

SANDWICH ISLANDS' TREATY.

For some time back Congress has had under consideration a treaty with the Sandwich Islands Government. This treaty is strongly recommended to Congress by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and it is probable, from the last advices respecting it, that it will be ratified. This treaty will allow the Islanders to get a number of commodities of United States' manufacture free, or at a reduced tariff, and permit their commercial staple, sugar, to come to California on similar terms. By the treaty the Hawaiian government takes off the duty from articles which last year yielded its revenue to the amount of \$64,000. The revenue of this country from those articles, which under the treaty will be admitted duty free, was last year \$145,000. Before the war the duty on raw sugar of low grades was about three-quarters of a cent per pound. It is now three cents per pound. On the better qualities of refinery sugars the duty averages eighty per cent. of the export value.

By the operation of this treaty the production of raw staples, particularly sugar, will be increased in the Islands, and as these will be admitted into California duty free, there will be a direct loss to the revenue. But, on the other hand, to counterbalance this, lumber, manufactures, various articles of food, and every thing that can be profitably exported from the Pacific ports of California and Oregon, will be admitted duty free into the Islands. The annual importations of the Islands from this country amount to \$2,000,000, and it is hoped that these importations will increase.

The opponents of the treaty say it would be cheaper to buy the Islands at once, than to have such a treaty ratified. But Kamehameha V. is unwilling to sell them. He would rather live and die a king, though the kingdom were not so prosperous, than to have it said he bartered away his inheritance, his one *hanau*, to *na haole*, the foreigners. The general opinion is that the ratification of the treaty will be followed by a movement of immigrants into the Islands. The friends of the treaty assert that this movement will be mainly from the United States. In that case the real property of the Islands will gradually fall into American hands. Already the American interest predominates over every other on the Islands. Americans direct eighth-tenths of the skilled industry, own twenty of the twenty-six large sugar plantations, and keep, in whole or part, ninety out of the one hundred and four principal stores and shops. There are about 3,000 white men there, of whom much the larger portion is American.

The Hawaiians are a dwindling people. In 1832 they numbered 130,313. Now the population, excluding the whites, is 55,000. Their decrease has been steady and rapid. The causes which have produced this decrease are to be found in the "civilizing institutions" which were introduced into their peaceful Islands by Captain Cook and those who followed him. It is estimated that unless this decrease be arrested, the native population will be nearly or quite extinct within the century. But there are no grounds to hope that this decrease will be arrested. Before the discovery of the Islands by the whites, a more healthy, robust race, could scarcely be found than dwelt there. Their country did not have an extensive supply of animals; the hog, the common barn yard fowls and the

dog, comprised the animals; neither did they have snakes, fleas, mosquitoes, &c., to be a dread and an annoyance to them. Disease was almost unknown. But following the white man came a train of evils. He introduced the most dreadful form of disease, from the effects of which the race is surely, and swiftly perishing. Every man familiar with the Islands is aware that the race cannot last long, and it is desirable that steps should be taken to maintain there the American supremacy.

The Islands are the commercial centre of the North Pacific ocean. They lie in the track of the trade between California, Japan, China and the East Indian Archipelago, as also of that between Panama and China; and a little off the direct routes between South America, Australasia, and the northern and north western Pacific coast. Their position gives them strategically the command of the commerce of the Pacific ocean. In the opinion of persons competent to judge, they can be made "self-sustaining fortresses and home stations, of the first class." They should not be allowed to fall into the hands of any foreign power; but the bonds which bind the Islands to American interests should, in every way, be strengthened. A little ocean State might yet be formed out of those Islands.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

BILL REPORTED TO ADMIT COLORADO AS A STATE!

THE NEW YORK PRESS ON THE GRANT-JOHNSON CORRESPONDENCE!

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES IN ABYSSINIA!

TENNESSEE WANTS GRANT FOR PRESIDENT!

QUARREL BETWEEN GRANT AND HANCOCK!

Tallahassee, 12.—The majority of the convention entered a protest against the action of the minority and deposed its officers and elected new ones. A resolution was passed declaring that the convention has power to compel the attendance of absentees.

Senate.—Sherman introduced a bill declaring that Alabama had adopted the constitution by a majority of those voting; also declaring the State entitled to be restored to the right of representation in Congress. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Conness introduced a bill to grant land in aid of the railroad from Vallejo to the Humboldt, in California. It was referred. Yates from the Committee on Territories reported a bill for the admission of Colorado. He gave notice that he would call it up an early day. Morrill called up the resolution enquiring into the forcible ejection of a colored employee of the Senate from the cars of the Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad. In the course of the debate Conness urged the immediate consideration of the rights of American citizens abroad, and complained of the delay of the committee of Foreign Affairs in acting on his resolution introduced last month. Sumner said the committee was giving the subject their careful and constant attention, and their action would be soon known. The resolution passed. A bill for the promulgation of the laws of Congress passed. The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

House.—Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the surrender of persons convicted for certain crimes. It provides that no person duly convicted of murder, piracy, assassination, arson, robbery or forgery, shall be allowed to enter or remain in the United States, and authorizes the President, upon satisfactory proof, to cause such persons to be sent back to the country from whence they came. The bill was drafted by the Secretary of State. The bill concerning the rights of American citizens came up. After some remarks, Banks moved the previous question, in order to cut off further amendments. The House, by a decided majority, refused to sustain the demand for the previous question. Jencks offered an amendment, of the nature of a substitute for the bill, declaring the right of expatriation and naturalization to be a part of the public law of the United States, and directing the President to insist upon the recognition of such rights by other governments. A number of other amendments

were offered. When the morning hour expired the House went into a committee of the whole upon the general appropriation bill. No new points were developed, and without disposing of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

London.—The American papers containing the congressional proceedings in relation to allegiance and citizenship, have been received. The press here, generally, comment favorably upon the views expressed in Congress, speech of Banks being especially commended.

New York.—The press generally is commenting upon the Grant-Johnson correspondence. The *Tribune* says Grant has utterly overthrown the charge of insubordination, and that Johnson appears willing to wound but afraid to strike. The *Herald* declares for Grant and not for the President. The *Times* says Grant may have been hasty and inconsiderate in giving the President to understand that he would aid in keeping Stanton out, but has no doubt of the propriety of his final action. The *World* says Grant is convicted of duplicity and he has pursued a tortuous and unmanly course. The *Sun* says the net, wherein the President and four of his servitors sought to ensnare Grant, has been utterly destroyed. The *Post* says the President merely plays the scold. The *Commercial* thinks both the President and Grant acted honestly, and regards the conflict as one of the miserable relics of radicalism.

Columbus.—Secretary Seward, in reply to the request of Governor Hayes, for the return of all papers certifying the ratification of the constitutional amendment by Ohio, says there is no law permitting the withdrawal of any documents from the department, at the request of individuals or States, and therefore the resolution ratifying, and the one rescinding the constitution, must both remain on file.

Paris.—*La France* insists that Bismarck asked permission to resign. Felix Bally, the French railroad contractor in Central America, has been sentenced to pay a heavy fine for publishing a slanderous article against the government of Nicaragua.

San Francisco, 12.—In the Legislature to-day the House passed, over the veto of the Governor, a bill alienating a portion of the Yosemite grant made to the State by Congress, on condition that it be kept for public enjoyment and recreation. The bill requires the consent of Congress to its provisions.

Flour, extra, \$8.25. Superfine, \$7.50. Wheat, \$2.60 @ \$2.70. Legal tenders 72.

Berlin, 12.—The North German *Gazette*, which is generally regarded as Bismarck's organ, finds fault with the policy of the Austrian Minister, Baron Beust, and declares that he is pursuing a dangerous course in too zealously befriending the exiled Princes.

London, 12.—Important dispatches have been received from Abyssinia. Gen. Napier is at the front pushing forward in advance. The hostile forces are drawing nearer each other, and reports have reached Annessly Bay that skirmishing has already occurred with King Theodore's forces. No particulars given. Napier's official dispatches are anxiously awaited.

Nashville, 12.—The lower house has adopted resolutions declaring Grant to be the choice of Tennessee for President.

Washington, 12.—The bill admitting Colorado declares the act shall take effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition that within the State of Colorado there shall be no abridgement or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise, or any other right, to any person, by reason of race or color, excepting to Indians who are not taxed. Neither this condition, nor any law of Congress now in force in the Territory of Colorado, shall be abrogated or set aside, anything in the constitution or laws of said State, to the contrary notwithstanding. The time for holding the election for members of the legislature and state officers, shall be not later than sixty days from the passage of the bill, and the legislature shall meet within thirty days after the election.

The Senate has confirmed Noah L. Jeffreys, of Maryland, Registrar of the Treasury. Thad. Stevens is preparing articles of impeachment against the President, and says he will push them through the committee on reconstruction.

New York, 13.—The Atlanta Convention has expelled Brady by a unanimous vote. The amendment to the franchise section has been adopted, disfranchising only those convicted of treason, embezzlement of the public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery; also idiots and insane persons; yeas 114, nays 16. Four-

fifths of the negroes voted in the affirmative.

Raleigh.—The convention took action in favor of abolishing all distinctions between courts of law and courts of equity.

Charleston.—The convention has adopted ten more sections of the bill of rights.

Richmond.—The convention is preaching retrenchment, and has discharged all the committee clerks and dispensed with photographic reporters.

Tallahassee.—The sergeant-at-arms has been directed to notify the minority members of the regular session that their presence is required. Only three of the minority have taken their seats since the return of the majority. It is understood that Gen. Meade leaves the question of eligibility to the convention.

New York, 13.—Manzanillo advices say that severe drought is retarding the tobacco crops, and that it will probably be half short.

The Emperor of Brazil has offered Madame Ristori a free passage to herself and troupe to Rio Janeiro and also the use of the Imperial Theatre.

The *World's* Montgomery special says orders have been issued to re-open the polls in five counties for five days. A circular on the question has been issued to every registration board in the State, the object of which is to secure information in order to decide whether to re-open the polls in other counties.

Richardson's paraffine works in Brooklyn, exploded, killing one man and wounding two others seriously.

Chicago, 13.—Some difficulty has occurred between Hancock and Grant, in consequence of the former's re-organizing the New Orleans City Council. The telegraph does not furnish the details, but it is inferred from what has been said, that Grant has directed Hancock to revoke the order, and the latter declined and laid the facts before the President. It is reported that Hancock has tendered his resignation.

Correspondence.

We make the following extracts from a letter written by Elder James Sharp to his father Bishop John Sharp, with which we have been favored, believing that our readers will be much interested in perusing them:

172 HOSPITAL STREET, GLASGOW, Jan. 1868.

DEAR FATHER.—I never enjoyed better health than I have done since I arrived in Scotland, although the air is so impregnated with filth of every kind, that it is scarcely fit to be breathed by a person that has lived in as pure an atmosphere as we have in the mountains. But I have been so exceedingly blessed that I have enjoyed good health, and have been able to perform my labors all the while, for which I humbly and most sincerely thank my Father and God.

In my way of thinking I almost deserve to be blessed with health, for I have been tolerably faithful to the calling wherewith I have been called. It would not do for me to say this to any one else, but you father, for you know it does not do for one to sing their own praise; but you know me as no other man knows me, and when I say I have been true to my God, my religion, and you, and have labored faithfully for the Kingdom, you know that I mean what I say without any boasting.

In all my wanderings and preaching I have been upheld and sustained by the power of Israel's God. I know this to be true, for in and of myself I could do nothing, and now by the help of the Spirit, I can tell a pretty plain story, and a simple and truthful one, about my religion; and I am on hand at any time or in any place, to give a reason for the hope that is within me, I have such unbounded confidence in my Supporter, and that He will carry me through; and as long as I am faithful and trust Him, I will never be confounded by the learning of the world. This assurance makes me bold in declaring the principles of eternal life that I am in possession of. I feel well, dear father, in my missionary labors, and I am striving to do the will of our heavenly Father. I know that the labors I am now performing will tend to my exaltation or condemnation in years to come, therefore, with fear and trembling I labor, and pray to God night and day, to guide me by His Holy Spirit, to glorify His name upon the earth. I am striving to do good to all, and while God grants me power, I will endeavor faithfully to labor for the upbuilding of His Kingdom upon the earth.

It is said that, "coming events cast