THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 20, 1858.

Habeas Corpus.

The case of *Habeas Corpus*, in the matter of *Fr. de Flanchet*, a French seaman shipped on board of the American whaleship *Nassau*, of New Bedford, received a hearing before the full Bench of Judges of the Supreme Court on Thursday last. J. Montgomery Esq Counsel for the peritioner and A. B. Bates Esq. Counsel for the Respondent. The case was ably and lengthily argued on both sides till late in the afternoon. Yesterday the Judges met to confer on the subject, and in the afternoon the full bench concurred in the opinion of Associate Justice G. M. Robertson, in virtue whereof the seaman, Flanchet was remanded in the custody of the Marshal to be held at the order of the U. S. Consul.

Appropos of this case, we have heard but one remark upon, and that in condemnation of, the uncalled for and indiscreet (to say the least) hurry of the *Advertiser's* opinion upon this subject while it was still pending before the court. There is a courtesy due to the Judges in such matters, which sensitive and gentlemanly minds would understand at a glance: there is a duty due to the public which an editor may not ignore at his option or set aside, however tempting the opportunity.

THE PAST WEEK.

The royal Family at Kona, Hawaii.

By letters received from Kailua, we learn that their Majesties and the young Crown Prince are enjoying excellent health. No day was yet specified for their return to Honolulu, though an early one was expected.

Whaling Statistics.

Two weeks ago we struck an average of the season's catch a-whaling at the North, and found the average then to be 570 bbls apiece among 141 vessels which had arrived at the Islands. That was up to Nov. 4, since then, up to Nov. 18, 26 more vessels have arrived bringing up the average to 588 bbls. apiece, upon the whole number. The following table will show:

ARRIVED.

No. Vess.	Bls. Wh.	Bls. Sp.	Bone.	Whence
74	46,360	412	585,100	Ochotsk.
31	15,355	137	147,900	Kodiak.
62	34,630	360	479,500	Arctic.
—	—	—	—	
167	96,345	909	1,212,500	
5	——	800	——	Japan.

The average from the Ochotsk, so far, is 631 bbls; from Kodiak, 495 bb's., and from the Arctic, 564 bbls.

Of the Honolulu whalers, or the Hawaiian fleet, 17 left last spring for the Northern grounds, of which two however were simply tenders. Of the remaining fifteen 13 have arrived with 6425 bbls. whale, 98,300 lbs. bone, besides untold quantity of ivory and peltry obtained by trade. The other two vessels, yet out of port, have been reported with 1050 bbls. between them, bringing up the Hawaiian average, to 498 bbls. and 7460 lbs. bone per vessel—a better catch in proportion to the tonnage than the general average of the whole fleet.

Sisters of Charity.

We learn, from intelligence received by the last mail, that the "*Soeurs du Saere Coeur*," to the number of ten, embarked on the 26th August last, from Havre, for this place via Valparaiso. They are chosen expressly with regard to their qualifications to become teachers and instructresses of female youth in this country. Their object is a noble, self-denying and arduous one; and if conducted on that broad principle of toleration, without which religion becomes bigotry and knowledge conceit—if they impart lessons to the heart as well as mannerism to the head, and if they are received, seconded and encouraged by those on whose reception and encouragement their object and their sex are powerful claims—then their establishment here can not fail to become a blessing, and to be referred to in after times as the turning point of Hawaiian female education, a subject too greatly misunderstood, too sadly neglected hitherto.

Cleaning the Streets.

We have noticed for the past week, or ten days, that the Road Supervisor has been employing prisoners to clean the streets generally and cart away the rubbish and accumulated filth. We appreciate his kindness and attention, especially now during the so-called busy season, and would only remark that, if our memory does not fail us, there is some law or ordinance still in existence which renders the duty of sweeping the street, and keeping it clean from offal and obstructions, obligatory on the householders adjoining. We look upon the Road Supervisor's attention as a hint which our good people would do well to be guided by and probably save themselves from future annoyance.

Concert for the Sailor's Home.

The ladies and gentlemen composing the Musical Amateur Society in Honolulu, having been applied to by the Trustees of the Home, kindly gave a concert on Thursday evening last at the Fort Street Church in aid of liquidating the debts of the Home. We have but one fault to find, but it is a serious one. This society, with some of the sweetest voices to which human ears can listen this side of Paradise, with musical ability second to none, will persist in "hiding its talent in a napkin" and, unless some special case of distress or necessity moves it, waste its sweets on closed saloons and a few favored, but we fear dull, ears. It is perfectly evident that the society is no longer in its tutelage, nor needs the seclusion of the studio. The Orphic gift of moving hearts is the softest, purest, most powerful appeal to the last corrupted, if corruptible, portion of the soul, and its use should not be stinted—or else the giver might reckon with the gifted. Has the society no other object than personal advancement in the art and gratification in its enjoyment, no other duty than mutual obligations to each other?

'Tis said the concert realized $204, gross.

☞ We are requested to state that the sale of books, pictures, &c., advertised to take place this evening at Mr. Colburn's auction room, is unavoidably postponed till next week.

We beg likewise to remind our readers that Mr. Colburn will sell at the store of Messrs Von Holt & Heuck on Tuesday next, a very valuable assortment of merchandise by late arrivals.

The Ship "Hercules" and her Salvage.

We referred last week to the fact that Chief Justice Allen had given a hearing in the case of the American ship *Hercules*, Captain Athearn, as one of the salvors of the oil of the wrecked French ship *Napoleon III*. The facts having been stated, and the different points agreed upon by the respective parties. His Honor awarded the *one half* of the wrecked property to the ship *Hercules*; the determining reasons, as we understand, being the derelict state of the *Napoleon III*, as well as the trouble and expense of maintaining, and kindness and consideration towards, 21 French mariners which were taken off the wreck by the *Hercules*.

A Definition Wanted.

In the *Nantucket Inquirer* we read:

"TEMPERANCE.—AN "Association of the Home for the Fallen" has been organized in New Bedford, of which Thomas A. Green is President."

There is poetry in the name—"Home for the Fallen," but alas for the logic! The home for the fallen, according to Scripture, has been organized since the days of Lucifer in a certain place, whose brilliancy of illumination and fervent heat all the candle work in New Bedford could not match. Whether this be a branch of the original home, or simply a misnomer of a modern institution, there is no doubt on the minds of *temperate* men—if the race is not extinct, and the true meaning of the word is not overgrown by its parasite, *abstinence*—that the proper home for irreclaimable drunkards is in the county jail—drunkenness being a vice and not a misfortune.

☞ On our first page, continuation of the Kona letters, "Small Talk." Under the shipping *memoranda*, our marine reporter's account of the *Fenimore Cooper*, her cruise and its object, unavoidably crowded out last week by the decision of the Chief Justice.

Spent Bullets.

— The *Advertiser's* remarks upon *our* personality are rather rich. The way in which it consoles itself however with its "1000 copies weekly" and its "receipts for subscriptions and sales" strongly remind us of the beggar and the parvenu. Does the *Advertiser* contemplate the possibility of another independent press in Honolulu? and if so, would it not be modesty to sing small at present, and prudence "not to halloo until it is out of the wood?"

— The *Advertiser* "cannot afford to spend space or time in following up that journal" (the *Polynesian*). No; nor can it stop to pick up the truths along the wayside, either. One deviation from truth is not much to be sure, no more is a pebble; but a number of pebbles make the ballast of a ship.

"PERSONAL.—Rev. Eli Corwin and family, sailed last Friday, on the bark *Yankee*, for the Sandwich Islands. They leave behind many who cherish for them the strongest personal attachment, and who sincerely regret their departure.

The church from which Mr. Corwin has gone, we fear, will not soon or easily make good the loss they have sustained.

The Fort Street Church, of Honolulu, to which he goes, could not have taken from the ministry here, one whom his associates would have been more unwilling to spare; especially when they know that it will be long before his place in their councils, and in their hearts, will, or can be filled. As a good adviser, an earnest laborer, and a sincere minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, he will prove a valuable accession to those with whom he is to be associated in those "Islands of the sea."

We quote the above from the *Pacific*, of San Francisco. We have only first impressions as yet to go by, but the first impressions of the Rev. E. Corwin in his official capacity are of the most pleasing nature. God grant they may prove abiding!

We welcome the pastor to his new charge.

Theatrical Incident.

On Tuesday the play of "Camille" was reproduced at the Royal Hawaiian Theatre, and every character well sustained. Mr. Beatty as *Armand*, and Mr. Bennet as his Father, were excellent. As a proof of the effect which Miss Ince's acting has on the audience we would mention that in the scene where she bids adieu to *Armand*, who is seated, reading a book, with his back towards her, as she retires, uttering "Adieu! Adieu!" one in the Parquette, whom we sat beside, and whom we noticed several times had his feelings pretty well beat up, at last exclaimed, evidently with the greatest sincerity, "You cold-hearted brute! Why don't you speak to her?" We know the person and we believe his feelings had worked upon him to that extent he could contain himself no longer. This, alone, is better than all the flattery of language which can be used by editorial critics, in favor of Miss Annette Ince's acting.

California Minstrels.

Some changes have taken place in the above troupe which will best be explained by the following "Card to their patrons," published on the handbills:

"Mr. Rattler, sole manager of the minstrels, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Honolulu, that John A. Mordo has withdrawn from the Minstrels and has no interest in the above company. The manager states moreover, that he has made different arrangements for the accommodation of his patrons, having refitted up a large pavillion opposite Macfarlane's Commercial Hotel, which will accomodate two thousand persons—where they will give *ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS EVERY NIGHT*. Nothing will be omitted to render the entertainments pleasing and most recherche. Nothing will be produced to offend the most fastidious during their stay on this ENCHANTED ISLAND."

"Enchanted Island" is a strong word, but it may be Ethiopian, and we never find fault with a compliment.

The minstrels are the tip-top of their style of entertainments and all who think it no sin to help digestion with a hearty laugh should not fail to see them The performance on Thursday night was to a crowded house and the "Shakspearean Masquerade Ball" was, to use the vernacular, a little the funniest thing on earth.

Fourth Anuiversary of the Honolulu Sailor's Home Society.

We are requested to give notice that the Anniversary Meeting of this Society will be held at the Bethel on Thursday evening, the 25th instant, at half-past seven o'clock. Reports of Treasurer and Executive Committee will be read, six new Trustees elected, and other important business transacted.

☞ The public is respectfully invited.

Naval.

List of Officers of the U. S. Schooner *Fenimore Cooper*:
John M. Brooke, *Lieut. Commanding*
Chas. E. Thornton, *Lieut.*
Mr. Kern, *Draughtsman.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN.

SIR:—The success of the Concert at Fort Street Church, on behalf of the "Home," appears to have been quite successful. It is surely a most agreeable method of raising money for a worthy object. No purchaser of a ticket, or tickets, feels the burden. While helping a good cause, he feels amply repaid by an hour's rational enjoyment. Those who do not go to hear, may enjoy the pleasure of seeing such an assemblage of beauty as few would expect in this remote part of the world. One sailor remarked that the sight of so many angels *without wings* was worth a dollar!!

It has been suggested that another concert should be announced, and the remaining balance of the debt upon the "Home" might be easily paid off. What say your readers? A FRIEND OF THE "HOME."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN.

Female Beauty and Fashion.

SIR: You have given us in a late number some curious customs on the above subject, borrowed from barbarism or imperfectly civilized nations, let me examine if the countries that boast of being at the head of civilization, have much wiser ideas in that respect.

To avoid the bad taste of pointing at people I will not pick out any particular nation: and to avoid jealousy, I will say: the whole of old Europe, though I cannot, without giving offense, omit to include the United States of America in the great fashionable circle of the world.

The desire of exhibiting protuberance is a feminine mania that is widely extending over all the beau monde of the dominions of civilization, but this protruding fancy is artificially produced, by a moveable apparatus that gives to a belle, in full dress, the shape of a table bell. The three kingdoms in nature have been called upon to contribute towards that precious rotundity; wood, bone and steel have been put in requisition to keep that balloon in permanent inflation above that diving bell, the waist is put in stocks, with a reducing contrivance, to squeeze the subject into a dragon fly shape, until nature must succumb under the torture of art It is in vain that the paleness of the visage calls out for mercy, that mute appeal is silenced by a topping of a chemical rosy tinge, and the mind of the sufferer is kept in the constant care of simulating a smile that is but a comic grimace to cover the tragic one.

We have not to look so far as Moscovia for the practice of face painting. This foolish custom that was in great use among the Roman patrician females, was revived with passion, over the greatest part of Europe, in the sixteenth century, when a new embellishing mode was joined to it, by patching the face with little round bits of black silk, called *mouches*, considered as the most powerful stimulus to give, by contrast of shades, to the face that conquering virtue which is aimed at by all those efforts of artifice. A progress in social pudor has nearly extinguished in our days, this application that was so much bordering upon effrontery, but the coloring operation is still existing to a much higher degree than the admirers of female charms may suppose. This act has naturally followed the refining progress of our age, and the delusion is performed with more talent, *id est* less impudence.

Pink, carmin, white, blue and black are the usual colors employed. The cheeks, lips, ears and neck are the most exposed to the contact of chemical pigments which are often injurious to the epidermis, by their alkaline or oxidated nature; the most harmless is the black, chiefly obtained from the carbonisation of cork-wood, for broad strokes such as the covering of eye brows, and from the smoke of a wax candle, for the simulation of hair lines. I am rather inclined to justify this last correction, on the same ground as I approve of filling the lacunae of the jaw; a little information on this subject may be of some service to many of the readers. Hold a fine needle over the flame of a wax light, where it will soon be covered with a jet black carbonaceous substance; this needle applied in an oblique direction will draw lines as fine as the hair of the brows, and nature like, replenish an absence in the ranks or enrich, apparently, a thinned row. Lighter hair requires lighter strokes. Farther, I leave the performer to use his or her own ingenuity to obtain a satisfactory result.

Rosy nails are produced by the friction of a pink stained wax. Veins are awakened by a sky blue tinge imparted to a solution of arable gum. The excess of red is neutralized by white, and vice versa. The paleness of the lips and of the ears are either signs of morbidness or of superannuation; the first are revived with carmine, the second with a tincture of madder root. These are the main remedies used to improve, correct or hide the visible imperfections on the human surface, or to enhance the born gifts. The cure is often worse than the defect, but the patients, not belonging to the thinking class of ladies, go ahead in that delusive path, without looking behind them.

You speak of many strange or ludicrous ornaments for the head. I much doubt whether at home we show more sense in that respect. See what becomes with us that beautiful crown of hair which the Creator has set upon the woman's head! Is it not twisted and plaited, burned with a hot iron, confined and bedaubed, until its reduction is patched up with a supply that the dresser cuts, God knows where from. The chapter of bonnets and hats alone is sufficient to deserve an admission to Bedlam, if fashion lunatics were not a privileged class in our society. But I perceive that I have undertaken a task that would absorb volumes, were I to enter upon all the eccentric pieces of madness by which civilization leaves barbarity so far behind, in the many attempts to increase the merit of its beauties over those of the darker world. D. F.

October 10.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of Francis le Flanchet.

On appeal from the decision of Chief Justice Allen, at Chambers.

OPINION OF JUSTICE ROBERTSON.

The facts of this case having been fully referred to in the lengthy and able decision rendered by the Chief Justice at Chambers, and the circumstances of the case rendering it expedient that the final judgment should be given without delay, I will endeavor to state my opinion as briefly as possible.

The first question raised by the petitioner's counsel is a question of fact. He contends that the testimony in the case is not sufficient to prove a valid and binding contract of shipment between le Flanchet and the master of the ship *Nassau*. Upon this point I am satisfied, after a careful examination of all the evidence, that, at the time le Flanchet entered the U. S. Consulate with Capt. Murdock, he did so with the intention of being shipped; that he voluntarily suffered himself to be enrolled on the articles of the *Nassau*, in the manner which is usual in such cases; that he acted with a fair understanding of the nature and terms of the contract, and freely assented thereto.

The learned Counsel, who appears on behalf of the Marshal contends that the evidence touching the question of contract ought not to have been received, and that the Court is bound to regard the official statement of a foreign Consul, that a party is a deserter and liable to arrest, as entirely conclusive, and not open to be controverted. While I admit that the declaration of the Consul in such a case, accompanied by the exhibition of the proofs prescribed by the 10th Article of the U. S. Treaty, is so far binding upon the Hawaiian authorities as to render it imperative upon them to make the arrest required, I am of the opinion that the argument of the Counsel goes too far, and that if a party so arrested feels himself aggrieved and is brought up upon *habeas corpus*, the Court is bound, so far as may be necessary, to go behind the declaration of the Consul and inquire into the facts of the case, for the protection of the party arrested, in his legal rights.

Upon the next point made by the petitioner, namely, that there is no proof that Le Flanchet quitted the ship without leave, and with the intention not to return, and was therefore not liable to arrest as a deserter, I think it is proved beyond a doubt that, at the time the requisition was made by the U. S. Consul for the arrest of Le Flanchet, he had fully determined not to return on board of his ship. As to what motive or consideration led him to form such a resolution, I think that is of no consequence here. That he had made up his mind to quit service on board of the *Nassau*, in contravention of his agreement with Capt. Murdock, and that, in the language of maritime law, *animo deserendi*, seems to me manifest by his own statements, and I therefore consider him a deserter in the sense of the maritime law.

But it is contended by the petitioner that, under the operation of the second article of the treaty with France, of 26th March, 1846, securing to French subjects in this kingdom the same protection in regard to their civil rights, their persons and property, as is enjoyed by native Hawaiian subjects, Le Flanchet could not be shipped here as a seaman without the consent of the Consul of France, because a native of this kingdom, by a provision of Hawaiian law, cannot be shipped on board of a foreign vessel, without the consent of the Governor of the Island where the shipment takes place. I am clearly of opinion that the ground here taken by the learned Counsel for petitioner is altogether untenable. That a port regulation of this kingdom, made expressly for native seamen alone, and not in any way affecting the constitutional protection as to civil rights, person or property, guaranteed to Hawaiian subjects, should be considered in any way applicable to French subjects, by reason of the parity clause of the treaty referred to, although an ingenious proposition, appears to my mind utterly fallacious.

Upon the next point, which is based upon certain marine laws of France, and the respect to be paid to those laws within this Kingdom, by the county of nations, I have merely to say that I entirely concur in the views of the Chief Justice, so elaborately set forth in his decision.

It is further argued on behalf of the petitioner, that Le Flanchet is not held in custody by order of any competent judicial authority, not having been arrested in pursuance of any warrant, issued upon sworn application, according to the laws of this Kingdom. When the learned Counsel says that the written requisition, addressed to the Marshal by Mr. Consul Pratt, is not a *warrant of arrest*, although it is so styled in the Marshal's return; and that no foreign Consul in this Kingdom has power to issue such a warrant, I think he is entirely right. And if it is necessary, in order to the arrest in every case of a deserter from an American ship, that the Marshal, or Sheriff, should first be provided with a warrant of arrest, issued upon sworn application, then Le Flanchet was illegally arrested, and ought upon that ground to be discharged. But, I am clearly of opinion that a deserting foreign seaman may, under our present laws, upon proper requisition made in accordance with the treaty stipulations, be arrested without a warrant, unless, perhaps, in the case of such deserter being sheltered in a private house, when it might be necessary formally to sue out a warrant of arrest, on the ground that in that case the rights of other parties would be involved. The arrest of a deserting foreign seaman, under ordinary circumstances, resembles, in my opinion, the arrest of a party in the act of committing a breach of the peace, or other offense, which may in general be made without a warrant. Neither the statute law of 1846, nor the provisions of any of our treaties, declare it to be necessary, to validate the arrest in such a case as the present, that a warrant should first be issued upon oath; nor do the restrictive provisions of the fiftieth chapter of the penal code, in relation to arrests, apply to this case.

For these reasons, and after a full examination of the matter, I am clearly of opinion that the decision of the Chief Justice ought to be affirmed.

Chief Justice ALLEN and Justice ii, concurred.

The motion for the discharge of Le Flanchet was refused, and he was remanded into the custody of the Marshal, to be held in pursuance of the written requisition of the United States Consul.

Circuit Court, Lahaina.—November Term.

The November term of the Circuit Court, for the Second Judicial District, commenced on Monday the 8th instant, at Lahaina, Justice Robertson, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Richardson, of Maui, on the Bench. There were sixteen criminal cases, and three civil cases on the calendar. Few of the cases tried were of general interest.

William Tilton, charged with the crime of perjury, committed by giving false testimony in a proceeding had before Justice Robertson, at chambers, in May last, was found guilty. The facts and circumstances of this case, which are too lengthy for publication, are of such a nature as induced the court to treat the case as an aggravated one. The prisoner was sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor.

Charles F. Burns, a well known, amateur practitioner of medicine and surgery, in Lahaina, was indicted for murder in the second degree, in causing the death of Maiho, by maltreatment. The prisoner's counsel (Mr. Farwell) moved the court that he be tried by a jury of natives, on the ground, first, that being a naturalized Hawaiian subject, he was entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of native subjects, and, secondly, that he had reason to believe that he could not have an impartial trial at the hands of a foreign jury. The District Attorney, (Mr. Bond,) objected. The court decided, as to the first ground, that although the prisoner was a Hawaiian subject, he could not, under the statute regulating trial by jury, claim a jury of natives, but should be tried by a jury of foreigners, and that this was no denial of right, inasmuch as the accused would be tried by a jury of his peers; and, as to the second ground, that, the motion not being based upon affidavits the court could not entertain it, intimating an opinion, at the same time, that if it could be made to appear that there really was a prejudice against the accused in the foreign community, to such an extent as to endanger his having a fair trial, the proper course would have been to move for a change of venue. The District Attorney said he was willing to consent to a change of venue, if asked for.

The District Attorney offered to call Mr. Brayton, who acted as foreman of the coroner's jury in the case of Maiho, to prove certain statements, or admissions, made by Burns, before the coroner's jury, upon oath as a witness. It appearing that when Burns made the statements at the inquest he was in a very excited state, and that he had previously been arrested on a charge of manslaughter, for causing the death of Maiho, the court decided that the testimony of Mr. Brayton to prove those statements should not be received, although the prisoner had been previously cautioned by the coroner.

Burns was found guilty, under the indictment, and sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor.

Alfred Reesor, Thomas Strong, and Joseph Deane, were charged with having committed an assault and battery upon police officers, while in the discharge of their duty, at the victualling house of one Joseph Steele, in Lahaina. Deane was acquitted. Reesor and Strong were found guilty, but strongly recommended by the jury to the mercy of the court. They were seamen attached to the American whaleship "Milo," then lying in Lahaina and bound home. The court sentenced them to pay a fine of $75 each, and costs, and to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

The court adjourned on Monday the 15th instant.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Reynard*, from San Francisco—W Brandon, Rev Lowell Smith, Saml Storer, J H Wood, wife and 2 children.
Per schr *Isabel*, from Callao—Thos Cameron.
Per *Yankee*, for San Francisco—M Anderson, P C Beedman, W E Borden, H Chilton, Caranave, J A Daley, P A Fiske, B W Field, W Greenough, J W Holt, P. Hinkley, T Hibbertson, J C Menell, Captain Walker, W. Welch.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Nov. 13—Haw sch Excel from Kauai.
Haw sch Moi Keiki, Hall, in Kahului.
14—Haw sch Alice, fm Kona, Hawaii.
Haw sch Keone Ana, Likeke, fm Kauai.
Wh sh Montauk, French, S E H, 342 tns, 50 mos out, 28 men, fm Ochotsk, 650 wh, 10,500 b season.
Wh bk Emerald, Peirce, N B, 329 tons, fm Hilo, off and on. Sailed same day.
15—Wh sh Mary, Jenks, Edgrt, 343 tons, 27 mos out, 46 men, fm Arctic via Lahaina, 25 sp, 1150 wh on board, 14 whs, 1100 bbls, 22000 b this season.
Brit bk Orestes, Hayes, 689 tons, 72 days from Melbourne, en route for Vancouver's Is.
16—Am clipper sh Reynard, Freeman, 1066 tons, 24 ds fm San Francisco, in ballast, consigned to Agent of Am Guano Co.
Wh sh Splendid, Pierson, C S, 473 tons, 26 mos out, 38 men, fm Ochotsk, 17 whs, 1400 bbls, 16000 b this season.
Wh sh Arctic, Beedman, F H, 431 tons, 28 mos out, fm Arctic, 450 wh, 6,00 b this season.
Wh sh George & Mary, Walker, N L, 356 tons, 13 mos out, fm Lahaina, off and on.
Wh bk L C Richmond, Hathaway, N B, 341 tons, 13 mos out, fm Lahaina, off and on.
Wh sh Montreal, Sowle, N B, 543 tons, 12 mos out, fm Lahaina, off and on.
17—Wh sh Dover, Jeffrey, N L, 430 tons, 28 mos out, fm Hilo, off and on.
Wh bk Newburyport, Crandall, Ston, 341 tons, 27 mos out, fm Ochotsk via Hilo, 1200 wh, 16000 b this season. Off and on.
Wh sh St George, Pease, N B, 408 tons, 14 mos out, fm Hilo, off and on.
Schr Isabel, Davis, 30 days from Callao.
Haw sch Kekauluohi, from Kona.
18—Wh sh Carolina, Harding, N B, 395 tons, 25 mos out, 32 men, fm Ochotsk, 25 sp, 750 wh on board; 13 whs, 600 bbls, 6500 b this season.
Wh sh Empire, Russell, N B, 403 tons, 27 mos out, 33 men fm Ochotsk, 34 sp, 1100 wh on board, 12 whs, 850 bbls, 19 000 b this season.
Wh sh Hobomok, Marchant, Falmouth 414 tons, 24 mos out, 32 men, fm Ochotsk, 130 sp, 1300 wh, on board; 15 whs, 750 bbls, 9000 b this season.
Wh bk Java, Lawrence, N B, 295 tons, 35 mos out, 32 men, fm Ochotsk, 500 sp on board; 13 whs, 700 bbls, 10,000 b this season.
19—Haw wh sch E. L. Frost, R G Spencer, from Ochotsk, 1500 wh this season.
Wh sh Eliza Adams, Thomas, N B, 403 tons, 15 mos out, 36 men, fm Ochotsk, 8 whs, 650 bbls, 7500 b this season.

Cleared.

Nov. 13—Haw sch Maria, Molteno, for Maui.
15—wh sh Scotland, Weeks, to cruise.
wh sh Sarah, Swift, cruise and home.
wh sh Chas W Morgan, Fisher, to cruise and home.
16—wh sh Emily Morgan, Chase, cruise and home.
Haw sch Queen, Candage, for Molokai.
Haw sch Ka Moi, Chadwick, for Lahaina.
17—Haw sch Keoni Ana, for Kauai.
Haw wh br Pfeil, Danelsberg, to cruise.
wh sh Majestic, Chester, to cruise.
wh sh Nassau, Murdock, to cruise.
wh sh Jireh Perry, Cannon, to cruise.
Bk Yankee, Smith, for San Francisco.
Wh bk Oscar, Sanders, to cruise.

MEMORANDA.

D. C. Waterman & Co., have purchased the interest of C. A Williams & Co., in the clipp. bark *Yankee* which will continue to be run between Honolulu and San Francisco in connection with the clipp. bark *Frances Palmer* also owned by the same house.

Sounding the Pacific.

An important work, in which we are much interested, has been commenced by the United States Government. As a line of steamers between California and China will probably be established at no distant day, it has been deemed expedient to obtain more thorough knowledge of the ocean to be crossed. The general directions of the winds and currents should be ascertained, so that the best route may be laid down; certain places should be selected for coaling, or as points of departure, and their exact positions noted; besides, the safety of life and property requires that, as far as possible, all dangers should be correctly pointed out. To effect these objects the *Fenimore Cooper*, a fine little schooner of 95 tons, which arrived here on the 9th was fitted out by the Navy department and put under the command of Lieut. John M. Brooke, whose reputation as a talented officer is world-wide and who is well known as the inventor of the admirable sounding apparatus which bears his name. The schooner, though small, is well adapted to the purposes intended. She was formerly a pilot-boat, and, like most of her class, was built to encounter rough weather. She is well provided with everything needed in such an expedition. Among other things, we would mention an excellent transit instrument, to be used in making observations on shore; also, 17 chronometers of the best manufacture. To prevent alteration from any sudden shock or jar, the latter are deposited in cases imbedded in gutta-percha. Their rates are calculated with more than ordinary accuracy, thermometers being placed in the cases, and the temperature noted at regular intervals.

The *Fenimore Cooper* was 43 days from San Francisco to this place, having occupied most of the time in sounding, and in repeatedly sailing over the positions of Cooper's Island, and some 6 or 7 other reported dangers. Had good weather and light winds the whole time. Excepting a mountain ridge about midway between here and the coast, on which there was 2 miles of water, found an almost uniform depth of 3 miles, it being the same in those places were shoals were looked for.

It is well known that many of the reported islands and shoals in this ocean have a very doubtful existence. A dark cloud near the horizon, with lighter clouds near it, is quite likely to be mistaken for land; and, if seen in the evening that impression will probably remain, followed by the report of an island discovered in a certain lat. and long. In the same way, the shadow of a cloud becomes a dangerous shoal. A chart of all these reported dangers has been carefully prepared, with the intention that each should be diligently sought for and all that have no existence be removed from the charts. Part of this work will be performed by the present expedition. After remaining here about a week longer, to make observations and rate chronometers, the *Fenimore Cooper*, will sail for the Caroline and Ladrone Islands; after which she will proceed to Hongkong. From thence, she will visit the islands south of Japan, touch at Hakodadi, and from thence return to the United States, after a probable absence of 12 months.

In case she has an attack from savages or pirates, she has sufficient force to protect herself, being provided with a twelve pounder and 2 small swivels, besides small arms for all on board (4 aft and 13 forward).

We learn from Lieut. Brooke that an hour and a half is required to sound a depth of 3 miles, and 4 more are necessary to wind in the line, two men turning a hand-reel for that purpose. He has specimens of the mud brought up at each sounding. These are carefully put up in vials, and the lat. and long. were taken, together with the depth of water, marked on each.

In this age of progress, we can surely look forward to the time when it will be proposed to lay a Pacific Telegraph; and we are gratified to learn that thus far no natural obstacle to such an enterprise has presented itself. Lieut. Brooke declares it to be as easy to lay a cable in 3 as in 2 miles of water. In neither case should the wire be allowed to hang perpendicularly, as by that means it has to bear the strain of 2 or more miles, whereas, if the vessel has sufficient speed to keep the wire in a nearly horizontal line, it will sink gradually and have but little strain upon it. Such being the case, the depth of water is of but little consequence.

The exact direction of the mountain ridge already mentioned was not ascertained. It was evidently from North to South, but, as it was merely crossed and not sounded along its length, nothing further is known.

Joseph Heico, the Japanese who was picked up at sea some years ago and taken to the United States, (where he was educated, embraced Christianity and became Secretary to Senator Gwin,) is now on his way back to his native land, being a passenger in the *Fenimore Cooper*. He is a man of considerable intelligence, has a warm attachment to the American people and will probably do much towards increasing the friendly feelings of his countrymen in their intercourse with foreigners.

The *Montauk* cruised in the Ochotsk and had boisterous weather, with much fog and ice; whales were scarce; saw none off shore. Saw and took the first whale June 3 in Tarvesk Bay. Left Oct. 16.

The *Arctic* cruised in the Ochotsk, principally in Shantar and S W bays. Found the weather very bad and ice troublesome; at times the whales were numerous in the bays among the ice, but they were very wild and difficult to catch. Saw the only sperm whales Mar 31 off Pleasant Is; saw the first right whales May 16 off Jonas Is, and took the first in the same place June 2. Left Oct 20; had very stormy weather on the passage down; was 20 hours under bare poles and lost the starboard boat.

The *Morgan* cruised in the Arctic off Icy Cape; had disagreeable weather, with much snow and hail; saw plenty of whs in Sept, previous to which time they were very scarce; saw the first wh June 1 in the ice; took the first June 17 in the Straits. Left Oct 1; had a succession of gales on the passage down and lost some canvas.

The *Splendid* cruised in the Ochotsk, in Shanter and Mercury Bays. Much fog. Frequent gales in the latter part of the season. Saw few whales. Saw the first, May 10, 40 miles S. E of Jonas Island. Took the first June 1, 15 miles N W of Jonas Island. Left October 4. Had very heavy gales on the passage down. Oct. 26, in lat. 44° 40' N, long. 175° 10' E had a regular typhoon. Lost the head sprit-sail yard and 1 boat. The wind would frequently commence blowing a gale from the S W and suddenly veer round to W N W. Reports; Oct 12, Euphrates, N B, 850 wh.

The *Citrolina* cruised in the Ochotsk, principally in Shanter Bay. Was much troubled with the ice, which this year was seen further to the Eastward than ever before. Large ice being as far East as 153°. Had much fog till September. Whales were scarce. Saw but four off there. Saw the first April 15, in the western part of the sea. Took the first April 25, near Jonas Island. Left Oct 3. Had heavy gales the whole way down to lat 30°. Was then 7 days in making the Islands, having light winds and calms. Saw a school of sperm whales Nov 11, in lat 28° 29' N, long 160° 12' W. Struck one and lost a line; missed two. Nov 17, about 15 miles from Waialua, chased a school of whales to within about 8 miles of shore, but could not get near enough to strike. Sept 29, in Mercury Bay, a native fell from the M T S yard, striking on the gangway rail and went overboard. His thigh was broken by the fall, but he is now doing well, though the motion of the ship made it impossible to keep his leg set properly.

The *Empire* cruised in the Ochotsk, in Shanter Bay. Found the weather bad and the ice troublesome. Whales were plenty but shy. Saw the first sperm whale Dec 8, in lat 6° 48' S, long 155° 23' W. Took the whales May 8, in lat 55° 45' N, long 141° 58' E. Took the first May 17, off Jonas Island. Was ice bound 27 days, there not being water enough to float a boat. Had to heave down in the ice and repair damage, having lost some copper and sheathing, besides having the planking injured. Was in a typhoon in Japan Sea, Mar 18. Lost the bow and waist boats, their davits and craft. Left the Ochotsk Oct 17. Had a stormy passage down, the wind often changing suddenly from S and E to N and W. Lost waist and bow boat jib-boom and damaged the rudder.

The *Hobomok* cruised in the Ochotsk, in Tarvesk and S W Bays. Found the weather fair and whales plenty, but wild. Saw the first, May 16, in lat 56° N, long 157° E. Took the first, May 17, in the ice, near the same place. Left Oct 6. Had frequent gales coming down; lost 1 boat. Reports; Oct 28, Maria Theresa, Palm, 500 wh and bound to Hilo.

The *Java bk* cruised in the Ochotsk, in Shanter and S W Bays. Found the weather very bad. Much fog and ice early in the season. In the middle of the season it was somewhat better, but rather bad again towards the close. Whales were scarce. Saw the first June 27, in S W Bay. Took the first, July 30, in Shanter Bay. Left Oct 21. Had a rough passage down. Was under close reefed topsails seven times. Lost bow boat and jib-boom. Reports; Oct 25, Cowper, N B, 900 bbls, and 2 whs alongside.

The *Eliza Adams* cruised in the Ochotsk, in the vicinity of Tarvesk bay, and after Oct 1, near Shantar Island. Had much fog in the early part of the season. Afterwards beautiful weather, but strong breezes. Saw a few whales in Tavesk bay in June. Saw none off shore. From the 24th of Sept, to the 15th of Oct, saw plenty of large whales of Shanter Island, but found them very shy. Saw the first whales in the middle of June in Tavesk bay. Took the first July 14, in the same place. Had several gales on the passage down. The wind would suddenly veer from S E to N W. Had the copper and sheathing stripped off by the ice as far aft as the fore chains. Reports: Oct 4, Delaware, N L, 600 wh, Rajah, N B, 700 wh, Oct 6, Orozimbo, N B, 650, Oct 10, Merrimac and tender, 1500 and 3 whs, both leaking badly, Oct 19, Lexington, Nant, 850 wh, South Seamen, F H, 1800 wh, Condor, N B, nearly 900 wh, Italy and tender, 1350 wh, Oct 20, Mary Frazier, N B, 600 wh. The Condor had reported seeing large numbers of whales off South head, in S W bay. The Merrimac was at Ayan, to which place her tender was also bound. The Italy was at Felixstoff and had just finished stowing down. The Condor and E L Frost, left Oct 16, for Honolulu.

The *Orestes* had had weather in the first part of the passage. Was five days off New Zealand under close reefed M T sail. Lost two boats and had the studding sails washed out of the rigging. Has leaked since at the rate of 16 inches an hour. Put in here to repair. Has 84 passengers and about 190 tons freight for Vancouver's Island.

The *Reynard* had head winds most of the passage. Nov 14, in lat 23° 01' N, long 135° 05' W, saw a bark steering S W by W.

The *Isabel* had fine weather. Put in here for a new fore mast, having sprung her old one. The U S S Decatur was at Callao when she left.

Fairhaven—Sept 7. Sailed sh Florida, Williams, for N Pacific.

New Bedford—Sept 14. Sailed sh Bartholomew Gosnold, Clark, N Pacific.

Valparaiso—Aug 25. Sailed Hanov sh Hamburg, for Honolulu.

Paita—Sept 6. Arr Am wh bk Osprey, 250 sp, 7th, Mary Wilder, 400 sp, 9th, sh Ansel Gibbs, 1800 sp, Golconda, 1260 sp. Off and on; Sept 6, bk Latitia, 600 sp, 11 Ph Delanoye, 750 sp, 300 wh.

VESSELS IN PORT.—NOVEMBER 19.

(*Coasters not included.*)

H. I. M.'s corvette Eurydice, Pichon.
H. B. M.'s frigate Calypso, Montresor.
U. S. schooner Fenimore Cooper, Brooke.
Am clipper ship Reynard, Freeman.
Am clipper sh Golden Eagle, Harding, up for N. Bedford.
Am clipper ship E. F. Willets, Holmes, up for