

tempt is more than unsozial; it is suicidal.— Could either dispense with the labor of the other, it would immediately lose the reward of its own industry.

THE POLYNESIAN. SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853.

PUBLIC MEETING. In the Stone Church, July 25, 1853.

In accordance with a previous notice by Justice Maikai, a large public meeting was convened in the Stone Church, Monday, July 25.

The spacious house was nearly filled. Hon. John I. was called to the chair. J. Kekaulaha, was appointed to act as scribe, and O. H. Gulick as interpreter.

By request of the chairman, prayer was offered by the Rev. E. W. Clark.

J. W. E. Maikai stated that the meeting was convened in reference to the small pox, which is raging among us,—that a report has been extensively circulated, that this disease has been brought upon us by two individuals, the Minister of Finance and Public Instruction.

One object of the meeting was to question witnesses to ascertain the truth or falsehood of this report. He was asked when the Charles Mallory arrived at Honolulu, which had on board, a person sick with the small pox.

He stated, that it was about the 10th of February. He was asked, how long before the infection breaks out after it is communicated. He said, it belonged to the Physicians to answer that question, but he had understood from them that it was about 14 days.

He was asked, if he thought the Charles Mallory left the small pox here. He stated that he did not; giving his reasons for this opinion. The passengers were quarantined at a place beyond Diamond Head, and the small pox did not break out in that vicinity.

The person with the small pox was placed on a small island called Kahakaula, and remained there five weeks. He was then cleansed, his things and the house in which he stopped were burned, and after being in the place two days, he left the islands. The vessel after being cleansed and fumigated was allowed to come into the harbor.

About three months elapsed from the arrival of the vessel, before the small pox made its appearance, and six or seven weeks from the time the recovered man left the islands. No case had occurred, until quite recently, on the island where the sick man was quarantined.

He was asked, if in case the small pox came here in the Charles Mallory, he thought the fault was to be laid on the Minister of Finance or of Public Instruction or any other individual. He answered, no. The Physicians of the place were consulted and steps taken in accordance with their recommendation.

He was asked, if he knew how the small pox did get here. He said he did not know positively. It was his opinion, it was brought here by a sailor from California, who had been living with persons, who had the small pox in California, and who was known to have had illicit intercourse with a woman in the yard where the small pox first broke out.

He was asked, if he had been much among persons in town sick with the small pox. He said he had. He was asked, if those taken with the disease had generally been vaccinated, and by whom vaccinated. He said, he found about 7-8 had been vaccinated. He then presented a paper giving the number of persons taken with the disease, and the names of the persons by whom vaccinated, and the number cured. We give only a summary.

Whole number vaccinated, taken sick, 477, whole number cured 209. Of the 477 vaccinated persons taken sick, 311 were vaccinated by the different physicians in town. Of this number 140 had been cured. The remaining 166 were vaccinated by different individuals not physicians. Of this number 69 had recovered.

From this data, Mr. Parke gave it as his opinion that no difference could be made between those vaccinated by physicians and those vaccinated by others as to the safety of vaccination.

After Mr. Parke had finished, Governor Kekaulaha made some statements. He said the vessel with the small pox arrived here on the 11th day of February. As soon as it was known, a council of all the Physicians in the place was called, and I here hold in my hand, said he, a copy of the paper which they all signed. This paper was taken in to the Privy Council and its advice adopted, and I was the one to carry it out.

The name of the physician, who had a quarrel with Paki, and who has helped to circulate these stories, is attached to this paper. It is clear, therefore, that the fault of this sickness is not to be laid to Dr. Judd or Mr. Armstrong. If there is any fault, the fault is upon us all.

He confirmed Mr. Parke's statement in regard to the quarantine &c. Mr. Judd the Minister of Finance was then called upon.

He confirmed the statements of Mr. Parke and the Governor in regard to the Charles Mallory and the quarantine.

He was asked, if he knew how the disease came here. He said, he did not. He only knew that it was first discovered in the yard of Kinikake, Dr. Rathrop's clerk, that one person was convalescent and two others taken before it was discovered. He could not say it was designedly concealed. He considered the disease from the hand of God, as a chastisement for our sins.

He was asked by a native of Manoa, if he received two thousand dollars for allowing the vessel with the small pox to come in. He replied he had not received a cent of money, but he had received abundant appreciations from the Captain of the vessel, from foreigners and from natives.— This was the only reward he had received for his efforts to keep off the small pox.

Drs. Hoffmann, Hardy, Wood and Ford were called on in succession, and questioned, if they knew in what way the small pox came to the islands. They all testified that they did not know, and they did not think, it was possible to ascertain for a certainty. It was rather the opinion of some, and all testified it did not come in the Charles Mallory. The time and place of its breaking out seemed to be against this supposition.

They were then questioned with regard to vaccination. They stated, that vaccination had generally been considered a safeguard in other countries, though not in every case. But they had all found in their practice here, very many who were not protected by vaccination. They were asked, if it was owing to the person who vaccinated.— They all testified, that it was not. They had found persons vaccinated by all the different physicians not protected. Dr. Wood stated that in the U. S. vaccination was not considered as the exclusive work of physicians. It was often performed by others. No great skill was required. It was difficult to account fully for its failure here. It had lately proved a failure in Siam.

Mr. Castle then made a few remarks. We must consider this disease from the hand of the Lord.— All physicians and officers of government and others had endeavored to ward it off, but without success. To seek to lay the blame upon particular individuals, was like the children of Israel murmuring against Moses, and was cherishing rebellion against the dealings of Providence.

The questions were put by J. W. E. Maikai and other natives, and all were invited to ask questions. The following resolutions were then presented by Mr. Maikai, with a few brief remarks, and unanimously adopted.

1. We approve of the resolutions adopted by the foreign residents at the Court House on Tuesday evening last, and we will lend our aid in carrying them out.

2. We disapprove of the meeting of certain foreigners on Wednesday evening last, and of the resolutions there adopted. In our opinion they are calculated to stir up strife and confusion in the kingdom, and thereby increase the present distress.

3. It is clear to us from the testimony of the Marshal, the physicians and others, that the story put in circulation by certain foreigners, that the existence and prevalence of this disease is to be attributed to G. P. Judd and R. Armstrong, is false and a malicious slander. We therefore strongly condemn the efforts of certain persons to remove these two individuals from office.

After these resolutions were passed, no one opposing, a few appropriate remarks were made by the chairman and by Mr. Armstrong, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. J. W. E. Maikai then brought forward a petition to which was attached about 1000 signatures, which had been partially circulated in Honolulu and its immediate vicinity.

The following is a translation. Honolulu, July 21, 1853. To His Majesty Kamehameha III, King of the Hawaiian Islands.

May it please your Majesty. We, whose names are here subjoined, hearing that certain foreigners of Honolulu have petitioned your Majesty to remove from office your Ministers of Finance and Public Instruction, and believing that the grounds of such petition are slanderous and false, and that such a step would not be for the benefit of your kingdom; we therefore pray you not to assent to such petition.

Moreover, the present is a time of distress, and not a time for strife and recrimination. We are all ignorant and erring;—it is not with man alone, to ward off the present sickness;—it is with a higher power,—but we should all, chiefs, foreigners and common people unite our efforts to remove if possible, the present calamity. It is not proper to leave the people to die, and commence stirring up strife, contention and every evil work. We, therefore, pray that the said petition may not be granted; and as in duty bound, we will ever pray.

On the breaking up of the meeting, "Ua pau ke kuhikuheu" was the general exclamation—"we are no longer deceived."

SHIPS, SHIPPING &c. The clipper brig Zor, Richards, arrived at San Francisco on the 4th inst. in 18 days from this port, all well.

The brig COLORADO, Havens, arrived at the same port, 27 days hence.

The clipper ship CEROPHS arrived at this port on the 24th, in 13 days from San Francisco, bringing the U. S. mail of June 6th. The C. had on board about 100 Chinese passengers, bound for Hong Kong, for which port she sailed on the 26th inst.

The British brig OCEAN, Bell, arrived at this port on the 26th, 19 days from San Francisco.

The bark REBEKAH, which sailed from this port on the 9th inst. for San Francisco, via Kauai, where she was to "touch but a few hours," was cruising about that island on the 19th. The mail sent by her will be "a day after the fair." The Portsmouth will probably arrive ahead of her.

The clipper ship STAG HOUND, Capt. Behm, arrived at this port last evening, in 14 days from San Francisco.

The clipper ship Northern Light's best day's run, we understand, (says the Boston Atlas) was 334 miles, and her average speed, from the time she left San Francisco until her arrival at Boston, 9 miles per hour. She was 28 days to Cape Horn, 14 from there to Rio Janeiro, and 24 days thence to Boston.— 76 days.

By a commercial report and Shipping List from Messrs. Dean & Stokes, of Sydney, dated April 1st, we notice the arrival at that port, on the 26th March, of the schooner ANONYMA, hence, 39 days. The Anonyma was formerly the Hawaiian schooner Kaula, and cleared at this port on the 14th of February.

The ship JUDAS SHAW cleared from Boston for Honolulu, on the 17th of May, and the NASTORIAN from New York on the 27th. The former sailed on the 26th.

The ship CHILLO was loading at Boston for Honolulu, to sail about 1st of July.

List of officers of H. B. M. Ship Rattlesnake. This vessel, which arrived just as our last issue was going to press, sailed hence on the 26th, for the North, to communicate with, and furnish stores for the FLOVEY.

COMMANDER.—HENRY TROLLOPE. LIEUTENANTS.—Robt. S. Moore, John P. Miller. MASTER.—Thos. Bortolier. PAYMASTER.—John S. Sparks.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.—Thos. B. Foster. MATE.—F. Young, P. Sharpe, Wm. Robson. 2d MATE.—C. B. Wilkinson, C. W. Stevenson. CLERK.—Mr. H. Gilpin. GUNNER.—Mr. Newman. BOATSWAIN.—Mr. Rice. CARPENTER.—Mr. Oliver.

The Asses has failed to appear this week, in consequence of the sickness of Mr. Formander, his editor. He is down with the small pox, which we much regret. He has also been afflicted, by the same disease, in the death of his father and mother-in-law, and the sickness of his own daughter, who has recovered. We hope he will soon recover, and be restored to his accustomed health.

Donations of Books to the Honolulu Library Association. Mr. Editor.—Allow me, through the Polynesian, to acknowledge the receipt of the following Books from Hon. L. Seveance, Commissioner of the United States, viz.—The works of Algernon Sidney, in 3 vols., Abbe Raynal's East and West Indies, 2 vols., Mathus on population, 2 vols., Mackenzie's Travels, 2 vols., Long's Expedition, 2 vols.

C. H. LEWIS, Secretary.

VACCINATION.

Mr. Editor.—I send you herewith a scrap which will be read with interest by those who are interested in the vaccination of the natives at this time. It is now well known that their vaccination, whether by physicians or those out of the medical profession, is in a great degree a failure, it does not prove a protection against the small pox.

Mr. Parke, who has seen more of the sick than any other man in our city, or islands, has stated publicly that he has met with but very few sick of the small pox who have not been vaccinated, and seven-eighths of them by physicians! The same seems to have been the case in Siam, in 1843. Even the virus taken from the cow was unsuccessful, and recourse was had to inoculation, with what success we are not informed. Good vaccine virus is thought to have been introduced here within the past few months, and produced good pustules. The lymph and scabs from the same when introduced into other arms, also seemed to produce good pustules; but still it has not secured protection against the small pox. Multitudes have died with the small pox who have been vaccinated again and again, even five or six times, by physicians and others.

I understand that the physician who has charge of the vaccine establishment is cautiously trying experiments in inoculation, and I commend him for doing so under the circumstances, although he should proceed with great care. The failure in the present vaccination is attributable to no fault on the part of the physicians, or of the government or any of its agents; all have done their best, and deserve praise instead of blame; and the attempt that has recently been made to fix the blame of its failure on one of the King's Ministers, and to propagate this idea among the natives, to his prejudice, indicates a degree of malice seldom equalled, and should meet the frown of every candid man.

JUSTICE. MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE FROM SIAM.—A letter has been received at the Mission House, Pemberton Square, from Dr. Bradley, dated at Bangkok, January 23, 1843, which mentions that experiments to obtain vaccine virus by inoculating the cow had failed of success, and resort was necessarily had to inoculation of small pox with a view to lessen its virulence. Dr. Bradley's youngest child had died in the desiccating stage of small pox, which is the most fatal and desolating disease known to that country. Vaccine virus was successfully introduced there from Boston, about two years since, but it could not be propagated. The pustule was perfect, and the protection complete in all who were operated upon with the imported matter, but the lymph taken from their arms would no longer reproduce itself in a second crop of patients. This fact is now well established, and therefore admits of no doubt. Dr. Bradley fully believes, if we understand him rightly, that there is a certain something in the constitution of the atmosphere, which produces this unfortunate result. Whether the annual rains, the periodical thunders and lightnings, or the intense heat of the seasons, are the agents in effecting the change cannot yet be satisfactorily determined. We shall feel greatly indebted to Dr. Bradley if he will present the profession of his native country with his views and recent observations on this particular subject.

WE WANT THE PROOF; We do not believe the assertion. Mr. Editor.—One of the speakers in support of the agitating resolutions on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. said, and repeated, with all the emphasis he could give the idea that he had heard hundreds of the natives curse, with their dying breath, the Ministers of Finance and Public Instruction, as the cause of their death, with curses both loud and deep.

I would like to ask the utterer of that sentiment in what language they cursed, and what words they used? Did they curse in the native language or in the speaker's vernacular?

As the natives do not understand English, it is difficult to suppose they used that language on such an occasion; and as the gentleman himself does not understand the native language, it is still more incredible that he should have comprehended them, especially as the native language is entirely destitute of terms in which to curse men as he represented. Will he give us the form of expression used, that we may judge of it?

It may turn out that the gentleman's veracity needs confirmation, as I doubt not it does, in the mind of every honest man who listened to his slanderous and malignant assault.

Yours, TRUTH.

For the Polynesian. Mr. Editor.—The time has come keep the ball in motion, &c."

The above, has been the war cry of a certain number of foreign residents and aliens in this quiet and respectable city of Honolulu, for the past 10 days or so, and I have no doubt some of them are sincere in what they say as regards the Ministers, and perhaps some are carried away by the multitude. But Mr. Editor, I want to know what they are going to do, if they succeed in petitioning His Majesty for the removal of their Excellencies G. P. Judd and R. Armstrong, Ministers of Finance and Public Instruction. Can they find any other men more suitable, men who understand the natives, their language, habits &c., men who came here at the commencement of this government (that is when it began to be a civilized government) who know and are well posted up in their official duties by being in office so long.—Do you not think it would be as well to let good alone. But it is so, more or less in all countries, go where you will; let a man be in an influential office, have the control, be its head, and by his faithfulness and diligence so please his employer, the King or the President, as the case may be, that he is kept in that office for years; some poor soul is sure to get envious and through his envy strive to stir others up to feet with him, and so he goes on, as a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump? until he gets a party formed, that will not rest, till this faithful officer who is prized by the King or the President, is dismissed from office. To come back to the Aliens residing in Honolulu, as I read in your last issue they would most decidedly stand a great chance of very comfortable quarters in the Tower if they attempted anything of the sort in London, and really His Majesty Kamehameha III, does exercise a very large amount of clemency by letting them meet so quietly, and that too in the Hall of Representatives. My idea of the whole matter is this, if these aliens do not like the Hawaiian Government, and its Ministers, why they had just better clear right straight out by the first boat.

Your's &c. XENOPHON, An alien and yet a tax payer.

WE are requested by the editor of the Friend to state that the No. for August will be delayed a few days.

[Communicated.] Died.

Suddenly of Apoplexy, at Plainfield, Otsego Co. May 18th, Mrs. Mary, wife of Levi Tenney, Esq., daughter of the Rev. N. Kingbury, of Rindge, New Hampshire, and mother of Mrs. S. N. Castle of this place, aged 66 years and 2 months.

She was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom, with the afflicted husband and father survive to mourn her loss; but they mourn not as those who are idle. Possessing a strong and well cultivated intellect, in her youth she consecrated her all to the glory of Christ, and in all of the varied relations of life honored her early christian profession. Death came suddenly, but found her prepared. Her lamp was trimmed and burning, and she ready to greet the coming of her Lord. She had for years anticipated that death would come in the form in which it overtook her, and within two or three hours after the first prostration she slept in Jesus.

During a brief restoration from some of her sinking turns (of which she had several) just before death it was suggested that she was dying, and asked how she felt in view of it, she replied she "trusted in Jesus," she "had no merits of her own." Thus she died as she lived, "trusting in Jesus. Another trophy of redeeming love," she left.

"I have no merits of my own. But to what my Lord hath done." She has joined a long line of just ancestors, and many dear friends who passed the dark vale before her. May we be prepared to follow. "Weep not for the dead," for "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." They rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

SEASIDE ACCIDENT.—A young native boy, in the employ of Messrs. Sea & Summers, while riding on his bicycle, loaded with fire-wood from Moanalua to Honolulu, on Friday afternoon last, was suddenly jerked off in consequence of the drag coming in contact with some large stones in the road, and before the bullets could be stopped, one of the wheels passed over his neck, which caused instantaneous death.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH. WEEKLY REPORT.—The number of new cases of Small Pox which have been reported during the past week for the island of Oahu are 480; and the number of deaths reported in the same time are 219.

From the other islands the new cases are 64; deaths are 26. The total number of burials under the direction of the Commissioners, by the police and others, in Honolulu and vicinity, since June 26, is 663.

Forty houses at Waikiki, and thirty on the Ewa side of Honolulu, more than two miles from the market, are being erected by the Commissioners, under the direction of the Clerk of the Bureau of Public Health. They will be ready to receive patients on Monday next.

Volunteer vessels are requested for divisions No. 16, 18, 19 and 20 of the city of Honolulu. T. C. B. ROOKE, Chairman. Honolulu, July 28, 1853.

The members of the A. C. 1st Hawaiian Guard gave a dinner to the officers of the corps at the Globe Hotel, at 7 o'clock last evening, which was one of the handsomest affairs of the sort ever gotten up in Honolulu.

The spirit of the thing was admirable, and the evening was passed in the most cordial manner. The company dispersed at a reasonable hour, highly pleased with the cuisine of the proprietors of the Globe.

POLICE REPORT. July 22. Kanikakule, adultery, fined \$30.00.—23. Bastian plead guilty to being tired and was fined \$3.—25. Ed. Komber was willing to admit that he got a few too many glasses yesterday at the various hotels, and was fined \$10. Pau, a native woman, was fined \$15 for fornication. G. Hartwell, assault on the person of a Manila woman, by name Catalina, fined \$3. July 25. Kanikakule and Kawai, accused of fornication, plead guilty. Sentences fined \$15 each. July 27. Two foreigners, calling themselves Peter Peck and R. Sessions, furious riling, bail defaulted. Kalohi and Puikauka, adultery, fined \$30 each. Kumumi and Kailani, do. do. Kahilo and Kalawakana plead guilty to fornication, fined \$15 each. A Chinese servant of Mr. Montgomery was fined \$6 for beating a native girl. E. Saunders fined \$15 for fornication. July 28. C. Baum was accused of an assault on one Kulea, with a loaded musket, discharged.

The foreign intelligence by the last arrival is of great importance, and combines matters not merely of interest, but of deep and intense moment to the whole world. From the continent of Europe we learn that a war is imminently threatened between Russia and Turkey, in which both England and France, and most probably Austria, would of necessity be engaged. While Austria and Switzerland are represented as also upon the eve of a war, which would draw in other States, and involve the whole of Europe.

On the American continent, also, the aspect of affairs between the United States and Mexico had assumed a most threatening attitude; and unless the parties recede from their position, will lead to a war between the two countries, the result of which is not, for a moment, doubtful. In fact, such is the state of feeling between the two parties, that the two armies cannot meet upon the disputed territory of Mesilla, without coming to blows.

In South America, too, the belligerent elements seem to be in the ascendant. Peru is concentrating her naval and military forces for an invasion of Bolivia, and neighboring republics will hardly be able to remain neutral, while fighting is going on so near them.

But all these motions of war sink into insignificance when compared to the progress of actual hostilities in the Chinese Empire. As we remarked a few weeks ago, the political movements which are in progress there, affect a population of 300,000,000 of people, and are consequently of immense moment to themselves and the rest of the world.

By the arrival at San Francisco of the British Bark Raleigh, dates from Hong Kong to the 17th of May were received, being nearly a month later than previous intelligence. The news of the taking of Nanking is confirmed, as well as the intimation previously given, that the rebellion, as it has usually been called, is a war of self-defense against religious oppression. Had we room we should like to lay before our readers much of the details contained in our files; but for the present can only copy from the North China Herald the following account of the visit of Sir George Bonham in the Steamer, Hermes, to Nanking, after it was in possession of the captors.

The Revolutionists Avowed Christians. From the North China Herald of May 7, we take the following highly interesting particulars to the religion belief of the Revolutionists, obtained by the English who visited the camp at Nanking on the Hermes: "The 11th inst. returned to this port on the afternoon of the 5th inst., with His Excellency Sir George Bonham on board. She has made an eventful trip up the Yang-tze, during which she lay five days at Nanking, and brought back intelligence of a deeply interesting and even astounding character respecting the insurgents; giving us much cause to thank H. M.'s Plenipotentiary at Peking, Sir George Bonham, for the information regarding them. The following particulars we give on good authority; and hope to furnish from the same source more details in a future issue.

The insurgents are Christians of the Protestant form of worship, and anti-idolaters of the strictest order. They acknowledge Jesus Christ as the Heavenly Father, the All-wise, All-powerful and Omnipotent Creator of the World; with him, Jesus Christ as the Savior of mankind, and also the Holy Spirit, as the best of the Three Persons of the Trinity. Their Chief of faith is a person known as "The King-wang, the Prince of Peace," "to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is ascribed, and who is believed to have descended upon the infant Jesus, and to have remained in him until he was thirty years of age, when he ascended into heaven, and will return to judge the living and the dead."

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The insurgents are Christians of the Protestant form of worship, and anti-idolaters of the strictest order. They acknowledge Jesus Christ as the Heavenly Father, the All-wise, All-powerful and Omnipotent Creator of the World; with him, Jesus Christ as the Savior of mankind, and also the Holy Spirit, as the best of the Three Persons of the Trinity. Their Chief of faith is a person known as "The King-wang, the Prince of Peace," "to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is ascribed, and who is believed to have descended upon the infant Jesus, and to have remained in him until he was thirty years of age, when he ascended into heaven, and will return to judge the living and the dead."

movement, chiefly Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, men, who are not merely followers of a religious system, but practical and spiritual Christians, deeply imbued with the belief that God is always with them. The hardships that they have suffered, and the dangers they have incurred, are punishments and trials of their Heavenly Father, which they have bravely achieved, are instances of his grace. In conversation they "bore" the most worldly minded by constant recurrence to that special blessing of the Almighty, which they have themselves to be the objects. With proud humility and with the glowing eyes of gratitude they point back to the fact that at the beginning of their enterprise some four years ago, they numbered but one or two hundred, and that except for the direct help of their Heavenly Father they never could have done what they have done.

"They," said one, speaking of the imperialists, "spread all kinds of lies about us. They say we employ magical arts, and that we are sorcerers. Some four years ago, they said, when we occupied Yung Kan, we were sorely pressed; there was then only one two or three thousand of us. We were beset on all sides by much greater numbers; but we had no powder left, and our provisions were all gone.— We had our Heavenly Father come down and showed us the way to break out. So we put our wives and children in the middle, and not only forced a passage but completely beat our enemies." After a short pause he added—"If it be the will of God that our Prince of Peace shall be the sovereign of China, he will be the Sovereign of China. If not, then we will die here."

The man who used this language of courageous fidelity to the cause in every extreme and of confidence in God, was a shriveled-up, elderly little individual, who made odd figures in his yellow and red hood. His red eyes, and his thoughts and the speech of a hero. He and others like him have succeeded in inducing their own sentiments of courage and morality to no slight extent, considering the materials operated upon, into the minds of their adherents. Ominance was a youth of 19, who acted as one of the guides to a party that had just landed at Nanking, and who, in the middle of the night, begged and beseeched Mr. Interpreter Meadows, if he came from Shanghai to bring him a double sword; but also exhorted that gentleman to abstain from all drunkenness and other vices, with a simple earnestness at once amusing and admirable. This lad, the son of a literary graduate in flowers of the empire, and a scholar, was a scholar, had left his father's house at the age of 17, and travelled some days to join the insurgent camp before Kwei-ling, prompted by an adventurous spirit to show his prowess on the rivers and mountains; the expression by which the "hostly warriors" of Tai-ping designate their enterprise.

These consolidated interests are represented by one declaration of script, dated from the first day of the month of the year of the ox, and the valuation of property of both companies, was adjusted by disinterested parties equal to cash on that day.

On the 2d inst., the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, declared a dividend of twenty per cent. on the undivided profits to the 30th of April, payable in delivery on the 15th inst. The clipper ship Sea Ranger, at New York, had full cargo for Australia engaged at 50 cents per passenger, and more than one hundred first and second class passengers. The competition in the passenger business was quite brisk, and several vessels up for Australia were taking second cabin passengers for \$10.

FATAL RECENTURE. PETERSBURG, VA., June 6. A recent accident occurred in Courtland county, Alabama, a few days since, between Junius A. Bryan and Alexander A. Wall, in which both parties were killed.

THE NEW CHARGE FROM ECUADOR.—The Mesilla Valley Question. WASHINGTON, June 6. General Velsmil, the newly appointed Charge d'Affaires from Ecuador has arrived in this city. Measures are about being adopted to notify the government of Mexico that its occupation of the Mesilla Valley must be abandoned. General Garland will soon leave for that station at the head of about four hundred troops.

Latest Intelligence. Under date of New Orleans, June 15th, the correspondent of the Times and Transcript writes:—The administration is preparing for "war in time of peace," in the Mesilla valley. Some six hundred fresh troops have been ordered there from Texas and Fort Leavenworth, and Gen. Garland leaves the latter port on the 20th inst., with instructions to have every thing ready in a military point of view. The Administration does not anticipate a war with Mexico on this question, but there may be a row with Gen. Trass' 700 Mexican troops near Mesilla, and it is as well to be ready.

EUROPE. GREAT BRITAIN.—A crystal palace is to be built at Glasgow, on the plan of the new palace at Sydneyham. The British Government had refused in full Parliament to answer the interrogatories which had been put to it, whether the English fleet had yet received orders to succor Turkey.

Mr. Vanderbilt's steam-yacht North Star arrived at Southampton in twelve days from New York. The sum of £700,000 in gold has been received from Australia.

FRANCE.—The proceedings in the corps legislatif have begun to assume an aspect unfavorable to the government, so much so that there were surmises of a dissolution. In the Civil Pensions bill the Government commanded a majority of only 32, no fewer than 98