With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations." But a few weeks after these sweet utterances of Christian love, the drama closes with the death of that great man by the hand of a fanatical assassin. The nation mourned with a grief which has never been paralleled in human history for their second pater patrial, and would not be conforted. The simplicity, honesty, and fidelity of this good man's heart, his earnest and patriotic purpose through all the dark days of the war, carried out without fear, and only controlled by his large and sympathetic nature, made the nation sob as one being, and pour out one grand libation of tears to his memory. The North had been deprived of its leader at the moment of complete victory; but the South had lost its best friend; busy, almost in the last moment of his life, with schemes for the restoration of its prosperity and happiness.

But the Republic was not dead, though its chief magistrate lay covered with the funeral pall. A brief paralysis, and the nation moves onward, regaining its material strength which the prolonged war had somewhat emasculated, binding up the wounds of its Southern brethren, and aiding them to resume with us the march of progress. The North, and the South! The blue and the grey, side by side, with no dividing sectional difference to separate again the national interest. The results of the war were accepted by those who had thrown down the gage of battle. The good fight for the Union had been fought; and our flags baptized in the fires of many battles, was restored to us without a single star blotted from its azure field.

Thus have we permitted to pass before us some of the phantoms of our country's history. But, interwoven with it all, is another history of great men who have risen amongst us,—many of whom have completed their good work, and been gathered to their fathers,—with whom our material advancement is inseparably associated. Before your mental vision rises, without dictation, the long galaxy of statesmen who have adorned our legislatures, presided over the nation, or represented us in foreign lands, from the days of Adams, Jefferson and Franklin, to those of Clay, Webster and Sumner; our great generals from Montgomery, Putnam, Stark, and Wayne, to Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan; our naval heroes from Paul Jones, Lawrence, and Perry, to Farragut, Porter, and Cushing.

Mechanical ingenuity has, in our land, seen its greatest triumphs, in the inventions of the cotton-gin, the steamboat, the electric telegraph, and the sewing-machine. Science has achieved a world-wide fame through the discoveries and labors of Franklin, Morse and Dana. In modern literature there are few names filling a higher place on the scroll of Fame than Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne, Motley and Emerson; or Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier and Lowell; while in the arts we boast the names of Copley, Allston, Church and Bierstadt among painters, and in sculpture Powers, Crawford, Story, and Harriet Hosmer.

Would you observe our material and social progress go to that eastern city where our independence was first proclaimed. There is met to-day a "congress of nations," under palace roofs, assembled on the invitation of the Great Republic, to compare her advancement with their own. From all parts of the world; from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the isles of the sea, they have come with the best products of their culture, industry, and skill, to place them in friendly competition; and here, in the display of our own products, with a demonstration of our resources and achievements, we shall find an epitome of our position in all that makes the wealth and greatness of a nation.

The Centennial morning dawns! As the fiery chariot of the God of Day rises from the bosom of the Atlantic, and the mountain peaks catch his first beams, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, the cannon's voice is heard from ten thousand throats of iron, hailing the birth-day of the Nation, and the chorus of thunder is swollen into a pæan of praise by the mingling shouts of patriotism. As the sun moves upwards in his course on what does he look upon this Centennial morning? He finds Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States for the second time, and ruling over a happy and prosperous country at peace with all mankind. The thirteen states of the Atlantic sea-board with less than three millions of people, have increased to thirty-eight states and eleven territories, with a population of forty-four millions. Passing the eastern forests she has conquered the treeless prairies, moved to the Rocky Mountains, and far Western Sierras; scaled their snow-capped summits, and embraced the slopes of the Pacific with their stores of gold and silver. She has increased in every material way, and accumulated enormous wealth; has covered the sea with shipping, and extended her commerce to the ends of the world; she has felled her forests to fill their place with cultivated farms, and populous cities vast centers of manufacture; she has gathered all her children into schools and colleges; her land is covered with a network of railroads, telegraphs and canals; while her rivers and the oceans are ploughed by her steamers whose number can scarcely be estimated. Art and literature flourish in the young nation as in the old, and the hum of industry is heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. Are these not glorious results for one century? Could human prophecy in its wildest moments of exaltation, have foreseen, even dimly, so grand a result?

And yet there are those who will say, "What matters all this apparent success, when your statesmanship is corrupt, and the lessons of your forefathers unheeded or forgotten?" But, is it so? Is it not rather the fierce light of the Press, the universal freedom of speech and criticism, in which we are distinguished from other nations, that has permitted the stains upon our ermine to be so manifest,—stains of corruption from which other and older nations have not been free? It must be so! But, whatever be the cause, or however deep or superficial be the stain, God grant this year may develop a purer patriotism, and thus the spots be washed away. May we commence a nobler political life, and may our nation be so governed, guided, and sustained, that the only "government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The Centennial dawn, passing from the shores of the Pacific, has embraced the Hawaiian Isles. We have assembled in a foreign land to celebrate our national anniversary. And where, let me ask you, among all the nations of the earth, could we, as American citizens, find a spot in which to perform the ceremony of celebration with a feeling of greater comfort? Where could we find a King and people in more perfect bonds of sympathy with our country, and her citizens, our people and their institutions. Bound together by early ties of emigration, and now by the closest commercial relations, we can unfurl to the tropical airs our nation's flag, and raise our patriotic shouts, on this Centennial morning, with the same freedom as though we were standing upon our native hills.

Yesterday a century ended; and to-day a new cycle dawns. National as well as individual progress over the sea of time has been often compared to that of a ship over the sea of waters. There are times of calm and storm; of gentle winds, and fierce hurricanes; of lightning, tempest, and earthquake; of careful navigators, and those who allow the craft to be hazarded. We have seen all these in our own good ship, but she has not foundered yet; and, with God's blessing, may she live through the centuries, to bear the precious freight of political and religious freedom to remote posterity.

Sail on, O! Ship of State.
Sail on, O! Union strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
We know what master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang what hammers beat,
In what a forge, and what a heat,
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave, and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not the rent made by the gale.
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee.

The Proposed Revenue Changes.

To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser:

SIR: As a rule, I do not reply to anonymous letters; but having had the temerity to criticize the proposed revenue changes, and having so brought down on myself the wrath of an anonymous writer in the last number of your paper, I feel that I must at any rate stand to my poor spiked gun.

In my former communication, I did not perhaps sufficiently notice whether I had gloves on or not, but I claim whatever credit there may be in having taken off my hood.

It is a satisfaction to me to know, that in propounding my views, I have but contributed to the object of the Minister of Finance in presenting the plans of the government to the House in advance of any Acts to carry them out. But if X. has authority for that statement, he has none for the following one, that "Mr. Davies observed that Ministers have had ample time to consider these questions." Mr. Davies said nothing wilfully impertinent in his letter; and unless this idea of "ample time" originated with X., I know not where it came from. It is not in good taste to try to make me responsible for it.

My championship of clergymen, teachers and others, is "seen through," and I must be content to be set down as a hypocrite. But that does not alter the position of my clients; and I respectfully ask X. the following question:

Suppose I know a family left dependent upon the interest of $20,000—say $1800 per annum; is it right to take from that poor income $100 as is now done, or $200 as is now proposed to be done, and to let all the officers of government, all the clerks, and all the managers of estates in the land go free? An agent may borrow that $20,000 and advance it to planters who pay him in interest and commission 8 per cent. over the 9 per cent. the agent pays. The planter again uses the money on his plantation, and makes perhaps 10 per cent. more than he pays the agent. Thus without tracing the $20,000 any further, there are three profits made: the planter's 10 per cent., $2000; the agent's 8 per cent., $1600; the lender's 9 per cent., $1800; —$5,400. Now under an income tax, these three would contribute according to my schedule $30, $16 and $18, in all $64; but under the present property tax,