

The Sandwich Islands.

Plans of Mark Twain.

From the New York Tribune.

Mark Twain, the humorist, who spent several months at the Sandwich Islands, and had his eyes open while there, writes a characteristic letter at the request of the editor of the Tribune, from which we extract the following:

Six: When you do me the honor to suggest that I write an article about the Sandwich Islands, just now when the death of the King, has turned something of the public attention in that direction, you unkenel a man whose modesty would have kept him in hiding otherwise. I could tell you full of statistics, but most human beings like gossip better, and so you will not blame me if I proceed after the largest audience and leave other people to worry the minority with arithmetic.

I spent several months in the Sandwich Islands, six years ago, and if I could have my way about it, I would go back there and remain the rest of my days. It is paradise for an indolent man. If a man is rich he can live expensively, and his grandeur will be respected, as in other parts of the earth; if he is poor he can herd with the natives and live on next to nothing: he can sun himself all day long under the palm trees, and be no more troubled by his conscience than a butterfly would.

When you are in that blessed retreat, you are safe from the turmoil of life; you drowse your days away in a long deep dream of peace the past is a forgotten thing, the present is heaven, the future you leave to take care of itself. You are in the center of the Pacific Ocean; you are two thousand miles from any continent; you are millions of miles from the world; as far as you can see, on any hand, the crested billows wall the horizon, and beyond this barrier the wide universe is but a foreign land to you, and barren of interest.

The climate is simply delicious—never cold at the sea level, and never really too warm, for you are at the half-way house—that is, twenty degrees above the equator. But then you may order your own climate for this reason; the eight-inhabited islands are merely mountains that lift themselves out of the sea—a group of hills, if you please, with some, (but not very much) "flare" at their base. You get the idea. Well, you take a thermometer and insert it where you want the mercury to stand permanently forever (with not more than 12 degree variation) Winter and Summer. If 82 in the shade is your figure with the privilege of going down or up 8 or 6 degrees at long intervals, you build your house down on the "flare"—the sloping or level ground by the sea shore—and you have the dearest sweet thing in the world on that temperature. And such is the climate of Honolulu, the capital of the kingdom. If you mark 70 as your mean temperature, you build your house on any mountain side, 400 or 500 feet above sea level. If you mark 55 or 60—go 1,500 feet higher. If you mark for "Whitby weather, go on climbing and watching your mercury. If you want snow and ice forever and ever, and zero and below, build on the summit of Mauna Kea, 18,000 feet up in the air.

If you must have hot weather, you should build at Lahaina, where they do not hang the thermometer on a nail because the solder might melt and the instrument get broken; or you should build in the crater of Kilauea, which would be the same as going home before your time. You cannot find as much climate bunched together anywhere in the world as you can in the Sandwich Islands.

You may stand on the summit of Mauna Kea, in the midst of snow banks that were there before Capt. Cook was born; may be, and while you shiver in your furs you may cast your eye down the sweep of the mountain side and tell exactly where the frigid zone ends and vegetable life begins; a stunted and tormented growth of trees shades down into a taller and freer species, and that in turn, into the full foliage and varied tints of the temperate zone; further down, the more ordinary green kinds of a forest wash over the edges of a broad bar of orange trees that embraces the mountains like a belt and is so deep and dark a green that distance makes it black; and still farther down, your eye rests upon the levels of the sea shore, where the sugar cane is stretching in the sun, and the feathery coco-palm glancing itself in the tropical waves; and where you know the mistral natives are loling about in utter nakedness and never knowing or caring that you and your snow and your chattering teeth are so close by. So you perceive, you can look down upon all the climates of the earth, and note the kinds and colors of all the vegetations, just with a glance of the eye—and this glance only travels over about three miles as the bird flies, too.

The 3,000 whites in the islands handle all the money and carry on all the commerce and agriculture and supervised the religion. Americans are largely in the majority. These whites are sugar planters, merchants, whale ship officers, and missionaries. The missionaries are sorry the most of the other whites are there, and these latter are sorry the missionaries don't migrate.

The most of the belt of sloping land that borders the sea and rises toward the base of the mountains, is rich and fertile. There are only 200,000 acres of this productive soil, but only think of its capabilities! In Louisiana, 200,000 acres of sugar land would only yield 50,000 tons of sugar per annum and possibly not so much; but in the Sandwich Islands, you could get at least 400,000 tons out of it. This is a good, strong statement, but it is true, nevertheless. Two and a half tons to the acre is a common yield in the islands; three and a half tons is by no means unusual; five tons is frequent; and I can name the man who took fifty tons of sugar from seven acres of ground, one season. This cane was on the mountain-side, 2,500 feet above sea level, and it took it three years to mature. Address your inquiries to Capt. McKee, Island of Maui, S. I.

Few plantations are stuck up in the air like that, and so twelve months is ample time for the maturing of cane down there. And I would like to call attention to two or three exceedingly noteworthy facts. For instance, there you do not hurry up and cut your cane when it blossoms, but you just let it alight and cut it when you choose—no harm will come of it. And you do not have to keep an army of hands to plant in the planting season, grind in the grinding season, and rush in frantically and cut down the crop when a frost threatens. Not at all. There is no hurry. You run a large plantation with but a few hands, because you plant pretty much where you please, and you cut your cane and grind it when it suits your convenience.

There is no frost, and the longer the cane stands, the better it grows. Sometimes—often, in fact—part of your gang are cutting the crop from an adjoining field, and the rest are grinding at the mill. You only plant once in three years, and you take off two ratoon crops without re-planting. You may keep on taking off ratoon crops about as long as you please, indeed; every year the bulk of the cane will be smaller, but the juice will grow richer, denser and richer, and so you are all right. I know of one lazy man who took off sixteen ratoon crops without a planting.

What fortunes those planters made during our war, when the sugars went up into the twentys! It had cost them about ten or eleven cents a pound, delivered in San Francisco, and all charges paid. Now if any one desires to know why these planters would probably like to be under our flag, the answer is simple:

We make them pay us a duty of four cents a pound on refined sugars at present, brokerage, freights and handling (two or three times), one or three cents more; rearing the cane, and making the sugar, is an item of five cents more—total, 12 cents a pound, or within a cent of it, anyhow. And to-day refined sugar is only worth about 12 1/2 cents (wholesale) in our markets.

Profits—stone worth mentioning. But if we were to annex the islands and do away with that crushing duty of four cents a pound, some of those heavy planters who can hardly keep their heads above water now, would clear \$75,000 a year and upward. Two such years would pay for their plantations, and all their stock and machinery. It is so long since I was in the islands that I feel doubtful about swearing that the United States duties on their sugars was four cents a pound, but I can swear it was not under three.

I would like to say a word about the late King Kamehameha V, and the system of government, but I will wait a day. Also, I would like to know why your correspondents so calmly ignore the true heir to the Sandwich Islands throne, as if he had no existence and no chances; and I would like to have in a word for him. I refer to our staunch American sympathizer, Prince William Lunaliu, descendant of eleven generations of accepted savages—a splendid fellow, with talent, genius, education, gentlemanly manners, generous instincts, and an intellect that shines as radiantly through floods of whisky as if that fluid had fed a calcium light in his head. All people in the islands know that William—or "Princo Bill," as they call him, more in affection than otherwise—stands next the throne; and so why is he ignored?

MARK TWAIN. Hartford, Jan. 3, 1873.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York, will be held in Elmira, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d days of January. Between two hundred and three hundred delegates are expected to be present from the several points in this jurisdiction. At this session officers for the ensuing year will be chosen.

A frightful accident occurred at Ironton, Ohio, Friday. Two men, James Vesters and Andrew Diles, were in a steam boiler clearing the inside of scorings. The boiler was done to all boilers. They had not disconnected that from the other boilers and in a short time the engineer turned the steam on to the machinery. It followed the pipes into the empty boiler and scalded the two workmen to death before it was known. The engineer supposed it to be disconnected.

Southern Central Railroad. Monday, Dec. 10, 1872. Table with columns for destinations (New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.) and times.

N. Y. Central Railroad. Table with columns for destinations (New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.) and times.

Auburn Post-office. Table with columns for destinations (New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.) and times.

Arrival and Departure of Stages. Table with columns for destinations (New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.) and times.

Notice to Creditors. BY virtue of an order granted by the Honorable Court of Chancery, in and for the County of Cayuga, New York, in the matter of the estate of Robert Peat, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said estate, to present the same to the undersigned, at his office, at Auburn, New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1873.

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THE Northern Pacific Railroad Company offers to the public an investment security, which combines the ready acceptability, the convenience, and the high credit of a first-class Railroad Bond, with the solidity and safety of a Real Estate Mortgage on land, worth at least twice the amount loaned.

As officially reported, the gross earnings of the present Pacific Railroad (Union and Central) for 1871, the second year of its business, (United States average estimate) reach \$1,000,000. The net profit, after deducting all expenses, is \$200,000. The average yield on the investment is 7-30.

THE Bonds offered by the Company are a first and only mortgage on the Road, its equipments and fixtures, and also on a Leasehold which, on the completion of the Road, will average 25,000 acres to each mile of track.

They are exempt from United States tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in gold—the principal in 20 years, and the interest semi-annually at the rate of 7-30 per cent per annum. Details from \$100 to \$100,000. Presenting price—par and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received at current prices for exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties without expense to the investor. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., will be furnished on application, by any Agent for the Loan, or the Financial Agent of the Company.

JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New York and Washington. These bonds are for sale At Par and Interest.

First National Bank, Cayuga Co. Nat'l Bank, Auburn Savings Bank, W. H. Meaker, Mutual Savings Bank, W. H. Seward, Jr. & Co. Bankers, Horace T. Cook, County Treasurer, Moravia, First National Bank, Auburn.

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